

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1982



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1982

Number 96



(Frontispiece) A new illuminated landmark at the southern approach to Melbourne is the spire over the Theatre Complex of the Arts Centre.

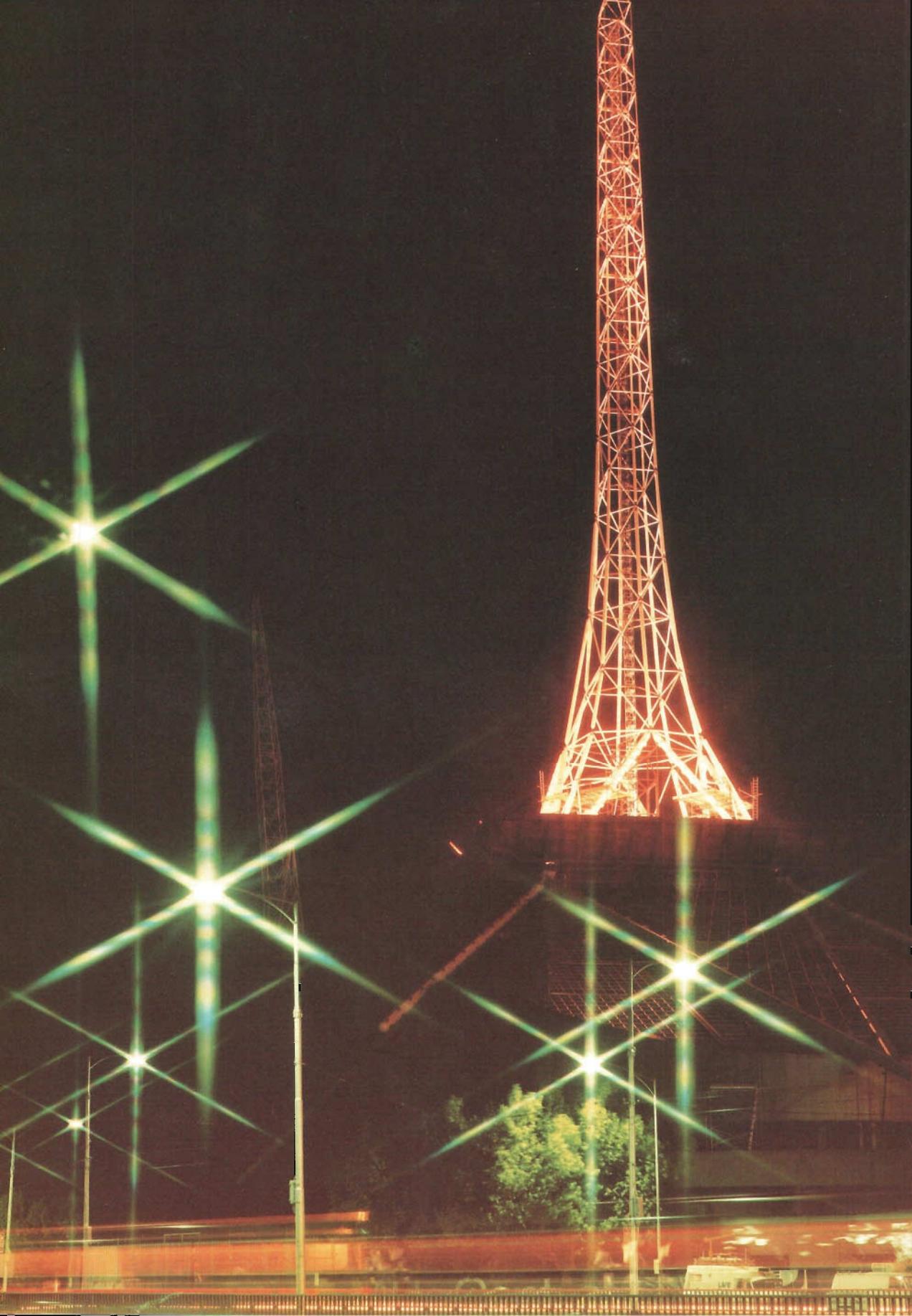
Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

(Front endpaper) George Chaffey's pumping plant was installed 7 kilometres from Mildura on King's Billabong in 1889 to irrigate 2,400 hectares of land under tillage. In 1955, that system was replaced by an all electric central pumping station which today irrigates 7,974 hectares. The Chaffey pump now stands in Mildura's Museum of Local History.

Fotofella

(Back endpaper) Work in progress on the Thomson Dam for which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the construction authority. Approximately 60 metres of earth and rock fill has been laid above the old river bed. The concrete structure on the right abutment is a grouting gallery which will enable access to the centre of the 165 metre high dam wall for monitoring and measurement after completion.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

1982

I. M. COWIE, B. Com.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
- dr. debit
- n.a. not available
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.e.i. not elsewhere included
- n.p. not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary
- r figure or series revised since previous edition
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
(where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break
in continuity of series
- M, males; F, females; T, total

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia : N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1981 refer to the year ended 31 December 1981. Those shown as, e.g., 1980-81 refer to the year ended 30 June 1981. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

All data is presented in metric terms.

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

PREFACE

This is the ninety-sixth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* and continues the basic task of presenting a comprehensive statistical and descriptive account of Victoria. This volume again emphasises the social, demographic, and economic structure of the State, as well as many aspects of its physical environment. It is always a challenge to the *Year Book* to delineate changes which have occurred more recently and to place them accurately into the perspective of earlier trends. To achieve such an historical balance, the book seeks continuity by matching the claims of recent to those of earlier information and by maintaining continuity of statistical tables. Frequently these can be expanded as new Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections become available for publication. Thus, all in all, the *Year Book*, with its wide and comprehensive coverage of the State, continues as the basic reference work for Victoria.

This edition contains the seventh major article on Victoria's Environment and Man, this time on Water in the Victorian Environment. The article has once more been illustrated to highlight several of its main features. It also relates to several basic environmental themes already touched on in previous chapters of this series which began with the 1976 edition.

The several new articles in the book include the following topics: the Industrial Relations Commission (Chapter 9), credit facilities in the 1970s (Chapter 21), Legacy (Chapter 27), Third Party Liability and Victoria Police (Chapter 28). Regular summaries on employment, banking, and the Victorian Budget are provided in Chapters 10, 20, and 21, respectively. Together with other contents, such annual descriptions provide regular new material to ongoing themes, and over the years the cumulative impact of such material will contribute to the recording of the State's history.

It is not possible for *Year Books* because of their complexity to contain the latest statistics available at the time of publication, and thus the statistical tables in the *Year Book* give the latest facts available at the time of preparation. More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the *Year Book* are available in other ABS publications. The details of the publications available are set out in the ABS *Catalogue of Publications*, 1980 (1101.0).

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

The material in the *Year Book* has been checked throughout, but I shall be grateful to hear from readers who wish to offer suggestions or have noticed defects.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from educational institutions, business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and government departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other ABS publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information included in this book would not have been possible.

The preparation of this *Victorian Year Book* has been a complex undertaking and I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance and willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community and thank them for their contributions.

I wish to thank my staff in the Victorian Office who have contributed to the production of this *Year Book*. In particular, I wish to record my appreciation of the efforts of the Editor of Publications, Mr H.L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., and his editorial staff. I also wish to thank Mr Norman Quaintance, our design consultant, and the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

I. M. COWIE

June 1982

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of Mr J. C. Paice, B.Ec., Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Operations) and Mr R. J. Brown, B.Com., Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Services), and the Directors working under them: Mr K. Amanatides, B.A., B.Litt.; Mr P. J. Blight, Dip.Bus.; Mr J. Camfield, B.Sc.; Mr W. Fleming; Mrs J. Humphrey, B.Com.; Ms M. McCormack, B.Com., A.A.S.A.; Mr P.A. Stackpole, B.Com.; Mr M. Vickery, B.Com.; and Mr G.M. Young. Mr Paice and Mr Vickery were Acting Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Acting Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Operations), respectively, for a considerable time during the preparation of this *Year Book*.

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

CHAPTER ONE:

WATER AND VICTORIA'S ENVIRONMENT

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY

Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Minerals and Energy—
Geological Survey Division
Environment Protection Authority
Land Conservation Council
Ministry for Conservation
National Parks Service
Port Phillip Authority
Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium
Soil Conservation Authority
Zoological Board of Victoria

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE

Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

Australian Electoral Office
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Clerk of the Papers
Department of the Premier
Dr C. Saunders
State Electoral Office
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Auditor-General of Victoria
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Country Fire Authority
Department of Planning
Local Government Department
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Ministry for Economic Development
Ministry for Police and Emergency Services
Ombudsman
Public Bodies Review Committee
Public Service Board of Victoria
State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Parliamentary Library

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Victoria Grants Commission

CHAPTER SEVEN:

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Department of Immigration and
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Ministry of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs

CHAPTER NINE:**INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS**

Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission
Department of Labour and Industry
Industrial Relations Bureau
Ministry for Employment and Training

CHAPTER TEN:**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

Department of Employment and Youth Affairs
Ministry for Employment and Training

CHAPTER ELEVEN:**HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION**

Melbourne City Council
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization — Division of Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Ministry of Housing
Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies
Teacher Housing Authority

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Department of National Development and Energy
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Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:**FORESTRY**

Forests Commission, Victoria

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Ministry for Conservation—
Fisheries and Wildlife Division,
Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:**AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES**

Department of Agriculture
Rural Finance Commission
Soil Conservation Authority

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Ballarat Development Corporation
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Science and Technology
Department of Trade and Resources
Industrial Design Council of Australia
Ministry for Economic Development
National Association of Testing Authorities
Petroleum Products Pricing Authority
Small Business Development Corporation
Standards Association of Australia
Victorian Economic Development Corporation

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Ministry for Economic Development
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
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Department of Trade and Resources
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 Cancer Institute
 Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
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 National Health and Medical Research
 Council
 University of Melbourne
 Victorian Bush Nursing Association
 Victorian Medical Postgraduate
 Foundation
 Victorian Nursing Council

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 Department of Veterans' Affairs
 Department of Community Welfare
 Services
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 Health Commission—Mental
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 Victoria Racing Club
 Victorian Bar Council
 Victorian Law Foundation
 Victorian Legal Aid Commission

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 Australian Suburban Newspapers
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 David Syme & Co. Limited
 Department of Communications
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 —Victorian Government Information
 Centre
 Mr Ivan Hutchinson
 Mr Geoffrey Jones
 La Trobe Library
 Library Council of Victoria
 Melbourne City Council
 Ministry for the Arts
 Musica Viva Australia

National Gallery of Victoria
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1

WATER AND VICTORIA'S ENVIRONMENT*

INTRODUCTION

Australia is a continent of generally low relief. Much of the country is flat and featureless, with the highest mountain (Mt Kosciusko) reaching an elevation of only 2,230 metres above sea level.

It is not surprising, then, that rainfall over most of the continent is low and extremely variable. Average annual rainfall varies from less than 100 mm in the north-east of South Australia, to over 3,000 mm near Innisfail in Queensland. Evaporation generally exceeds rainfall over most of the continent for most of the year, evaporation rates being significantly higher than in North America and Europe. As a result of the generally low rainfall and high evaporation, surface run-off is generally low. Moreover, it is unevenly distributed and exhibits a high degree of variability. These factors make it difficult and expensive to harness the water resources of the nation.

Victoria is the second smallest State of Australia, having a total area of 227,600 square kilometres or 2.96 per cent of the total land area of Australia. However, with its estimated population of 3,907,900 (December 1980) it has the second largest population of the States and is the most densely populated (17.2 persons per square kilometre against an Australian average of 1.9 persons per square kilometre).

By comparison with most of the rest of Australia, Victoria is in a better position with regard to rainfall and run-off. Average annual rainfall varies from 250 mm in the north-western corner of the State to over 1,400 mm in the ranges north-east of Melbourne. Nevertheless, rainfall and run-off are highly variable and unreliable. Conservation of the surface water resources of the State to provide secure supplies is therefore a formidable task requiring detailed study of the available resources and their variations over space and time.

The historical development of the available water resources to meet increasing demands of the first settlers follows closely upon the story of agricultural and urban settlement of Victoria. The early settlers of Melbourne drew their domestic water supplies directly from the Yarra River at a point upstream from the present Swanston Street bridge. At that point the water was generally fresh due to a rock barrier which prevented the salt water from flowing upstream at high tide.

The increase in Melbourne's population brought with it problems of supplying water of good quality. The Yarra River, through the spread of industries and settlement, had become polluted to the extent that typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases claimed a heavy toll on life.

Melbourne's water supply did not improve until an English engineer, James Blackburn, arrived in 1849, and set about developing an effective water supply system. His first attempt was the formation, with the help of four other citizens, of the Melbourne Water Company. It took over control of tanks that had been constructed by the Melbourne City Council near what is now the corner of Flinders Lane and Elizabeth Street. Under Blackburn's guidance, the scheme was made to operate efficiently. Water supplied by the Company from these tanks was filtered through charcoal and sand.

*This is the seventh in the series of special articles on Victoria's environment and man. Previous articles have appeared in Chapter 1 of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1976.

Soon after his arrival, Blackburn was elected to the post of City Surveyor and immediately set about investigating methods of providing Melbourne with a pure water supply. He proposed that the City's source of supply should be a distant, unpolluted source. In 1850, he was granted \$600 to carry out a survey of the alternative means of supplying Melbourne with clean water.

Following his investigations, Blackburn recommended diverting part of the flow of the Plenty River into a large storage at Yan Yean. From there the water could gravitate to Melbourne. Following a Parliamentary Select Committee Inquiry, Blackburn's recommendation was accepted and work on the Yan Yean Reservoir and pipelines to Melbourne commenced in 1853. Four years later, on 31 December 1857, the reservoir was opened by Major-General Edward MacArthur, and the works are still in use today.

The discovery of gold in the late 1850s resulted in large numbers of persons migrating to the goldfields. The Victorian Government constructed water supply schemes to serve the areas of most need. Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong gained reticulated supplies in 1859, 1862, and 1865, respectively.

The Water Conservation Act of 1881 provided the first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country areas. The Act provided for the establishment of Waterworks Trusts: authorities independently responsible for the construction and management of water supply services in country areas. The most significant legislation, however, was introduced in 1886, when, following a Royal Commission on water supply led and inspired by Alfred Deakin, then the Victorian Minister of Water Supply, the Victorian Government introduced the Victorian Irrigation Act. This Act vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of water in any watercourse, lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh in Victoria. It also provided for the establishment of Irrigation Trusts supported by funds advanced from the Victorian Government to meet the costs of constructing irrigation works.

An outline of the Authorities now responsible for water resource management is given on pages 14 to 18 of this chapter.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF WATERWAYS

The environmental aspects of waterways are concerned with both their physical and chemical characteristics and the flora and fauna which live in, on, or near them. To a large extent these factors interact in that, for example, the health of a waterway depends upon the plant and microbial life which assimilates and decays wastes. Similarly, the chemical nature (quality) of the water in a river, impoundment, or lakes determines the lower forms of flora and fauna which can survive, and thus determines the higher forms of life which depend upon them for food. The structure or physical nature of a waterway also governs the flora and fauna to be found therein, since many species of animals require clear water, pools, riffles, shallow margins, or sheltered water in the lee of obstructions.

Taking physical and chemical characteristics first, there are several important factors that should be considered.

Physical and chemical characteristics

Oxygen

All forms of animal life, aquatic as much as terrestrial, require oxygen. The oxygen content of water is primarily derived from the atmosphere, since the small quantity of oxygen generated by the photosynthetic activity of plant life forms part of the cycle of growth and decay found in any ecosystem and is destined to be consumed by those animals or microbes which live on the plants. Oxygen diffuses into the surface film of any water body and is thereafter mixed downwards by turbulence; hence the importance of shallows, rapids, or bends in a river, and of wind on lakes and reservoirs. The deeper the water, the slower is the transfer of oxygen downwards, so that man-made impoundments which are generally deeper than lakes tend more often to have a bottom layer low in or devoid of oxygen. Similarly, the de-snagging of rivers, and their deepening by dredging or artificial straightening often tends to produce oxygen contents lower than saturation (the content present at equilibrium with the atmosphere). Groundwater, because of its long separation from the atmosphere, frequently has very low oxygen content, so that streams

or lakes which derive much of their input from this source also tend to contain little oxygen. There is a constant demand for oxygen, not only from respiring animal life, but also from the decay of organic matter, so that replenishment of oxygen from the atmosphere is essential.

The amount of oxygen which a water body can hold decreases with the rise in temperature, so that there are often natural changes in oxygen content due to diurnal or seasonal cycles of temperature. Diurnal cycles of plant growth also produce fluctuations in oxygen content of water.

Temperature

All natural heat input to Victorian rivers and lakes comes from the sun. Solar radiation penetrates the top few centimetres of water and the heat gained is mixed downwards by wind or turbulence (as with oxygen). Similarly, heat may be lost from water when air temperature is lower than water temperature, as at night or in the winter. Small bodies of water tend to show diurnal cycles and all waters undergo a seasonal cycle of temperature. The headwaters of streams, which derive much of their water input from springs or groundwater seepage, usually at high altitude, and often shaded from the sun, tend to have temperatures lower than ambient. As the stream flows to lower altitudes, widens, and loses vegetation cover, its temperature tends to follow the ambient air temperatures more closely. Streams in general show a smaller temperature range than lakes, but a more rapid variation.

Aquatic fauna are adapted to cool, shady conditions, so that removal of stream bank vegetation and the input of warm effluents is generally deleterious. On the other hand, sudden effluxes of cold water from the lower layers of dams can also do harm. Temperature in waterways is important because of its effect on the life cycles of animals. Many invertebrates and fish are "triggered" into activity by the spring rise in temperature, while salmonids spawn in winter, following the temperature gradient upstream. Temperature has such a profound effect on animal physiology that there is scarcely any animal activity — feeding, migration, reproduction, growth — which is not linked to it in some way. Since most aquatic fauna will have adapted to the natural regime of the rivers and lakes they inhabit, changes in the temperature pattern caused by man are generally harmful.

Turbidity

Turbidity is the content of suspended silt, clay, or other particles in water. High turbidity reduces light penetration, thus inhibiting the growth of free-floating algae and bottom-rooted plants. In the absence of plants which stabilise the bottom and dampen wave action and turbulence, the bottom deposits are more readily stirred up, worsening turbidity, and continuing the cycle.

High silt loads are also deleterious to animal life in that they smother smaller creatures and interfere with feeding, either by choking up filter-feeding mechanisms or simply by reducing visibility. A high suspended load also tends to change the physical structure of a waterway, often covering gravel beds and filling quiet pools, thereby removing important habitats for some animals. Turbidity is worsened by erosion and river bank collapse.

Structure of waterway

There are two types of water body: flowing and still (or rivers and lakes). Changes in stream bed geology or soil, and the presence of obstructions such as boulders or fallen trees, deflect the current flow and cause meandering by undercutting and scouring of one bank with deposition of scoured material further down. This gives to rivers their wide range of habitats from swift flowing riffles, rapids, or gravel beds to still pools, all offering shelter or feeding and breeding areas to various animals. The changes in rate of water flow over such areas is utilised by animals to secure either dispersal of eggs and larvae or their safe deposition. Furthermore, seasonal changes in flow frequently act as a stimulus for breeding or migration. When man dams, dredges, de-snags, or straightens rivers, this diversity of habitat may be lost and with it much of the animal life.

In the case of lakes, the effect of man is most seen in the differences between a natural lake and the reservoir behind a dam. Natural lakes in Australia generally have shallow

margins which support growth of fringing reeds and absorb changes in volume with seasonal rains. The output from a natural lake is always at the surface, so that the temperature of the outflow tends to follow a normal seasonal pattern. Furthermore, the flora and fauna of a lake, while different from those in the river upstream and downstream, tend to graduate each way since there is usually no physical obstruction to movement.

By comparison, a man-made storage has margins which are likely to be very steep, since dams are usually built across valleys to maximise storage for a given dam size. There is a physical obstacle to upstream migration in the form of a dam wall, and water levels usually fluctuate as the reservoir is operated, inhibiting colonisation of the margins.

Downstream, the river must adjust to an unnatural pattern of releases (in terms of both volume and temperature) as the reservoir is drawn down, filled, or spilled. The results of this are seen in the disappearance of many native species, (e.g., Murray cod and Macquarie perch in some tributaries of the Murray River).

Chemical factors

The total dissolved chemicals in a water body are usually called Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Most Australian waterways tend to have a much higher TDS than water bodies elsewhere, perhaps because of the generally low rainfall over the continent, but also because of differences in soil and rock formations. There is also a tendency for sodium to be more abundant than calcium or magnesium, and for chloride to be more abundant than bicarbonate. This is the reverse of the situation in most other countries. Surprisingly, for a continent whose soils are considered deficient in phosphorus, most Australian waterways have a higher phosphorus content than those of Europe or North America. This may be partly a reflection of the generally higher TDS, but since most river and lake phosphorus derives from phosphate absorbed onto soil particles, it may also reflect the tendency to high erosion rates in Australia.

Nitrogen compounds (such as nitrate and ammonia) occur in waterways, both as a result of the decay of organic matter, and from the activity of nitrogen fixing bacteria, which are extremely abundant in the soil around the roots of wattle trees. Despite this tendency to higher levels of both nitrogen and phosphorus, very few Australian waterways show symptoms of eutrophication. (This is a condition of massive growth of aquatic plants in response to high nitrogen and phosphorus inputs, leading to decay and de-oxygenation.) Eutrophication is usually found only where excessive man-made inputs occur, for example, from sewage effluent or fertiliser run-off.

Under natural conditions, a large proportion of the chemical input to rivers comes from rain both directly and indirectly, in the form of material washed off vegetation or leached from the soil. Another large part derives from vegetation debris such as leaves, which fall or are carried into waterways. Some animals feed directly on this debris, while others depend on its breakdown by microbes which both release the products of decay for algae growth or themselves form the prey of the smallest animals. There is, in general, a tendency for the TDS of a river to stabilise, during periods of steady flow, showing peaks at the beginning of floods or high run-off.

Aquatic life

Aquatic life, both plant and animal, is extremely resilient to increases in TDS, provided that the levels do not increase or decrease too rapidly. Freshwater animals begin to show stress if the TDS rises to such a level that the mechanisms for maintaining body fluids constant are strained beyond their capacity. This occurs at different concentrations for different animals, and while some larvae may be killed or damaged at TDS levels of one to two milligrams of salt per litre of water, many fish tolerate levels of a few thousand milligrams per litre and some animals are adapted to cope with movement from salt to fresh water. Because of these differences, a change in the TDS of river water (caused perhaps by an industrial effluent, or by de-vegetation of a catchment) will result in the replacement of some species of animals by others. This is not usually so drastic, of course, as the changes caused by the introduction of exotic species such as carp, trout, or water hyacinth.

No less important than the waterways are the areas adjacent to waterways — the wetlands and swamps—since these provide a habitat for water fowl as well as buffer zones for floods and droughts. The activities of man in draining such areas, in order to reduce flooding or to provide more agricultural land, further diminished the sparse bird habitat. Australia has the least number of species and individual water fowl in the world. About eight species are endemic to the southern region, while five species range over the continent.

This sparsity is a reflection of the aridity of the continent and the irregular nature of the rainfall. Numbers fluctuate greatly from year to year in response to the varying area of wetlands available for breeding and feeding, even though most species are nomadic and seek out fresh habitats when their own are dry. The gradual reduction of wet-lands by drainage and river regulation aggravates this natural stress. While the number of dams steadily increases (27 in the 1960s, compared with 111 natural lakes), these man-made water bodies are generally too steep-sided to provide suitable habitat. On the other hand, some irrigation works and farm dams could provide suitable habitat if protection were afforded for the birds. Formerly, the coastal swamps of Victoria were the most important habitat for southern Australian water fowl. However, these have largely been drained, and the Murray-Darling system now provides the principal breeding areas.

In the temperate northern hemisphere bird breeding is related to day length, but in Australia this role is assumed by rainfall, which governs the availability of both nesting sites and food. For example, some southern birds actually breed in late winter because of the seasonal regime of winter rainfall (while northern species breed in late summer). There tends to be much variation in the timing of breeding, depending on how permanent or transitory is the swamp or wetland which forms the usual home of a particular bird. If rainfall is inadequate, some birds do not breed at all.

The nesting sites of water fowl depend to some extent on their feeding behaviour. Most birds will feed on seed-heads, buds, or other plant parts, others dabble for benthic animals in mud or shallow water, some dive for food, while others filter surface water to trap the organisms swimming in it. A few are totally vegetarian and some entirely carnivorous, but most will vary their diet according to its availability. The most important animal prey are insects (beetles, water-boatmen, and aquatic fly larvae), some molluscs, and crustaceans. Four species feed only on grasslands away from water. Hence, nesting sites may be on swamp vegetation, stumps of trees, in holes in trees, or in the ground, under stones, or simply in open sites on land.

The freshwater fish fauna of Australia are poor in comparison with other continents. Long separation from major land masses has ensured that none of the "primary" freshwater groups have reached Australia from the northern hemisphere by natural means; this includes the Ostariophysi group, which forms the majority of the world's freshwater fishes. With only two possible exceptions, (the lung fish, *Meoceratodus*, and the barramundi, *Scleropages*), all of Australia's native freshwater fishes are "secondary" freshwater with very obvious marine connections.

There are only about 166 essentially freshwater species native to Australia. About 40 occur in Victoria, and only about 30 are restricted entirely to freshwater. However, while endemism is high at the species level, it is low at the family level, suggesting that the fauna are not of great age. In addition, Victoria now has ten introduced species. Trout are particularly well established and both species have proven successful introductions, with self-reproducing populations present in many streams.

Natural water conditions in streams are erratic, with levels fluctuating greatly in response to rainfall in the highlands. Native fish are closely adapted to such conditions. Perhaps the most striking adaptations are in the sexual cycles and breeding biology. For example, spawning of some fish is apparently triggered by a rise in river level or temperature. Many native species migrate during the breeding season, to spawn in areas sometimes remote from their normal habitat. Thus, both species of eel migrate to sea to breed and re-enter the river systems as "glass eels" while grayling, *Prototroctes maraena*, apparently undergo annual upstream migrations to spawn.

Of the 40 species referred to earlier, only 16 commonly exceed 10 centimetres in length and are considered of value as angling species. Of these, the fishes of the family

Percichthyidae are probably regarded as the most important. Thus, there are a large number of native species of little or no angling value and little known to the general public. However, these species are of considerable interest and are an integral part of the stream ecosystem.

It has been suggested that approximately one-third of Australia's freshwater fish species are in danger of depletion, and that a number are already seriously threatened with extinction. In Victoria, three native species are principally threatened: grayling, *Prototroctes maraena*; Macquarie perch, *Macquaria australasica*; and trout cod, *Maccullochella macquariensis*. Furthermore, the abundance and distributions of cat fish, *Tandanus tandanus* and golden perch, *Plectroplites ambiguus* have been considerably reduced. Many *Galaxias* spp. show a very patchy distribution; for example, dwarf galaxiid, *Galaxiella pusilla*, is restricted to a number of shallow backwaters and ditches which are very susceptible to habitat alteration by man.

Effects of man on water resources

One of the first actions of Europeans when colonising Australia was to remove timber from catchments watersheds, develop pasture, and commence heavy grazing. As a result, patterns of run-off have been changed, increasing the difference between maximum and minimum flows. Siltation rates were increased, adversely affecting those species not able to tolerate muddy conditions.

Man's increasing demand for water has further affected inland waters. Many natural lakes are now controlled by water storages. Numerous reservoirs have been constructed and artificial canals laid down for irrigation purposes. An increase in the total number of lentic waters has already been noted (construction of artificial waters has out-stripped the destruction of natural waters by drainage). There has also been a geographical redistribution of water bodies: there are now many large reservoirs in areas where natural lakes did not exist. This is particularly so in the highland regions of Victoria. The native fish fauna contains few species readily adaptable to this environment and such reservoirs are invariably dominated by introduced species such as trout. It is worth noting that fish of the family *Falaxidae*, which can adapt to these newly created environments, are particularly susceptible to displacement by introduced trout.

Downstream effects of impoundments are considerable. Because of varying demands on the water being stored, unnatural fluctuations in flow occur and temperature variations can be noticed for considerable distances downstream. If water from a thermally stratified reservoir is drawn out from lower levels, the effect is considerably greater. Impoundments thus may create a new environment downstream, often to the detriment of the native fauna. Fluctuating water levels may cause desiccation and death of fish eggs spawned near the surface or on marginal vegetation.

Impoundments also present a physical barrier to the migration of fish species. Up to 1981, there had been little attempt in Australia to evaluate the use of fish ladders to overcome this problem, but this matter is likely to receive more attention in the future (e.g., Mitchell River investigation).

The indiscriminate use of pesticides for agricultural purposes must be regarded as a potential danger to Victoria's aquatic fauna. The long-term effects of pesticides on the native fauna is not yet known.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, Victoria's inland waters have been changed by the introduction of fish species from overseas. The effects of introductions are mainly biological, although common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, does cause physical disturbance to the habitat. Much contention exists as to what effect introduced fish have had on native species and most evidence is purely circumstantial. However, it is increasingly apparent that in certain circumstances introduced species have a marked deleterious effect on native fish.

The status of Victoria's native fish is by no means secure. As man's need for water increases, more and more waterways will be modified from their natural state. Effective management of Victoria's inland waters to conserve the native fauna must be based on detailed research. At present, knowledge of even the basic biology of many species is inadequate.

WATER RESOURCES

Climate

Rainfall (and snow) determine the total of the water resource, with available resources, either as surface water or groundwater, influenced by such factors as temperature, evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration.

The Great Dividing Range, which runs east-west across Victoria and varies in elevation from 500 metres to some 1,800 metres, is the major determinant of Victoria's climate. Rainfall varies generally with elevation, but the southern slopes receive more rain than the northern slopes.

With the exception of East Gippsland, Victoria receives more rain in winter than in summer. The annual rainfall ranges from 250 mm in the drier Mallee region to more than 1,400 mm in the Central Highlands. The Victorian average annual rainfall is 650 mm.

All areas of Victoria occasionally experience very heavy rains, monthly rainfalls as much as three times the recorded monthly average having been recorded. Such rains are usually the result of thunderstorms and affect relatively small areas.

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

Although snow has been recorded in most parts of Victoria (with the exception of the Mallee, Wimmera, north, and lower north), it is usually confined to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif. Falls occur during winter and early spring, with the average season lasting from 3 to 5 months in the alpine areas.

Surface water

Measurement

Victoria is relatively well endowed with stream flow information. Daily river levels were noted on the Murray River at Echuca and Mildura as early as 1865. These stations were established to provide information for river transport services. The first known gauge in Victoria specifically for recording stream flows was installed at Malmsbury Reservoir in 1875 and a second was installed on the Goulburn River at Murchison in 1881. The number of gauging stations has increased greatly over the years.

Early records are based on daily read gauges and the reliability of the data varies considerably depending on the diligence of the gauge reader. In particular, peak flows during floods may not have been recorded. Not only is this information important in assessing the potential flooding problems in an area, but as flood flows account for a high proportion of annual flow in many Victorian streams, it may also result in a poor assessment of the total volume of flow.

Daily read gauges at all key stations have now been replaced by continuous automatic level recorders that require servicing only at either weekly or monthly intervals.

Water resources

There is a virtually constant quantity of water in the world, in the frozen, liquid, and gaseous states. Sea water accounts for 97 per cent of the surface water. Of the remaining 3 per cent, most is in the form of ice in the polar regions and only some 1 per cent is actually available for use by man. Thus, the quantity of fresh water available at any time for land-based vegetation, animals, and man is a very small percentage of the world total.

The use of fresh water does not destroy the water itself but converts it into an unusable form by vaporisation or by adulteration with dissolved or suspended matter. It is converted back to a usable form by the processes of nature aided to a very small but increasingly significant degree by artificial processes (wastewater treatment, desalination, etc.).

The predominant natural process for the renewal of fresh water supplies is distillation — evaporation and transpiration powered by solar energy, followed by condensation in the atmosphere and precipitation of almost pure water in the form of rain or snow. Of the

precipitated water, some is lost almost immediately by evaporation, some soaks into the ground and may be transpired by vegetation or may seep slowly to bodies of groundwater that eventually emerge as springs, and some runs off the surface of the land to collect in creeks and rivers discharging to land-locked lakes or the sea. Thus, the world's water is ceaselessly circulating through the hydrologic cycle. So long as man is dependent primarily on the hydrologic cycle for the continual renewal of fresh water supplies, his real interest lies in the rate at which the cycle operates rather than in the total volume of fresh water accessible at a given time.

Average annual rainfall over Victoria as a whole is about 650 mm. The area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. Total precipitation is therefore about 148 million megalitres. However, only about 20 million megalitres appears in the average annual flow of Victorian rivers.

In the foreseeable future, Victoria will continue to depend mainly on surface water resources to meet increasing water demands, but these resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering Victoria as divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of Victoria's area; the other three segments contain 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of the total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

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

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern and marked variability in annual flow. Over Victoria as a whole, about 60 per cent of average annual flow is accounted for in the four months July to October, inclusive. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

Annual flow in wet years is commonly more than twice the annual average and in dry years commonly less than half the average. Dry years and wet years succeed one another almost at random, but runs of dry years inevitably occur from time to time. Even on a relatively reliable stream such as the Ovens River at Wangaratta, there have been five occasions in the past 80 years when the total flow over two successive years has been less than the average one year flow, and two occasions when the total flow over three successive years was only one and a half times the average one year flow.

A general assessment of the water resources of Victoria on a regional basis is given in the table on page 9. Figure 1 in the illustrations facing page 20 shows the river basins, based on a national identification of drainage divisions.

Groundwater

Any realistic assessment of Victoria's groundwater resources must take account of groundwater quality, and the fact that the resource consists of a large, though finite, store of water whose existence is dependent on recharge from infiltrating rainwater.

Aggregate figures of the groundwater resources of Victoria are presented in the table on page 9. It will be appreciated that these figures will be refined in the future, and that they are not directly relevant to the individual user, who is concerned with the occurrence and quality of water within a relatively small area.

All basins have a considerable potential for development with the exception of Western Port Basin, where for much of the basin the one-time optimal reserve is exhausted.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF WATER RESOURCES

River basins	Adopted drainage area (square kilometres) (a)	Average annual discharge (surface water x 1,000 megalitres)	
		Fresh and marginal water	Brackish and saline water
II. SOUTH-EAST COAST DRAINAGE DIVISION			
21. East Gippsland	6,040	600	—
22. Snowy River	15,799	(b) 2,396	—
23. Tambo River	4,170	370	—
24. Mitchell River	5,646	1,034	—
25. Thomson River	5,905	1,200	—
26. La Trobe River	4,662	995	—
27. South Gippsland	6,786	1,268	—
28. Bunyip	4,118	550	—
29. Yarra River	4,066	1,193	—
30. Maribyrnong River	1,450	106	2
31. Werribee River	1,994	119	—
32. Moorabool River	2,176	100	2
33. Barwon River	3,626	179	110
34. Lake Corangamite	4,222	15	203
35. Otway Coast	3,963	829	—
36. Hopkins River	9,946	30	415
37. Portland Coast	4,144	98	287
38. Glenelg River	12,380	210	612
39. Millicent Coast	41,577	155	266
IV. MURRAY-DARLING DRAINAGE DIVISION			
1. Upper Murray River	15,281	(c) 3,590	—
2. Kiewa River	2,046	723	—
3. Ovens River	7,848	1,676	—
4. Broken River	7,330	325	—
5. Goulburn River	16,835	3,187	—
6. Campaspe River	4,014	264	—
7. Loddon River	15,359	291	—
8. Avoca River	11,992	40	41
14. Mallee	52,033	—	—
15. Wimmera-Avon Rivers and Murray River system	23,388	218	16
Total	298,796	21,761	1,954

(a) This figure includes areas of some catchments which are shared with other States.

(b) Transfer from Snowy River to Division IV. Amounts to 1,130,000 megalitres.

(c) Includes 580,000 megalitres from the Snowy River Basin (Division II) part of total diversion into Division IV from that basin of 1,130,000 megalitres.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POSSIBLE ANNUAL YIELDS OF MAJOR GROUNDWATER BASINS

Basins	Aquifer systems	Estimated annual recharge (m ³ x 10 ⁶)	Total dissolved solids							
			From recharge (milligrams per litre)			Total (milligrams per litre)				
			< 1,000	1,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 7,000	< 1,000	1,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 7,000	7,000 to 14,000	> 14,000
Gippsland	Unconsolidated	19.27	12.45	6.82	—	52.92	15.44	—	—	—
	Sedimentary	403.96	191.04	212.92	—	275.58	261.07	—	—	—
	Total	423.23	203.49	219.74	—	328.5	276.51	—	—	—
Murray	Unconsolidated	46.9	31.5	—	—	1,409	753	1,266	633	2,528
	Sedimentary	51	20	21	10	711	804	598	296	1,408
	Total	97.9	51.5	21	10	2,120	1,557	1,864	929	3,936
Otway	Unconsolidated	8.6	6	2.6	—	79	79	15	—	—
	Sedimentary	404	354	53	16	859	395	138.08	—	—
	Total	412.6	360	55.6	16	938	474	153.08	—	—
Port Phillip	Unconsolidated	11.66	11.4	0.2	0.2	41	69	49	—	—
	Sedimentary	31.6	21.2	8.4	—	74.2	23.7	59	—	—
	Total	43.26	32.6	8.6	0.2	115.2	92.7	108	—	—
Western Port	Unconsolidated	10.6	10.6	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	—	—
	Sedimentary	7.56	1.5	6.06	—	—	(a)	(a)	—	—
	Total	18.16	12.1	6.06	—	—	(a)	(a)	—	—
Fractured rocks		236	97	111	28	430	242	245	—	—

(a) Not determined.

WATER QUALITY

Salinity

Salinity, as a factor affecting the utilisation of land and water resources, is now widely recognised. While this chapter is concerned only with salinity in Victoria, salinity is a phenomenon of some importance in many other parts of the world, notable instances being in southern and western United States, Russia, the Middle East, and on the Indian sub-continent. Salinity of agricultural soil and inland waters is not just a modern phenomenon. It was almost certainly known in ancient civilisations based on irrigated agriculture, and its onset would have contributed to the decline of some of these systems. In Australia, geological and historical evidence indicates that salinity is something of an ancient and natural phenomenon, and at times, even in the areas of present concern, may have been much greater than at present.

In terms of classical measurements, salinity of water is defined as: "The total (dissolved) solids in water after all carbonates have been converted to oxides, all bromide and iodide have been replaced by chloride and all organic matter has been oxidised". In practice, less rigorous, simpler, and quicker estimations of salinity are often used.

Because of the excellent relationship between chloride and salinity in sea water, simple measurements of chloride have been used to estimate the total soluble salts of inland waters. However, this may involve considerable uncertainty, and in recent years, major reliance has been placed on the measurement of the electrical conductivity (EC) of water to indicate its content of dissolved salts. The EC is usually standardised to that at a defined temperature (normally 25°C).

There are approximately 500 locations on streams in Victoria at which salinity is measured regularly with EC metres. Typically, the measurements are made at monthly intervals, but measurements may be made weekly, daily, etc. in locations of special significance. Often, the EC measurements are supported by detailed laboratory analyses of the individual components of the dissolved material. Some 300 of these stations receive more detailed analyses as part of the National Water Resources Assessment Program.

Water salinity is consistently lowest in the north-east of Victoria (Basin 1: Upper Murray) with very low salinity water at all times in many streams. The zone of consistently low salinity water tends to spread westwards along the Great Dividing Range, covering the higher parts of basins west to the Goulburn Basin (5) in the north, and La Trobe Basin (26) in the south. The waters of the Tambo Basin (23) appear anomalous in being slightly more saline than those on either side. Most stream systems become more saline as they flow away from the Great Dividing Range toward the sea in the south, or towards the Murray River in the north.

Salinity appears to increase noticeably to the west of Melbourne. Pockets of relatively lower salinity waters in the west of Victoria occur in areas of higher rainfall (Otway Ranges, the Grampians, and around Ballarat). However, these waters degrade to medium or even extremely high salinity as they flow north or south out on to the adjacent drier plains.

The salinity of waters may affect their usefulness through the impact of the total soluble salts, or through individual components of these salts or through combinations of these components of the salts. Chloride may exert a toxic effect on some plants. Leaf wetting irrigation of some fruit trees may be harmful if chloride exceeds 100 milligrams per litre.

The waters supplied to the Victorian irrigation areas are quite satisfactory in terms of salt-sensitivity of irrigated crops, provided certain precautions are taken as above. However, serious problems may arise where impermeable soils or impeded soil drainage and rising water tables cause salts to accumulate in the plant root zones. In such situations, soil drainage must be provided to remove excess soil water and salts.

Apart from diversion of water into the irrigation areas, most streams of any significance in Victoria have diversions for private or public purposes. Even in the cases of the more saline streams, some use of the water has been made for irrigation. This may be achieved by carefully limiting the irrigations between leaching rains. The World Health Organisation provides guidance on the acceptable concentrations of total soluble salts in domestic water.

Other problems of domestic supplies may also be associated with high salinities, e.g., hardness, corrosion of metals. It is clear that the major problems in obtaining domestic supplies from streams will arise in the west of Victoria. In extreme cases, reliance must be placed on the use of rainwater tanks, water softening equipment, or groundwater sources where these are available. However, at times most streams will provide water of suitable quality for domestic use. The limit of acceptability of water for stock purposes varies with species, conditioning, etc., and account should be taken of other factors such as dissolved magnesium in the water.

The primary sources of stream salinity are from the weathering of rocks, and by aeolian transport from the sea which is a repository for soluble rock weathering products. Other intermediate sources and sinks include residual sea salts in sediments, groundwater, lake precipitates, and the atmosphere.

The geological history of an area may have a strong influence on the salinity of the local soils, groundwater, and streams. For example, a long and intimate association existed between the geological strata of north-western Victoria, and saline marine waters during the period of the ancient Murravian Gulf incursion. The salts left behind when the marine waters receded probably account for a significant part of the salts which now enter the Murray River and other rivers in this region.

There have been major and extensive changes in Australian land-use since European settlement. The most important have been the replacement of native vegetation (particularly deeper rooting evergreen trees) with shallow rooted perennial and annual pasture species to provide grazing for introduced livestock, and the development of irrigated agriculture and horticulture. Both these changes tend to disturb the previous equilibrium which would have existed.

The transition to shallower rooted plants causes less of the applied rainfall to return to the atmosphere as vapour after its evaporation from the soil surface or passage through the plants (evapotranspiration). Thus, more of the total water will appear as run-off and as water penetrating into the groundwater reservoir. These additions to the groundwater will tend both to bring free groundwater nearer to the soil surface, and to increase the hydraulic pressure head available to force flows of this water to the soil surface at low points or into the streams of the catchment. Since this groundwater is often charged with dissolved salts accumulated from rainfall, rock weathering, or directly from old marine sources, salinisation of areas of surface soil (dry land salting) and increases in stream salinity will occur. Such problems occur widely in Victoria.

Phosphorus

In recent years, phosphorus has been widely recognised as an important indicator of water quality, because of its association with the process of eutrophication or "enrichment" of surface waters. The element phosphorus is found naturally in rocks and soils, and as a consequence, is found generally in low concentrations in the waters of Victoria's streams. Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for the growth of plants and animals and, because Australian soils are typically low in phosphorus, phosphorus-containing fertilisers such as superphosphate are commonly added to agricultural soils to improve the growth of pasture and crop plants, and so enhance the profitability of agricultural activities.

The soil particles usually absorb the phosphorus and limit its movement, but it is inevitable that some fertiliser phosphorus will enter streams, particularly when run-off passes over fertilised land, and erodes the soil particles. The extent to which this occurs is likely to be affected by the fertiliser application rate, soil type, amount of run-off, and the degree of erosion.

Phosphorus in foods is only partly retained in the body, and hence it is found in significant quantities in human and animal wastes. Human excreta yields about 0.5 kilogram of phosphorus per capita per annum.

Domestic wastewater may also contain phosphorus derived from additives used to improve the performance of detergents especially in hard waters. Phosphorus is also present in industrial wastes and in urban surface run-off. Thus, major point sources of phosphorus entering streams are likely to be discharges from sewage collection systems,

unless "phosphorus stripping" of the effluent is employed, and for intensive animal based industries such as feed lots, sale yards, and piggeries.

Concern about the eutrophication of streams, lakes, and water storages arises because of undesirable side-effects which usually develop as increased quantities of phosphorus and/or nitrogen are added to them. These side-effects include an increase in algal growth and the growth of submersed and emergent aquatic macrophytes, which often reach weed proportions; a reduction in dissolved oxygen due to the decay of plant material, with a resultant impairment of the fish life; taints in the water and the blocking of supply system filters; impaired aesthetic quality; and a risk to stock from the production of toxins by certain algae.

Nitrogen

After phosphorus, nitrogen is commonly held to be the essential nutrient most likely to stimulate plant growth in surface waters, and so has the potential to bring about eutrophication. In particular, nitrogen has an essential role in the structure of protein material. When present in excess, certain forms of nitrogen in water supplies may have toxic effects on aquatic life and on humans.

Nitrogen has as its ultimate source the pool of gaseous nitrogen which comprises about four-fifths of the volume of the earth's atmosphere. In waters, nitrogen may be present in five major forms: dissolved molecular nitrogen; organic nitrogen compounds, such as proteins, amino acids, and simpler compounds derived from organic decay; ammonia, derived as an end product of the degradation of proteins and other nitrogenous organic matter, as an animal excretion product, and as a product of microbial reduction of nitrite; nitrite, usually present in clean waters in only minute concentrations derived from the microbial oxidation of ammonia or the reduction of nitrate; and nitrate, which may be taken up by plants, or reduced to nitrate or nitrogen gas during microbial denitrification.

These major forms of nitrogen are, for the most part, readily inter-convertible by appropriate micro-organisms under suitable micro-environmental conditions. This interconnection of nitrogen forms and microbial processes is usually called the *nitrogen cycle*. The process of biological reduction of nitrogen gas for eventual incorporation in cellular proteins is called *nitrogen fixation* and may be carried out by free-living organisms in the water (e.g., blue-green algae) or symbiotic bacteria associated with certain terrestrial plants such as pasture legumes and leguminous trees and shrubs. The major sources of nitrogen compounds in fresh water are by derivation from fixation in the terrestrial catchment, or from nitrogenous waste.

Suspended solids and turbidity

Both these characteristics adversely affect the quality of stream waters for several uses, and may indicate undesirable conditions in the stream catchment. Typically, higher values of both parameters suggest catchment soil erosion and the loss of this valuable resource. Although soil erosion may be quite severe in small parts of catchments and along stream courses, the suspended solids and turbidity values commonly found in Victorian streams are low by overseas standards.

In addition to eroded soil particles, suspended particles may derive from plankton (algae, etc.) and organic or inorganic detritus. Turbidity is a measure of light scattering in the water, and hence is sensitive to the presence of very fine suspended particles. In some instances at least, higher turbidities are probably indicative of algal blooms or detritus, rather than soil erosion. This could be particularly so for streams which receive concentrated nutrients in drainage water.

High concentrations of suspended matter are biologically undesirable (causing reduced light penetration, smothering, abrasion). European experience suggests that suspended solids concentrations less than 80 micrograms per litre are acceptable for freshwater fisheries. Such values should be applied with caution in the Australian setting.

Drinking water, at the point of consumption, should have a turbidity of less than 25 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), and ideally, less than 5 NTU. Obviously, domestic supplies in several parts of Victoria need treatment (settling, coagulation, filtering, etc.) prior to consumption to meet these criteria.

Human pathogens

There are numerous diseases of man, and in particular those caused by intestinal pathogenic organisms, which may be transmitted, either exclusively in water, or for which water is a major route for spread. The list includes various forms of dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis, cholera, typhoid and other fevers, leptospirosis, infectious hepatitis, and poliomyelitis. The causative organisms may be bacteria, protozoa, or viruses. Consequently, microbiological examination is a major aspect in establishing the quality of a water for domestic consumption.

The greatest risk of producing fresh cases of disease associated with water arises when the water has been recently contaminated with sewage, or bird or animal excrement.

Transmission of the disease from water to humans occurs primarily through direct exposure to the contaminated water by drinking or possibly by swimming, and indirect exposure through contaminated food processing water or associated wash waters.

Complex and only partly understood relationships exist between the sources of the pathogens, the survival and transport of the pathogens, and the re-infection of man or animals.

WATER UTILISATION

An earlier section in this chapter relating to surface water resources (see pages 7 and 8) has noted that the long-term average annual flow of all Victoria's rivers has been estimated as 20 million megalitres. These surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. The spatial distribution of surface water resources is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 2 in the illustrations facing page 20.

Victoria has always been conscious of the importance of water to the development of the State, and has followed a policy of developing its water resources which has resulted in the present high level of utilisation. Total water storage capacity in Victoria was approximately 10 million megalitres in 1980 and this will increase to 15.5 million megalitres following the completion of storages currently under construction. This is equivalent to 77.5 per cent of the estimated long-term average annual stream-flow of all rivers. The location of storages is shown in Figure 3 in the illustrations facing page 20.

A recent survey has indicated that the total volume of water consumed for domestic, industrial, stock, and agricultural purposes is currently approximately 5 million megalitres per annum, or 25 per cent of the total average annual river flow. Some 81 per cent of present water consumption is used for irrigation, mainly in the northern half of Victoria, 15 per cent is used for domestic and industrial purposes through public water supply schemes, while the remaining 4 per cent is used for domestic and stock water supplies. Water resources are also committed to non-consumptive uses such as hydro-electric power generation, environmental requirements, and for recreational purposes.

In attempting to determine the amount and location of water resources that may still be developed, two factors must be considered: water quality and potential for development.

With respect to water quality, salinity is probably the most significant single factor (see page 10). Water quality generally decreases as one moves from the Highlands in the eastern part of Victoria to the plains of the Western District. Many of the watercourses in the Western District have high salinities which make them unsuitable for most purposes. As a result there is little potential for development of the water resources of most of the western district of Victoria. The potential for development of a stream also depends upon the availability of suitably located storage sites. A preliminary survey has been carried out over the whole of Victoria to identify possible storage sites. Obviously development of the lower reaches of a river system is unlikely to be practicable as the topography would not generally be suitable for construction of major storages.

From the above considerations it has been estimated that the practicable limit of diversions that could be secured is in the order of 8 million megalitres per annum. Additional storages would be constructed to meet this figure. This represents an increase of some 60 per cent of the present consumption of 5 million megalitres per annum. The only significant water resources still capable of development are restricted primarily to the East Gippsland region and this could have a marked influence on future development of Victoria.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Historical

Water resource management in Victoria had its genesis in the Irrigation Act of 1886.

Legislation to this time had led to the development of small and generally insecure irrigation schemes. Parliamentary debates of the time indicate three views. First, if schemes were to be developed without administrative difficulties or litigation, it was necessary that the "supreme power and responsibility in connection with the care and custody of water, and in certain cases, in the construction and management of works, can be vested nowhere else than in the State itself". Second, the rights of the State would be ineffective "unless we (the Parliament) are absolutely sure that they cannot be interfered with by the existence of any such thing as riparian rights". Third, the progress of irrigation development would be hindered by lengthy and costly litigation unless the rights of individuals and the State were properly defined. The 1886 Act set the scene for an integrated programme of water resources development and was an important stage in the development of governmental control over water distribution.

The thrust of governmental policy then was to encourage the setting up of local trusts to develop and manage rural water supply systems. Government financial assistance for their establishment had been provided since 1883 with the initial expectation that the investment would be financially profitable. However, the trusts failed, for various reasons. A major reason was the lack of headworks storages to ensure continuity of supply in dry years. But an equally important reason was the shortage, at that time, of skills and experience, at the local level, in the management and utilisation of water resources.

The Water Act of 1905 established a central body, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, to take over from the trusts in a bid for integrated, orderly development and management of rural water supply. Of the irrigation trusts, only the First Mildura Irrigation Trust was not abolished. The Water Act of 1905 is significant because it brought together for the first time the matters of water resource management seen by the Parliament of the day as being necessary if Victoria's resources were to be developed and managed in a planned and co-ordinated way.

The Commission's early initiatives were first directed at the consolidation and rehabilitation of the water supply systems previously operated by the Trusts and then at the development particularly after the two World Wars of new irrigation enterprises which were associated with government sponsored rural closer settlement schemes. Concurrent with these projects the Commission constructed, and has continued to this day to construct, major projects directed at the conservation of water resources and distribution of water supplies according to need. Figure 4 in the illustrations facing page 20 indicates these major works.

There are two very early provisions of the Water Act that require special mention for they are the foundation on which the general legislative scheme is developed. These state that the right to the use and flow, and to the control of the water at any time in any river, creek, stream, or watercourse and in any lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh shall vest in the Crown and that the bed and banks of any river or stream, creek, or watercourse or any lake which forms part of the boundary of an allotment shall be and remain the property of the Crown.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Royal Commission of 1889 into Melbourne's sewerage system prompted the establishment of the Board which was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operation in July 1891. The Board was initially constituted to assume responsibility for Melbourne's water supply and to establish a sewerage system to serve the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board now, in addition to the above responsibilities, is also responsible for main drainage, flood protection, the maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks.

The *Water Resources Act* 1975 established a Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply for the purpose of ensuring the most efficient utilisation of the water resources of Victoria. The Act laid down duties for the Minister administering this Act and others defined in the Act as "to determine the means by which the water resources of Victoria

can be conserved, developed and utilised to the best advantage of the people in Victoria to promote the extension of sewerage and drainage services and to ensure as far as practicable that adequate water is provided for the conservation of the flora and fauna of Victoria". The Act also established a Water Resources Council of eleven members to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout the State, referred to it by the Minister.

In addition to the above authorities, there is a range of local authorities which have responsibilities for the provision of services to specific areas of Victoria.

Irrigation

Irrigation is by far the greatest use of water in Victoria. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission controls most of the irrigation areas within Victoria. Within its ten Irrigation Districts, a total area of some 803,000 hectares is classified as suitable for irrigation, while 48,000 persons within Victoria rely directly on irrigation for their livelihood. The major irrigation districts are shown in Figure 5 in the illustrations facing page 20.

The First Mildura Irrigation Trust is the only autonomous Irrigation Trust still operating within Victoria. This Trust has an interesting history, having been established in 1886 by George and William Chaffey under a special agreement established by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The Trust currently provides water for irrigation purposes to an area of some 8,000 hectares comprising mainly vineyards and orchards.

In addition to the above irrigation districts, a further area of 84,556 hectares is irrigated by private irrigation schemes. Most of these schemes are operated by individual landowners who pump water directly from watercourses under the provisions of licences or permits issued by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Domestic and stock supplies

Apart from the irrigation districts discussed above, there are a number of systems throughout Victoria which provide water to rural properties for domestic and stock watering purposes. The largest of these is the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system which is operated by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Wimmera and Mallee regions of Victoria have low average annual rainfalls ranging from 450 mm in the south, to 300 mm in the north. Development of these regions which have no reliable surface water resources, is completely dependent upon the availability of stock and domestic water supplies.

Minor conservation works were initiated by individual landowners in the 1850s, and these works were subsequently extended first by local shire councils, and then after 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The system now comprises some 9,660 kilometres of State Rivers and Water Supply Commission channels, and 6,440 kilometres of farm channels which serve an area of 28,489 square kilometres. Sixty townships and some 20,500 farm storages receive domestic and stock water supplies through the system. Major storages supplying the system now have a total design capacity of 762,680 megalitres. The major domestic and stock water supply schemes are shown in Figure 5 in the illustrations facing page 20.

Urban water supplies

Public water supplies to urban communities are under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and Waterworks Trusts constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act 1958* or other specific statutes. The area supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the major components of the water supply system are shown in Figure 6 in the illustrations facing page 20. Total average annual consumption of water within the Melbourne metropolitan area is currently 420,000 megalitres. This represents some 57 per cent of domestic water consumption and about 8.5 per cent of all water used within Victoria.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is responsible for the operation of domestic water supply schemes serving the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula,

Coliban region, and Otway region, as well as numerous townships within irrigation and domestic and stock supply districts throughout Victoria. Current annual consumption of all these areas is approximately 60,000 megalitres.

Waterworks Trusts are autonomous bodies established under the provisions of the Water Act, and operating under the general supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Trusts are responsible for the provision of water supplies for domestic purposes to specified areas and for the day to day operation of the supply system.

Wastewater treatment and disposal

The responsibility for the provision of sewerage facilities to serve urban communities within Victoria lies with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works within the Melbourne metropolitan area, and with local Sewerage Authorities in all other areas. The Board operates an extensive sewerage system which was first designed in the 1880s to serve a population of 1 million persons. Like all other systems in Victoria it is designed as a "separate" system, the sanitary sewers carrying wastewater being completely separate from the stormwater drains.

One of the most interesting features of the system is the Board's farm at Werribee. The Werribee Farm commenced operation in 1897 and until recently treated 90 per cent of Melbourne's wastewater. The farm covers an area of approximately 10,800 hectares and currently treats an average of 200,000 megalitres of wastewater per year. Of this, approximately 50 per cent is treated in lagoons, 30 per cent is treated by grass filtration during the winter period, and the remaining 20 per cent by land irrigation. Approximately 80 per cent of the sewage used for irrigation is applied without primary treatment. The farm has proved an efficient and economic method of treating sewage and it is anticipated that it will serve an important role in Melbourne's sewerage system for many years.

Sewerage Authorities operate under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act. There are currently 130 Sewerage Authorities constituted within Victoria, of which 113 have works in operation or under construction. These authorities are empowered to construct, maintain, and operate works for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater from urban areas. In addition, they may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make agreements with private industries for the acceptance of industrial wastes.

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted under special legislation to provide among other matters a regional wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal scheme for the industrial area of the La Trobe Valley. The Board currently accepts wastes from a number of town sewerage systems and major industries. The sewerage reticulation systems in these townships are managed by separate authorities.

The Board transports these wastewaters to a large area at Dutson Downs, near the western extremity of the Gippsland Lakes, where the water is treated and disposed of by lagoon treatment and land irrigation.

Hydro-electricity

The base electricity requirements within Victoria are met from thermal generating stations located near Yallourn in the La Trobe Valley. These stations are based on the extensive brown coal deposits that have been proven in the region and will remain the primary source of electric power in the foreseeable future.

Peak demands are met by drawing power from the Snowy Mountains system and from a series of hydro-electric power stations located primarily in the north-eastern section of Victoria. Despite their relatively small generating capacity, these stations hold an important position within Victoria's total generating capacity because they can contribute to peak daily electricity demands quickly and at low operating cost.

The hydro-electric potential of Victorian streams is low and compares unfavourably with other countries. Although hydro-electric generation does not "consume" water, it must be considered in any evaluation of the State's water resources. In most cases, water is detained in storages and generally released down the stream for power generation purposes during the winter months. During this time water is not usually required for irrigation or other consumptive purposes.

Recreational requirements

The development of water-based recreational activities has increased appreciably since the 1950s. Prior to this period activities were few in number, consisting mainly of fishing, swimming, and to a minor extent, rowing and sailing.

This marked increase in water-based recreation reflects changes in Victoria's leisure habits. The post-war era brought with it greater prosperity and more leisure time, both in the form of a shorter working week and paid holidays. The recent introduction of "flexible working hours" has brought yet a further increase through the 9 day fortnight. To this increase in leisure time must be added greater mobility through more cars and better roads.

The post-war period has seen the range of water sports and activities widen with the introduction of new sports such as skiing, scuba-diving, and the development of smaller, easily transported powered and non-powered boats. These increasing activities have led to greater demands on available water areas. Many areas are now fully developed and often congested during the height of the summer period. There are growing demands for the use of man-made bodies of water, but the competing needs of users and the diversity of activities, in many instances incompatible, do lead to management problems.

Drainage, flooding, and flood plain management

The surface of the land is constantly changing as a result of natural forces such as earth movements, wind, rain, and frost. In most cases, these changes are slow and would not be noticeable in the course of a lifetime. However, over geological time spans they become significant.

Man has often carried out work with an imperfect understanding of the laws of nature and, in so doing, has on occasion upset the delicate balance that exists and consequently accelerated these changes. For example, the clearing of large areas of land for agricultural purposes has increased the run-off from many areas; the previously stable stream regime has been disturbed by this increased flow; and a further flooding problem has sometimes ensued. This problem may have been compounded by the destruction of vegetation on stream banks, leading to severe bed and bank erosion and resultant loss of land and sedimentation downstream. Sedimentation in turn has led to problems along the lower reaches of river systems.

It is clear that, given the circumstances that exist in many parts of Victoria, there are two basic choices: either accept the situation and do nothing until a state of equilibrium is reached once again, or carry out works such as improvement to the carrying capacity of rivers, and thereby reduce the effects of flooding, and at the same time attempt to stabilise the bed and banks of streams to reduce erosion and minimise further loss of land. In either case the catchment should be protected, in order to prevent further deterioration of the drainage system.

Drainage, flooding, and river management are closely interrelated, but legislation covering these activities is varied and often confusing. Floods are a natural phenomenon and will inevitably occur from time to time in rivers and natural drainage systems. A flood occurs when the channel of a river or creek cannot carry the volume of water entering from its catchment or when the water is discharged onto flat country. This results in either the overtopping of banks, accumulation of sheet water, or raised water levels. Flooding can be viewed as a natural component of the hydrological cycle, potentially damaging to man wherever he has encroached upon flood plains. Flood waters also have a significant effect on the survival of native flora and fauna.

Watercourse management

By the early 1900s, as a result of clearing extensive areas of marginal agricultural land, inappropriate farming practices, and unco-ordinated control efforts, erosion had reached such proportions that it was destroying considerable areas of Victoria. In 1940, the Soil Conservation Board was established to investigate soil erosion, promote soil conservation, and recommend further action. In 1945, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee released a report which reviewed existing legislation dealing with control of flow in natural waters, the existing condition of Victoria's streams, and the effect on these streams of the condition of their catchment. As a result of this report, the *Soil Conservation and Land*

Utilization Act 1947 was enacted. This Act, as amended, provided for the establishment of the Soil Conservation Authority to control land erosion problems throughout Victoria.

Following this initial step to control land erosion, the River Improvement Act was proclaimed in 1948. The principal provision of this Act was the power to constitute River Improvement Trusts, with responsibilities for carrying out works to improve the carrying capacity and prevent erosion on streams within their district and for maintaining these works.

The districts of most of the early Trusts consisted of a small strip of land along a relatively short stretch of river. This situation gave rise to two major problems. First, while effective works were carried out within this area, problems were often intensified either upstream or downstream of the district. Second, only those landowners fronting the stream could be rated, and hence were often forced to pay large sums to meet the Trust's costs. This was particularly inequitable when it was often the actions of landowners some distance from the stream that aggravated the problems adjacent to the watercourse. These problems have been partly overcome by constituting River Improvement Trusts to cover the whole of a Shire. This results in a much more equitable rating system, but does not eliminate the problem of responsibility over only part of the length of a stream.

This second problem can only be overcome by constituting authorities to have responsibility for river improvement works over a whole river catchment. Only one such authority, the Dandenong Valley Authority, existed in Victoria at 1981. This Authority was constituted on 19 March 1964 under the provisions of the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*. The Act gives the Authority comprehensive powers to carry out river improvement, drainage, and flood protection works within its district. As well as carrying out works, the Authority may declare areas to be flood prone and subsequently control the use to which this land may be put in order to retain its function as a carrier of flood waters.

Control of land in water supply catchments

Human activity in a catchment, associated with various forms of land-use, can affect the quantity, quality, and variability of run-off. Water supply authorities are committed to the maintenance of certain quality standards for the water supplied to consumers. The factors governing the quality of water supplied are: (1) The quality of source-water received as run-off from the catchment, dependent on the condition of the catchment as modified by any human activity within the catchment; (2) changes in water quality due to detention and transmission in the Authority's works; and (3) any additional treatment by the Authority, as may be required to attain nominated standards.

A change in land-use in the catchment can be detrimental to water supply interests if: (1) It accelerates erosion with consequent worsening of the quality of run-off and of the rate of siltation of storages; (2) it reduces the volume or reliability of run-off decreasing the safe yield from existing works; (3) it adversely affects the seasonal distribution of run-off; or (4) it increases the risk of chemical or pathogenic contamination of run-off.

Continuance of existing restrictions on access or controls on uses of lands supplying waters for domestic purposes, is the surest and simplest means of providing a high degree of protection against water-borne diseases. With present technology, there can be no guarantee that a water treatment plant can remove all hazardous elements, such as viruses, complex organics, and pesticides.

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF OTHER WATER SUPPLY AGENCIES

There are a number of other agencies which have statutory functions affecting water supply. These include particularly agencies under the umbrella of the Ministry for Conservation.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is specifically concerned with pollution management and control. This is mainly achieved by operating a licensing system for waste discharges to air and water. Under section 68 of the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, the EPA has delegated its powers and functions in regard to licensing procedures for the discharge of wastes to all waters, except marine, to the Melbourne and Metropolitan

Board of Works in relation to waters within the Melbourne metropolitan area; to the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board and Dandenong Valley Authority for their respective areas; and to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for all other areas of Victoria.

Long-term objectives for pollution control management are established by way of State environment protection policies. Beneficial uses of waters with objectives and indicators for attainment are set down in these documents, of which a number have already been declared State policies, and others are currently in draft form.

The Soil Conservation Authority has a specific statutory role in proclamation and land-use determinations for water supply catchments. Its basic responsibilities are to achieve the best possible use of Victoria's land resources and to ensure sustained yields of high quality water from Victoria's catchment areas.

All major public works may require the preparation of an Environment Effects Statement and be subject to the environment assessment procedures of the Ministry for Conservation. The procedures are designed to ensure that potential environmental problems are recognised and quantified during the planning stage, and provision is made during assessment for public comment.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division and the Land Conservation Council also play significant roles affecting management of Victoria's water resources. Proposals for works affecting stream flows and wetlands are undertaken in consultation with the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the Land Conservation Council is responsible for investigating and recommending on the balanced use of public lands throughout Victoria. These recommendations may influence land-uses especially affecting water supply catchments and are designed to recognise present and future needs of Victoria in relation to preservation of ecologically significant areas, areas of natural interest or beauty, and preservation of areas for recreational, forest, and other public uses.

On a broader basis, the issue of Statements of Planning Policy provides direction for water and wastewater management, and the annual budgets and capital funds allocations of State and Commonwealth Governments directly influence the timing and standards for the provision of the water, sewerage, and drainage services.

Further references: History of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 1-28; Land flora, 1962, pp. 1-36; Mammals, 1963, pp. 1-24; Soils, 1964, pp. 1-9; Palaeontology, 1965, pp. 1-24; Birds, 1966, pp. 1-28; Fish, 1967, pp. 1-27; Molluscs, 1968, pp. 1-21; Insects, 1969, pp. 1-26; Minerals, 1970, pp. 1-29; Amphibians and reptiles, 1971, pp. 1-36; Forests, 1972, pp. 1-29; Meteorology, 1974, pp. 1-29; National Parks, 1975, pp. 1-35; Victoria at the time of settlement, 1976, pp. 1-45; The Victorian environment, 1977, pp. 1-46; Victoria's forests and man, 1978, pp. 1-35; Transport in the Victorian environment, 1979, pp. 1-25; Great Dividing Range in Victoria, 1980, pp. 1-33; Grazing in the Victorian environment, 1981, pp. 1-23

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2

GEOGRAPHY

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The Ministry for Conservation was created by an Act of Parliament in December 1972. It is an "umbrella" organisation bringing together the following government agencies concerned with conservation and environment protection: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey. The Ministry also includes the Divisions of Assessment, Environmental Studies, and Administration.

At the head of this organisation is the Minister for Conservation, who is advised by the Director of Conservation and his staff. The Minister is responsible for achieving the objects of the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, which are, first, the protection and preservation of the environment, and second, the proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of Victoria. Through the Minister, the Ministry for Conservation provides a central focus of advice to government on a wide range of environment, management, and protection matters.

The Ministry's central Divisions have a total staff of approximately 140 officers. Besides providing administrative, financial, and technical support to the agencies, these Divisions carry out a number of specialist and inter-disciplinary activities.

Environment Assessment Division

This group assists the Minister for Conservation and proponents of developments to carry out the procedures laid down in the *Environment Effects Act 1978*. The Act requires that proposals for public works which may have a significant effect on the environment be referred to the Minister for advice before a decision is made to proceed with the work. There is also provision for public authorities (such as municipal councils) to refer proposed private works to the Minister.

In either case the Minister may require the proponent to prepare an Environment Effects Statement; this describes the proposed development, any alternatives to it, the potential bio-physical, economic, and social effects, and suggested measures to ameliorate any adverse effects. Environment Effects Statements are normally placed on exhibition and public comment sought, after which the Minister provides an assessment as advice to the decision maker.

Conservation Planning

The Conservation Planning Branch of the Division works with agencies in the Ministry to co-ordinate reports and submissions on planning issues for presentation to planning tribunals, municipal councils, and other bodies. Its staff are frequently called upon for advice on government purchases of land for conservation purposes, such as for addition to national parks, wildlife reserves, and other conservation areas. Advice is also given to members of the public seeking assistance in finding the best environmental solution to planning problems.

WATER IN VICTORIA

The site of Melbourne was influenced by the availability of fresh water in the Yarra River. From privately supplied 550 litre barrels in the 1830s, the water resources of the State have been harnessed by extensive water storages and irrigation projects capable of withstanding severe drought conditions. In 1886 Alfred Deakin, who was later to become Australia's second Prime Minister, brought down in the Victorian Parliament the first legislation to control water supply.

Frederick McCubbin. Portrait of Alfred Deakin. Oil painting. In Parliament House, Canberra.

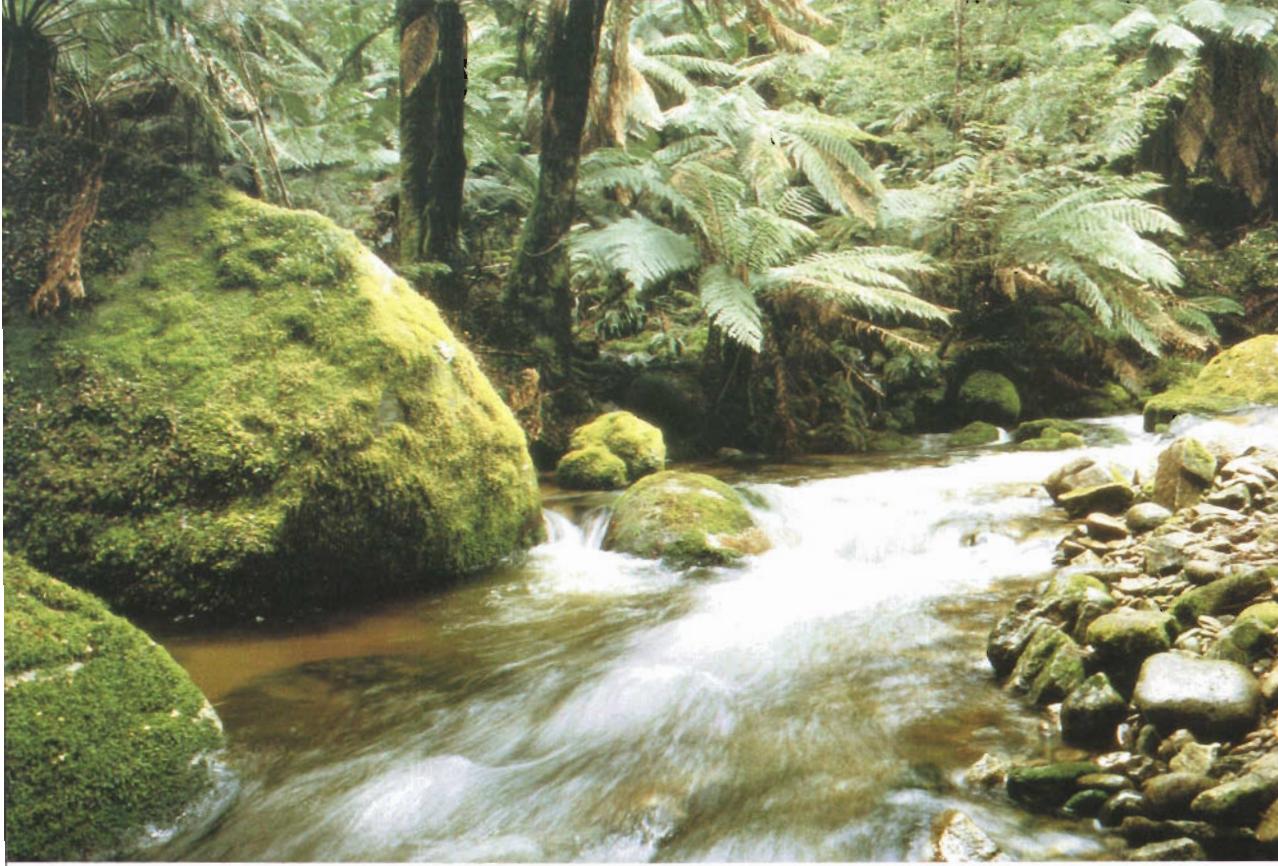
National Library of Australia





Goulburn River — Afternoon was painted in the 1870s by H. J. Johnstone. Rising in the Great Dividing Range, the Goulburn — Victoria's longest river — enters the Murray River near Echuca, and supports one of Australia's largest irrigation schemes.

K. D. Nelson



South Cascade Creek, one of the mountain streams which flow into the Thomson Reservoir.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Water sprinklers help to maintain Victoria's gardens.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

A flowing "hot water" bore rising from the La Trobe Valley Coal Measures.

Department of Minerals and Energy



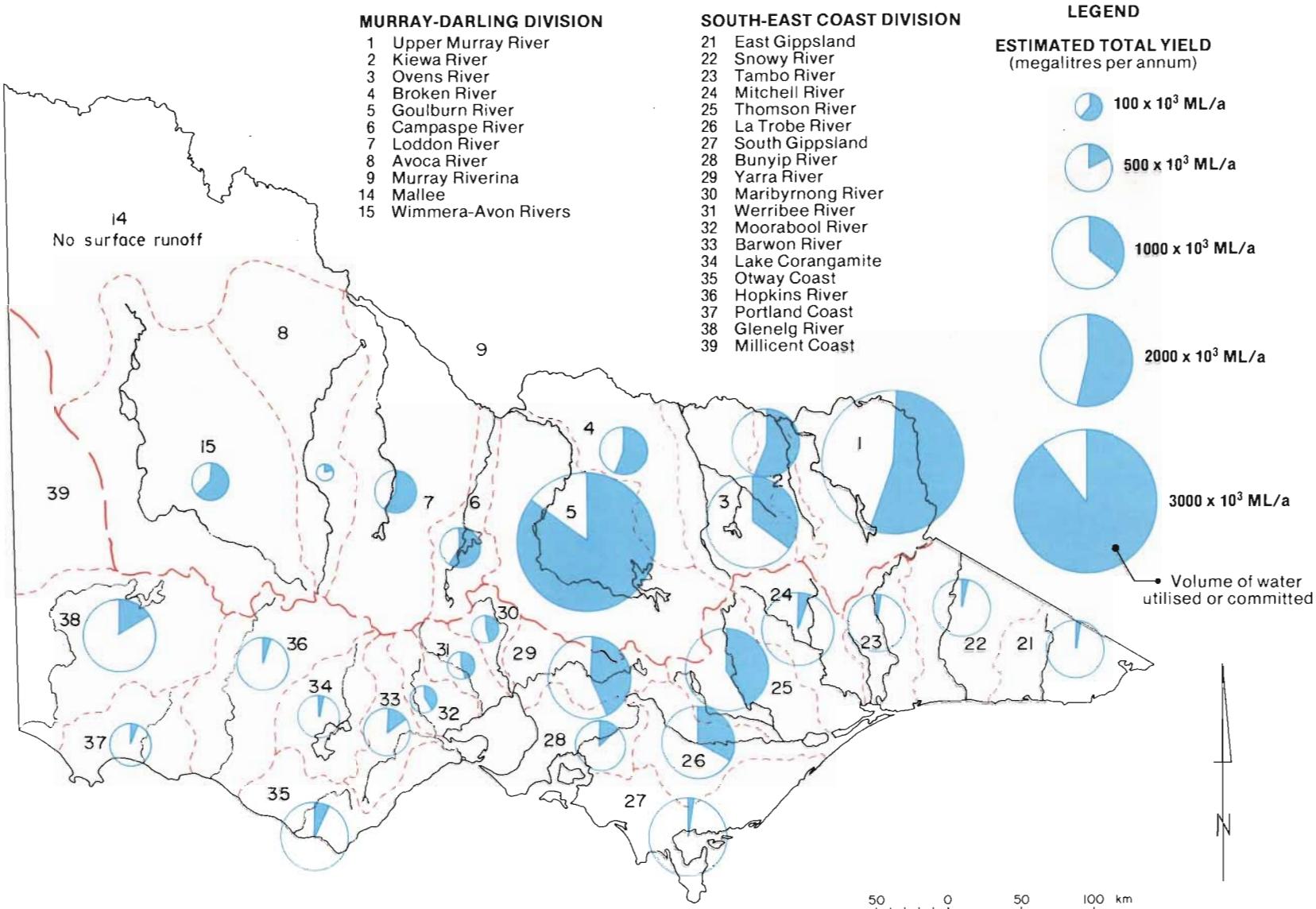


FIGURE 2. Victoria—Water resources and their utilisation.

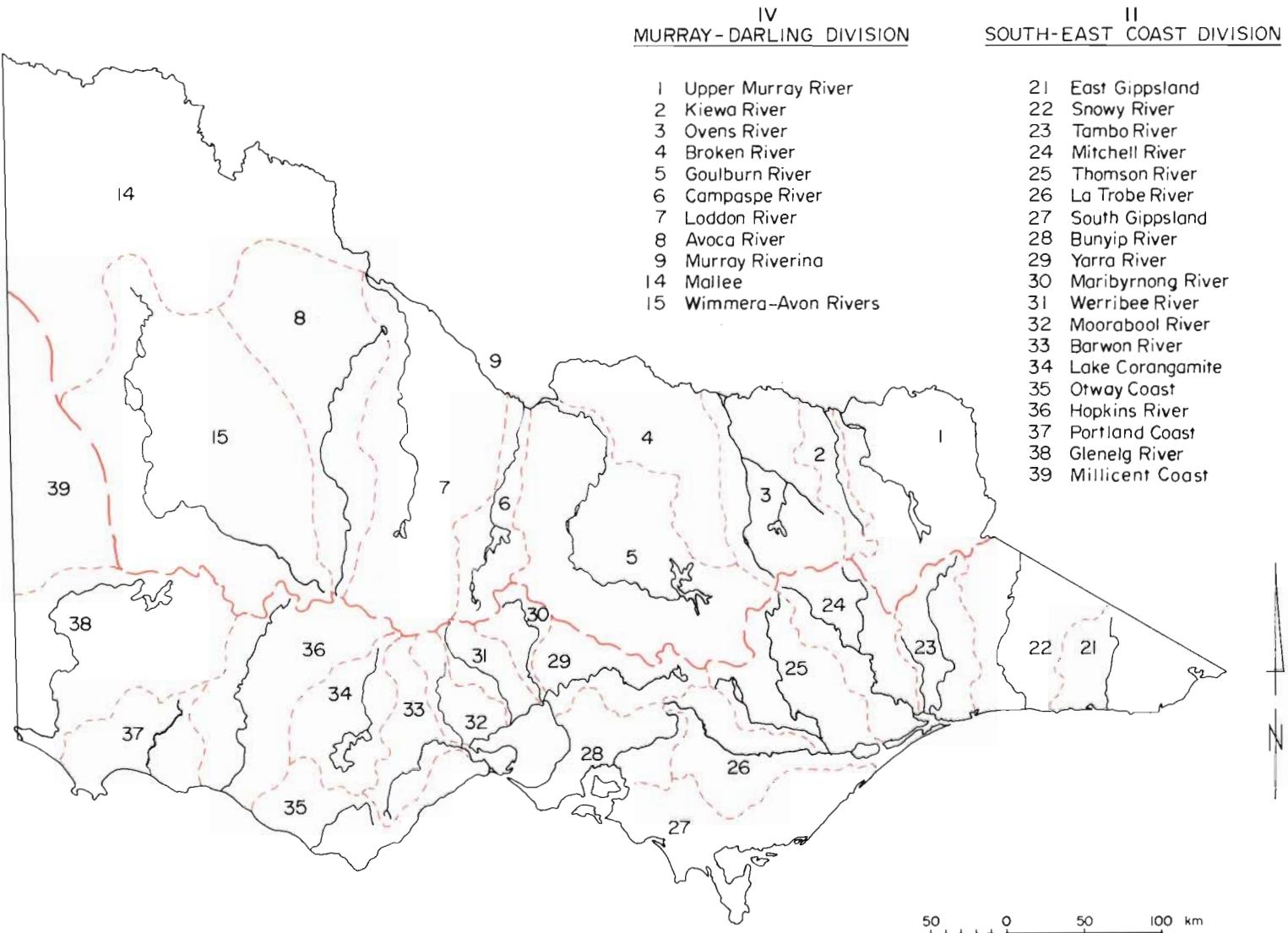
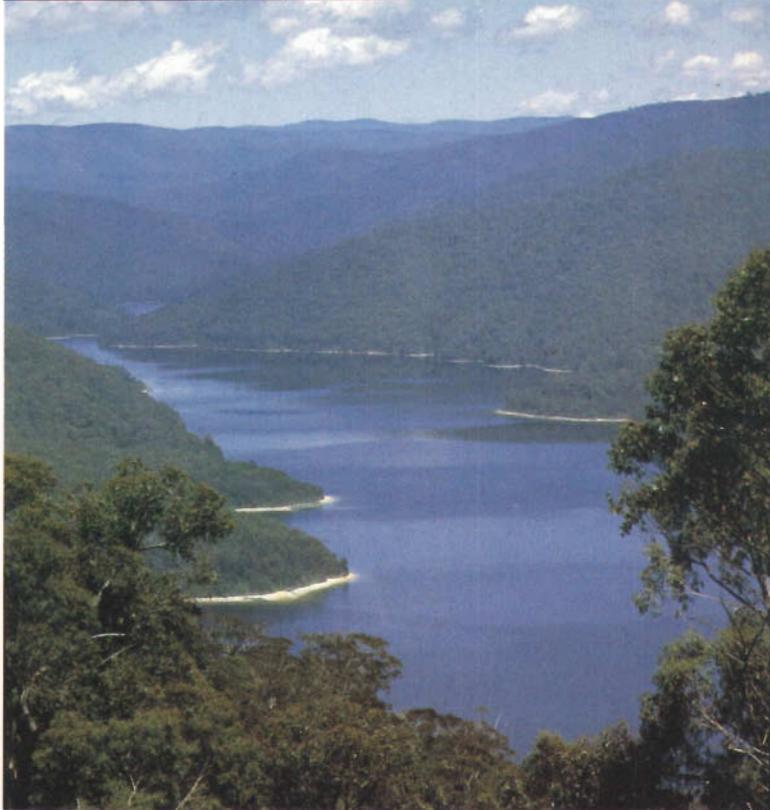


FIGURE 1. Victoria—Drainage divisions and basins.

The Upper Yarra storage has a capacity of 200,000 megalitres and is part of the **Melbourne** and Metropolitan Board of Works system.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



Victoria's largest man-made storage, Dartmouth Dam, impounds 4,000,000 megalitres on the Mitta Mitta River. It forms part of the River Murray Commission system.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

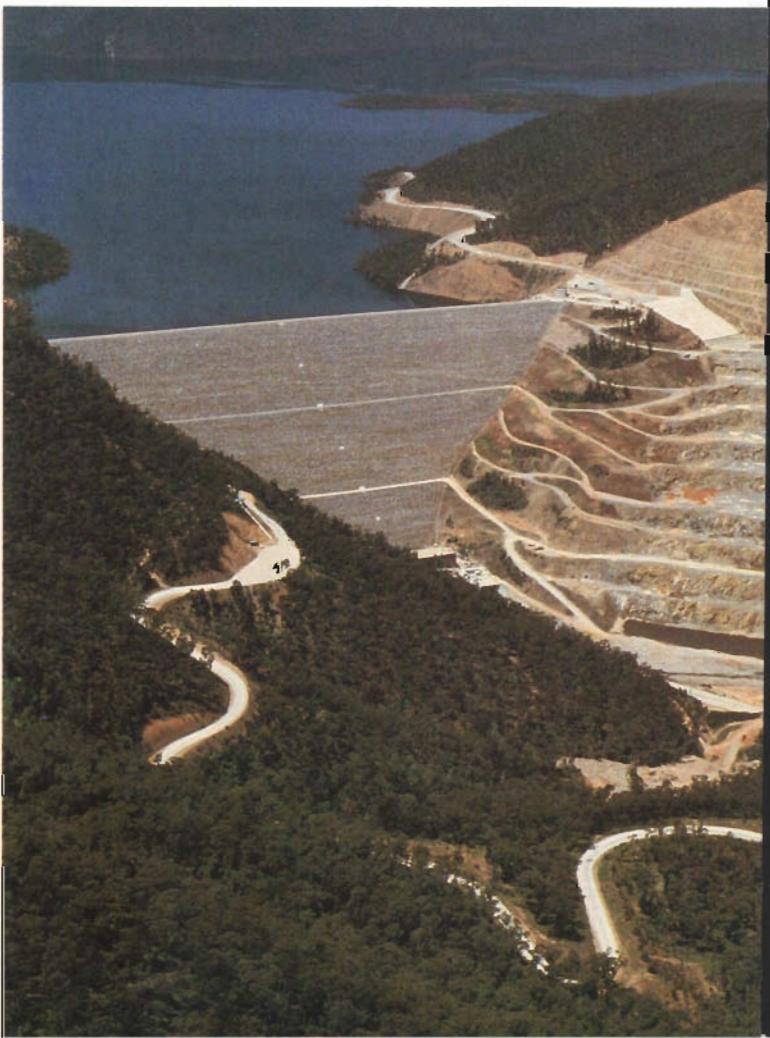
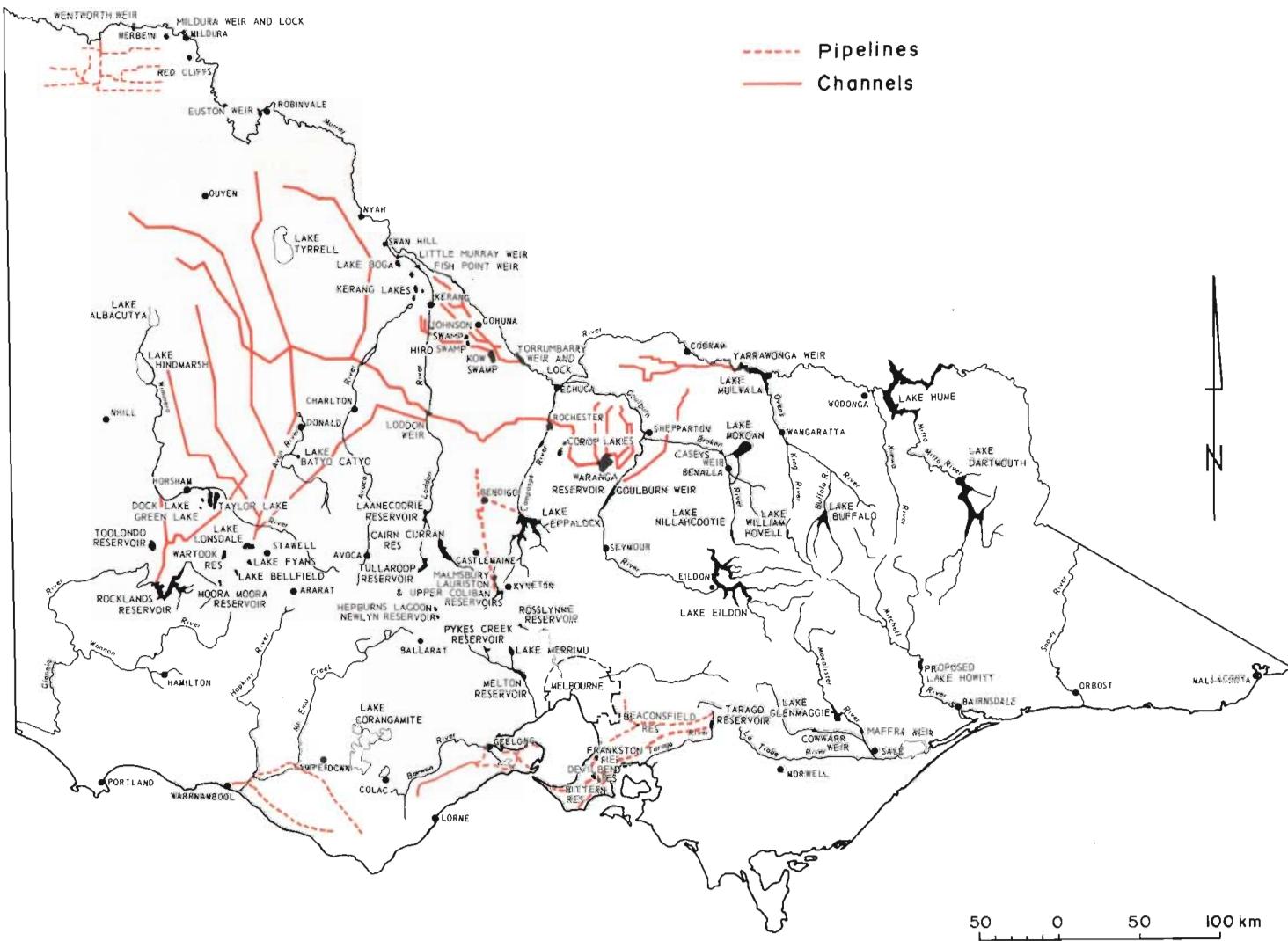


FIGURE 3. Victoria—Location of major water storages.



FIGURE 4. Major water works operated by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1979.





Lagoons in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works farm at Werribee.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Aeration tanks treating wastewaters.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works





Irrigation of cereal crops in northern Victoria.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission



Spray irrigation of vegetables at Werribee.

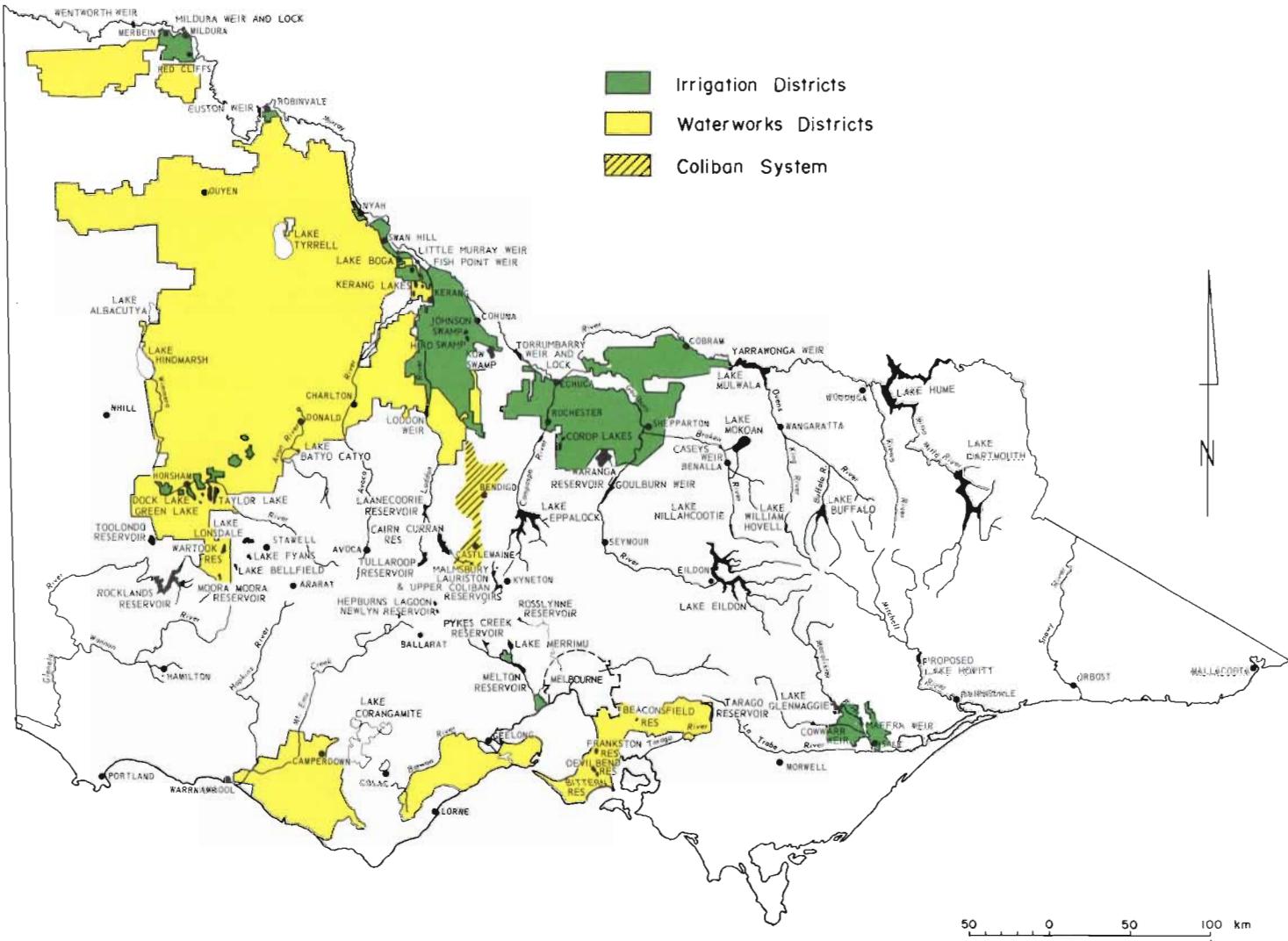
Department of Agriculture



Irrigation of pastures in southern Victoria.

Department of Agriculture

FIGURE 5. Victoria—Major irrigation, domestic, stock, and urban water supply districts.





Irrigation land affected by salting in northern Victoria.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

A typical dry land salting area: about 90,000 hectares of Victoria have been affected by this problem.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Soil erosion in a gully head.
Soil Conservation Authority



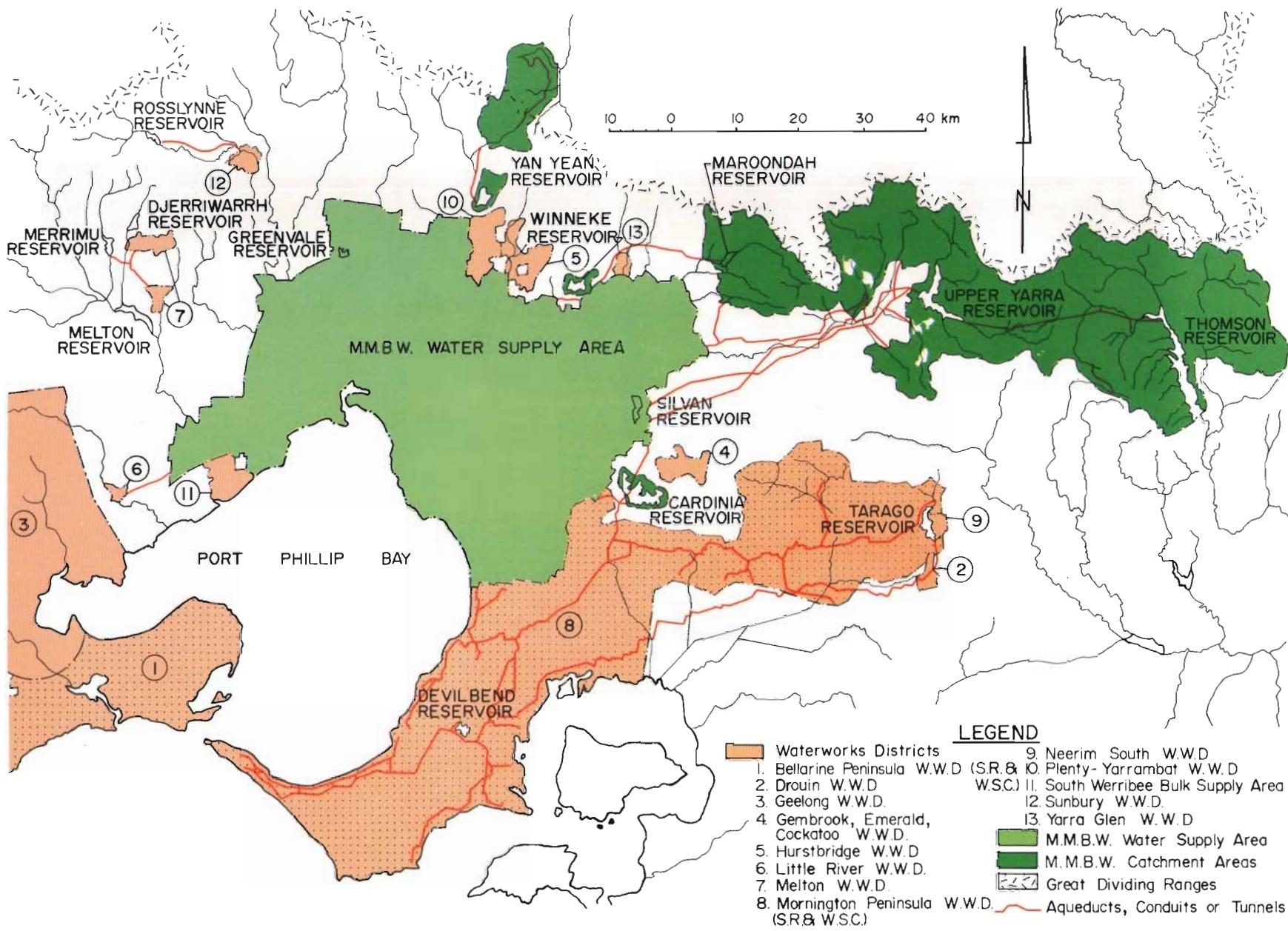


Floods at Wangaratta near the junction of the Ovens and King Rivers.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Floods in a Victorian country town.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission



FIGURE 6. Victoria—Water supply systems serving the Melbourne metropolitan area and surrounding areas.



Environmental Studies Division

The Environmental Studies Division, which has branches for Environmental Studies, Marine Studies, and Data Services, serves the needs of the Ministry for Conservation including its agencies, and the Victorian Government in general. By means of multi-disciplinary survey and research programmes, it provides environmental information to assist planning, management, and use of resources throughout the State. It also provides statistical and computing services needed to acquire and handle environmental data.

Major regional studies on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes, together with their respective catchments, have been carried out. Current tasks include investigations on alpine and river ecology, dry land salting, energy, water-based recreation needs, and the use of environmental data in planning and industry location. Major work is being undertaken in relation to the economic development of the La Trobe Valley and in the Portland region.

The Marine Studies Branch provides data relating to marine chemistry and biology, to assist the management and protection of marine resources. It also undertakes research to benefit the commercial fishing industry. The Branch moved to new headquarters at Queenscliff early in 1980.

Administration Division

A wide range of services is provided through the Administration Division: Accounts, Personnel, Drafting, Information and Extension, the Library, Registry and Mail, Transport, Property, and Stores. The Division is also responsible for the framing of legislation, the administration of national estate matters, environmental design, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Legislation

The Minister for Conservation administers fifteen Acts of Parliament, as follows:
**Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, **Environment Effects Act 1978*, *Environment Protection Act 1970*, *Fisheries Act 1968*, *Land Conservation Act 1970*, **Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972*, **Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, *National Parks Act 1975*, **Reference Areas Act 1978*, *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*, *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972*, *Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979*, *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974*, *Wildlife Act 1975*, and *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*.

The central divisions of the Ministry are responsible for implementing the five Acts marked with an *. The other Acts form the basis of the activities of most of the agencies which combine to form the Ministry for Conservation. For example, the National Parks Act gives the responsibility for management of national parks and other parks to the National Parks Service. Recent significant legislative changes are detailed below.

The following Acts are no longer under the administration of the Minister for Conservation:

- (1) *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966*. Amendments made to this Act allowed for, among other things, this legislation to be under the administration of the Minister for Lands. The transfer occurred on 3 June 1981.
- (2) *Protection of Animals Act 1966*. Amendments to this Act, *inter alia*, provided for its administration to be with the Minister of Agriculture and this occurred in February 1981. At the same time this required the *Royal Society for the Protection of Animals Act 1968* also to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Other changes which have occurred in the way of amending legislation to existing Acts include:

- (1) *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981*. The amendments made provision for the creation of three new national parks and substantial additions in the size of three existing national parks. These arose out of recommendations by the Land Conservation Council for the Alpine Area and the Corangamite Area. The Act also provided for the declaration of two other parks and for minor extensions to a number of others. The changes also provided for the updating of procedures.
- (2) *Fisheries (Commonwealth-State Arrangements) Act 1981*. This amended the Principal Act — the *Fisheries Act 1968* — by providing for the creation of a legal and

administrative structure to rationalise the roles of the States and the Commonwealth in the management of Australia's fisheries. Its proclamation will await all States, the Northern Territory, and the Commonwealth being ready to achieve a common date.

(3) *Environment Protection (Clean Air) Act 1981*. This legislation repealed the former Clean Air Act and Regulations and incorporated some of its provisions in the Environment Protection Act, including the power to issue abatement notices, specify emissions, and make regulations.

(4) *Land Conservation (Amendment) Act 1981*. The composition of the Council was increased to a total of thirteen members with an amendment providing for the appointment of a person having experience in industry and commerce.

At 14 October 1981, legislation at various stages of preparation included:

(1) Better protection of whales by an amendment to the Wildlife Act, complementing the Commonwealth Act;

(2) amendments to the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act to strengthen the protection of water supplies through changes in catchment management provisions, along with a general updating and streamlining of procedural arrangements; and

(3) an Historic Shipwrecks Act to provide protection for the State's resources in this area, at the same time complementing the existing Commonwealth legislation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 27-8

Victoria Archaeological Survey

The Victoria Archaeological Survey was created by the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*. The main purpose of the Survey is to record and protect sites. The Act makes it an offence to deface, damage, buy, or sell Aboriginal relics.

The Minister for Conservation is responsible for negotiations on Aboriginal land rights and sacred and significant sites in Victoria.

Victoria is being progressively surveyed so that important sites can be identified and management plans formulated. To date, seven outstanding sites have been declared as Archaeological Areas, a status affording long-term protection through restriction of access. There are about 6,000 known Aboriginal sites in Victoria, over which wardens and inspectors maintain a watch.

Increasingly, the Survey is being asked to comment on the possible effects, from an archaeological standpoint, of proposed major developments.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$35.3m in the financial year 1979-80. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$18.2m. The Ministry and its agencies employed 1,283 staff in that period.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION AND ITS AGENCIES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Ministry and agencies	3,622	3,924	4,595	5,321	4,833
EXPENDITURE					
Ministry (central Divisions)—					
Salaries, grants, and expenses	3,164	3,035	4,301	4,951	6,349
Land purchases	4,095	1,361	2,658	2,310	1,570
Environmental Studies	1,181	1,614	2,211	2,516	2,299
Agencies—					
National Parks Service	4,621	4,666	6,083	6,459	7,345
Environment Protection Authority	4,156	4,923	5,684	5,913	5,936
Soil Conservation Authority	4,325	4,096	4,553	4,736	4,786
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	4,433	4,348	5,145	5,944	6,197
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	631	698	908	892	834

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority, constituted under the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, is responsible for protecting and improving the air, land, and water environments of Victoria through the management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution, including litter. The three-member Authority is responsible to the Minister for Conservation and is supported by about 240 professional, technical, and administrative staff. The Authority is one of several agencies within the Ministry for Conservation.

The major activities of the Authority centre on the management of air quality, water quality, wastes on land, environmental noise, and waste control systems. The Authority exercises immediate control over the discharge of wastes through a licensing system. In addition, the Authority proposes objectives for environmental protection through the formulation of draft State Environment Protection Policies. These are then published for public review and comment. When adopted by government, these Policies provide the statutory framework for decision making in matters relating to pollution control.

Two State Environment Protection Policies were proclaimed by the Victorian Government prior to August 1981:

(1) The State Environment Protection Policy for the *Air Environment* of Victoria came into effect in July 1981. The Air Policy outlines a strategy for air quality management for the whole of Victoria and provides a basis for controlling present and future emissions into the atmosphere from both mobile and stationary sources. Air pollution is recognised as a largely urban and industrial problem and the Policy establishes two regions (Port Phillip and La Trobe Valley) where the level of emission control required is higher than in other parts of Victoria.

(2) The State Environment Protection Policy for the *Control of Noise from Commercial, Industrial or Trade Premises within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area* came into effect in May 1981. This Noise Policy aims to protect persons in noise sensitive residential areas from intrusive noise from industrial premises. The Policy defines the limits and methods to be used in enforcing the *Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act* 1978 which also came into effect in May 1981.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 28-9

Land Conservation Council

Increasing concern throughout the 1960s regarding the management of Victoria's natural resources culminated in the 1969 controversy over land-use in the Little Desert. This controversy resulted in the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 which established the Land Conservation Council in February 1971 to replace the Land Utilisation Advisory Council originally formed in 1950.

The Council consists of thirteen members and comprises an independent chairman; the heads of government departments concerned with soil conservation, agriculture, forests, lands, rivers and water supply, minerals and energy, fisheries and wildlife, and national parks; as well as one member with experience in industry and commerce and three other members with experience in various aspects of conservation. The latter three members are appointed by the Governor in Council, two being selected from a panel of names submitted by the Conservation Council of Victoria.

The primary function of the Council is to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land in Victoria. The *Land Conservation Act* 1970 requires that the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to:

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

For this purpose the Council has divided Victoria into 17 study areas. It has completed descriptive reports for 15 of these areas and has submitted final recommendations on land-

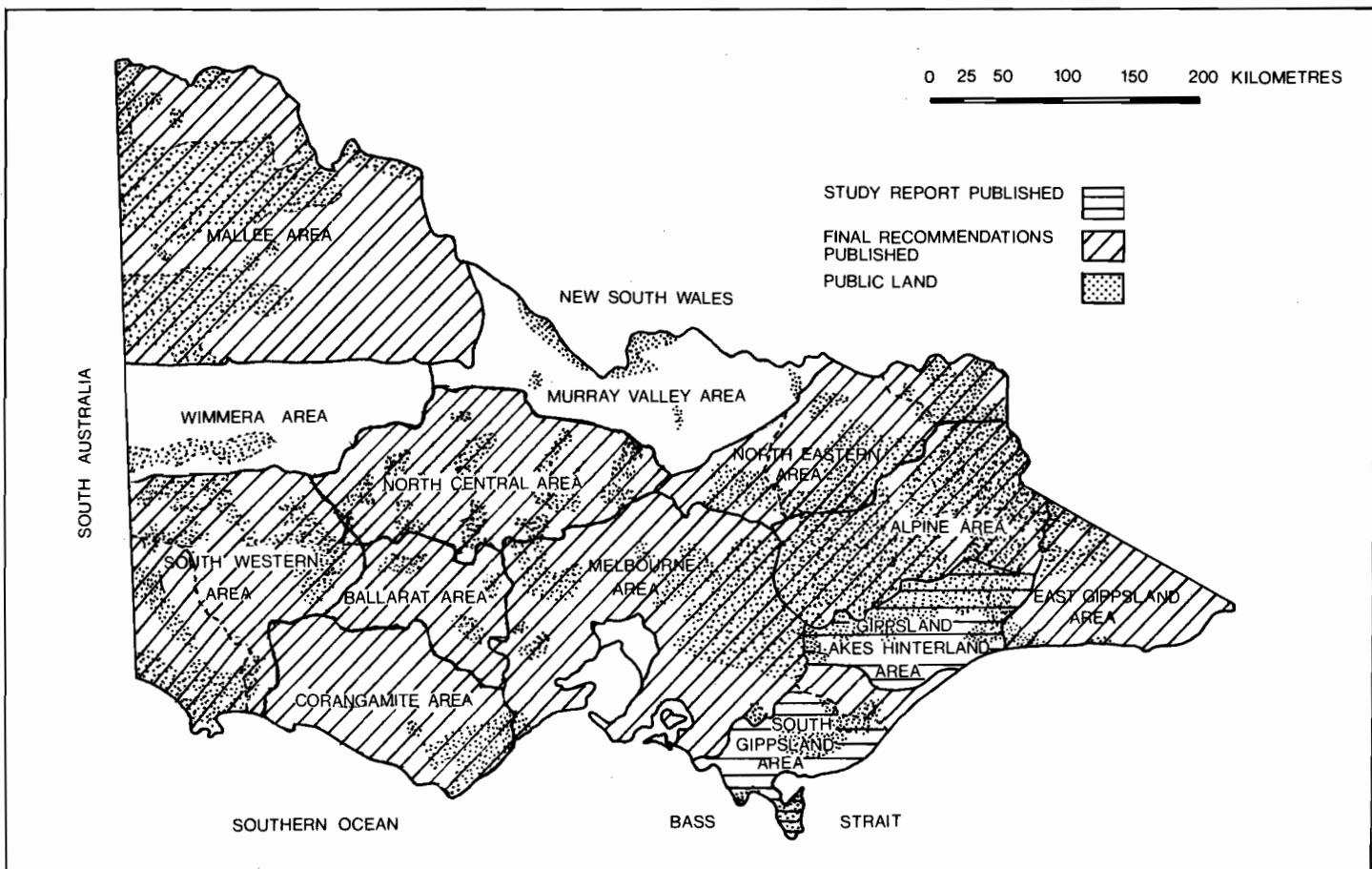


FIGURE 7. Victoria—Land Conservation Council study areas.

use to the Victorian Government for 13 of the 17 areas. A map of these study areas can be found on page 24 of this *Year Book*.

In addition, at the request of the Governor in Council, a special investigation was undertaken for the Stradbroke Area situated in the South Gippsland District 1 Area. A descriptive report and final recommendations have been published for this area.

The Council was also required to carry out two other special investigations in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970. The first of these involved an area of public land at Gelliondale located within the larger study area South Gippsland Area District 2. The second concerned land required for softwood plantation establishment in the Ovens Softwood Plantation Zone in north-eastern Victoria. Final recommendations have been published for these two areas.

In addition, the Council has commenced a review of the South-Western area, District 1 and has published a descriptive report and proposed recommendations. The Council has also commenced a review of the North-Eastern area, District 1.

Over a period of ten years, an important effect of the Council's recommendations has been the substantial increase in the area of the State permanently reserved for conservation purposes. This has been achieved mainly through a system of national, State, and regional parks dedicated for conservation and/or recreation purposes. The Council has also established other categories of land-use primarily for conservation, or low intensity recreation, or education. These include reference areas, wilderness areas, natural features and scenic reserves, flora reserves, flora and fauna reserves, bushland reserves, coastal reserves, river, stream and lake reserves, education areas, and historic areas.

In February 1971, there were 22 national parks in Victoria covering some 196,000 hectares, or 0.86 per cent of the State. Since that time the Land Conservation Council has reviewed land-use for just over three-quarters of Victoria's public land and, as a result of its recommendations, many of the existing parks have been enlarged, new parks have been created, and two wilderness areas established.

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

In each of its study areas the Council has recommended, therefore, that large areas be reserved for hardwood production. These areas generally include the most highly productive hardwood stands, and although they are managed primarily for timber production, provision is made for other uses such as water production, conservation of flora and fauna, and many forms of outdoor recreation. To ensure these other values are protected adequately the Council has published principles for forest operations covering soil conservation and catchment protection, recreation and aesthetics, nature conservation, and historic sites. In addition to the timber reserved for hardwood production, the Council has also allocated large tracts in some study areas for softwood production.

Some additional resources are also retained in areas left as uncommitted land. This category of land-use ensures that land is retained to meet future requirements, although it may also be used to meet certain present needs provided the use does not bring about changes in the land that are difficult to reverse. In addition to these major categories of land-use, the Council has recommended smaller areas for agriculture, mining, and public utilities.

Alpine area

The alpine area of Victoria includes a large portion of the Victorian Eastern Highlands, extending along a part of the Great Dividing Range from Mansfield and Licola, eastwards to the Snowy River and the Murray River headwaters. Topography ranges from the sharp-crested ridges and spurs rising between deeply incised valleys, typical of the mountainous tract, to tablelands and plateaux—which at higher altitudes are known as the "high plains", and the flat or undulating river basins.

About one-quarter of Victoria's river system rises in the area and drains into the Murray River system to the north, the Gippsland Lakes to the south, and the Snowy River

to the east. A wide range of natural environments from dry "rain shadow" valleys to wet montane forests are included in the area, as are most of the sub-alpine and all of the alpine environments of the State.

The broad range of plant species, from alpine communities, such as mosslands and herbfields, to "jungle" gully associations typical of East Gippsland, and the vegetation of the dry and warm Snowy River Valley, forms a variety of habitat which is highly significant for the conservation of many species of animals.

In June 1979, the Land Conservation Council made recommendations to the Victorian Government for the future use of the public land in the alpine area. These recommendations have included the most outstanding areas in terms of scenic and recreational quality, vegetation communities and natural features in two new national parks, a wilderness area, and extensions to two existing national parks in East Gippsland. Various other areas where nature conservation will be a major objective of management include reference areas, natural features and scenic reserves, and historic areas.

The allocation of land for various uses in the alpine area is an issue surrounded by considerable controversy, with individuals and groups holding strong and, in many instances, opposing views. The community's interest in the area is indicated by the unusually large number of submissions from the public which were made to the Land Conservation Council. Altogether some 15,500 submissions were received.

It is not possible to satisfy all of the competing demands. However, the recommendations attempt to achieve balance in providing for the present needs of most forms of use, while retaining flexibility and the opportunity to adjust to future changes in the demands. The recommendations provide for timber production to be an important use for over 70 per cent of the public land. They also provide for the many recreational activities that take place in the area as well as other uses such as environmental education, mineral and stone production, and the use of land for surveys and utilities. Grazing under licence is permitted to continue throughout 95 per cent of the public land.

The value of the area for water production has been a major consideration during formulation of the policies on which the land-use recommendations are based.

Soil Conservation Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority is charged under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1958 with the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of matters relevant to the use of all land including Crown land, in such a manner as to achieve the above two objectives; and the promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of the water resources available to them.

Working through Committees of Management, the Soil Conservation Authority provides advice and financial assistance for control of erosion on the 1,600 kilometres of Victoria's coastal foreshores. Responsibility for supervisory control of earthworks and grazing on land over 1,200 metres has the aim of minimising erosion in Victoria's valuable alpine snowfields and water catchment areas.

To achieve these aims, the Authority carries out a variety of tasks. It gives technical advice to individual landholders, local government organisations, and other government departments on the prevention and control of wind and water erosion and soil salting. It provides a service to farmers on the siting, design, and survey of dams and pipeline water supply systems for stock and domestic purposes and outside irrigation areas, and it also advises farmers on irrigation development.

In the catchments to town water supplies and major storages, the Authority has responsibilities for determining land-use which will ensure the continuous production of high quality water.

Many of the above activities demand continuous research. Data on land, including geology, soil, topography, vegetation, and climatic characteristics, is being documented by the Authority on a State-wide basis. This data is used to assess the capability of land for various uses. Planning authorities are major users of this information.

The Authority carries out studies into water movement and water yield in pastured and forested catchments, as well as laboratory studies into a variety of soil characteristics

related to its structural or agronomic qualities. Field operations are also supported by agronomic research into the prevention and control of erosion.

In seeking to make the community aware of the problems associated with soil erosion and what can be done to check them, the Authority encourages and conducts educational excursions for schools, universities, and colleges; appraises the economics of soil conservation and land-use practices; and organises field days, competitions, and exhibits for farmers. As a further service, in association with the Victorian Education Department, the Authority prepares teacher and class project materials and guides for field excursions on soil conservation matters related to secondary school syllabuses.

The Authority provides assistance to encourage landholders to participate in approved erosion control schemes and to adopt soil conservation management practices. Grants are provided towards the cost of approved works and long-term loans are provided for extensive soil and water conservation programmes.

Further references: *Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds*, Victorian Year Book 1963, pp. 491-2; *Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys*, 1966, pp. 465-6; *Group conservation*, 1969, pp. 295-6; *Land Utilization Advisory Council*, 1975, pp. 288-9; 1978, pp. 41-3; *Dryland farming and land restoration*, 1979, pp. 31-2; *Dryland salting in Victoria*, 1980, pp. 42-3

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development within, and preserving and improving the condition of, the Port Phillip area. This area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide; and the inshore waters and seabed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Point Lonsdale in the west to Point Nepean in the east, including Port Phillip Bay.

Around this coastline live two-thirds of the population of the State, and in very hot weather crowds of up to 300,000 persons can be expected to visit its many beaches. Besides its recreational importance Port Phillip Bay provides this population with some of its food, many of its commercial facilities, and the two main ports of Melbourne and Geelong through which the largest proportion of Victoria's sea trade is conducted.

New legislation was enacted in 1980 which changed the membership of the Authority. The Authority now consists of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, comprising a full-time chairman of the Authority and representatives of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, the Public Works Department, the Municipal Association of Victoria (two Councillors), the Conservation Council of Victoria, and one person nominated by the Minister having special knowledge of the use and enjoyment of the Port Phillip area by the public.

The Authority exercises an overview of all developments within its area. No structures can be erected or works commenced or vegetation removed without its consent. In consideration of any proposed structure or works or removal of vegetation the Authority shall have regard to the effect on the natural beauty and on the future use and enjoyment of the Port Phillip area by the public, and whether any such proposal is likely to cause any deterioration of the Port Phillip area by virtue of erosion or the deposition of sand or silt, and may grant or refuse its consent accordingly. Its approach to granting consent is further based on the criterion of permitting those activities which must be located near the shoreline. In 1977, the Authority concluded a major coastal resource study with extensive public participation. The resulting report entitled *The Port Phillip Coastal Study* provides a background to the present work of the Authority's staff in preparing guidelines for the future use and management of the Port Phillip area. The Study Report recommends that segments of the coastline be allocated for recreation of high, medium, and low intensities, for nature conservation, for ports; and that some segments be left unallocated to meet future demands.

The Authority permits activities appropriate to these designations to occur to varying extents. Further to this, a strategy has been prepared which aims to rationalise the provision of boating facilities around Port Phillip Bay. This strategy has been included in two reports, *Recreational Boating Facilities in Port Phillip Bay*, and *Aspects of Recreational Boating Facilities*. The former provides a basis for assessment of boating development proposals, which are presently under consideration.

Management plans are currently being prepared to provide for co-ordinated development of the resources of Port Phillip Bay. A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastline have been undertaken. The subjects covered include existing facilities; beach use; beach population; attitudes to the foreshore; vegetation of Port Phillip Bay; and shoreline unit classifications. A number of booklets and pamphlets of an informative nature have been produced for general public information. They deal with areas of the foreshore, as well as aspects of use of the Bay such as boating safety.

The Authority operates a coastal plant nursery at "Seawinds", Dromana, where coastal species indigenous to the Port Phillip region are propagated and grown. They are available to Committees of Management, conservation groups, and other bodies dealing with foreshore land. The Authority's Coastal Vegetation Service provides advice on aspects of vegetation management and landscaping.

Further references: Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 48-50, p. 382; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 50-1; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975, p. 51; 1981, pp. 33-4

National Parks Service

Under the *National Parks Act* 1975 there is provision for the National Parks Service to manage various types of land.

National parks

In defining national parks, the Act provides: "that certain Crown land characterized by its predominantly unspoilt landscape, and its flora, fauna or other features, should be reserved and preserved and protected permanently for the benefit of the public".

At 1 October 1981, the area reserved as national parks under Schedule Two of the National Parks Act was 578,608 hectares, an increase of 94,985 hectares since 1 July 1980. Two new national parks were established and there were increases to the area reserved in the Brisbane Ranges, Fern Tree Gully, Kinglake, Morwell, and Port Campbell National Parks.

Other parks

The Act provides: "that certain areas of Crown land with landscape or other features of particular interest or suitability for the enjoyment, recreation and education of the public or in matters appertaining to the countryside should be reserved permanently and made available for the benefit of the public and in particular that there should be so reserved and made available—

- (a) areas with scenic, historical, archaeological, biological, geological or other features of scientific interest that are worthy of preservation but, whether by reason of the limited size of the areas or the limited significance of the features, are not suitable for reservation as national parks;
- (b) areas that demonstrate man's effect on his environment whether through his agricultural or pastoral pursuits or otherwise;
- (c) areas in or adjacent to urban areas of natural beauty or interest or otherwise suitable for recreational use;
- (d) areas of natural beauty or interest primarily for recreational and educational use but parts of which may be used for primary industry, hunting, shooting, fishing or other uses appropriate to the areas; and
- (e) areas in their natural state for scientific study or reference".

At 1 October 1981, the area reserved as other parks under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act totalled 294,021 hectares, an increase of 5,018 hectares since 1 July 1980. The parks added to Schedule Three were Gellibrand Hill (part) and Lysterfield, both of which were previously managed by the National Parks Service under other provisions of the Act. Another 1,460 hectares of other parks were managed under special arrangement.

Other areas

In addition to the parks listed and described in Schedule Two and Schedule Three of the National Parks Act, the National Parks Service manages land as provided for in other sections of the Act. These include:

Section 12(1): The National Parks Advisory Council may act as a committee of management of reserved Crown land under section 14 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.

Section 19A: Management by the Director of land subject to a management agreement with the Victoria Conservation Trust.

Section 19B: Management by the Director of reserved Crown land under section 18 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.

Section 19C: Management by the Director of land subject to a management agreement with a public authority.

Section 19D: Management by the Director of land subject to an agreement with the Commonwealth or another State.

Section 32AA: Management by the Director of "Glenample" Homestead, leased by the Crown.

Land is being managed under sections 19A, 19B, and 32AA. The management of Langwarrin Reserve is also being undertaken by arrangement with the Commonwealth Government prior to the enactment of section 19D.

Significant tracts of land which are being managed by the National Parks Service for conservation and/or recreation under one of the above provisions are:

(1) Pirianda Garden (11 hectares). An ornamental garden near Olinda, title to which is held by the Victoria Conservation Trust.

(2) Langwarrin (206 hectares). A former military reserve, the property of the Commonwealth Government, managed under a permissive occupancy.

(3) Nyerimilang (176 hectares). A property on the Gippsland Lakes which is managed in conjunction with Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park.

(4) Gellibrand Hill (379 hectares). The Factors property of 379 hectares is being purchased by the Victorian Government, and is managed in conjunction with Gellibrand Hill Park.

National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981

The *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981* received Royal Assent on 19 May 1981. It provided for substantial increases in the areas of national parks and other parks declared under the *National Parks Act 1975*.

VICTORIA—ADDITIONAL PARKS DECLARED UNDER THE NATIONAL PARKS (AMENDMENT) ACT, OCTOBER 1981

Park	Effective date
Declaration of Gellibrand Hill Park (265 hectares), Lysterfield Park (1,150 hectares), and additions and boundary changes affecting 17 other parks	19 May 1981
Declaration of Otway National Park (12,750 hectares) and extensions to Port Campbell National Park (+ 1,750 hectares)	1 July 1981
Declaration of Bogong National Park (81,000 hectares)	1 October 1981
Declaration of Wonnangatta-Moroka National Park (107,000 hectares) and extensions to Wabonga Plateau State Park (+ 3,600 hectares)	
Declaration of Cobberas-Tingaringy National Park (+ 127,000 hectares) and extensions to Snowy River National Park (+ 15,300 hectares)	1 July 1982
	Date to be proclaimed

New parks

New parks declared as a result of the proclamation of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981*, on 19 May 1981 are as follows:

(1) *Otway National Park* (Declared 1 July 1981)

The wet mountain forests of the Otway Ranges are quite distinctive. Both native plants and animals show affinities with eastern Victoria and Tasmania, and differ from the other parts of the State.

The Otway National Park of 12,750 hectares is representative of this wet mountain forest. It contains the Calder, Parker, and Elliott River catchments, as well as foothill forest, coastal vegetation, and heathy to shrubby woodland, with their associated fauna.

Geological diversity and several uncommon plant and animal species enhance nature conservation values.

Scenic features include examples of myrtle beech gullies, streams, and undeveloped coastlines. The park includes the coastline from Princetown to the Elliott River, but excludes the Cape Otway Lightstation Reserve, an area of Commonwealth land which contains Cape Otway itself. Special provision is made for gemstone collection to continue in the vicinity of Moonlight Head.

(2) Gellibrand Hill Park (Declared 19 May 1981)

The first stage of the park is the "Woodlands" property of 265 hectares located close to the Melbourne Airport, at Oaklands Junction. The land was acquired by the Victorian Government and was previously managed by the National Parks Service under the Crown Lands (Reserves) Act pending its declaration under the National Parks Act.

The "Woodlands" homestead is listed on the State Register of Historic Buildings. Much of the structure and outbuildings date from the 1840s and are of great historical value. Gellibrand Hill itself is located on a second property. Contracts have been exchanged for the purchase of this second property, and possession has been taken.

(3) Lysterfield Park (Declared 19 May 1981)

This park, of 1,150 hectares, includes the Lysterfield Reservoir (formerly used for water supply for the Mornington Peninsula) and catchment.

Lysterfield Park is expected to become one of the most important recreation parks in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Significant funding for the development of facilities in the sensitive environment of the park is required, but the funds invested should give a handsome return in terms of the recreation opportunities provided in the park.

(4) Bogong National Park (Declared 1 October 1981)

This important area of 81,000 hectares contains the most extensive and spectacular alpine scenery in Victoria. It encompasses nine of Victoria's ten highest peaks, including Mt Bogong and Mt Feathertop, and the Bogong High Plains. The park provides opportunities for many forms of outdoor recreation, particularly cross-country skiing, bush walking, and motor touring.

Conclusion

The latest additions bring the area managed by the National Parks Service to 874,169 hectares. This system of parks, still developing as the Land Conservation Council continues its work, will cater for both conservation and recreation needs in the years to come. The National Parks Service, which has grown considerably in the past decade, is planning and developing the parks with both these needs in mind.

**VICTORIA—AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, OCTOBER 1981**

National parks	Area (hectares)	Other parks (a)	Area (hectares)
1. Alfred	2,300	1. Beechworth H.P.	1,130
2. Baw Baw	13,300	2. Big Desert Wilderness	113,500
3. Brisbane Ranges	7,485	3. Cape Nelson S.P.	210
4. Bulga	80	4. Cape Schanck C.P.	1,075
5. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,300	5. Cathedral Range S.P.	3,570
6. Churchill	193	6. Chiltern S.P.	4,250
7. Croajingalong	86,000	7. Coopracambra S.P.	14,500
8. Fern Tree Gully	466	8. Discovery Bay C.P.	8,530
9. Fraser	3,750	9. Eildon S.P.	24,000
10. Glenaladale	183	10. Gellibrand Hill P.	645
11. Hattah-Kulkyne	48,000	11. Gippsland Lakes C.P.	16,100
12. Kinglake	11,290	12. Haining Farm	66
13. The Lakes	2,380	13. Holey Plains S.P.	10,450
14. Lind	1,166	14. Lake Albacutya P.	10,700
15. Little Desert	35,300	15. Langwarrin R.	(b) 206
16. Lower Glenelg	27,300	16. Lysterfield P.	1,150
17. Morwell	283	17. Melba Gully S.P.	48
18. Mt Buffalo	31,000	18. Mt Samaria S.P.	7,600

VICTORIA—AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, OCTOBER 1981—*continued*

National parks	Area	Other parks (a)	Area
	(hectares)		(hectares)
19. Mt Eccles	400	19. Mt Worth S.P.	1,000
20. Mt Richmond	1,707	20. Murray-Kulkyne P.	1,550
21. Organ Pipes	85	21. Nepean S.P.	1,149
22. Otway	12,750	22. Nyerimilang	(b) 176
23. Port Campbell	1,750	23. Pink Lakes S.P.	50,700
24. Snowy River	26,000	24. Pirianda Garden	(b) 11
25. Tarra Valley	140	25. Steiglitz H.P.	658
26. Tingaringy	18,000	26. Wabonga Plateau S.P.	17,600
27. Wilsons Promontory	49,000	27. Warby Ranges S.P.	3,320
28. Wyperfeld	100,000	28. Warrandyte S.P.	384
29. Bogong	81,000	29. Werribee Gorge S.P.	375
		30. Yea River P.	220
		Miscellaneous areas (mainly purchased lands)	(b) 688
Total national parks	578,608	Total other parks	295,561

(a) C.P. = Coastal Park; H.P. = Historic Park; P = Park; R = Reserve; S.P. = State Park.

(b) Managed by National Parks Service but not declared under the National Parks Act.

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1–35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 34–6; *Settlement of Victoria*, 1981, pp. 24–6

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM

The Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium form a Division of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

The Gardens were established on the present site in 1846 and now occupy 36 hectares approximately 2 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. They contain a reference collection of plants from all over the world which are used for scientific, educational, and pleasure purposes, and are beautiful examples of the English landscape tradition of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The basic landscaping was carried out by W.R. Guilfoyle in his period as Director from 1873 to 1909. Baron von Mueller, his predecessor, was responsible for the importation of much of the plant material used by Guilfoyle. Mueller, who was Government Botanist for 43 years prior to his death in 1896, was also responsible for the establishment of the National Herbarium. The collection of dried and pressed plant specimens, the largest in the southern hemisphere, contains over 1 million sheets including many of the specimens collected on early historic exploratory journeys. Associated with the herbarium is an archival library of taxonomic and horticultural material.

The Gardens, with the Herbarium, form a resource for scientific, educational, legal, horticultural, and recreational purposes for which there is an ever increasing demand.

In addition to the main gardens in Melbourne, is the native plant garden at Cranbourne to the south-east of Melbourne, and the mansion gardens of Werribee Park to the south-west of Melbourne.

Cranbourne Annexe

The Cranbourne Annexe of the Royal Botanic Gardens was purchased in 1970 from the Commonwealth Government. The initial area of 160 hectares was enlarged in 1977 by the purchase of 22 hectares on the southern boundary. Included in this area was a section that had been sand mined which threatened the viability of the Annexe.

Apart from the past sand mining and limited military use, the area has remained in a near natural state of the original heathland that characterised parts of the Mornington Peninsula and served as the habitat for many faunal species, including the rare New Holland Mouse.

A report on the area of the Annexe, released in 1979 by the Ministry for Planning, has recognised that the area is the largest remaining area of acid sand heathland close to

Melbourne and is an important asset to the State of Victoria, deserving the utmost care in its development and management under the provisions of section 8A of the Third Schedule to the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961. The report also recommended the acquisition of the adjacent area of the last remaining flat clay soils that support *Eucalyptus radiata* woodland, with native grass understorey, orchids, and other plants that were cleared for agricultural development over most of the Mornington Peninsula. This area of 64 hectares was acquired in August 1980 and brings the total area of the Annexe to 246.5 hectares.

In order to understand fully and document the ecology of this reserve, postgraduate research by students from the Faculty of Science at Monash University has been encouraged. As a result, a number of botanists and zoologists have published their findings in journals of international standing.

Up to date, development of the Annexe has been confined to the north-west corner where 1,600 plants representing 362 Australian species have been planted by the Royal Botanic Gardens by October 1979. Losses have been low at some 10 per cent. Specialist societies have provided valuable collections of *Banksias* and orchids, and it is planned to establish national collections of *Acacia*, *Banksia*, *Casuarina*, and Conifers at the Annexe.

A senior gardener is in residence, and water reticulation and a reservoir to supply the north-western area have been installed.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1979, pp. 706-7; *Illustrated flora of Victoria*, 1979, p. 36; *Werribee Park*, 1980, pp. 47-8

ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens

In 1857, a Society known as the Zoological Society of Victoria was formed and this led to the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens being the first to be established in Australia. The original site of the Zoological Gardens was known as Richmond Paddock, and was located opposite the Botanic Gardens, on the Yarra River. The collection was moved to the present site of 22 hectares in 1862.

In 1910, the Society, which had been incorporated with the Acclimatisation Society, was granted a Royal Charter, and became known as the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. This Society controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when the Victorian Government assumed responsibility for the administration of the Gardens through the Zoological Board of Victoria. The responsibility for ministerial jurisdiction of the Zoo was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Ministry for Conservation from 1 June 1973.

A reconstruction programme for the Zoological Gardens commenced in 1965 and embraced all aspects of animal exhibition, essential services, catering, and gardens beautification. The most recent projects are an Arboreal Primate Exhibit; a Platypus Exhibit where Australia's most unique mammal can be viewed inside through glass and outside in a Billabong setting; the Great Flight Aviary (the longest in the world) in which birds of three distinct Australian habitats can be seen in a background of appropriate plants; and Bushland, a fauna park for native birds and mammals.

In 1969, the Zoological Board of Victoria established an education service with the appointment of a trainee education officer. The following year a teacher was seconded to the Zoo on a half-time basis from the Victorian Education Department. There was such a substantial demand for lessons in the Zoo during 1970 that the next year a teaching staff of four full-time and three half-time teachers was seconded from the Education Department. The Zoological Board provided office space and appointed a full-time administrative officer to the Service. By 1977, the total teaching and administrative staff in the Zoo's Education Division had risen to eighteen, including a teacher experienced in handling handicapped children. The Board, through the generosity of donations from industry, community service groups, and foundations, had by this time also provided eight classrooms, as well as a building specially equipped for handicapped children.

In 1977, a major step forward in the Zoo's education programme was the completion of an Education Resource Centre, achieved by reconstructing the former tea rooms. The old world charm of its exterior was retained while the interior was completely altered to

permit comfortable teacher accommodation to be combined with modern resource capabilities and meeting rooms for kindred institutions.

On 6 October 1977, 120 years following the first meeting of the then Zoological Society, the Gardens received the Royal prefix, and became known as The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens.

In 1981, a landscaped Cheetah Reserve was completed and re-construction of the hooved mammal area commenced. At the same time, an appeal was launched to raise funds for new enclosures for Polar bears and Asiatic black bears, estimated to cost over \$1m. This would virtually complete stage one of the modernisation scheme—the replacement of all outmoded and aesthetically offensive exhibits.

Werribee Zoological Park

In 1975, the Board was given powers to manage areas other than the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, and this applied in particular to the Werribee Zoological Park, a rural area of 120 hectares, which formed part of an estate purchased by the Victorian Government in 1973 to preserve the area and the historic home on the site. The development of Werribee Zoological Park, predominantly for hooved mammals, Australian animals, and water-birds, commenced in 1975. A conceptual master plan was prepared in 1978 with particular emphasis on visitor movement, relevance of existing buildings, the types of enclosures required, and educational opportunities.

Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park

At the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, about five kilometres south of Healesville and about 65 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, is the Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park. The Park occupies 173 hectares of timbered country with tall native trees, chiefly eucalypts, and smaller shrubs. In 31 hectares of this area the public can move quite freely among many of the animals. The remaining 142 hectares are kept as a permanent reminder of the original appearance of the countryside. This part is called the Coranderrk Bushland. It was once part of the old Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve, where members of the diminishing Yarra Yarra tribe were housed by former governments.

The Aboriginals who lived in the area before the arrival of European settlers were led by "King" Barak. They called the valley through which Badger Creek flows and the mountain from which it rises Coranderrk. This name was given by them to a plant which flourished over the whole area and which always flowered there early in summer.

The Fauna Park was established in 1922 as a research station by Dr Colin MacKenzie, an anatomist from Melbourne. He studied the arrangement of the bones, particularly in the front legs of Australian animals and found a way of making special splints to help children who had infantile paralysis.

When Sir Colin went to Canberra in 1928 to become the first Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy, all the animals and cages at Healesville became part of a public reserve where visitors could go and picnic and see the animals. In 1944, the Victorian Government, realising the importance of this area as a sanctuary for scientists and tourists, appointed a small committee to manage it. In 1978, this Committee was replaced by the Zoological Board of Victoria.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 48-9; *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, 1980*, pp. 49-50; *National Museum of Victoria, 1981*, pp. 38-9

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

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

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

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

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

Boundaries

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

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';
 'the River Murray';
 'the South Australian frontier';
 'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';
 'the sea';
 'the sea shore';
 'the sea coast';
 'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';
 'including all the islands at Port Fairy';
 'Port Phillip Bay';
 'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';
 'the waters of Port Phillip';
 'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';
 'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

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

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was determined by the New South Wales Constitution (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54* of 16 July 1855), which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

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

Cape Howe to the Murray River

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

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. These he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while

another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 176 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58'09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53'41'' .36$ to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water line at Cape Howe.

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

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being '... on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, ... , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s, it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846, surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the mouth of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847, after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868, a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of precise observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.6 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this

appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of $140^{\circ} 58'$ east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

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

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

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

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between $140^{\circ} 58'$ and $149^{\circ} 58'$ east longitude (approximately) to the north of $39^{\circ} 12'$ south latitude.

Depth

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

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

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres — e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;

- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g., 30 metres, 60 metres;
 (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill — 305 metres; and
 (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1955-1973*, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22½' E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S.—a distance of 451 kilometres.

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

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

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

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

Mountain areas

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

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

Eastern section

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

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

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

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to deep leads some of which are gold bearing. Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

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

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

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

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems.

Coastline

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

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

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

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

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island are cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

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

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

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The

largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

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

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 8 on page 41. Each of these divisions has certain physical features (elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils) which distinguish it from the others. The following is a table of these divisions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Murray Basin Plains: | 4. Gippsland Plains: |
| (a) The Mallee | (a) The East Gippsland Plains |
| (b) The Riverine Plains | (b) The West Gippsland Plains |
| (c) The Wimmera | |
| 2. Central Highlands: | 5. Southern Uplands: |
| A. The Eastern Highlands | (a) The Otway Ranges |
| B. The Western Highlands: | (b) The Barrabool Hills |
| (a) The Midlands | (c) The Mornington Peninsula |
| (b) The Grampians | (d) The South Gippsland Highlands |
| (c) The Dundas Tablelands | (e) Wilsons Promontory |
| 3. Western District Plains: | |
| (a) The Volcanic Plains | |
| (b) The Coastal Plains | |

Murray Basin Plains

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

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

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

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

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

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with

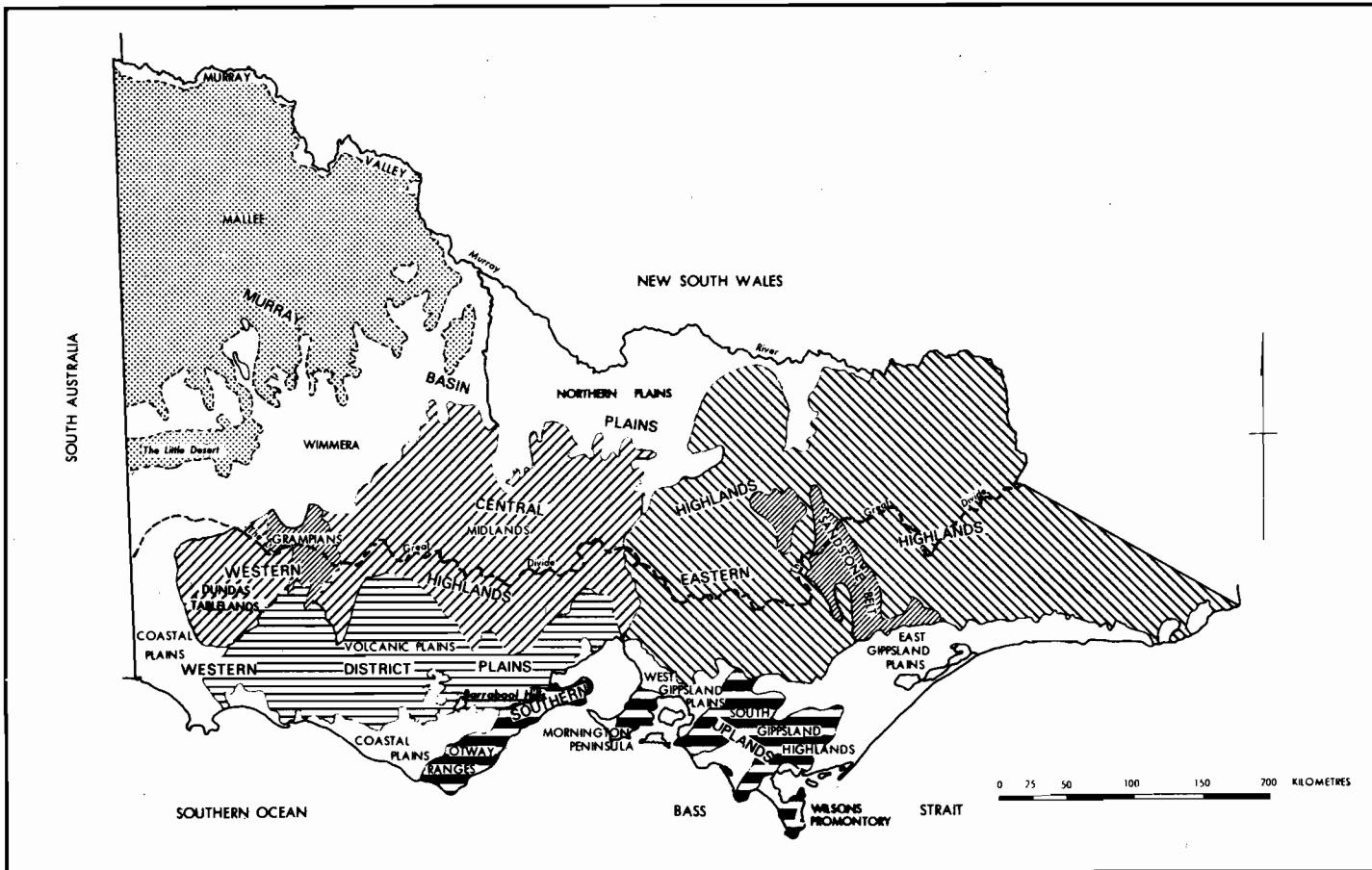


FIGURE 8. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

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

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

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

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

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upwarping movements and faulting during Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

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

Volcanic Plains

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

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

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

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected

by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault-scarp to the north-east, lies to the west and north-west of Portland.

Gippsland Plains

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

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are displaced by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

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

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

Southern Uplands

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

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

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

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

Land surface of Victoria

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

Jurassic erosion surface

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

Later evolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further reference: *Geology of Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1976, pp. 77-80*

Hydrology

Water resources

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

long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy.

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

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

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

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

Rivers

Topography

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous region in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 34.)

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

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

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway Ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before

reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. The water of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

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

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

Salinity

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

Flooding

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

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length (kilometres)	Drainage area (square kilometres)	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres					Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged		
NORTHERN RIVERS								
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,507	6,148	675	90	Jingellic, N.S.W.	
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta	
Kiewa	185	1,145	567	2,071	166	94	Kiewa	
Ovens	228	5,827	1,312	4,897	221	64	Wangaratta	
Broken	193	1,924	227	1,091	19	94	Goorambat	
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,211	7,369	145	98	Murchison	
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore	
Loddon	381	4,178	235	740	9	85	Laanecoorie Reservoir	
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80	Coonooer	
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	—	77	Horsham	
SOUTHERN RIVERS								
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,838	4,002	381	43	Jarrahmond	
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	15	Swifts Creek	
Mitchell	251	3,903	959	2,834	193	42	Glenaladale	
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr	
Macalister	202	1,891	502	1,533	45	61	Lake Glenmaggie	
La Trobe	251	4,144	937	3,240	271	65	Rosedale	
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip	
Yarra	246	2,328	783	1,494	176	62	Warrandyte	
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	49	Keilor	
Werribee	124	1,155	92	314	7	63	Melton Reservoir	
Moorabool	153	1,114	76	221	1	34	Batesford	
Barwon	188	1,269	141	328	7	14	Inverleigh	
(excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)								
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	48	Wickliffe	
Glenelg	457	1,570	127	540	3	60	Balmoral	

Lakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groundwater resources

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

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

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

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

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

Additional information can be found in the publications entitled *Groundwater Investigation Program Reports, 1971-1979* which is issued by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy.

Further references: Natural Resources Conservation League. *Victorian Year Book, 1965*. p.47

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and replaces the previous Victorian datum of Low Water Mark at Hobson's Bay. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps have been published. The Department of Minerals and Energy and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps at various scales for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has commenced and this project will produce maps covering the greater metropolitan area, embracing many of the large provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, have been prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of Portland, Bendigo, and Albury-Wodonga have been completed in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated

topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service. Belonging to the Central Plan Office, a Map Sales Centre now operates at 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, where an Aerial Photography Library comprising approximately 300,000 photographs is maintained. Photographs may be inspected and orders lodged for the purchase of prints and enlargements. Maps and plans are also available for purchase from the Map Sales Centre.

Further references: Hydrography, Coastline, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 33-6; Coastal physiography, 1967, pp. 32-6; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968, pp. 31-7; Marine animal ecology, 1969, pp. 36-40; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970, pp. 39-43; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971, pp. 44-6; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972, pp. 37-43; Recent land legislation, 1981, pp. 55-6

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3

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

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

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

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

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

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

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

Highlands

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

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

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the West Coast.

Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C.

Gippsland

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

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

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

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

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

Weather patterns

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

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

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

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

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

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 9 on page 53. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

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

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

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

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

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Under 300	18.4	49.6	62.4	3.3	0.1	24.4
300-400	36.5	32.7	27.8	15.4	39.7	40.1
400-500	27.5	21.3	20.3	45.8	63.3	26.4
500-600	34.9	31.4	33.9	21.6	48.6	37.5
600-800	52.3	51.9	45.7	43.7	44.1	49.8
800-1,000	29.0	29.6	28.4	38.3	29.5	25.6
Over 1,000	29.0	11.1	9.1	59.5	2.3	23.8

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North-East	Western	Central	Gippsland
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
1973	634	764	905	1,144	1,307	856	933	908
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
1975	406	531	618	885	1,081	818	787	920
1976	268	362	307	599	594	667	640	792
1977	263	336	322	621	596	667	709	762
1978	419	481	587	839	1,041	819	969	1,194
1979	402	510	469	717	750	678	616	627
1980	301	450	412	700	795	707	682	832
Average (a)	337	466	478	722	875	729	740	857

(a) Average for 68 years 1913 to 1980.

Rainfall reliability

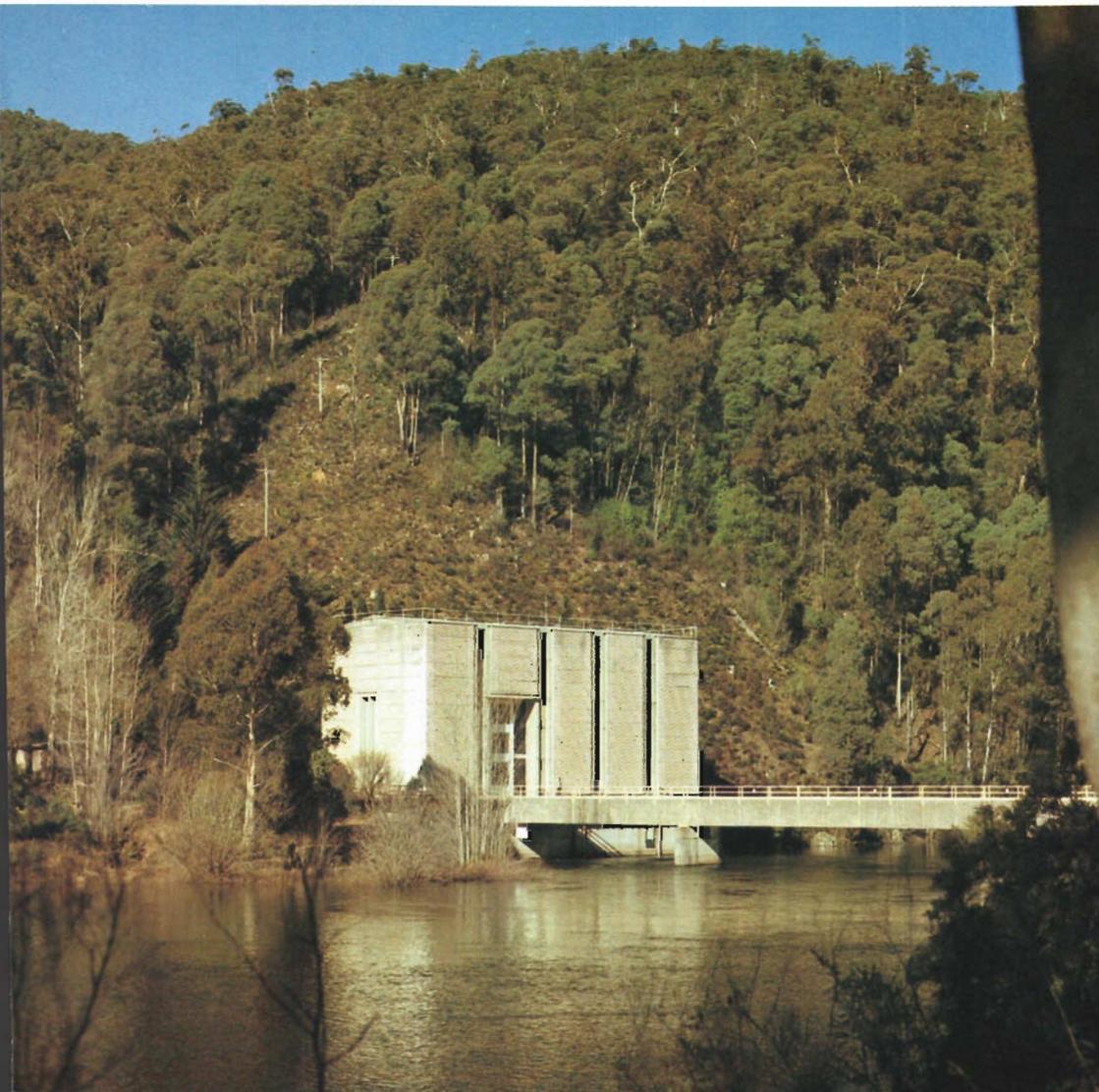
It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability



Aura Vale Lake is a popular resort for boating enthusiasts.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Clover power station located in north-east Victoria. It forms part of the Kiewa hydro-electric scheme.

State Electricity Commission





A popular Victorian pastime: fly fishing in the Kiewa River.

Ministry for Conservation



Groundwater exploration being carried out by a drilling rig at Wattle Point.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Macquarie Perch, a rare native fish found in some Victorian streams.

Ministry for Conservation





Filamentous algae found in Lake Learmonth. This natural lake is situated 18 kilometres north-west of Ballarat and covers an area of approximately 485 hectares.

Ministry for Conservation



Damage to water pipe by electrolysis.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Straw-necked ibis in a northern Victorian swamp.

Ministry for Conservation





Lake Bullen Merri, a natural lake covering approximately 540 hectares. It is located 3 kilometres south-west of Camperdown.

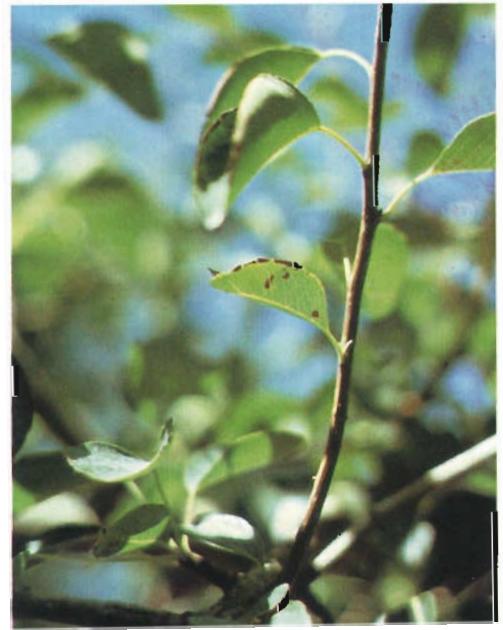
Ministry for Conservation

Vegetation and debris obstructing flow in a stream.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Leaf scorch on pear trees in the Ardmona area due to saline water.

Department of Agriculture



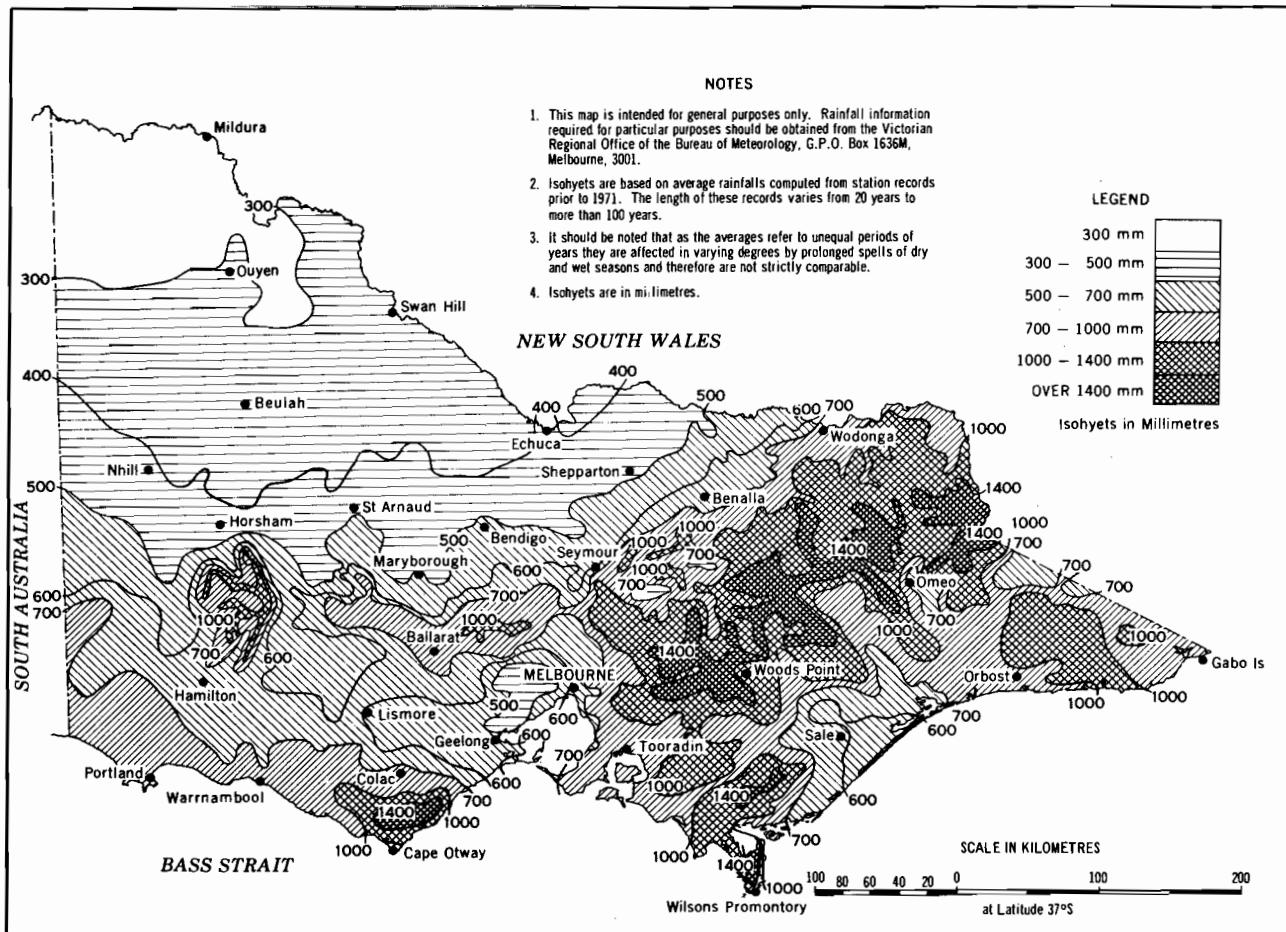


FIGURE 9. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

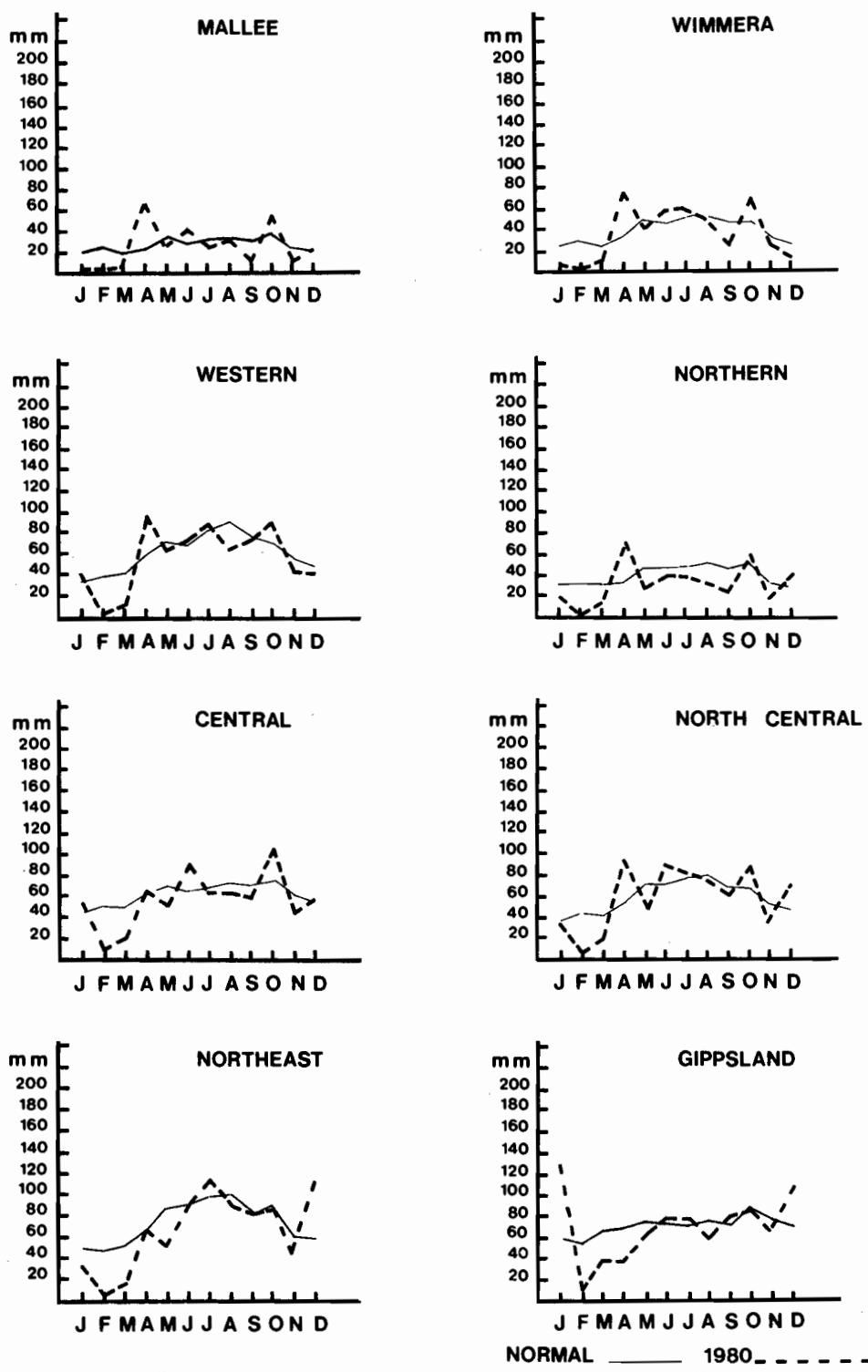


FIGURE 10. Victoria—district monthly rainfall: normal and 1980.

likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

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

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

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 11) for the 68 years 1913 to 1980 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	776	122	15.7
2 West Gippsland	916	148	16.2
3 East Central	893	148	16.6
4 Western Plains	634	112	17.7
5 West Central	612	122	19.9
6 East Gippsland	777	160	20.6
7 South Wimmera	502	107	21.3
8 North Central	722	162	22.4
9 North Wimmera	416	97	23.3
10 Upper Northeast	1,107	271	24.5
11 Lower Northeast	776	207	26.7
12 South Mallee	355	96	27.0
13 Upper North	518	143	27.6
14 Lower North	436	131	30.0
15 North Mallee	310	94	30.4

(a) Average for 68 years 1913 to 1980.

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

Droughts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about 10 months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in South Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October. Large sections of Victoria experienced serious to severe deficiencies during the latter half of 1977 and the first 5 months of 1978. Drought conditions prevailed in north-east Victoria in the latter half of 1979. However, good rainfall in January 1980 provided some relief from these rainfall deficiencies. Rain in the latter half of April was sufficient to break the five month drought in most of Victoria, but not in Gippsland. It was not until good rain was received in October that the eight month drought was broken in East Gippsland.

Floods

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

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

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

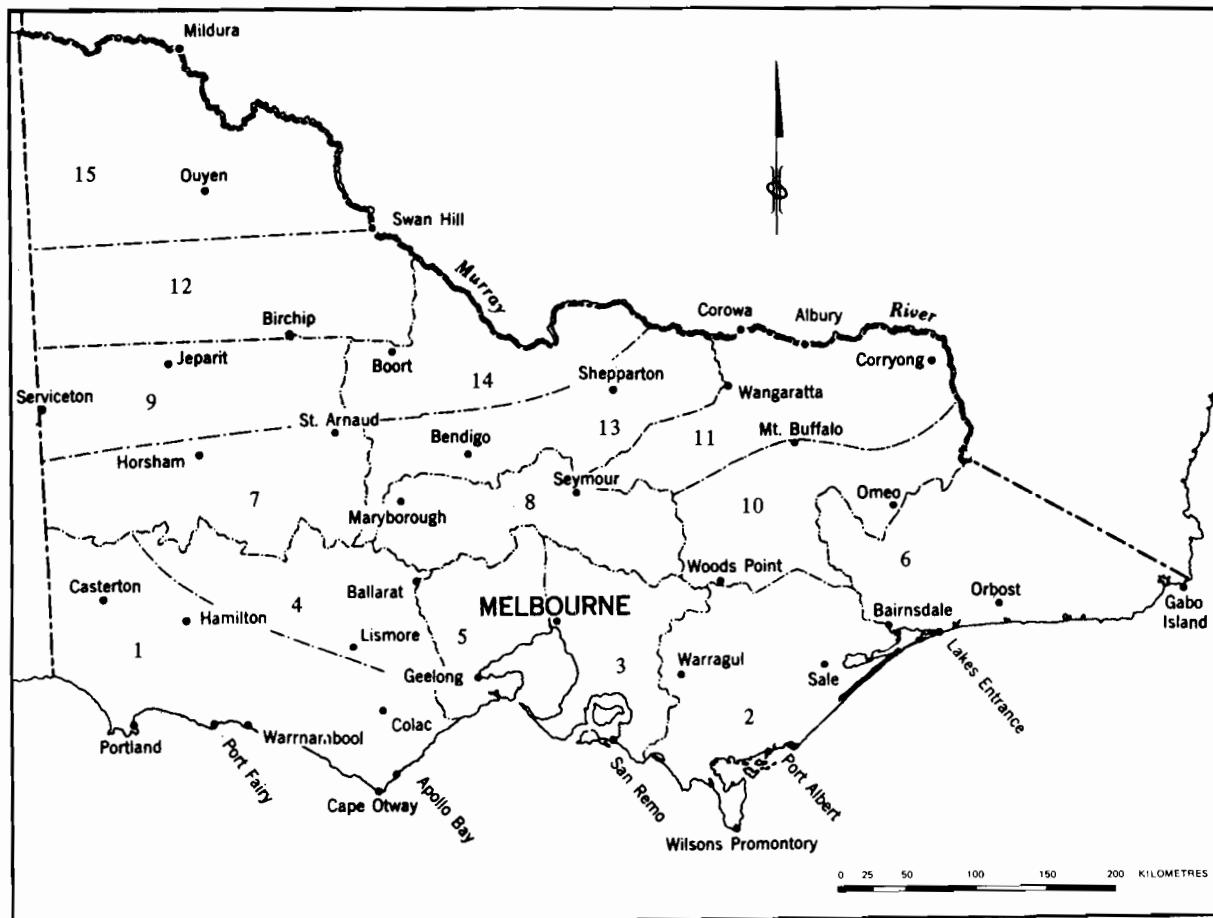


FIGURE 11. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 55.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, and 1975 widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, Northeast, West Central, and East Gippsland Districts. In 1978, major flooding again occurred on most rivers in East Gippsland.

Snow

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

Temperatures

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

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

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

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

Frosts

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

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

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and Northern Country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the Northeast,

frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

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

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

Evaporation

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 78 at the end of 1980, 53 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

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

Winds

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

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

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

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

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	1	33	18	24	22	23	29	24	25	27	28	34	26	20	300
		2	34	31.9	31.0	28.1	23.2	18.7	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.5	27.0	29.9	23.5
		3	34	16.6	16.4	13.9	10.2	7.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	7.3	9.8	12.1	14.6	10.3
	Swan Hill	1	96	21	23	23	26	34	35	32	35	32	35	26	24	346
		2	80	31.5	31.2	27.8	22.8	18.3	14.9	14.5	16.3	19.3	22.8	26.8	29.9	23.0
		3	78	15.3	15.4	12.9	9.6	6.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.6	8.9	11.5	13.8	9.5
	Horsham	1	106	23	27	25	34	48	50	45	48	46	44	34	28	452
		2	75	29.8	29.7	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	20.9	24.8	27.8	21.5
		3	73	13.3	13.6	11.5	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.5	9.7	11.9	8.4
WIMMERA	Nhill	1	94	22	23	22	32	41	47	45	47	44	41	31	27	422
		2	76	29.6	29.4	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.3	13.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.8	21.6
		3	77	12.9	13.2	11.0	8.4	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6	8.1
	Ballarat	1	72	38	48	45	55	70	63	68	77	74	71	56	51	716
		2	71	24.9	24.8	22.0	17.3	13.2	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.4	17.2
		3	72	10.8	11.7	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.5	7.8	9.6	7.2
	Hamilton	1	108	32	32	42	55	69	72	74	77	73	66	52	45	689
		2	92	25.7	25.6	23.0	18.8	15.3	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.4	17.7	20.6	23.3	18.6
		3	93	11.4	11.9	10.6	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	8.0
WESTERN	Warrnambool	1	83	32	37	47	60	78	77	89	85	75	67	56	45	744
		2	80	22.1	22.2	21.0	18.6	16.0	13.9	13.3	14.1	15.6	17.4	18.9	20.7	17.8
		3	80	12.8	13.3	12.2	10.4	8.6	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.6	9.6
	Bendigo	1	119	33	33	37	42	54	60	55	57	55	53	38	32	549
		2	116	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
		3	113	14.1	14.4	12.3	9.1	6.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.5	8.9
NORTHERN	Echuca	1	101	27	27	33	35	41	44	40	43	40	44	32	28	434
		2	98	30.8	30.5	27.2	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.4	15.2	18.3	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.2
		3	98	15.2	15.3	13.1	9.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS—*continued*

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	99	41	38	51	54	65	72	70	75	66	71	57	49	709
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	94	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	74	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.6	14.1	13.6	14.9	16.9	19.1	21.3	23.4	19.4
		3	75	13.2	13.8	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
CENTRAL	Mornington	1	89	45	43	52	64	71	70	68	71	70	72	58	53	737
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
	Omeo	1	100	52	52	55	46	54	56	52	55	62	73	63	61	681
		2	99	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.6	14.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	15.2	18.5	21.7	24.5	18.4
		3	99	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	2.7	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.8
NORTHEAST	Wangaratta	1	101	38	38	46	48	56	70	63	64	61	64	46	43	637
		2	78	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.7	12.7	14.5	17.5	21.0	25.3	28.9	21.8
		3	78	15.0	15.0	12.2	8.3	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.8
	Yallourn	1	31	50	55	57	63	92	77	81	95	90	87	84	69	900
		2	31	24.7	24.5	22.5	18.7	14.8	12.5	11.9	13.0	15.2	17.7	19.6	22.2	18.1
		3	30	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.8	4.7	5.4	6.6	8.3	9.6	11.2	8.9
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	1	37	47	43	54	46	58	49	39	54	51	65	64	58	628
		2	35	25.2	25.0	23.3	20.1	16.5	14.1	13.6	14.7	16.8	19.0	20.9	23.2	19.4
		3	35	12.5	13.2	11.5	8.6	6.1	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.5	7.6	9.3	11.1	8.1
	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.8	15.3	17.4	19.6	21.7	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.3	12.6	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.4	11.2	8.0
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	1	97	70	59	69	73	72	86	65	60	70	78	69	77	848
		2	41	25.2	25.2	23.7	20.7	17.5	15.0	14.6	15.7	17.7	19.6	21.3	23.6	20.0
		3	41	12.9	13.4	12.0	9.3	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.2	10.0	11.7	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1980).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1980).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1980).

in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL ANALYSIS CENTRE (NMAC)

The major Australian meteorological analysis centre is located in the Bureau of Meteorology's Head Office in Melbourne. It is one of three World Meteorological Centres (the other two are in Washington and Moscow) in the World Weather Watch system operated by the World Meteorological Organization.

The NMAC, and a tropical centre located in Darwin, produce analyses and prognoses of large-scale weather systems that support the forecasting and warning activities of the Bureau's Regional Forecasting Centres and the briefing services provided at all major airports. The products are also supplied to the defence services, private industry, and a number of educational institutions. Radiofacsimile broadcasts service ships at sea and a number of overseas meteorological services. The centres also provide forecasts over the Australian area for high level domestic and international aviation and for special Antarctic and southern ocean flights. Archived data in the form of microfilm and magnetic tape are supplied for various national and international needs.

For many years analysts had to rely on island, Antarctic, and ship reports to build up their picture of weather systems over ocean areas. The southern hemisphere network is still only 10 per cent of that in the northern hemisphere. The launching of weather satellites and, more recently, the relay by satellite of automated observations from drifting buoys and aircraft are improving the coverage. The Bureau relies to a great extent on satellite derived data for its southern hemisphere, Australian region, and tropical analyses. A basic requirement to produce an accurate forecast is an accurate analysis, and the accuracy of both has improved in recent years. The Japanese geostationary satellite and the U.S. polar orbiting satellites provide essential data for the Bureau's operational services.

The Melbourne based National Meteorological Analysis Centre (NMAC) uses a large computer for its southern hemisphere and Australian region analyses and prognoses. This computer checks observational data for error, and builds up the analysis layer by layer, taking into account changes of temperature, moisture and wind at levels up to approximately 20 kilometres. Essential information on the locations and intensities of weather systems is produced by monitoring meteorologists using surface based observations and satellite pictures, and these are used to refine the computer based analysis system.

Prognoses for up to 36 hours are undertaken, based on the objective analyses, using complex computer "models". These are derived from the mathematical equations governing atmospheric motion. The models were developed by researchers at the Australian Numerical Meteorology Research Centre in Melbourne, each involving up to ten man years of scientific and programming effort, and are able to forecast the behaviour of large-scale weather systems better than meteorologists using traditional subjective methods. The models, however, do not perform well in the tropics and are unable to predict adequately small-scale disturbances like thunderstorms or sea breezes.

Analyses and prognoses from the Melbourne and Darwin Centres are transmitted by landline and radiofacsimile and are used as basic guidance material by users in preparing forecasts.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in

July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

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

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

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

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

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.4	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.2	11.5	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	62	72	79
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	155	170	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	375	599	301	147
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.4	8.4	5.8	4.5
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.9	10.8

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

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

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

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1976 to 1980 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,016.7	1,017.2	1,016.4	1,016.9	1,016.4
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.5	15.1	15.0	15.8	15.9
Mean daily maximum	19.6	19.5	19.2	20.3	20.4
Mean daily minimum	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.3
Absolute maximum	40.6	40.3	38.1	41.3	41.4
Absolute minimum	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.5
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.4
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	7	4	5	10	14
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	3	4	0	2	1
Rainfall (mm)	504	605	867	543	644
Number of days of rain	143	137	148	151	149
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,390	1,388	1,254	1,320	1,352

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—*continued*

Meteorological element	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	69	69	72	69	67
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.5
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	10.9	8.7	8.1	7.8	(d)
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	51	54	32	42	(d) 59
Number of days of fog	6	3	7	8	10
Number of days of thunder	10	11	15	10	6

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

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

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

(d) Incomplete, records for June not available.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 660 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January and July to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, and observed totals have ranged from 8 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months — September to April. Only twice has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

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

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

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

Fogs

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

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

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

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 13 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

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

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY 1980

Victoria's weather during 1980 was characterised by fluctuating rainfall, with falls varying from well below to well above normal from month to month. Widespread falls during April ended a five month drought that had affected most districts.

January rainfall was well below normal along and north of the Great Dividing Range and well above normal south of the Range. In the Mallee, the North Wimmera, and the Lower North, it was the driest January for more than a decade, while in East Gippsland, it was the wettest January since 1941. This was only the fourth January since records commenced in 1856, that the temperature in Melbourne did not exceed 34.0°C.

February rainfalls were very much below average in most of Victoria. It was the second driest February on record in the North Wimmera and the driest since 1933 in the Lower North. On 20 February, there were 50 outbreaks of fire at various places. Seven houses were destroyed in the Plenty area and 300 hectares of land burned out. About 1,100 hectares were burned out in the Castlemaine district.

March rainfall was below normal throughout Victoria. It was the driest March since 1953 in the Western District and the driest since 1967 in the South Wimmera, West Central, and North Central.

In contrast to the previous two months when rainfall was well below normal throughout Victoria, rainfall during April was above normal in all districts except Gippsland and the East Central. East Gippsland received only one-quarter of the normal and there have been only three drier Aprils in that district. In the north and west of Victoria it was the wettest April since 1974 and in the Mallee and Wimmera, it was one of the wettest Aprils on record. The rains were sufficient to break the five month drought in most of the State. During 8-22 April, temperatures in Melbourne exceeded 20°C on the fifteen consecutive days. This was the greatest number of consecutive days over 20°C in Melbourne during April since observations commenced in 1856. The previous record was 13 days in 1941 and 1970.

May rainfall was below normal throughout Victoria and it was the driest May since 1976 in all districts except East Gippsland where May 1977 was drier, and the West Coast

where May 1979 was drier. Melbourne's mean maximum temperature (18.5°C) was the highest for May since 1947 (19.5°C).

June rainfall was above normal in all districts except the Upper Northeast and East Gippsland. It was the wettest June since 1973 in the South Mallee and North Wimmera and one of the wettest June months on record in the East Central. Heavy rainfalls and blizzards were reported in the Victorian Alps. On 28 and 29 June, a deep depression brought strong winds to almost the whole of the State and gale to storm force winds in coastal areas. Several areas of the State reported heavy stock losses due to the combined effect of rain and strong winds on 28 and 29 June. In Melbourne, the mean 3 p.m. cloud amount was the highest in June since 1952.

Rainfall in July was close to normal in most districts. The most significant departures from normal were in East Gippsland and the West Central where about three-quarters of normal rainfall was received, and West Gippsland where July rainfall exceeded normal by 25 per cent. Severe wind squalls unroofed buildings, uprooted trees, and caused power blackouts in Melbourne on 3 July.

August rainfall was below normal throughout Victoria and in most districts it was the driest August since 1977. The greatest deficit occurred in East Gippsland where only 60 per cent of the normal was received. The unusually dry conditions led to the outbreak of several fires in that region. Gales on 30-31 August caused property damage in Gippsland; Melbourne Airport was closed briefly; and a cargo ship sank in the Yarra River. Winter rainfall was close to normal in most districts. However, East Gippsland received only 65 per cent of normal, while in the East Central, winter rainfall was about 20 per cent above normal. In Melbourne, the mean minimum temperature for the winter was the highest on record.

Rainfall in September was below normal in all districts except the Upper Northeast, West Gippsland, and the West Coast. In the North Mallee, there have been only two drier Septembers, namely, 1938 and 1914. The cumulative rainfall in East Gippsland for the eight months February to September was the lowest on record. In Melbourne, the mean minimum temperature (10.3°C) was the highest ever for September, and the lowest overnight temperature on 29-30 September (19.8°C) was the warmest September night on record. On 30 September, temperatures reached the mid-30s at several stations in Gippsland, making the warmest September day on record at many centres. It was the windiest September in Melbourne since 1952.

Rainfall during October was above normal in all districts except the Lower Northeast and West Gippsland where it was slightly below normal. The Mallee, Wimmera, West Central, and Western Plains received about one and a half times the normal and it was one of the wettest Octobers on record in the Western Plains. Major bushfires broke out in East Gippsland in the first week of the month, and 77 fires were burning on 4 October between Orbost and Maffra. Ninety thousand hectares of forest were burnt.

November rainfall was below normal throughout Victoria and it was the driest November since 1967 in the North Mallee, Upper and Lower North, and North Central. Severe wind squalls caused building damage and power blackouts in north-eastern Victoria on 18 November. Melbourne's minimum temperature on 4 November was the lowest November minimum since 1950 (3.7°C), and the maximum of 37.9°C on 13 November was the highest November maximum since 1966 (38.9°C). Several bushfires occurred in the Wimmera, Mallee, and East Gippsland.

The month of December was the wettest since 1970 in East Gippsland and the wettest since 1975 in the Mallee, Northern Country, Northeast, and North Central. Thunderstorms on 28 December caused widespread power blackouts, fires, flash floods, and property damage in Melbourne. Temperatures in the capital exceeded 40°C on two days, the first time since 1941. Several bushfires occurred throughout Victoria, causing property damage and substantial stock losses.

Further references: Agricultural meteorology, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 33-4; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967, pp. 53-5; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968, pp. 55-8; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969, pp. 61-2; Meteorological observations, 1970, pp. 62-3; Computers and meteorology, 1971, p. 65; Hydrometeorology, 1972, pp. 62-3; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974, pp. 1-24; Floods, 1975, pp. 61-3; Forecasting for the general public, 1975, pp. 80-1; Forecasting for aviation, 1976, pp. 99-100; Maritime meteorology, 1977, pp. 95-6; Bushfires, 1978, pp. 78-9; Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, pp. 79-80; World Weather Watch, 1978, pp. 87-8; Urban meteorology, 1979, p. 63; Air pollution meteorology, 1981, p. 69

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

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

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

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

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

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

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

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

which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

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

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

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

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

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

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the States becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitutional Convention

While no further plenary sessions of the Australian Constitutional Convention have been held since 1978, the work of Standing Committee D has continued. Standing Committee D met again on 2 October 1981 in Melbourne, to consider a number of papers it had commissioned and to establish the progress on work referred by the full convention. A number of recommendations were made at this meeting which are to be referred to the next plenary session of the full convention.

Included among these recommendations is the revised proposal adopted by the Committee that the High Court of Australia be able to give advisory opinions.

Further, the Committee considered a report identifying conventions associated with the Australian Constitution and recommended 24 of these conventions be endorsed by the Australian Constitutional Convention.

The Committee is continuing to build up a considerable body of material for the next plenary session of the Convention in Adelaide.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 75-6

Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1980

Operation of Imperial law

A number of laws passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom still apply in Victoria as in the other States. Some apply because they were received into New South Wales law in 1828 and hence into Victorian law in 1851 on the separation of Victoria from

New South Wales. These laws may be repealed by the Victorian Parliament. Others apply because they extend to Victoria, expressly or by necessary implication, and therefore have paramount force. Any State legislation that is repugnant to a statute of paramount force is void.

Legislation was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1980 to rationalise the operation of "received" British law in the State. The *Imperial Acts Application Act* 1980, amending an earlier Act of 1922, repealed all enactments of the United Kingdom in force in Victoria which the Parliament had power to repeal, with certain exceptions which were transcribed in the Act itself. Some of the repealed statutes were contemporaneously re-enacted as Victorian law by the *Imperial Law Re-Enactment Act* 1980. A third Act, the *Constitutional Powers (Request) Act* 1980, was passed to enable the State to be freed from the doctrine of repugnancy. It relies on the provision in section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, which enables the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate with respect to "the exercise . . . at the request of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom . . .". The State Act requests the Commonwealth to authorise it to legislate repugnantly to any United Kingdom Act of paramount force except the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901 and the *Statute of Westminster* 1931. Section 5 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which confers on the States power to entrench parts of their constitutions, is also excepted. The requested form of the Commonwealth Act is scheduled to the State Act.

Early in 1981, the Commonwealth Act had not been passed. The reality of the problem of the doctrine of repugnancy was demonstrated again in 1980, however. The question arose whether section 3 of the *Act of Settlement* 1701 (U.K.) applied in Victoria. If it did so apply, its effect would be to preclude any person "born out of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging" from enjoying "any office or place of trust, either civil or military" in the State.

Although at least one government appointee was temporarily stood down while the constitutional issue was examined, it was eventually decided that the extent of the uncertainty over the interpretation of the Act, its application to Victoria, and its continued operation in the face of the Commonwealth *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948, rendered permanent action unnecessary. Nevertheless the more significant problem revealed by the episode remained. The Victorian Parliament was powerless to legislate to resolve the uncertainty. In the event of a decision that the *Act of Settlement* applied in Victoria, the Parliament would be unable to amend it.

State constitutions

A decision likely to be significant for all State constitutions was made by the Supreme Court of Western Australia in January 1981. In *Western Australia v. Wilsmore* (1981) 33 A.L.R. 13, the State of Western Australia sought leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of the Full Court that an amendment to the State Electoral Act, which disqualified the respondent from voting, was void on the ground that it had not been passed in the "manner and form" prescribed for an amendment of that type. The Court rejected the application. Burt C. J., with whom the other members of the Court agreed, decided that failure to observe a manner and form requirement would offend against section 106 of the Commonwealth Constitution, as well as against the State Constitution itself. The issue therefore was one of Federal jurisdiction, "arising under the Constitution" on which no appeal now lies to the Privy Council.

Commonwealth Constitution

A number of cases decided in 1980 concerned various sections of the Commonwealth Constitution. In *Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd. v. Wardley* (1980) 54 A.L.J.R. 210, the High Court held that there was no inconsistency between the Victorian *Equal Opportunity Act* 1977 and the *Airline Pilots Agreement* 1978 as certified under section 28 of the Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. In the important case of *Uebergang v. Australian Wheat Board* (1980) 54 A.L.J.R. 581, the Full High Court considered whether the wheat stabilisation scheme offended the requirement in

section 92 of the Constitution that "trade, commerce and intercourse among the States . . . shall be absolutely free". A majority of the Court took the view that the monopoly created by the scheme might be valid in certain circumstances, but that further evidence was needed to enable the question to be decided in this particular case. The defendant was given leave to amend his defence; but eventually decided not to continue with the action. In another important decision, *Attorney-General for Victoria (ex rel. Black) v. Commonwealth* (unreported early 1981) a majority of the Court dismissed the argument that Commonwealth grants to the States for non-government schools are contrary to section 116 of the Constitution which prohibits laws "for establishing any religion". The Court also dismissed an argument based on the grants power, section 96 of the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

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

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 72 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Brian Murray, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 1 March 1982.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975 provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

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

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

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

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

Powers

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

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Department of the Premier prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Department of the Premier issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries, 1943 to 1981
VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943–1981 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 1150–1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*.

*Ministry at 5 June 1981**

On 5 June 1981, His Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of the then Premier, The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., accepted the resignation of the 64th Ministry. On the same day, His Excellency the Governor appointed the 65th Ministry consisting of the following members:

VICTORIA—65th MINISTRY AT 5 JUNE 1981

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Premier and Treasurer
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Deputy Premier and Minister of Health
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Employment and Training and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

* Details of the elections held on 3 April 1982 can be found in the Supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—65th MINISTRY AT 5 JUNE 1981—*continued**From the Legislative Assembly—continued*

The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J. H. Ramsay	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister for Economic Development
The Hon. T. L. Austin	Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests
The Hon. L. S. Lieberman	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. A. R. Wood	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister for the Arts and Minister of Educational Services
The Hon. J. G. Kennett	Minister of Housing and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. G. Weideman	Minister for Tourism
Mr P. C. Collins	Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General, Minister for Federal Affairs, and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. G. Jenkins	Minister of Water Supply

Intergovernmental organisations*Introduction*

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

It is not practicable to list all intergovernmental organisations. The following, therefore, is confined to the major intergovernmental ministerial bodies, or bodies with ministerial representation, functioning in 1980-81. Further information about many of these bodies can be obtained from the relevant sections of this *Year Book*. In addition, it is intended to consider the work of a different ministerial committee in detail in each successive edition. This article concludes with a study of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General.

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

Other major intergovernmental ministerial bodies include the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council, Australian Agricultural Council, Australian Education Council, Australian Environment Council, Australian Fisheries Council, Australian Forestry Council, Australian Health Ministers Conference, Australian Housing Research Council, Australian Police Ministers Council, Australian Minerals and Energy Council, Australian Transport Advisory Council, Australian Water Resources Council, Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Industry Ministers Conference, Conference of the Ministers for the Arts, Council of Ministers in Charge of Prisons Probation and Parole, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Council of Social Welfare Ministers, Joint Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council on

Housing Costs, Local Government Ministers Conference, Marine and Ports Council of Australia, Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities, Ministerial Council on the Development of Albury-Wodonga, Meeting of Ministers on Human Rights, Recreation Ministers Council, Meeting of Ministers on the River Murray, Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, and the Tourist Ministers Council.

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

Standing Committee of Attorneys-General

The Standing Committee of Attorneys-General was established in the early 1960s as the result of negotiations between Law Ministers over the drafting of uniform companies legislation. It has met regularly ever since, usually several times in each year. It comprises the Attorney-General or equivalent Minister from the Commonwealth, each State, and the Northern Territory. Like most intergovernmental ministerial bodies, it is assisted by a standing committee of officers. Its secretariat is presently located in Victoria.

The operations of the Standing Committee cover a wide field. It provides a forum for the discussion of the legal and constitutional matters which fall within the portfolio of a Law Minister. The purpose of the discussion may be informative only, but often has a more definite aim: to formulate advice for another ministerial council, often the Premiers Conference; to co-ordinate legislation and/or executive action in the face of interstate legal problems; to agree upon the desirability and ultimately the form of uniform legislation on particular matters.

One of the most important achievements of the Standing Committee was the negotiation of uniform companies legislation in the 1960s. This was the most complex, if not the first, attempt at uniform legislation in Australia. Nevertheless the initial legislation became increasingly less uniform as the decade progressed and unilateral amendments were made to meet local pressures. More recently the Standing Committee has been instrumental in the negotiation in the early stages of the Commonwealth and State Scheme for Companies and Securities Regulation. All State members of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General are now also members of the Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities.

At present there are approximately 40 items on the agenda of the Standing Committee. An important item originated as a request to the Committee from the 1979 Premiers Conference to examine the question of constitutional ties with the United Kingdom. The Committee has identified a wide range of such ties, including the doctrine of repugnancy, the power of the Crown to disallow certain Commonwealth and State Acts, the requirement to reserve certain bills for Royal Assent, the role of British ministers in the appointment and removal of State Governors and, as the channel of advice to the Crown on State matters, the marks of colonial status remaining in the Letters Patent and Instructions relating to the office of Governor-General and the office of State Governor, and the continuing existence of appeals to the Privy Council from State Supreme Courts on questions of State jurisdiction (see also page 70). The Standing Committee was expected to furnish a report on these residual links with the United Kingdom and the ways in which they might be broken to the Premiers Conference in June 1981. In the event, the Premiers Conference was primarily concerned with financial problems and the issue of residual links was not considered.

Other matters under consideration by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General include uniform credit legislation; uniform defamation and privacy laws; a constitutional amendment to enable the interchange of powers between the Commonwealth and the

States; a uniform approach to the problems arising from "test-tube" conception and artificial insemination; problems of jurisdictional conflict between Federal and State courts; legal problems associated with damage arising out of nuclear activities; and problems arising out of a person's sexual reassignment.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

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

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973, the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairman of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet; Government, Opposition, third party Whips, Party Secretaries, and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 81-82 for lists of members.) Of the forty-four members of the Legislative Council elected in 1976 and 1979, twenty-seven belong to the Liberal Party, thirteen to the Australian Labor Party, and four to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1979, forty-two belong to the Liberal Party, thirty-two to the Australian Labor Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976, and 1979. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the British House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent

of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Intergovernmental arrangements

Introduction

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

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

The majority of intergovernmental arrangements are connected with the transfer of funds from the Commonwealth to the State. Large sums are transferred for general revenue purposes, pursuant at present to the tax sharing arrangements. An only slightly smaller amount is transferred for recurrent or capital expenditure on specific purposes subject to conditions. In 1980-81, 63 heads of specific purpose grants by the Commonwealth to Victoria appeared in the State and Commonwealth Budget Papers. In some cases the expenditure of the grant is regulated by conditions in the legislation. In other cases it is subject to Commonwealth Ministerial approval. In yet a third class of cases the expenditure is subject to a formal intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and Victoria. Grants for public hospital costs, housing, railway mainline upgrading, rural adjustment, and water resources management are regulated by agreements of this kind.

Intergovernmental schemes

Two intergovernmental schemes of particular complexity and importance were negotiated during 1980-81.

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

In December 1978, the Commonwealth and all six States signed a Formal Agreement for an intergovernmental scheme for co-operative companies and securities regulation. As identified in the Agreement, the objectives of the scheme were to ensure that:

- (1) The legislation relating to the scheme is, and continues to be, uniform throughout Australia at all times;
- (2) the legislation is administered on a uniform basis;
- (3) the Commonwealth and the States are able to co-operate with each other in regard to the matters to be provided in the legislation and the way in which the legislation is administered;
- (4) the legislation is capable of effective administration throughout Australia with the minimum of procedural requirements and is so administered; and
- (5) changes in the legislation are proposed for consideration as appropriate from time to time and amendments made when the need for reform arises.

The scheme requires the Commonwealth to enact plenary companies and securities legislation for the Australian Capital Territory in a form unanimously approved by a Ministerial Council which comprises the appropriate Minister from each participating jurisdiction. The Commonwealth legislation must also provide for a central administrative body, called the National Companies and Securities Commission. Each State is then required to pass legislation repealing its existing companies and securities legislation and

applying, or adopting by reference, the Commonwealth legislation as amended from time to time. The Commonwealth is required to amend its legislation in accordance with majority decisions of the Ministerial Council.

The detail and form of the necessary legislation was negotiated during 1979 and 1980. All the necessary Commonwealth legislation has since been passed. The National Commission was established by the *Commonwealth National Companies and Securities Commission Act* 1979. That Act was adopted by all State Parliaments and the Commission is now in operation. The *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act* 1980, the *Securities Industry Act* 1980, and the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act* 1980 were also adopted by State legislation and are now in force. The *Companies Act* 1981 has not yet been proclaimed. It is expected that it will have been adopted by the States and will come into operation by 1 July 1982.

Off-shore jurisdiction

A scheme to reverse the effect of the decision of the High Court in *New South Wales v. Commonwealth (Seas and Submerged Lands case)* (1975) 8 A.L.R. 1, that the limits of the States end at the low water mark, has been negotiated over the past few years.

The scheme has three primary aims. The first is to apply the criminal laws of the respective States to their adjacent waters and to specified categories of ships at sea. This has been accomplished already by complementary "crimes at sea" legislation passed by the Commonwealth and the States. The legislation relevant to Victoria is the Commonwealth *Crimes at Sea Act* 1979 and the Victorian *Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act* 1978.

The second aim of the scheme is to extend the legislative competence of each State to the outer limits of its territorial sea, fixed for this purpose at three international nautical miles, as if the sea were within the limits of the State. For the particular purposes of subterranean mining from shore, various coastal works, and fisheries subject to an arrangement between the Commonwealth and the State concerned, State legislative power is to extend beyond the territorial sea. To achieve this extension of power, reliance is placed on section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution (see Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1980 on page 69). The Victorian request Act was passed in 1980 — the *Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act* 1980. The complementary Commonwealth legislation required by section 51 (xxxviii) has also been passed and proclaimed to commence on 1 January 1982: the *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act* 1980.

The third aim is to invest each State with proprietary rights in and title to the property in the sea bed and in respect of the space above the sea bed, to the outer limit of the territorial sea. The Commonwealth *Coastal Waters (State Title) Act* 1980 has been passed to this end, but not proclaimed. Proclamation of this Act and the remaining Acts which constitute component parts of the scheme depends upon the enactment of further complementary State legislation establishing joint Commonwealth-State regimes with respect to such matters as off-shore mining and fisheries.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965 pp. 79-82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; *Hansard*, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-18; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82-5; Public Accounts Committee, 1980, pp. 93-4; Statute Law Revision Committee, 1981, p. 82

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1979 there have been forty-eight Parliaments. The forty-eighth Parliament was opened on 29 May 1979. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

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

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

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1977 to 1981. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)**

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1976–77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,435
1977–78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978–79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512
1979–80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460
1980–81	20	1,102	1,480	4,851	10,714	340	783	19,290

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

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

Members of the Victorian Parliament*
Political parties

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

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

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

* Details of elections held on 3 April 1982 can be found in the Supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979
 (Term of office commenced 15 July 1979)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	90,724	85,745	94.51
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia	124,540	117,326	94.21
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading	122,452	115,042	93.95
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat	90,442	85,853	94.93
Butler, Hon. Glyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown	123,890	116,245	93.83
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (ALP)	East Yarra	112,088	102,539	91.48
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West	115,951	108,849	93.87
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	83,013	78,997	95.16
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	96,898	89,666	92.54
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash	109,530	99,271	90.63
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	121,831	113,874	93.47
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	96,423	89,518	92.84
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	122,086	114,178	93.52
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea	127,390	119,434	93.75
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	112,157	104,695	93.35
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	84,931	79,406	93.49
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	90,659	85,409	94.21
Radford, Hon. John William Storrier (LP)	Bendigo	87,468	82,883	94.76
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	115,148	105,060	91.24
Walker, Hon. Evan (ALP)	Melbourne	109,211	95,428	87.38
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	132,345	124,780	94.28
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving Mackenzie (NP)	North Western	81,230	77,290	95.15

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976
 (Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Glyn (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Sidney James Plowman.

Chairman of Committees: Alexander Thomas Evans, Esquire.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 5 May 1979. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Ripon	26,703	25,485	95.44
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray C.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Narracan	27,236	25,715	94.42
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (<i>LP</i>)	Geelong West	25,968	24,362	93.82
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (<i>LP</i>)	Monbulk	30,262	27,951	92.36
Brown, Alan John (<i>LP</i>)	Westernport	31,323	29,341	93.67
Burgin, Cecil William (<i>LP</i>)	Polwarth	25,168	24,149	95.95
Cain, John (<i>ALP</i>)	Bundoora	31,052	29,308	94.38
Callister, Miss Valerie Joy (<i>ALP</i>) (a)	Morwell	27,893	23,706	84.99
Cathie, Ian Robert (<i>ALP</i>)	Carrum	30,171	28,132	93.24
Chambers, Mrs Joan Heywood (<i>LP</i>)	Bellarat South	27,545	26,125	94.84
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (<i>ALP</i>)	Werribee	34,550	32,223	93.26
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey Phillip (<i>LP</i>)	Syndal	29,789	28,004	94.01
Collins, Peter Charles (<i>LP</i>)	Noble Park	32,386	30,558	94.36
Cox, George Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Mitcham	28,827	27,241	94.50
Crabb, Steven Marshall (<i>ALP</i>)	Knox	31,114	29,550	94.97
Crelin, Maxwell Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Sandringham	28,051	26,170	93.29
Culpin, John Albert (<i>ALP</i>)	Glenroy	27,615	26,060	94.37
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (<i>LP</i>)	St Kilda	27,012	23,629	87.48
Dunstan, Hon. Robert Christian, D.S.O. (<i>LP</i>)	Dromana	31,823	29,375	92.31
Ebery, William Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Midlands	26,532	24,965	94.09
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Ascot Vale	28,098	26,001	92.54
Ernst, Graham Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong East	26,575	25,105	94.47
Evans, Alexander Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Bellarat North	27,461	26,048	94.85
Evans, Bruce James (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland East	26,363	24,621	92.69
Fogarty, William Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Sunshine	29,798	28,238	94.76
Fordham, Robert Clive (<i>ALP</i>)	Footscray	28,052	25,945	92.49
Gavin, Peter Murray (<i>ALP</i>)	Coburg	28,773	27,263	94.75
Ginifer, John Joseph (<i>ALP</i>)	Keilor	35,783	33,690	94.15
Hann, Edward James (<i>NP</i>)	Rodney	26,107	24,889	95.33
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (<i>LP</i>)	Wantirna	36,973	34,769	94.04
Hockey, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (<i>ALP</i>)	Bentleigh	27,913	26,538	95.07
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (<i>NP</i>)	Murray Valley	26,288	24,869	94.60
Jolly, Robert Allen (<i>ALP</i>)	Dandenong	35,979	33,891	94.20
Jona, Hon. Walter (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn	27,060	24,154	89.26
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (<i>LP</i>)	Burwood	27,458	25,513	92.92
King, Kevin Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Springvale	30,402	28,658	94.26
Kirkwood, Carl (<i>ALP</i>)	Preston	27,627	25,348	91.75
Lacy, Hon. Norman (<i>LP</i>)	Warrandyte	32,056	30,095	93.88
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (<i>LP</i>)	Benambra	28,168	26,164	92.89
Mathews, Charles Race Thorsen (<i>ALP</i>)	Oakleigh	28,849	26,905	93.26
McArthur, Peter Stewart (<i>LP</i>)	Ringwood	30,448	28,655	94.11
McCance, Keith Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Bennettswood	28,444	26,915	94.62
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo	27,203	25,899	95.21
McGrath, William Desmond (<i>NP</i>)	Lowan	25,261	24,051	95.21
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Gippsland South	26,619	24,718	92.86
McKellar, Donald Kelso (<i>LP</i>)	Portland	25,746	24,569	95.43
Mackinnon, Donald James (<i>LP</i>)	Box Hill	28,836	26,768	92.83
Macellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (<i>LP</i>)	Berwick	33,097	30,817	93.11
Miller, Robert Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Prahran	26,766	23,607	88.20
Patrick, Mrs Jeanette Tweeddale (<i>LP</i>)	Brighton	27,271	24,920	91.38
Plowman, Hon. Sidney James (<i>LP</i>)	Evelyn	32,891	30,505	92.75
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (<i>LP</i>)	Balwyn	28,505	26,435	92.74
Remington, Keith Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne	25,415	21,871	86.06
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (<i>LP</i>)	Gisborne	32,026	30,156	94.16
Richardson, John Ingles (<i>LP</i>)	Forest Hill	31,724	29,933	94.35
Roper, Thomas William (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick	28,666	25,738	89.79
Ross-Edwards, Peter (<i>NP</i>)	Shepparton	26,880	25,709	95.64
Rowe, Barry John (<i>ALP</i>)	Essendon	27,594	26,046	94.39
Sibree, Mrs Prudence Anne (<i>LP</i>) (b)	Kew	28,778	20,489	71.20
Sidiroopoulos, Theo (<i>ALP</i>)	Richmond	28,908	25,263	87.39
Simmonds, James Lionel (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir	30,020	28,142	93.74
Simpson, John Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	Niddrie	29,152	27,900	95.71
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (<i>LP</i>)	Ivanhoe	30,459	28,597	93.89
Smith, Aurel V. (<i>LP</i>)	South Barwon	29,031	27,604	95.08
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (<i>LP</i>)	Warrnambool	25,749	24,528	95.26
Spyker, Peter Cornelis (<i>ALP</i>)	Heatheron	30,909	28,964	93.71
Stirling, Gordon Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Williamstown	29,523	27,773	94.07
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (<i>LP</i>)	Caulfield	27,954	25,088	89.75
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Mentone	28,873	26,860	93.03
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Malvern	28,751	25,943	90.23
Toner, Mrs Pauline Therese (<i>ALP</i>)	Greensborough	34,703	32,254	92.94
Trewin, Thomas Campion (<i>NP</i>)	Benalla	25,869	24,164	93.41
Trezzise, Neil Benjamin (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong North	28,355	26,612	93.85
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (<i>ALP</i>)	Glenhuntly	26,622	24,776	93.07
Walsh, Ronald William (<i>ALP</i>)	Albert Park	27,902	24,671	88.42
Weideman, Hon. Graeme, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston	32,904	30,775	93.53
Whiting, Milton Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mildura	25,366	24,057	94.10
Wilkes, Frank Noel (<i>ALP</i>)	Northcote	29,338	26,614	90.72
Williams, Morris Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Doncaster	30,473	28,842	94.65
Wilton, John Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Broadmeadows	34,979	32,664	93.38
Wood, Hon. Alan Raymond (<i>LP</i>)	Swan Hill	25,922	24,763	95.53

(a) Elected on 27 June 1981 at a by-election following the resignation of Mr Derek Godfrey Ian Amos.

(b) Elected on 15 August 1981 at a by-election following the resignation of the Hon. Rupert James Hamer.

Parliamentary Counsel

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

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

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

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 30 years no less than 3,713 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

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

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

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute Law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1980**VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980**

9366	Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act requests the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact an Act to extend the legislative powers of the States in and in relation to coastal waters.	9379	Supply (1980-81, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1980-81.
9367	Parliamentary Committees (Public Bodies Review) Act makes provision with respect to the establishment and functions of a Joint Standing Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly with respect to the review of public bodies, amends the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes.	9380	Crown Land (Mineral Springs) Act amends the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act</i> 1978 with respect to mineral springs reserves, and for other purposes.
9368	Agricultural Chemicals Act provides for pesticides to be described as agricultural chemicals, makes provision concerning the use of agricultural chemicals, amends the <i>Pesticides Act</i> 1958, the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, the <i>Stock Medicines Act</i> 1958, the <i>Fertilizers Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.	9381	Groundwater (Mineral Water) Act makes further provision with respect to groundwater, being mineral water, amends the <i>Groundwater Act</i> 1969, and for other purposes.
9369	Central Gippsland (Brown Coal Land Compensation) Act makes provision with respect to the compensation payable for certain land in Central Gippsland, and for other purposes.	9382	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Land Development) Act enables the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority to develop certain lands, makes further provision with respect to the powers of the Authority to borrow money, amends the <i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes.
9370	Motor Car (Payments by Pensioners) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 with respect to certain payments by pensioners, and for other purposes.	9383	Chiropodists (Amendment) Act amends sections 9 and 13 of the <i>Chiropodists Act</i> 1968.
9371	Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act</i> 1960, enables public statutory bodies to recover the cost of removing oil pollution, and for other purposes.	9384	Youth, Sport and Recreation (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of money borrowed by voluntary organisations for the purpose of providing sporting or recreation facilities.
9372	Workers Compensation (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Workers Compensation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9385	Pensioners' Rates Remission Act makes further provision with respect to the payment of certain rates and charges.
9373	Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Extractive Industries Act</i> 1966 and the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961.	9386	Motor Car Traders (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Traders Act</i> 1973, and for other purposes.
9374	Health (Special Accommodation Houses) Act makes further provision with respect to special accommodation houses, amends section 3 and division 3A of part XII of the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9387	Victorian Solar Energy Council Act establishes a Victorian Solar Energy Council to encourage, promote, and review research into and the development of the uses and potential uses of solar energy, and for other purposes.
9375	Cancer (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Cancer Act</i> 1958.	9388	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966, and for other purposes.
9376	Victorian Film Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Film Corporation Act</i> 1976.	9389	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958.
9377	Railways (Bridges) Act amends section 80 of the <i>Railways Act</i> 1958.	9390	Local Government (Validation) Act validates instruments executed by the Minister for Local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 181 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, removes certain disabilities from certain councillors of certain municipalities, amends section 181 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9378	Wangerrip (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain Crown land in the Parish of Wangerrip and certain land in the Parish of Barwongemoong, and for other purposes.	9391	Professional Boxing Control (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Professional Boxing Control Act</i> 1975.



The Premier, the Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G., welcomes Her Majesty The Queen to a State Reception in the Great Hall of the National Gallery on 2 October 1981.

Department of the Premier

Reply by H.M. The Queen to the address of welcome by the Hon. the Premier of Victoria in Melbourne on 2 October 1981:

"The wonderful welcome Melbourne gave us in the City Square last year was a heartwarming send off from Australia. Now sixteen months later I am with you again — I hardly seem to have been away! This week I have once more been greatly touched by the loyalty and affection of the Victorian people and I am very grateful to you, Mr Premier, for expressing this so charmingly in your speech.

"It is appropriate that Melbourne, which represents so well the values and aspirations of the Commonwealth, should have been chosen for the Heads of Government Meeting. In many ways I think we can claim that the Commonwealth is the most effective of all world organisations. I have been present during these remarkable meetings — which form the focal point of the Commonwealth — in Canada, Jamaica, Zambia, and London. Nowhere else in the world would over forty Heads of Government or their representatives gather every two years for a week of discussions on world problems — without the presence of a single interpreter, since we all speak the same language. Nowhere else would they talk together informally without voting and without seeking to make propaganda points for public consumption.

"As Head of the Commonwealth and as Queen of Australia, I am particularly pleased that the 1981 meeting should be in Australia. This is not in fact surprising since my Australian Government has a record second to none in supporting the ideals of the Commonwealth. We must hope that the Heads of Government will make real progress in grappling with the daunting problems that face them.

"Although I came primarily to Melbourne to give individual audiences to all the Heads of Government and to entertain them and their staffs, I have been delighted this last week to see and meet so many Victorians and, as always, I have found Victorian hospitality quite outstanding.

"I wish the State of Victoria and her people well and I very much look forward to continuing our friendship in the years to come."



Her Majesty The Queen walking to the dais in the Great Hall of the National Gallery during the State Reception on 2 October 1981.

Department of the Premier

His Royal Highness Prince Charles walks among welcoming crowds in Geelong during his visit in April 1981 to attend the national convention of the Apex Clubs of Australia.

Department of the Premier



VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

9392	Police Regulation (Retired Police Reserve) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958 with respect to the entitlement of police reservists to long service leave and recreation leave allowances, and for other purposes.	9405	Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act</i> 1972, the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972, and the <i>National Museum of Victoria Council Act</i> 1970.
9393	Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9406	Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act constitutes the Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust, makes provision with respect to the construction, management, and operation of the Geelong Performing Arts Centre, and for other purposes.
9394	Water (Valuation Equalization) Act amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958 with respect to the rating of properties, and for other purposes.	9407	Imperial Law Re-enactment Act re-enacts certain Imperial laws applying in Victoria as part of the Statute Law of Victoria, repeals Part III of the <i>Imperial Acts Application Act</i> 1922, amends various Acts, and for other purposes.
9395	Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act</i> 1976.	9408	Constitutional Powers (Request) Act requests the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact an Act to remove certain restrictions on the exercise of legislative power by the Parliament of Victoria.
9396	Dog (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dog Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes.	9409	Friendly Societies (Benefits) Act amends sections 5, 11, 26, and 49 of the <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1958.
9397	Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Hospitals Superannuation Act</i> 1965, and for other purposes.	9410	Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act amends part VIII of the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1970, section 11 of the <i>Magistrates' Courts (Civil Jurisdiction) Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.
9398	Hospitals and Charities (Appointment of Administrators) Act amends the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, provides a power to appoint an administrator to a community health service, and for other purposes.	9411	Baker Medical Research Institute Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Baker Medical Research Institute, and for related purposes.
9399	Home Finance (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Home Finance Act</i> 1962 to make provision with relation to the borrowing of money by the Home Finance Trust, and for other purposes.	9412	Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Protection of Animals Act</i> 1966, and for other purposes.
9400	State Employees Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.	9413	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958.
9401	Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Validation) Act validates certain purchases made by the Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism pursuant to the <i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act</i> 1973.	9414	Liquified Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act subsidises the cost of Liquid Petroleum Gas when used for certain purposes.
9402	Local Government (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Melbourne (Widening of Streets) Act</i> 1940, and for other purposes.	9415	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and for purposes connected therewith.
9403	Motor Registration Act transfers the staff and administration of the Motor Registration Branch to the Transport Regulation Board, expands the membership of the Transport Regulation Board for certain purposes, amends the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act</i> 1958, the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958, the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, the <i>Recreation Vehicles Act</i> 1973, the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, the <i>Transport Regulation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9416	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Forests Act</i> 1958.
9404	Epworth Hospital Act establishes a body corporate under the name of Epworth Hospital, repeals the <i>Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) Act</i> 1977 and the <i>Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) (Amendment) Act</i> 1977, and for other purposes.	9417	Forests (Further Amendment) Act further amends the <i>Forests Act</i> 1958.
		9418	Transport (Road Funds) Act validates certain payments made out of the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, closes the Road Maintenance Account in the Country Roads Board Fund, abolishes the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, amends the <i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act</i> 1979, the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act</i> 1958, the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958, the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—continued

9419	Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Building Societies Act</i> 1976.	9430	The Bank of Adelaide (Merger) Act supplements <i>The Bank of Adelaide (Merger) Act</i> 1980 of the State of South Australia which provides for the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited of the undertaking of The Bank of Adelaide and for the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited of the undertaking of The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Limited, and for other purposes.
9420	Legal Profession Practice (Leo Cussen Institute) Act makes provision with respect to the funding of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education, amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9431	Cemeteries Act amends the <i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1958 to permit burials in private mausoleums at public cemeteries, and for other purposes.
9421	Instruments (Powers of Attorney) Act amends the law with respect to Powers of Attorney, re-enacts part XI of the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9432	Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act amends the <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act</i> 1968.
9422	Melbourne (Yarra Park) Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain land at East Melbourne in the City of Melbourne permanently reserved as a site for a public park, and for other purposes.	9433	Police Regulation (Charges and Appeals) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958.
9423	Sale of Land (Deposits) Act amends the <i>Sale of Land Act</i> 1962, makes provision in relation to the holding of deposit moneys in transactions for the sale of land, and for other purposes.	9434	Alcoa (Portland Aluminium Smelter) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Premier for and on behalf of the State of Victoria and Alcoa of Australia Limited with respect to the establishment of an aluminium smelter at Portland in the State of Victoria and for the granting of certain other rights incidental to establishing and carrying on such a smelter, and for other purposes.
9424	Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> 1978, repeals the <i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act</i> 1965 and the <i>State Colleges of Victoria Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.	9435	Educational Institutions (Guarantees) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act</i> 1976.
9425	Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act abolishes the Town and Country Planning Board, transfers the staff of that Board into the Public Service, establishes a Planning Consultative Council, repeals the <i>Ministry for Planning Act</i> 1973, makes certain consequential amendments to the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961 and to various other Acts, and for other purposes.	9436	Business Franchise (Tobacco) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.
9426	Imperial Acts Application Act makes further provision with respect to certain enactments of the Parliament of England and of the Parliament of Great Britain and of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force at the time of the passing of the Act 9 George IV. c. LXXXIII., incorporates into the Statute Law of Victoria certain of such enactments, amends the <i>Imperial Acts Application Act</i> 1922, and for other purposes.	9437	Country Roads (Road Marking) Act amends section 113 of the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958.
9427	Statute Law Revision Act revises Statute Law.	9438	Victorian Film Corporation (Commencement) Act concerns the coming into operation of the <i>Victorian Film Corporation (Amendment) Act</i> 1980.
9428	Estate Agents Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to estate agents and sub-agents.	9439	Gift Duty (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Gift Duty Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.
9429	Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends section 5 of the <i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1967.	9440	Pay-roll Tax Act alters the general exemption from liability to payroll tax, amends the <i>Payroll Tax Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.
		9441	Probate Duty Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act</i> 1962, and for other purposes.
		9442	Market Court (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Market Court Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.
		9443	Appropriation (1980-81, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1980-81 and to appropriate the supplies granted in the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

last preceding session of Parliament, and for other purposes.	<i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1958 in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
9444 Port of Melbourne Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9459 Building Societies (Claims on Liquidation) Act amends section 92 of the <i>Building Societies Act</i> 1976.
9445 Stamps (Amendment No. 2) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9460 Superannuation Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958, the <i>Pensions Supplementation Act</i> 1966, the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1958, part IV of the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1975, and for other purposes.
9446 Public Authorities (Contributions) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act</i> 1966 to make provision with respect to the payment of contributions in aid of the Consolidated Fund, and for other purposes.	9461 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State Forests.
9447 Criminal Injuries Compensation (Amendment) Act amends section 14 of the <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act</i> 1972.	9462 Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act amends the <i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act</i> 1972 with respect to the remuneration and pension of the Solicitor-General.
9448 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and other services.	9463 Railway Construction and Property (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Railway Construction and Property Board Act</i> 1979 in relation to the establishment and operation of a Railway Construction and Property Fund, and in relation to the vesting of Crown land in the Board, and for other purposes.
9449 Youth, Sport and Recreation (Agreements) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972 with respect to the powers of the Minister to enter into agreements and arrangements, and for other purposes.	9464 Forests (Penalties) Act amends the <i>Forests Act</i> 1958.
9450 Victorian Government Travel Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act</i> 1977, and for other purposes.	9465 Institute of Educational Administration Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Institute of Educational Administration, and for other purposes.
9451 Health Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Commission Act</i> 1977, and the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9466 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.
9452 Old Colonists' Association (Borrowing Powers) Act authorises the Old Colonists' Association of Victoria to borrow money on the security of first mortgage over real property, amends the <i>Old Colonists' Association Act</i> 1955, and for other purposes.	9467 Marine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Act</i> 1958.
9453 Nurses (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Nurses Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9468 Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act amends the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975 and the <i>County Court Act</i> 1958 with respect to the salaries, allowances, and pensions of judges of the Supreme Court and the County Court.
9454 Supreme Court (Criminal Appeals) Act amends part IX of the <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1958.	9469 Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9455 Land Tax Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9470 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958 with respect to the fees for registration of factories, shops, and market sites, makes provision with respect to the fitting of protective frames to tractors, and for other purposes.
9456 Agriculture Acts (Repeal) Act repeals the <i>Brands Act</i> 1928 and the <i>Cattle Breeding Act</i> 1958.	9471 Sale of Land (Deposits Amendment) Act amends the <i>Sale of Land Act</i> 1962, makes provision in relation to deposit money in transactions for the sale of land, and for other purposes.
9457 Swine Compensation (Partial Suspension) Act suspends the operation of certain provisions of the <i>Swine Compensation Act</i> 1967, amends the <i>Swine Compensation Act</i> 1967, and for other purposes.	9472 Liquor Control (Fees) Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968 with respect to licence fees and the orderly marketing of packaged beer.
9458 State Bank Act constitutes the commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria into the commissioners of the State Bank of Victoria, amends the	

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

9473	Racing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9485	Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act establishes a Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal, and for other purposes.
9474	Charlton (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands in the Parish of Charlton East, and for other purposes.	9486	Subordinate Legislation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act</i> 1962.
9475	Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Land and Works Act</i> 1964, and for other purposes.	9487	Port Phillip Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Port Phillip Authority Act</i> 1966, alters the membership of the Port Phillip Authority, amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, and the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.
9476	Parliamentary Committees Act amends the <i>State Development Committee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Public Works Committee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968, facilitates the conduct of public inquiries and makes provision with respect to the remuneration of members, and for other purposes.	9488	Country Fire Authority (Penalties) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958.
9477	Motor Car (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 with respect to the cancellation of licences and permits issued under Part III, the use of breath analysing instruments, and for other purposes.	9489	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Teaching Service Act</i> 1958.
9478	State Employees Retirement Benefits (Eligibility) Act amends the <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act</i> 1979 and the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.	9490	Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9479	Health (Reporting to Parliament) Act amends certain Acts administered by the Minister of Health to require bodies established under those Acts to submit reports and financial statements to the Minister of Health, to require the Minister of Health to lay such reports and statements before both Houses of Parliament, and for other purposes.	9491	Sewerage Districts (Rebates) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958 in respect of certain rebates on rates in relation to the construction of sewers, and for other purposes.
9480	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act amends the <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9492	Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Patriotic Funds Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9481	Protection of Animals Act amends the <i>Protection of Animals Act</i> 1966, amends the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.	9493	Coroners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Coroners Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975 with respect to depositions.
9482	Forests (Australian Newsprint Mills Limited) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Newsprint Mills Limited for the supply of softwood pulpwood from plantations in north-eastern Victoria, and for other purposes.	9494	Cancer (Cancer Reporting) Act makes provision for the reporting of cancer, amends the <i>Cancer Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9483	Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1973, and for other purposes.	9495	Mildura College Lands (Easements) Act amends the <i>Mildura College Lands Act</i> 1916 with respect to the granting of easements in relation to lands vested in the Minister under the Act, and for other purposes.
9484	Labour and Industry (Lifting of Weights) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958 with respect to the lifting of weights by members of the Police Force.	9496	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes.
		9497	Educational Grants Continuation Act amends the <i>Educational Grants Act</i> 1973.
		9498	Community Welfare Services (Extradition) Act amends the <i>Community Welfare Services Act</i> 1970 and the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958, makes provision with respect to the extradition of persons released from custody on conditions, and for other purposes.
		9499	Court Security Act makes provisions in relation to the secure and orderly operation of courts and other tribunals, and for other purposes.
		9500	Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Estate Agents Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—continued

9501	Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes.	
9502	Stamps (Amendment No. 3) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	
9503	Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Road Traffic Act</i> 1958, the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	
9504	Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes.	9512
9505	Wildlife (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Wildlife Act</i> 1975.	
9506	Valuation of Land (Interest Rate) Act amends the <i>Valuation of Land Act</i> 1960 with regard to the rate of interest on sums awarded as compensation.	
9507	Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and other purposes.	
9508	Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Hairdressers Registration Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9513
9509	Crimes (Sexual Offences) Act amends the law relating to sexual offences, amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958, the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1958, the <i>Vagrancy Act</i> 1966, the <i>Summary Offences Act</i> 1966, the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971, and the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975, and for other purposes.	
9510	Adoption of Children (Information) Act makes provision for access to information concerning adoptions and for that purpose amends the <i>Adoption of Children Act</i> 1964, and for other purposes.	9514
9511	Transport (Deregulation) Act makes provision with respect to the operation of commercial goods vehicles, provides that the Victorian Railways Board shall cease to be a common carrier, amends the <i>North Geelong to Fyansford Railway Construction Act</i> 1916, the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, the <i>Railways Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Transport Regulation Act</i> 1958, amends and subsequently repeals the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	
		Planning Appeals Board Act makes provision for the establishment and constitution of a Planning Appeals Board, confers jurisdiction thereon, amends the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958, the <i>Drainage Areas Act</i> 1958, the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, the <i>Port Phillip Authority Act</i> 1966, the <i>Strata Titles Act</i> 1967, the <i>Environment Protection Act</i> 1970, the <i>Cluster Titles Act</i> 1974, the <i>Drainage of Land Act</i> 1975, and the <i>Central Gippsland (Brown Coal Land Compensation) Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes.
		West Gate Bridge Authority Act establishes the West Gate Bridge Authority as a statutory authority, confers certain powers on the Authority, repeals the <i>Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act</i> 1965, and for other purposes.
		Residential Tenancies Act simplifies and modernises the law relating to residential tenancies, defines the rights and duties of landlords and tenants of residential premises, promotes the quick and inexpensive resolution of disputes between landlords and tenants of residential premises, provides for a Residential Tenancies Tribunal, amends the <i>Landlord and Tenant Act</i> 1958, the <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act</i> 1973 and the <i>Administrative Law Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1979-1980

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1979-1980 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980*Finance:*

- A.1. Finance 1978-79 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1979, with Reports etc. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1979.

Message from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June 1980.

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980—*continued***

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Meat Industry Committee—Further Report on Operations of Saleyards.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Final Report on Expenditure upon Parliamentary Printing.
- D.3. Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Allegations made in Debate—Report upon the Truth of and Justification for Allegations made by the Hon. D. R. White against Mr G. H. Robertson, a member of the Victorian Development Corporation.
- D.4. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes relating to Auditor-General's reports for 1975-76 and Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer, 1975-76.
- D.5. Road Safety Committee—Twentieth Progress Report—Mopeds.
- D.6. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Third Progress Report—Pricing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, its Relevant Use and Safety Aspects.
- D.7. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Takeover Offer for the Union Fidelity Trustee Company of Australia Limited by Burns Philp Trustee Company Limited.
- D.8. Standing Orders Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Report upon “Sub-Judice”.
- D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Progress Report on the Constitution Act 1975—A Bill of Rights.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Imperial Acts Application Bill, Imperial Law Re-enactment Bill and the Constitutional Powers (Request) Bill.
- D.11. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Fourth Progress Report—Restructuring of Motoring Costs.
- D.12. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Fifth Progress Report—Traffic Management.
- D.13. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Statute Law Revision Bill.
- D.14. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Report on the Auditor-General's Reports for 1976-77.
- D.15. Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon Community Welfare Services Documents—Report Upon the Loss, Discovery and Use of Community Welfare Services Documents.

Papers presented to Parliament:

- No.54. Building Societies—Report of Registrar for year 1977-78.
- No.16. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1977-78.
- No.84. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1978-79.
- No.43. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.55. Conveyancing—Interim Report of Committee of Inquiry.
- No.93. Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Ltd.—Report of Inspector—Volume 1—September, 1979.
- No.94. Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Ltd.—Report of Inspector—Volume 2—September, 1979.
- No.11. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1976-77.
- No.25. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1977-78.
- No.8. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1976-77.
- No.24. Co-operative Societies Report of the Registrar for the year 1977-78.
- No.45. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.74. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book A.
- No.75. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book B.
- No.76. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book C.
- No.77. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book D.
- No.78. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book E.
- No.9. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1976-77.
- No.5. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1977-78.
- No.67. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1978-79.
- No.62. Egg Marketing Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.30. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.48. Equal Opportunity—Report of Commissioner for the year 1978-79.
- No.49. Equal Opportunity Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.36. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.39. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1976-77.
- No.47. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.3. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.44. Health Commission — Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.20. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.38. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.29. Industrial Training Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.13. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1978.
- No.19. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1978-79.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980—*continued*

- No.40. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.22. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.87. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.21. Local Government in Victoria—Interim Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government,
No.81. Local Government in Victoria—Final Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government.
No.61. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.7. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1977.
No.2. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.66. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.35. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.4. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 October 1978 to 31 December 1978.
No.17. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 January 1979 to 31 March 1979.
No.33. Ombudsman—Report for the year 1978-79 and the Quarterly Report for the period 1 April 1979 to 30 June 1979.
No.50. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 July 1979 to 31 September 1979.
No.72. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 October 1979 to 31 December 1979.
No.15. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—February, 1979—Summary of Returns.
No.27. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—May, 1979—Summary of Returns.
No.31. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—June, 1979—Summary of Returns.
No.32. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—July, 1979—Summary of Returns.
No.6. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1976-77.
No.85. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.86. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.12. Parole Board (Youth)—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.71. Parole Board (Youth)—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.18. Police Department—Report 1978.
No.92. Police Force—Report of the Committee appointed to examine and advise in relation to the recommendations made in Chapter 8 of Volume 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon certain allegations against members of the force.
No.59. Port Phillip Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.10. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.65. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.42. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1978-79.
No.57. Rural Finance Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.83. Saint Nicholas' Hospital—Report of the Committee of Inquiry to Investigate Claims about Children, March 1980.
No.28. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.1. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.53. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.95. State Classification of Publications Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.58. State Development Committee—Report on the Use of UPVC and Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipes in Victoria.
No.60. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.51. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1978-79, Volume 1.
No.52. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1978-79, Volume 2.
No.41. State Savings Bank—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.26. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1976-77.
No.68. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.91. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.80. Teacher Education in Victoria—Interim Report of the Committee of the Victorian Enquiry into Teacher Education in Victoria.
No.14. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.79. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.23. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1977-78.
No.34. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.56. Victoria Grants Commission—Report for the year 1979.
No.64. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1978.
No.46. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1978-79.
No.37. Victorian Employment Committee—Report of the Chairman, 1 October 1979.
No.63. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1978-79.

NOTE. Nos. D.3, 69, and 90 are reports ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council only. Nos. 70, 73, 82, 88, and 89 were not allocated.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years — one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation — except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral

Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

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

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

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,695
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786
1974	2,183,625	1979	2,371,637
1975	2,176,732	1980	2,372,063
1976	2,264,222	1981	2,425,900

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

- (1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1982. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one-half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.
- (2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).
- (3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.
- (4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.
- (5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where *all* (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ — the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date

specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

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

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

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

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

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 96 for number of electors and sitting members.

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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	21.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatheron	40.01	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 96 for number of electors and sitting members.

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

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-six of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-three contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in thirty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances. (For details of elections conducted on 3 April 1982, see the Supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.)

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			Percentage of total votes recorded	
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Number		
			Number	Percentage of voters			
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19	
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78	
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45	
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31	
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16	
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19	
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90	
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54	
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01	

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

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

(a) Calendar year.

Proportion of voters at elections

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

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all Provinces and in thirteen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

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

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

**VICTORIA—VOTING AT PERIODICAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			Informal votes	
			Votes recorded		Number		
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Percentage of voters				
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	91.52	23,189	2,08		
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	92.54	22,085	1.72		
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	94.38	46,697	3.18		
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	94.39	45,627	2.96		
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	94.28	59,895	3.69		
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	94.48	67,710	3.92		
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	93.51	74,354	3.81		
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	92.74	65,997	3.14		
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	93.22	77,361	3.53		

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

**VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
Constitutional provisions**

General

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by two Senators. The term of office of these four Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one-half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of

the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 — although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. The Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to two in 1974 and the members representing that Territory and the member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act* 1905 by the *Representation Amendment Act* 1977, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977 making the membership of the House of Representatives 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; the Australian Capital Territory, 2; and the Northern Territory, 1.

In 1979, pursuant to section 25(2)(b)(i) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in Western Australia and as a result representation for that State was increased to 11 at the House of Representatives election held on 18 October 1980.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

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

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

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

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

"If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

"Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

"Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Commonwealth Constitution.

"The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General."

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1981 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

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

**AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 1 JULY 1981**

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>AD</i>)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance D.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	1987
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Lewis, Austin William Russell (<i>LP</i>)	1987
Missen, Alan Joseph (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Primmer, Cyril Graham (<i>ALP</i>)	1987
Ray, Robert Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	1987
Siddons, John Royston (<i>AD</i>)	1987

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 125 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 18 October 1980.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 18 October 1980 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

**AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 18 OCTOBER 1980**

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Brown, Hon. Neil Anthony Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Cameron, Ewen Colin (<i>LP</i>)	Indi
Cass, Hon. Dr. Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Charles, David Ernest (<i>ALP</i>)	Isaacs
Child, Joan (<i>ALP</i>)	Henty
Cunningham, Barry Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	McMillan
Duffy, Michael John (<i>ALP</i>)	Holt
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Harris, Graham McDonald (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Hawke, Robert James Lee A.C. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Kent, Lewis (<i>ALP</i>)	Hotham
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Reginald K.C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Mildren, John Barry (<i>ALP</i>)	Ballarat
Milton, Peter (<i>ALP</i>)	La Trobe
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Snedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Mackie K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand

Further references: Referendums, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 126–7; 1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries, 1979, pp. 103–5

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

GENERAL

Government administration in Victoria is of a tripartite nature, involving the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 211 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by a comprehensive description of the administration of the Victorian Government's Departments of State and statutory bodies. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book* is followed by a comprehensive treatment of planning activities in Victoria. The chapter concludes with a section dealing with public safety.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and inter-governmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representations; maintenance of the Armed Forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widows, and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 7-24 of *Year Book Australia* (No. 62).

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

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Victorian Public Service

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

There are approximately 27,000* permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions; the First Division comprises officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, Second Division officers perform duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprises a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, stenographers and typists, chauffeurs, tradesmen, and various inspectors.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers are either promoted from within the Service or appointed from outside. Entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination; there is also provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in some areas.

Due to the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Division provides for progression by salary increments in most positions. This progression is commensurate with increased knowledge and experience and subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices is by Order of the Governor in Council following recommendation by the Public Service Board. Before new offices are created Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available.

About 5,900* persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions frequently comes from this group. Although legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,000* persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act. These personnel are engaged in intermittent or casual work or employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

Public Service Board

Functions

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

The Board has other roles which include policy setting, award fixing, judicial, advisory, audit and review, and consulting. The Board must ensure that the best qualified persons available are appointed to the Public Service without patronage or discrimination. It controls the level and allocation of staff resources within the Service and assists organisations within the Service to maintain and improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Composition

The members of the Public Service Board of Victoria are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Act* 1974. The Board consists of members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom is appointed Chairman. In addition to the Chairman and Government appointed member there are two elected members of the Board. One of the members appointed is an officer of the Public Service elected by officers of the Public Service (not being Mental Health officers); the other elected member of the Board is elected by Mental Health officers. When the Board is considering matters relating to the third division in the branches of the Health Commission of Victoria, the latter person acts as a member of the Board in lieu of the person elected to represent other Public Service officers.

Structure of the Board's Office

The two senior officers of the Board are the Principal Consultants. The office of the Board has eight divisions: Management Consultancy and Organisational Studies; Effectiveness Review; Human Resource Development; Computer and Systems; Industrial Relations; Policy, Staffing, Evaluation and Review; and Operations (the Operations

* At 31 October 1981.

Division has three branches—Organisation and Classification, Manpower Planning and Budgeting, and Personnel Services). (For the history of the Board see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146–9.)

Victorian Government Departments and Ministries

Brief descriptions of the functions and services of Victorian Government Departments and Ministries constituting the Public Service of Victoria are shown below, followed by a list of statutory authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective ministers.

These are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21(3) of the *Public Service Act 1974* can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The functions of the Department of Agriculture are to provide regulatory, research, diagnostic, extension, and education services in the fields of extensive livestock (sheep, cattle), intensive livestock (bees, pigs, poultry), field crops, horticultural crops, other primary industries, industry services, and community services; to discharge the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department under the Minister; and to administer agricultural and veterinary research institutes and diagnostic laboratories, agricultural colleges, and offices throughout Victoria.

The Department is organised along functional lines which include administration and corporate services; industry, extension, and education services; research and development services; and regulation and diagnostic services. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister. (For a history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 105–8.)

Department of Community Welfare Services

Minister: Minister for Community Welfare Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

The Department of Community Welfare Services provides for the social security and development of individuals, families, and communities. It also provides services which contribute to the social safety of the community and its members. This involves the protection of persons who are considered to be at risk, vulnerable, and dependent and the control of individuals and problems which constitute a threat to the safety of others. The Department actively fosters and encourages the development of community based services designed to protect and aid families.

The divisions of the Department are: Regional Services Division; Correctional Services Division; Family and Adolescent Services Division; Administrative Services Division; Community Welfare Training Institute; and Office of Research and Social Policy.

The Minister is also responsible for the following bodies: Adult Parole Board, Youth Parole Board, Child Development and Family Services Council, Correctional Services Council, Social Welfare Training Council, Seamans Welfare Advisory Council, and the Seamans Welfare Trust Committee.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister of Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

The Department is responsible for the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of Victoria; the provision of Crown land reserves for recreational and other purposes, and the appointment of committees of management for such reserves; the co-ordination of all survey work in Victoria and the compilation of comprehensive maps; the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the purchase of land for the

Crown; and the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Ministers: Minister of Education

Assistant Minister of Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive suitable, efficient, and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students.

Much of the administration of the Department is decentralised into eleven Education Regions, each headed by a Regional Director of Education.

The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools: the Department being responsible for general administration including the provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings, teachers' salaries, and transport of children to and from school. (For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: a centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Health Commission

Ministers: Minister of Health

Minister Assisting the Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

Through the Health Commission, the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services administered directly or supported financially by the Victorian Government.

The advent of the Commission meant a re-organisation of Victoria's health services. Prior to December 1978, these services were provided by the Department of Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Commission of Public Health, and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. These organisations were dissolved and their functions assumed by the Commission operating through four "line" divisions: Hospitals, which is responsible for public general hospitals, private hospitals, and nursing homes, and charitable institutions and benevolent societies; Mental Health, which is responsible for psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric services, and alcohol and drug services; Mental Retardation, which is responsible for training centres and mental retardation services; and Public Health, which is responsible for public health, general health, school, and maternal and child health services. These divisions are supported by five "service" divisions: Building and Services, Finance, Management Services, Personnel, and Planning and Research.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department of Labour and Industry was established under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Through its various divisions, the Department is concerned with physical and non-physical conditions of employment and the enforcement of various legislation concerned primarily with safety of workers and the public. The Department provides administrative, regulatory inspection, and training services, and works in liaison with other Commonwealth and State labour departments.

The Department consists of four major divisions: Administration, Industrial Relations, Inspection Services, and Technical Services; two branches, i.e. Legal, and Research and Evaluation; and five offices of statutory bodies: Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, Hairdressers Registration Board, Liquor Control Commission, Motor Accidents Board, and the Workers Compensation Board. On 23 December 1980, the Industrial Training Commission was transferred from the Department of Labour and Industry and

became a direct responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and Training. (For the history of the Department of Labour and Industry, see *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The Law Department is responsible for the provision of an effective and efficient legal system for the people of Victoria.

In the execution of its responsibilities, the Department administers the Acts within the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General and also, the following offices performing functions under those Acts: Crown Solicitor's Office, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Office of the Public Trustee, Corporate Affairs Office, Registrar-General's Office, and Office of Titles.

In addition, a number of Committees and Boards come within the administration of the Attorney-General. These are: Appeal Costs Board, Companies Auditors Board, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, Law Reform Commissioner, Metropolitan Fair Rents Board, Legal Aid Commission, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Patriotic Funds Council, Raffles and Bingo Permits Board, Estate Agents Board, State Classification of Publications Board, and Victorian Taxation Board of Review.

The Department continually reviews legislation within the Attorney-General's responsibility and where necessary initiates the development of new or amended legislation.

It is also responsible for the provision of staff, facilities, and services to the Courts, for legal assistance to the Victorian Government in the drafting and interpreting of legislation, and for the management of Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry.

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Secretary for Local Government

The Local Government Department was established under the *Local Government Department Act 1958*. The head office of the Department has both administrative and functional responsibilities including a degree of superintendence over Victoria's 211 municipal councils in relation to the administration of the *Local Government Act 1958* and other Acts relating to local government. The Department acts as the link between the local and State government.

The Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office and the Weights and Measures Branch. The Valuer-General is responsible under the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* for the co-ordination and standards of valuations made for rating purposes, including those for all municipal, water, sewerage, planning, and land tax authorities.

The Weights and Measures Branch is headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation, instructs inspectors in the performance of their duties, and generally supervises the local administration, the design of equipment, and the examination of weighing and measuring equipment.

The Minister is also responsible for a number of Boards and Committees including the Land Valuation Boards of Review, Building Regulations Committee and Referees, Local Government Advisory Board, Municipal Auditors Board, Building Qualifications Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, Local Authorities Superannuation Board, and the Building and Development Control Administration Office. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1972*, pages 103-5.)

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976* which amalgamated the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department is responsible for the formulation of energy policies for Victoria, particularly in respect to petroleum and brown coal and for the co-ordination of energy research in Victoria with the exception of brown coal which is carried out by the Victorian Brown Coal Council.

The Department is also responsible for carrying out geological surveys of the mineral, brown coal, stone, and groundwater resources of Victoria and the provision of information and services in these fields of activity.

The Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, tunnelling and trenching, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases and inflammable liquids, and the granting of permits and licences to own and use pipelines for the conveyance of gas, oil, L.P.G., and chemicals. (For the history of the Mines Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pages 105-8.)

Department of the Premier

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary, Department of the Premier

The functions of the Department of the Premier derive from the task of serving the Premier as Chief Minister of the State and as Minister of the Department. The Department's functions essentially relate to policy development, policy implementation, and co-ordination of government activities. The Department provides support services for Cabinet; acts as a channel of communication between Commonwealth, State, and foreign governments; arranges Royal visits and special State ceremonial functions; provides support for various committees and task forces, including the State Co-ordination Council; undertakes special research and investigations; and conducts correspondence with the public on matters affecting the government and the Premier.

The Divisions of the Department are: Federal Affairs, General Services, Projects, Protocol, Research and Policy, Secretariat, Overseas Division, and Victoria's 150th Anniversary Celebrations. In addition, the various branches include: Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for detailed information on the Board see pages 81-4 of this Year Book), Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination, Co-ordinator of Women's Affairs (incorporating Women's Advisory Service), Co-ordinator of State Laboratories, Office of the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity, Ministry for Federal Affairs, and Community Services Centre (incorporating Migrant Advisory and Interpreter Services Bureaux and the Government Information Office). (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book, 1964* pages 81-4.)

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. The functions of the Department are: to monitor and independently check all aspects of property dealings by government departments and government statutory authorities; to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in the public interest; to be responsible for the functions of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Office; to collect and register statistical information; and to conduct elections of members of the Victorian Parliament and a number of government and semi-government bodies.

The following Divisions operate within the Department: Government Computing Service, Government Printing Office, Land Purchasing, Land Sales Monitoring and Research Division, Management Services Division, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary, Public Record Office, and the State Electoral Office.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director General of Public Works

The Department is Victoria's major building construction authority and provides advice to the Victorian Government in all matters relating to public works and the initiation of design, construction, management, and maintenance of works and buildings for Victorian Government departments, ministries, and agencies. It provides property management of all government buildings (excluding schools) in Victoria, and acquires property (purchase or leasing) for the State. It is also the Port Authority for thirteen Proclaimed Ports throughout Victoria including Port Phillip and Western Port.

The Divisions of the Departments are: Building, Ports and Harbors, Property and Services, and Administration.

The Building Division is the largest of the four Divisions. It is the major architectural and building organisation for Victoria responsible for the site works and design, construction, furnishing, and maintenance on behalf of client departments. Major service branches are the Principal Architect's Office, Consultant Engineering Services, and four Area Offices, namely, Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western.

The Ports and Harbors Division is responsible for planning, development, construction, maintenance, operations, and navigation in Victoria (excluding those local areas controlled by the Port of Melbourne Authority, and the Geelong and Portland Harbor Trusts). This Division is also responsible for foreshore protection along the Victorian coastline.

The Property and Services Division, is responsible for the purchase, acquisition, leasing, and rental of properties for Victorian Government departments in accordance with the policies of the State Accommodation Committee and under the direction of the Victorian Public Offices Corporation. The Division is also responsible for the security of government property, provides janitorial services, and manages the State Petrol Centre, the State Garage, canteens, cafeterias, a light transport fleet, as well as vehicle parking.

The Administration Division provides a wide variety of specialist, professional, administrative, and clerical support services to the Department. Control and responsibility for administrative standards throughout the Department is vested in the Director of Administration. Major service branches are the Accounts Branch, the Supply Branch, and the Personnel Branch. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1967*, pages 98-100.)

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

The role of the Forests Commission is to be Victoria's forest authority, responsible for advising the Victorian Government on forestry and forest products matters, managing and protecting State forests, protecting national parks and other public land from fire, advancing forestry knowledge, and promoting the growing of trees on private land.

For the administration of its activities, the Commission is organised into two groups, central and field. The central administrative group comprises six divisions: Administration; Forestry, Education, and Research; Forest Management; Forest Protection; Forest Operations; and Economics and Marketing. The field group comprises seven territorial divisions: Central; Eastern; Northern; North-Eastern; Southern; South-Western; and Western. A total of 45 field districts are located within the seven territorial divisions. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pages 152-4.)

Treasury

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director of Finance

The prime functions and responsibilities of the Department relate to budget and financial matters including the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspects of government policy. Treasury exercises overall control of financial planning and administration.

Branches are: State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, State Tender Board, State Superannuation Board and State Employees Retirement Benefits Board, and the State Insurance Office.

The State Insurance Office issues policies of insurance in respect of Employees' Liability, Compulsory Third Party, and the Comprehensive Motor Vehicle to employers and motorists. The Office is administered and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner who also advises the Victorian Government, government departments, instrumentalities, and industry in insurance matters, and the Minister in respect of the annual approval of insurers under the Workers Compensation Act. (For history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1966*, pages 97-100.)

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth, to promote fitness and general health, to improve facilities available in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits, and to administer the Racing Act, Professional Boxing Control Act, and the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act.

The various divisions are: Administration and Special Services, Racing, Regional Services, and Recreation Development and Youth Affairs.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

The Ministry for the Arts functions at three levels: (1) as the Victorian Government's arts funding body with a charter to increase the public awareness and accessibility of the arts in Victoria, (2) as a government department having broad administrative responsibility for its various branches and agencies, and (3) as an entrepreneur of a number of cultural activities.

The Ministry funds some 300 arts organisations throughout Victoria and is responsible for the following branches and agencies: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, Victorian Film Corporation, State Library and National Museum Building Committee, Victorian Arts Centre Trust, and the Exhibition Building.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

The Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*. The functions of the ministry are the protection and preservation of the environment; and the proper management and utilisation of land and living aquatic resources of Victoria.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Victorian Archaeological Survey. These agencies are supported by three Central Groups which carry out a number of specialist activities and provide services to the agencies. They are the Administration Group, Assessments Group, and the Research Group.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Director of Consumer Affairs

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs was established under the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The objectives of the Ministry are to promote a fair market place by the improvement of consumer-trade relations, the encouragement by education of consumer awareness and responsibility, the investigation and settling of disputes, investigation of practices which prejudice such a market, and the administration and enforcement of the Acts for which the Minister is responsible.

The Ministry, through the Consumer Affairs Bureau, advises persons in respect of matters affecting their interests as consumers, receives and investigates complaints, implements consumer education programmes, conducts research into consumer matters, and takes and initiates action for remedying breaches of the legislation.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, Motor Car Traders Committee, Residential Tenancies Bureau, and Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

Ministry for Economic Development

Minister: Minister for Economic Development

Permanent Head: Director-General of Ministry for Economic Development

The functions of the Ministry are to facilitate, encourage, promote, and carry out either separately or in conjunction with the Victorian Economic Development Corporation or the Small Business Development Corporation:

- (1) The balanced economic development of Victoria;
- (2) the development of industries and business undertakings throughout Victoria with particular regard to those in decentralised locations; and
- (3) the development of high technology industry and export-orientated industry throughout Victoria.

In pursuing these objectives the Ministry is actively engaged in a detailed analysis of Victoria's resources and its strengths and weaknesses. It is developing new initiatives to encourage investment in identified preferred areas of activity for Victoria and is seeking to maximise the natural advantages which Victoria has to offer.

The Ministry is also actively engaged in a review of legislation and procedures in order to simplify and facilitate new business enterprises, with an emphasis on eliminating unnecessary bureaucratic restraints and restrictions which may hamper industrial development.

The Ministry has been organised through four Divisions: Policy and Planning, Development and Decentralisation, Major Projects, and Management Services.

Other bodies encompassed by the Ministry's administration are the Victorian Economic Development Corporation, Small Business Development Corporation, Geelong Regional Commission, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation.

Ministry for Employment and Training

Minister: Minister for Employment and Training

Permanent Head: Director of Employment and Training

This Ministry was established on 1 July 1981. Its role is to encourage the creation of new job opportunities; improve training for the jobs available; monitor and adapt to technological change; and, in conjunction with industry, overcome the human cost to the community through the lack of employment.

The Ministry aims to:

- (1) Increase employment opportunities within the private sector particularly in the small business sector;
- (2) ensure that Victoria has the skilled labour force necessary to meet the current and future demands of industry;
- (3) assist employers by maximising their access to available training opportunities in Victoria to aid in productivity improvement;
- (4) increase training opportunities by reviewing, modifying, and establishing training opportunities that lead to jobs; and
- (5) reduce the severity of the effects of long-term unemployment by facilitating individual and family well being.

The Ministry has four divisions: Training; Employment; Planning, Evaluation, and Budget; and Technology, Forecasting, and Research.

Members of the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee, the Victorian Employment Committee, and the Industrial Training Commission (Statutory Authority) report to the Minister for Employment and Training.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

The Ministry of Housing was established under the *Housing Act 1958* to meet the housing needs of Victoria. The Act empowers the Ministry to implement policies and programmes approved by the Minister of Housing and intended to ensure the co-ordination, provision, and proper administration of public and private housing in Victoria.

The Ministry carries out its responsibilities primarily by providing rental accommodation and home purchase assistance for eligible persons on low incomes. Properties for rental—houses, boarding houses, and flats—are used to assist disadvantaged persons on low incomes, including single parent families, young homeless persons, the unemployed, the elderly, and the disabled, to meet their pressing housing needs.

Families on low incomes, provided they meet eligibility criteria, are assisted also with finance to buy their own homes. The setting and enforcement of housing standards is another task of the Ministry which also encourages the development of materials and methods to improve the quality and availability of suitable housing in Victoria.

Duties of the Ministry are administered through the following divisions: Finance and Administration, Home Finance, Development and Property, and Estates Management.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission, Government Employee Housing Authority, Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, Urban Land Authority, Aboriginal Housing Board, Housing Advisory Council, Home Finance Trust, and Co-operative Societies Advisory Council.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families in Victoria.

In addition, the Ministry was created to remove areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any overlapping of functions by government departments and agencies involved in the area of ethnic affairs.

The various divisions are: Community Relations and Liaison, Community Education and Development, Migrant Settlement Services, Immigration, and Administration.

Department of Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

Under the *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980*, proclaimed in 1981, the Ministry for Planning and the Town and Country Planning Board were amalgamated to form a new Department of Planning.

The Department is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of the planning functions of the former Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible planning authorities throughout Victoria. It also provides advice and assistance to these bodies to ensure that the planning process is fully co-ordinated and consistent with Victorian Government policies.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Historic Buildings Preservation Council, Historic Buildings Classification Sub-Committee, Planning Consultative Council, Town

Planning Appeals Tribunal, Geelong Regional Commission, Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority, Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division).

Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

Minister: Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Permanent Head: Secretary of Police and Emergency Services

This Ministry was established on 1 July 1979, following the abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department. (Further information on the Chief Secretary's Department can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4 and also the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, page 685.) The Ministry's major functions include the maintenance of law and order in Victoria, which involves preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime; planning, organising, co-ordinating, and implementing measures to guard against or minimise the effects of emergencies harmful to life, health, or property; and the prevention and suppression of fires in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country area of Victoria. Other functions include co-ordinating arrangements where interaction between police, emergency, and fire-fighting services is necessary, registration of private agents, and the administration of functions arising from the *Motor Car Act* 1958, the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, the *Recreation Vehicles Act* 1973, *Road Traffic Act* 1958, and the *Motor Car (Compulsory Third Party Insurance) Act* 1967.

The major branches and agencies which comprise the Ministry are the Police Department, the Victoria State Emergency Service, the Registry of Private Agents, the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Country Fire Authority, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. Although the Road Safety and Traffic Authority is staffed by public servants, members of the Authority itself are appointed from outside the Victorian Public Service.

The committees and boards falling within the administration of the Ministry are: Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeals Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, and Police Superannuation Board.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of Victoria's land transport system. (For the history of transport administration in Victoria, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pages 129-30.)

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act* 1975, to provide an administrative mechanism whereby a co-operative approach to the resolution of competing demands on the water resources of Victoria could be achieved.

The Act also created the position of Director of Water Resources and the establishment of a Water Resources Council. The Council members are drawn from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigation Central Council, the Ministry of Conservation, and the Treasury with the Director of Water Resources as Chairman.

The function of the Council is: "to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of the State or to water supply drainage or sewerage throughout the State referred to it by the Minister".

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is Victoria's statutory authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria (except the Melbourne metropolitan area). Its functions also include drainage, flood protection and flood plain management, and the control of salinity and water pollution.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also the responsible authority for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in relation to the Melbourne metropolitan area and is responsible for Melbourne metropolitan parks.

Those aspects of the Board's activities which relate to water, sewerage, and drainage functions come within the administration of the Minister of Water Supply. For its planning function the Board is responsible to the Minister for Planning.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

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

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

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee	Australian Barley Board Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority Grain Elevators Board Marketing Boards— Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust Young Farmers Finance Council
Minister for the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Victorian Film Corporation	Exhibition Trustees Geelong and District Cultural Institute Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian Council of the Arts

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—continued

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Boards of Inquiry Companies Auditor's Board Crimes Compensation Tribunal Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Estate Agents Board Metropolitan Fair Rents Board Motor Accident Tribunal Patriotic Funds Council Office of the Public Trustee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board State Classification of Publications Board Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Council of Legal Education Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Commission
Minister for Community Welfare Services	Community Welfare Services	Adult Parole Board Child Development and Family Services Council Correctional Services Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister for Conservation	Conservation	Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Council Environment Protection Authority Fisheries Management Committee Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Consultative Committee Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Conservation Trust Victorian Institute of Marine Science Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Market Court Motor Car Traders Committee	Small Claims Tribunal
Minister for Economic Development	Ministry for Economic Development		Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation Geelong Regional Commission Small Business Development Corporation Victorian Economic Development Corporation
Minister of Education	Ministry of Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board Teachers Registration Council Teachers Tribunal Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission
Assistant Minister of Education			Special Education Authority State Council for Special Education
Minister for Employment and Training	Ministry for Employment and Training	Victorian Technology Advisory Committee Victorian Employment Committee	Industrial Training Commission
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Board of Forestry Education Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Timber Promotion Council

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Health	Health Commission	Advanced Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Board Cinematograph Operations Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dieticians Registration Board Food Standards Committee Foreign Practitioners Qualification Committee Health Advisory Council Hospitals Accreditations Committee Hospitals Superannuation Board Medical Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Chiropodists Registration Board Dental Board of Victoria Fairfield Hospital Board Optometrists Registration Board Pharmacy Board Physiotherapists Registration Board Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee Victorian Nursing Council
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Building Societies Advisory Committee Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Credit Societies Reserve — Fund Committee Death Benefits Advisory Committee Decentralised Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Teacher Housing Authority Urban Land Authority* Urban Renewal Advisory Committee	Housing Advisory Council
Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council Victorian Immigration Advisory Council	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners (Under the Scaffolding Act) Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Relations Commission Industrial Safety Advisory Council Liquor Control Commission Scaffolding Regulations Committee Workers Compensation Board	Hairdressers Registration Board Motor Accidents Board
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee Place Names Committee Surveyor's Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees Yarra Bend Park Trustees
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Qualifications Board Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuer's Qualification Board Victoria Grants Commission	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Driller's Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	Electrical Approvals Board Falls Creek Advisory Council Victorian Solar Energy Council Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission Victorian Brown Coal Council

* The Urban Land Authority is associated with the Ministry of Housing and the Department of Planning.

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister for Planning	Department of Planning	Historic Buildings Classification Sub-Committee Historic Buildings Preservation Council Planning Consultative Council Town Planning Appeals Tribunal* Urban Land Authority †	Geelong Regional Commission Loddon/Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division) Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Planning Authority
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Ministry for Police and Emergency Services	Police Medical Board Police Superannuation Board Registrar of Private Agents	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board Police Discipline Board Police Services Board Road Safety and Traffic Authority Safety Inspection Advisory Committee
Premier	Department of the Premier	Equal Opportunity Board Promotions Appeals Board Public Service Board Public Works Committee State Co-ordination Council State Development Committee State Relief Committee	
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister for Public Works	Public Works	Architects Registration Board Government Buildings Advisory Council Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Board State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation	Geelong Harbor Trust Port of Melbourne Authority Portland Harbor Trust
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport	Metropolitan Transit Council Transport Regulation Board	Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction and Property Board Street Lighting Committee Victorian Railways Appeal Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority
Treasurer	Treasury	Bookmakers and Bookmakers Clerks Registration Board Hardship Relief Board Investment Advisory Committee State Superannuation Board Tender Board	Premiums Committee State Savings Bank of Victoria
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Water Resources Council	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (203) and sewerage (131) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (32)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourse Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Control Board Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

* Legislation has been enacted which will replace the Tribunal with a Planning Appeals Board.

† Also associated with the Ministry of Housing.

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

<p>1. Legal, protective, and registry services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Parole Board Appeal Costs Board Boards of Inquiry Country Fire Authority Credit Societies Reserve Fund Committee Crimes Compensation Board Law Reform Advisory Council Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Commission Legal Aid Committee Metropolitan Fair Rents Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Office of the Ombudsman Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Youth Parole Board Victorian Taxation Board of Review 	<p>4. Regulation of labour conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Hospital Remuneration Tribunal Hospitals Superannuation Board Industrial Appeals Committees Industrial Relations Commission Industrial Training Commission Local Authorities Superannuation Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board Regional Advisory Committees Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board Workers Compensation Board
<p>2. Regulation of primary production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Barley Board Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority Citrus Fruit Marketing Board Dairy Produce Board Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Victorian Egg Marketing Board Victorian Fishing Industry Council Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee Young Farmers Finance Council 	<p>5. Regulation of general standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Committee on Building in Alpine Areas Building Regulations Committee Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Deputy Public Trustee Food Standards Committee Fire Safety Advisory Committee Foundation and Underpinning Advisory Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Liquor Control Commission Marine Board Metropolitan Transit Council Motor Accidents Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Place Names Committee Planning Consultative Council Premiums Committee Public Trustee Safety Inspection Advisory Committee Sewerage Advisory Committee Scaffolding Regulations Committee State Classification of Publications Board Stock Medicines Board Street Lighting Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority
<p>3. Regulation of industry and commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Affairs Council Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Market Court Motor Car Traders Committee Premiums Committee Small Claims Tribunal Transport Regulation Board Transport Region Consultative Committee Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiating Committee Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee 	<p>6. Regulation of professional and occupational standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Architects Registration Board Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers (Coal Miners) Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers (Mines) Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)	Ballarat Water Commissioners
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants	Building Societies Advisory Committee
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels	Building Trustees (The)
Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)	Central Advisory Council to the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Board of Forestry Education	Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee
Bookmakers and Bookmakers Clerks Registration Committee	Community Advisers Panel
Building Qualifications Board	Country Roads Board
Chiropodists Registration Board	Dandenong Valley Authority
Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Cinematograph Operators Board	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Committee of Classifiers — Primary, Secondary, Technical	Environment Protection Appeal Board
Companies Auditors Board	Environment Protection Authority
Council of Legal Education	Environment Protection Council
Dental Board	Exhibition Trustees
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee	Falls Creek Advisory Council
Dietitians Registration Board	First Mildura Irrigation Trust
Drillers' Licensing Board	Fisheries Management Committee
Electrical Approval Board	Forest Reserve Committee of Management
Estate Agents Board	Forests Commission
Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee	Gas and Fuel Corporation
Hairdresser's Registration Board	Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Industrial Training Commission	Geelong Regional Commission
Medical Board	Government Buildings Advisory Council
Motor Car Traders Committee	Grain Elevators Board
Municipal Auditors Board	Ground Water Advisory Committee
Municipal Clerks Board	Historic Buildings Classification Sub-Committee
Municipal Electrical Engineers Board	Historic Buildings Preservation Council
Municipal Engineers Board	Home Finance Trust
Optometrists' Registration Board	Housing Advisory Committee
Pharmacy Board of Victoria	Housing Commission
Physiotherapists' Registration Board	Land Conservation Council
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board	Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Primary Teachers' Registration Board	Local Government Advisory Board
Registry of Estate Agents	Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority
Registrar of Private Agents	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Scaffolding Regulations Committee	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Secondary Teachers' Registration Board	Melbourne Tourism Authority
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board)	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Surveyors Board	Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee of Management
Teacher Registration Council	Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee
Technical Teachers' Registration Board	National Parks Advisory Council
Trade Committees	National Parks Advisory Committee
Valuers' Qualification Board	National Parks Service
Veterinary Board of Victoria	Port of Melbourne Authority
Victorian Psychological Council	Port Phillip Authority
Victorian Nurses Council	Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee
7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>	Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Albury-Wodonga Corporation (Victoria)	Public Records Advisory Council
	Public Works Committee
	Railway Construction and Property Board

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued***

<p>Road Safety and Traffic Authority Rural Finance Commission Shrine of Remembrance Trustees Sludge Abatement Board Small Business Development Corporation Soil Conservation Authority State Bank of Victoria State Co-ordination Council State Development Committee State Electricity Commission State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Timber Promotion Council Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Trustees of various cemeteries Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Planning Authority Urban Renewal Advisory Committee Various local water and sewerage authorities Various regional tourist authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board Victoria Grants Commission Victorian Brown Coal Council Victorian Conservation Trust Victorian Economic Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority Victorian Public Offices Corporation Victorian Railways Board Victorian Solar Energy Council Victorian Urban Land Council Water Resources Council West Gate Bridge Authority West Moorabool Water Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust Westernport Regional Planning Authority</p> <p>8. Social welfare Child Development and Family Services Council Correctional Services Council Crimes Compensation Board Death Benefits Advisory Committee Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Equal Opportunities Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Land Tax Hardship Relief Board Patriotic Funds Council Probate Duty Hardship Relief Board Social Welfare Training Council State Relief Committee</p> <p>9. Education and recreation Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee Council of Adult Education Council of Legal Education</p>	<p>Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Institute of Educational Administration Library Council of Victoria Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees National Museum of Victoria Council Racecourse Licences Board Raffles and Bingo Permits Board State Classification of Publications Board State College of Victoria State Council for Special Education State Library and National Museum Building Committee State Recreational Council State Sports Council State Youth Council Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board Victoria Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian Council for the Arts Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council Victorian Film Corporation Victorian Immigration Advisory Council Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Council Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Post-Secondary Education Committee Yarra Bend Park Trustees Zoological Board of Victoria</p> <p>10. Public health Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Geelong and District Cultural Committee Health Advisory Council Hospitals Accreditation Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Medical Board of Victoria Milk Pasteurization Committee Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee</p> <p>11. Industrial health Industrial Safety Advisory Council</p> <p>12. Internal administrative services Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Appeal Board</p>
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**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued***

Motor Accidents Tribunal	Public Service Board
Office of the Building Industry	State Accommodation Committee
Long Service Leave Board	State Insurance Office
Pilots Superannuation Board	State Superannuation Board
Police Discipline Board	State Tender Board
Police Medical Board	Teacher Housing Authority
Police Service Board	Teachers' Tribunal
Promotion Appeals Board	Victorian Railways Board of Discipline

Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 1 September 1981 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE
1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Community Welfare Services also Law	<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs
<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing
<i>Agricultural Chemicals Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i>	Treasury
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	Economic Development		
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health also Law	<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health also Law
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Charities Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health
		<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
		<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
		<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Law

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981—*continued***

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	Economic Development
<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law	<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i>	Community Welfare Services	<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law	<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Consumer Affairs
<i>Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government
<i>Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Domicile Act 1978</i>	Local Government
<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law also Premier	<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Property and Services	<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	Agriculture
<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	
<i>Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980</i>	Law also Premier	<i>Economic Development Act 1981</i>	Economic Development
<i>Constitutional Powers (Request) Act 1980</i>	Law also Premier	<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Construction Safety Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury
<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury
<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture
<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing	<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Property and Services
<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation
<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation
<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier
<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i>	Law
<i>Court Security Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978</i>	Law		
<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government	<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education	<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	Economic Development	<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation
<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	Economic Development	<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	Economic Development	<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law
		<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier
		<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Gas Franchise Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
		<i>Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act 1980</i>	Arts
		<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	Economic Development
		<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981—continued**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education	<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works	<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Government Employee Housing Authority Act 1981</i>	Housing	<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education
<i>Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act 1979</i>	Agriculture	<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier also State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Arts
<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health	<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Arts
<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health	<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law	<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning	<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958*</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission	<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Local Government
<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Imperial Acts Application Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Imperial Law Re-enactment Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture
<i>Institute of Educational Administration Act 1980</i>	Education	<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1979</i>	Premier	<i>Market Court Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	Treasury
		<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health
		<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health
		<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Local Government

* Repealed by Act No. 7754 which is not yet in operation.

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981—continued**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier
<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport	<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier
<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i>	Local Government	<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i>	Premier
<i>Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1978</i>	Premier	<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier
<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health also Community Welfare Services	<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier
<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government	<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1981</i>	Law
<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury
<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law
<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts	<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i>	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	<i>Planning Appeals Board Act 1980</i>	Planning
<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Poisons Act 1962</i>	Health
<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport	<i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Country Roads Board also Transport	<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Port Phillip Authority
<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education
<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government also Treasury	<i>Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act 1980</i>	Education
<i>National Companies and Securities Commission (State provisions) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangements) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts	<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation	<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works	<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury
		<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
		<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Conservation
		<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
		<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981—continued**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>	Economic Development
<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority
<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works	<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Property and Services	<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>State Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier
<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979</i>	Treasury
<i>Railway Construction and Property Board Act 1979</i>	Transport	<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Treasury
<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Arts
<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Property and Services	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Residential Tenancies Act 1980</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971*</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Superannuation Act 1975</i>	Treasury
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury
<i>Seaman's Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Surveyors Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>	Law	<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Property and Services	<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture		
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services		

* Repealed by Act No. 9271 which is not yet in operation.

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981—continued**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts
<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979</i>	Conservation
<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Planning	<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	Economic Development
<i>Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980</i>	Planning	<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation
<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier
<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Urban Land Authority Act 1979</i>	Planning	<i>West Gate Bridge Authority Act 1980</i>	Planning
<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Law	<i>Wheat Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Venereal Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Vermi and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	Economic Development
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government	<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Wrongs Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Arts Centre Act 1979</i>	Arts	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967</i>	Conservation
<i>Victorian College of the Arts Act 1981</i>	Education		
<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture		
<i>Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981</i>	Economic Development		

Public Bodies Review Committee

Introduction

While there are several ways in which members of Parliament and the community generally can be better informed on the activities of government, a major source of information for acquiring an understanding of government, and a principal instrument of reform, is the Parliamentary Committee. However, both the quantity and quality of information available to members of Parliament, and their level of understanding of the machinery of government, is considerably enhanced if the Parliamentary Committee is provided with substantial authority and real independence, such as is held by the Public Bodies Review Committee.

By passing the *Parliamentary Committees (Public Bodies Review) Act 1980*, No. 9367, which received Royal Assent on 18 March 1980, the Victorian Parliament established a Select all party eight member Public Bodies Review Committee with powers to review the efficiency, effectiveness, structure, and role of Victoria's public bodies.

The Public Bodies Review Committee, which is the first comprehensive adoption of the "sunset principle" by a government outside the United States, may receive a reference from either House of Parliament or the Governor in Council and has the authority to recommend that a public body cease to exist. Furthermore, such a recommendation automatically takes effect on the anniversary of the Committee's report being laid before Parliament, unless Parliament otherwise resolves. To acquire the information necessary to meet the responsibilities that attend such an authority, the Committee may, with the full legal authority of Parliament, call for any persons, papers, or records it regards as essential to its Inquiry.

When reviewing a public body, to determine whether it should cease to exist or continue in an altered form, the Committee is by its Act obliged to consider *inter alia* the following matters:

- (1) Whether or not the objects of the body are worth pursuing in contemporary society;
- (2) whether or not the body pursued its objects efficiently, effectively and economically; and
- (3) whether or not the structure of the body is suited to the activities it performs.

The Parliamentary Committees (Public Bodies Review) Act has three features which provide the Public Bodies Review Committee with a focus, authority, and independence which is unique among Westminster Parliaments. First, as illustrated above, the Public Bodies Review Committee has a responsibility to evaluate, judge, and make recommendations on government policy; it is, therefore, clearly concerned with policy review. Second, as mentioned above, when the Committee recommends a public body be wound up, then unless the Parliament otherwise resolves, that body ceases to exist one year after the date of recommendation. Third, the Committee may commission and have payment made for research, collection of information, and analysis without reference to government.

Committee's first reference

The Committee held its first meeting on 29 March 1980, and on 2 April 1980 the Legislative Assembly resolved: "That the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and each constituted water, sewerage, drainage and river improvement trust or authority except the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, be referred to the Public Bodies Review Committee for review". That reference was subsequently amended by the Governor in Council to include Local Governing Bodies constituted under the *Water Act 1958*, the Ballarat Water Commissioners and Sewerage Authority, the Dandenong Valley Authority, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, the Mildura Urban Water Trust, the West Moorabool Water Board, and the personnel of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

That reference involved the review of virtually all of Victoria's water resources and the vast majority of public bodies involved in water, sewerage, drainage, and river improvement. An indication of the magnitude of the reference is that the capital expenditure borne by the State in respect of country water supply and river improvement, excluding the Melbourne metropolitan area and excluding country sewerage, irrigation, or drainage expenditure, stood at \$618m at 30 June 1979. Specifically, that reference embraced the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, 186 waterworks trusts, 15 local governing bodies under the *Water Act*, five water authorities created under special Act, 136 sewerage authorities, four drainage authorities, and 28 river improvement trusts.

Victoria's public bodies generally, and certainly those bodies in the Committee's first reference, vary greatly. Some bodies are more than a century old, tracing their origins to gold mining days, while others have been created during the period of the Committee's investigation. Annual budgets range from \$2,000 to around \$100m; the number of staff employed ranges from a part-time employee to some three thousand on full-time. Most bodies were created by Order of the Governor in Council under either the *Water Act* or

the Sewerage Districts Act. In fact only seven of the bodies in that reference were established by Parliament by specific separate enactment.

Committee's philosophy of review

The operations of the Public Bodies Review Committee are characterised by the application of five broad principles:

- (1) Any review would, as far as possible, be an open process, i.e., all hearings would be held in public.
- (2) To the maximum extent possible, the Committee would seek to enter into genuine discussion and dialogue with all relevant groups in their own domain.
- (3) The Committee's hearings and other information derived from bodies under review would be augmented by independent high quality research.
- (4) The Committee itself should be the working, reviewing agency, not merely a sanctioning authority endorsing the work of others.
- (5) The Committee's work should be the constructive review of policy, not merely a process of negative audit.

At the outset of its activities the Public Bodies Review Committee identified certain broad characteristics of Victoria's public bodies sector. There are in excess of 9,000 public bodies in Victoria, and approximately 1,000 such bodies may be regarded as significant, although less than 5 per cent of Victoria's public bodies are established by an independent Act of Parliament. Some of Victoria's public bodies (e.g., State Electricity Commission, Gas and Fuel Corporation, VicRail, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) are among Australia's largest enterprises and indeed Victoria's public bodies account for more than two-thirds of all public sector expenditure in Victoria. Most public bodies are monopolies and many of these with monopoly power have autonomous taxing authority, i.e., they may levy taxes, rates, fares, etc., without the approval of Parliament and thus the greatest proportion of Victoria's public bodies (approximately 80 per cent) do not report their activities to Parliament; many are not even obliged to report to the responsible Minister.

Most reports made to Parliament (usually provided on an annual basis) are in a form that has little relevance, even comprehensibility, to the member of Parliament. A number of those reports have been up to five years late, and less than 20 per cent of Victoria's public bodies are audited by the Auditor-General. Public bodies employ approximately two-thirds of Victoria's public sector workforce and some 25-30 per cent of capital formation each year in Victoria is effected by a public body.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act* 1958. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement, and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of money from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

OMBUDSMAN

The office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973. The principal function of the Ombudsman is to investigate administrative actions taken in any

government department or public statutory body, to which the Ombudsman Act applies, or by any officer or employee of a municipality.

There are no government departments not subject to the Ombudsman Act. There are, however, some public statutory bodies not so subject, they being those presided over by a Judge, magistrate, barrister, or solicitor, presiding as such by virtue of a statutory requirement and appointment. In practice, they are those tribunals, boards, and commissions exercising a quasi judicial function, such as the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal.

For the most part, the Ombudsman's investigations are initiated in consequence of complaints received by him from the public, but he may initiate an investigation of his own motion and without any complaint being made concerning the matter to be investigated.

The Ombudsman has been given wide powers to enable him to competently carry out investigations and there are substantial penalties for impeding him. He may summon witnesses and call for the production of documents and in the context of an investigation by him, the Crown is not entitled to claim such privilege in respect of either the production of documents or the giving of evidence, as is allowed in legal proceedings. He may regulate his procedures on an investigation in such manner as he thinks fit.

The Ombudsman's purpose in investigating a complaint concerning a particular administrative action is to establish whether the action complained of:

- (1) Appears to have been taken contrary to law;
- (2) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (3) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (4) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion, and was so taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations;
- (5) was a decision that was made in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the decision were not, but should have been given;
- (6) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (7) was wrong.

If he comes to the conclusion that the action does fall into one or other of those categories, the Ombudsman is empowered to make such recommendation as he thinks fit. He has no power to compel compliance with his recommendation but, if no steps are taken within a reasonable time to implement it, he may send a copy of his report and recommendation to the Governor in Council and to the Victorian Parliament.

Up to June 1981, Victorian authorities have overwhelmingly seen fit to comply with his recommendations.

Complaints to the Ombudsman are required to be in writing, but in cases of urgency he can and will act on the strength of a telephone call.

The Ombudsman is required to report to the Victorian Parliament annually, may report at more regular intervals and, in fact, reports quarterly.

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Particulars	1973–1981
Complaints —	
Received	15,514
Investigated (a)	4,286
Found to be made out	754
Recommendations —	
No recommendations necessary	289
No remedial action possible	314
Formal recommendation —	
Submitted	142
Complied with	135

(a) The figures exclude cases outside the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, disposed of by preliminary inquiry, or deferred.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Local government is the third tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Secretary for Local Government, with a staff of some 265 officers as well as about 60 members of various boards, most of whom serve part-time.

Although the Minister and his Department administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are contained in the *Local Government Act* 1958. The Act which is subject to continuing review in the light of changing community needs, sets out the framework within which each Council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern. While the traditional role of the Department was essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework as well as providing a measure of protection to, and a point of reference for communities served by local government, the Minister for Local Government in a Ministerial Statement made on 10 December 1980 gave the Victorian Government's response to the Final Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government in Victoria. In the statement, the Victorian Government undertook to strengthen the Local Government Department in the fields of policy formulation and research so that it could play an expanded role generally, and in particular in the development of an inter-Departmental approach to policies related to local government.

The Victoria Grants Commission set up by the *Victoria Grants Commission Act* 1976 recommends the allocation of untied grant money to municipalities, carries out inspections, conducts hearings, takes evidence, and generally makes such investigations as are considered necessary to determine:

- (1) Special needs and disabilities of a municipality;
- (2) the effort made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters of special significance to the municipality.

In addition to these functions, the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office and the Weights and Measures Branch. The Valuer-General is responsible under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 for the co-ordination and standards of valuations made for rating purposes, including those for all municipal, water, sewerage, planning, and land tax authorities.

The Weights and Measures Branch is headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation, instructs inspectors in the performance of their duties, and generally supervises the local administration, the design of equipment, and the examination of weighing and measuring equipment.

The Minister is also responsible for a number of Boards and Committees including the Land Valuation Boards of Review, Building Regulations Committee and Referees, Local Government Advisory Board, Municipal Auditors Board, Building Qualifications Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, Local Authorities Superannuation Board, and the Building and Development Control Administration Office. (For the history of the Department, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, p. 131

PLANNING IN VICTORIA

Department of the Premier: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act* 1975. The Council consists of the heads of 40 State Government agencies, i.e. departments, statutory authorities, and ministries, and reports directly to the Premier. The Council assists the Victorian Government to make decisions on matters of major or special significance which involve the use of the State's resources, by providing advice based on consultation between agencies.

The Council has been active in the following areas:

- (1) *Victoria's strategy for the eighties.* The Council helped develop the strategy, and assists in its implementation by advising on priorities, consultative procedures, and regulatory processes.
- (2) *Metropolitan strategy.* The Council has examined the strategy so as to identify and resolve possible conflicts with other Victorian Government policies and plans, and to assist the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in implementation.
- (3) *Energy policies.* A senior committee of the Council has examined and reported upon the main elements affecting Victorian energy supply and demand, giving particular attention to aspects of policy and consultation at Commonwealth and State level.
- (4) *Regional development.* The Council has assisted in planning the development of the La Trobe Valley, and has prepared population forecasts indicating the effects of various levels of increased activity. A similar exercise has also been undertaken for Portland. At Western Port, Albury-Wodonga, Geelong, and Port Melbourne-South Melbourne, regional developments are facilitated by co-ordinating groups.
- (5) *Delivery of human services.* The Council has completed a classification of all human services programmes delivered by State agencies, as well as a study of appropriate arrangements for crime statistics and research. Current work includes statistics on drug usage, transport requirements of disadvantaged groups, and facilitation of the delivery of personal health and welfare services.
- (6) *Decentralisation, regionalisation, and devolution.* The Council is examining means for encouraging State agencies to place more of their staff in country regions and is also assisting the development of arrangements which will devolve responsibility more to regional and local levels.
- (7) *Information network.* The Council operates a consultative procedure for major proposals, and services many State agency requirements for information on activities, statistics, and forecasts.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 155-6

Department of Planning

General

The *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980* came into effect early in 1981, and under its provisions the Department of Planning assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for Planning and the former Town and Country Planning Board (see *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pages 143-6). The Department administers the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Act. It also oversees the planning functions of regional and other responsible authorities, the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, the Beechworth-Chiltern-Yackandandah Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, and the Queenscliff Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

The Planning Consultative Council is established under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act, and its functions are:

- (1) To advise the Minister on any matter relating to the use or development of land concerning which the Minister wishes to have the advice of Council; and
- (2) to carry out the duties imposed on the Council by section 8C in relation to statements of planning policy and by section 16 of the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976* in relation to regional strategy plans.

The Council consists of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council of whom:

- (1) One (who shall be the Chairman) shall be a person having knowledge and experience in town and country planning and who is nominated by the Minister;
- (2) two shall be persons having experience in local government and community affairs and who are nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by councils of municipalities and organisations concerned with local government and community affairs;
- (3) two shall be persons having experience in town and country planning and who are nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by organisations concerned with town and country planning;

- (4) one shall be a person who is nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by industrial or commercial organisations; and
- (5) one shall be a person who is concerned with the balanced development of Victoria and who has regard to the need to conserve the natural resources of the State in the light of all relevant social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific factors after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by organisations concerned with the balanced development of Victoria and who is nominated by the Minister.

The Amalgamation Act also enables the Minister to establish committees consisting of such number of persons as the Minister thinks fit to advise him on certain matters as he refers to such committees.

The Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act of 1979 came into effect late in 1980 and provided for a new procedure for public comment on proposed planning schemes. Under the previous Act, persons or bodies had the right of objection to proposals in proposed planning schemes or amendments on exhibition. However, it was considered that a wrong perspective could be obtained when persons were able only to object. Objections did not allow for submissions to be put by persons who favoured a scheme or an amendment.

The General Amendment Act allows for written submissions to enable persons who basically agree with a proposed scheme to make suggestions on some aspects of the scheme. Those who fully support a scheme may now comment accordingly. The same Act also provides for consideration of submissions by responsible authorities and others as the Minister directs. The responsible authority after consideration of each submission must determine to:

- (1) Uphold or adopt the proposed scheme;
- (2) modify or alter the scheme to include all variations requested in the submission; and
- (3) refer the submission to a panel appointed by the Minister.

The panels appointed by the Minister comprise three persons selected for their expertise in planning and associated areas, and who are independent of the administration itself. A panel is required to report and recommend to the responsible authority after the hearing and consideration of submissions on any modifications or alterations to a planning scheme. On adoption of the scheme, the authority is required to submit it to the Minister for consideration, together with a copy of all written submissions and a statement of those other submissions which the Minister has directed it to consider. The authority is also required to submit a copy of the report of the panel which considered submissions.

Objectives

The Department of Planning's responsibilities are to promote and co-ordinate regional planning throughout Victoria; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to responsible authorities at the local level; prepare planning schemes for specified areas; review and report on planning schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

As an instrument of the Minister, the Department may carry out studies of investigation areas under the provisions of the Development Areas Act, and report to the Minister. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to designate areas suitable for accelerated development or controlled development.

Statements of Planning Policy

These statements provide regional authorities and municipalities with firm guidelines of Victorian Government policy, and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims.

The Department of Planning prepares statements of planning policy in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council, and upon approval they are tabled in the Victorian Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time.

The tabling in Parliament of Statements of Planning Policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to enable the

Victorian Parliament to monitor government action in planning, and to increase public input to planning policies through local members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all responsible authorities including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. A Statement of Planning Policy is being prepared for the whole of the Victorian coastline.

Planning for specific areas

Where a local planning authority does not have the resources, the Department of Planning prepares planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. The Department also assists regional authorities in the preparation of strategy plans through special task forces which comprise staff drawn from various Victorian Government agencies.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the former Town and Country Planning Board, after which the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities.

The Melton-Sunbury Management Committee comprises four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and from the Department of Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and community needs and the services and facilities to satisfy them, in addition to a commitment to industrial and employment development.

The Victorian Government has reiterated its continuing commitment to the project, which it sees as a co-operative venture between the two councils, the Victorian Government, and private enterprise.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed towards the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes, and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development and Energy, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales is the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments are represented by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Following legislative amendments in the Victorian Parliament, planning control over a large portion of the growth centre area has been returned to the local responsible authorities. However, the Development Corporation retains planning control over land that it owns in the area and in particular over those areas where development will take place in future years.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage a more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October

1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

The Corporation operates under the overall direction of a Ministerial Council consisting of the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation, and the Victorian Minister for Economic Development.

Land acquisition and development projects are funded by interest bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government, while both the New South Wales and Victorian Governments accept responsibility for providing all their normal services and facilities at a time to meet requirements of newly developed communities.

While the initial target population for the growth centre by the turn of the century was set at 300,000, this was reduced to between 150,000 and 200,000 following a review of the Commonwealth's urban development programmes in 1976-77. Revised growth projections call for an increase in population of about 15,000 during the five year period from 1980 to 1985. This, in turn, was based on the attraction of 2,500 new basic jobs and 6,500 total new jobs in that period. These targets were based on assessment of a reasonably attainable growth of employment opportunities following examination of actual performance, current industrial negotiations, and planned industrial expansion of existing employers.

Private sector employment in Albury-Wodonga since 1973 has shown an impressive rate of growth. Over that period the average annual increase has been 6.4 per cent compared with 0.7 per cent for Australia as a whole. Private capital investment in Albury-Wodonga has grown substantially from \$30.2m in 1973-74 to \$117.2m in 1981-82. Average per capita investment in the growth centre for the nine year period to 1981-82 was 36.0 per cent higher than the national average.

The Corporation's land development programme has been concentrated at Thургона (a new centre almost contiguous to existing Albury) and in and around the urban centre of Wodonga. Baranduda, a proposed new development some 7 kilometres south-east of Wodonga will be commenced within the next two to three years.

On the Victorian side of the growth centre, two modern industrial parks have been developed to provide 70 hectares of fully serviced industrial sites and a number of factory units for relocating industries. In addition, a newly developed Wodonga Business Park provides 34 landscaped sites for commercial and light industrial uses.

Attractive residential estates have been developed to the west and south of Wodonga to accommodate the new population. More than four hundred houses have also been constructed for rental to key personnel moving to the area to service newly located manufacturing and service industries.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, p.134

Regional authorities

There are regional planning authorities for the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe region. A regional planning authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission which continues to act as a regional planning authority for this area. The functions of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority were transferred to the Department of Planning in 1981.

Regional offices of the Department of Planning are established at Ballarat, Bendigo, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and Wodonga. Regional offices are to be established at other key locations throughout Victoria.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 276-8, *Western Port Regional Planning Authority*, 1980, p. 146

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges and the Minister for Planning established an interim study group to review existing policy and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for

the Yarra Valley and Dandenong region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year the interim study group published its report entitled *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977. The Act charges the Authority with providing increased protection for the special features and character of the region; with implementing Statements of Planning Policy for the region; and with preparing a regional strategy plan. The strategy plan was placed on public exhibition late in 1980 for a period of five months. The Minister for Planning has appointed a review panel of five members (two from the Authority and three individuals with a knowledge of planning and conservation) to review submissions on the strategy plan and to report to the Authority. By October 1981, the report was in the process of being finalised.

There are four municipalities in the region, which comprises an area of 3,000 square kilometres: Healesville, Lilydale, Sherbrooke, and Upper Yarra. There are 15 members of the Authority: two councillors from each Shire appointed for three years; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests, who are appointed for three years; and a total of four members nominated for three years by the Ministers of Forests, Conservation, Social Welfare, and by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Geelong Regional Commission

Geelong is the largest provincial city in Victoria and given its geographic location and comprehensive road, rail, and port facilities, Geelong is the major transport and distribution centre for south-western Victoria. As a trade centre, Geelong has a wider sphere of influence, extending beyond its defined regional boundaries, and its port serves not only the Western District but also much of Victoria.

In its report entitled *Organization for Strategic Planning*, the Town and Country Planning Board pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future sprawling growth of Melbourne. In response to this view, the Victorian Government established the Geelong Regional Commission in August 1977. The Commission's role is to be responsible for the co-ordination, planning, and management of the future development of the Geelong region. The Commission comprises representatives of the nine municipalities of the region, as well as experts on rural matters, industry, and industrial relations.

The Geelong Regional Planning Scheme which was approved by the Victorian Government in October, 1981, provides for the region's expansion over the next decade. Future needs, to ensure that infrastructure for development is available on time and in the right locations, are presently being investigated. In carrying out its charter to promote controlled industrial development of the region, the Commission has purchased a total of 51.5 hectares of land in the South Geelong, Breakwater, Cowie Street, and Furner Street areas since 1977 for development into fully serviced industrial estates. These estates are catering for several new and expanding industries in the region which are crucial to enable the region to improve its economic stability currently weakened by unemployment problems. In 1980, the Commission also purchased 204 hectares of land to cater for heavy industries, such as metal and chemical processing, which have been showing considerable interest in the region.

In conjunction with its development and promotion of Geelong as an attractive location for industry, the Commission is undertaking several studies aimed at making the region an attractive place in which to live. An example of such a study is the "City by the Bay" development announced in November 1981.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 273-4

New role for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Provision is made in the Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act for the introduction of local development schemes. These schemes represent a new concept in planning. The effect of the schemes will be to place responsibility for detailed local planning with local councils. This will enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of

Works to concentrate its expertise further in devising and updating strategy for the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board will also assist and advise local councils in the preparation of local development schemes in the framework of such strategy.

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The *Historic Buildings Act* 1974 was proclaimed in May 1974 and is administered by the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council is a part-time body which consists of ten persons. They are: a person nominated by the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Department of Planning, the Valuer-General or a person nominated by him, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each of whom represents an appropriate area of professional experience. The Council meets regularly and carries out on-site inspections of buildings of historic and/or architectural importance.

The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To recommend to the Minister:
 - (i) the buildings of architectural or historic importance which it considers should be added to the register;
 - (ii) the designated buildings which it considers should be removed from the register; and
 - (iii) any alteration which it considers should be made to any item in the register.
- (2) of its own motion, or at the request of the Minister for Planning, to report to the Minister on any matter relating to designated buildings or to the administration of this Act.

The Council is also required to consider and evaluate all applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish a designated building. It may serve an interim preservation order on the owner of any building which it is investigating where, in its opinion, such action is necessary or desirable for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Historic Buildings Act.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Minister that special assistance be granted to the owner of a designated building which is not economically viable and whose preservation is thereby endangered.

Architectural Advisory Services and Restoration Funds

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to assist with the preservation and restoration of buildings of historical importance within the township of Maldon. The Architectural Advisory Service, located in the restored Tarrangower Times Office, is manned by an architect on Fridays and Saturdays and is a free service for local residents. Finance for restoration is in the form of grants and loans on a similar basis to that provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

This scheme has been extended to cover Beechworth-Chiltern-Yackandandah and Queenscliff.

Further references: State Planning Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 154-5; Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162; Urban Land Council 1979, p. 133; Town and Country Planning Board, 1980, pp. 143-4; Regional planning, 1980, pp. 145-6

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1980-81, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.373 cents

in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$1.477m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$34.55 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1980-81 amounted to \$95.68m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria	3,219	3,736	3,956	4,646	5,510
Municipalities	3,219	3,736	3,956	4,646	5,510
Insurance companies	19,262	22,423	23,736	27,782	33,061
Brokers and owners	357	525	443	530	533
Charges for services	2,309	2,428	2,670	3,480	4,385
Interest and sundries	1,440	2,062	979	929	1,172
Total	29,806	34,910	35,740	42,013	50,171
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	20,013	22,014	25,419	29,104	33,138
Other	9,728	12,121	12,458	13,759	15,555
Total	29,741	34,135	37,877	42,863	48,693
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 65	+ 775	-2,137	-850	+ 1,478
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	4,936	5,722	6,422	6,071	5,664

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1977 to 1981.

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fire stations	48	48	48	48	48
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,467	1,572	1,631	1,654	1,683
All other	292	292	323	350	365

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1981, there were 122 permanent firefighters employed in brigades at Ballarat, Ballarat City, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 122 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Belgrave, Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Belgrave, Wodonga, and Fiskville Training Centre.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 147 insurance companies thus contributing during 1980-81.

Up to 30 June 1981, the Authority had raised 162 loans, representing a total of \$26.1m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, are shown in the

first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
INCOME					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	4,666	5,648	6,414	7,303	8,417
Insurance companies	9,311	11,295	12,828	14,606	16,834
Other	491	782	810	901	1,100
Total	14,468	17,725	20,052	22,810	26,351
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	6,657	7,652	8,877	9,809	11,456
Other	6,632	8,060	9,441	10,601	13,168
Total	13,289	15,712	18,318	20,410	24,624
Net surplus	1,179	2,013	1,734	2,400	1,727
Loan expenditure	1,823	3,295	2,066	2,025	3,104
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	9,086	10,831	13,291	16,354	19,515

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fire brigades—					
Urban	215	215	215	215	215
Rural	1,058	1,058	1,067	1,065	1,066
Personnel—					
Permanent	471	515	548	576	590
Volunteer	110,697	109,100	107,061	106,874	107,699
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,539	1,611	1,746	1,773	1,876
Trailer units	429	422	476	472	486

Natural disasters and emergencies

Victoria State Emergency Service and Civil Defence Organisation

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

The functions of the VICSES are to:

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

The Act also provides compensation protection and indemnity for registered members of the Service in performing their duties. It also empowers the Service to draw upon volunteer manpower during emergencies in addition to its registered members.

The headquarters of VICSES is located in Melbourne, with a Divisional Officer for each North and South Divisions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are ten permanently manned Regional Headquarters located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong, Hamilton, Moe, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Wodonga. The units of the VICSES, of which there were 133 municipal units and sub-units at 30 June 1981, are wholly manned by volunteer members of the Service, although the controller, or head, of each unit is a council nominee. The State, Division, and Regional Headquarters also have trained volunteers on their establishments. The functional divisions of these Headquarters are operations, communications, training, equipment and administration.

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

Funding of the Service is derived from three levels. The Commonwealth Government, through the Natural Disasters Organisation, sponsors an equipment support programme and building subsidies for municipal units. The Victorian Government bears the administrative costs of the VICSES, including various grants and subsidies for local councils and their units. Local municipal councils provide for the administration of their local units. There is also voluntary fund raising at the local level.

The VICSES, in accordance with its responsibilities, is an active participant in the Victoria State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) under the provisions of which its headquarters may be the alternative and/or supporting DISPLAN headquarters. The VICSES is also responsible for the operation of the State Disaster Welfare Plan, a sub-plan of DISPLAN. The extent of routine involvement of the VICSES in emergencies is indicated in the following table of operations:

VICTORIA—STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type of operations	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Search and rescue	311	161	260	214
Road accident assistance	167	193	293	387
Aircraft incidents	2	7	9	7
Fire support	33	18	68	78
Flood	25	45	17	22
Wind storm	30	33	31	150
Welfare	9	1	5	23
Hazardous materials	5	3	7	10
Community service	10	61	81	52
Evacuation	3	2	—	4
Other	36	84	90	95
Total (a)	631	608	861	1,042

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

State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria. The Plan relates to three levels of disaster/emergency situations, namely:

Stage 1. Localised disasters or emergencies capable of being dealt with by the resources of government and local government agencies within the particular area.

Stage 2. Disasters or emergencies involving a number of localities, perhaps within a region of the State, and incidents of a nature where local resources are not able to cope, for example, flooding, bushfires, multi-storey building emergencies, passenger aircraft crash, industrial explosion, or large scale gas emission.

Stage 3. Disasters and emergencies of considerable magnitude which are beyond the capacity of local and regional resources and which require central co-ordination at State level, for example, major floods and bushfires.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as co-ordinator under the State Disaster Plan in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles,

for example, the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of bushfires, or supporting roles, for example, the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission. Provision is made for the obtaining of assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia and the Defence Forces.

Within the broad context of the State Disaster Plan, specific plans have been developed by combating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

The State Disaster Plan also establishes procedures for the provision of relief for victims of disasters and emergencies involving the assistance of State and private agencies.

When a major disaster occurs, a Natural Disaster Relief Committee is formed to conduct inspections and consider reports to assess whether the Victorian Government should declare the locality affected as a disaster area. The Committee operates under the direction of the Premier and is chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. It recommends the forms of assistance which may be required and co-ordinates the various types of government assistance which may be provided following a disaster.

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

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6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act* 1958 for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria. The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cluster Titles Act, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Local Government Department Act, Markets Act, Municipalities Assistance Act, Municipal Association Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Valuation of Land Act, Victoria Grants Commission Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

The various Acts administered by the Department confer powers and impose duties on Victorian municipal councils and on other bodies. They also confer various powers on the Minister and the Governor in Council. The Department's general functions are, therefore, as follows:

- (1) Advise the Minister on by-laws, proposals for acquisition, sale or leasing of land, and various other matters submitted for Ministerial or Governor in Council approval by municipal councils, and obtain any necessary Order in Council in relation to them;
- (2) examine proposals for new or amending legislation, and prepare explanatory notes on these for the Minister's use in Cabinet and Parliament;
- (3) prepare draft regulations;
- (4) exercise a supervisory and advisory role over the administration and financial management of municipalities and the statutory responsibilities of councillors and municipal officers, through Inspectors of Municipal Administration;
- (5) deal with administrative submissions arising out of appeals to the Minister in respect of matters where he has the power to act in a quasi judicial capacity; and
- (6) answer queries from the public, municipalities, and other bodies.

Field contact with municipalities is maintained in two main ways. First, the five Inspectors of Municipal Administration on the staff of the Department inspect the accounts and administration of councils and advise their staffs. Where necessary, Inspectors report to the Minister and to councils, and they have wide statutory powers in relation to their allotted duties. Second, a small Engineering Section within the Head Office of the Department is primarily concerned with liaison with municipalities and involvement in subsidies, particularly municipal saleyards and drainage.

Financially, the Department administers several funds provided for subsidies to municipal councils, including the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Works and Services Programme of the Department includes the provision of financial assistance (subject to budgetary restrictions) for the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves, the construction of public halls, the supervision of school crossings, main drains, and various other capital works. Municipal councils have power to charge landowners, in certain circumstances, for street construction and drainage works which benefit their properties.

The Crown is not liable, but has agreed to contribute on an ex-gratia basis in certain instances. The Department's responsibility is to ensure that claims by municipalities are within the eligibility criteria for the making of such payments.

Valuer-General

The Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are the only authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer-General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers are permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course, successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review are provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965. The purpose of the legislation is to provide for relatively informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property for rating or taxing purposes and in respect of compulsory acquisition.

Appeals against a capital improved value of less than \$75,000, or a site value of less than \$30,000, or a net annual value of less than \$3,750, and claims that do not exceed \$75,000, are determined by a Board. In excess of these amounts the hearing may be before a Court or Board at the option of the appellant.

Normally a Board is constituted of a chairman (barrister and solicitor) and two independent valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location of the land and the qualifications and experience of the members.

Irrespective of the amounts involved, the Court will determine the matter if it is satisfied on application by either party that the matter raises questions of unusual difficulty or of general importance.

Subject to the conditions laid out in the Act an appeal may also be heard by a Board constituted of a valuer sitting alone. In this instance no costs will be awarded.

Weights and Measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration sections. The Weights and Measures Branch, under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, is responsible for the central administration of the Act. The Branch is also responsible for keeping and maintaining the State's standards, and for the verification of Inspectors' Standards. Local administration, particularly that

relating to supervision and verification of trade scales, is carried out by Weights and Measures Inspectors employed by municipal councils, or by Inspectors in Weights and Measures Unions formed by groups of councils. These Inspectors are also responsible for the enforcement of legislation relating to sale of goods, for example, the correct weight of bread or meat.

Other major boards and committees

Various boards and committees constituted under legislation administered by the Minister for Local Government are described below. Except for the Local Authorities Superannuation Board, the Local Government Department provides administrative resources to service such boards and committees.

Building control

The Building Regulations Committee is responsible for the preparation of draft regulations for approval of the Governor in Council. The Committee members act as referees pursuant to Clauses 5 and 7 of the Thirty-third Schedule to the Local Government Act 1958 by determining appeals and granting modifications to the regulations.

The Committee also determines disputes which arise as to the need for additional fire protection measures in existing buildings. Following general acceptance by the Victorian Government of the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Report Part 1 — Building Controls, the Building Regulations Committee's administrative and technical support staff (which are part of the Local Government Department) have been engaged in the preparation of the Consolidated Building Regulations.

The first phase of the consolidated building regulations relating to houses has been completed and circulated for public comment. The comments received are being analysed and as a consequence amendments will be made to the draft regulations. The Building Control Bill has now been tabled in the Victorian Parliament. The Bill consolidates and makes further provision for the law relating to building and provides for the better regulation of building. The Bill establishes as part of the Local Government Department, a Division of Building Control, a Building Control Technical Advisory Council, a Building Control Accreditation Authority, a Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Registration Board, a Building Qualification Board, and Building Referees Boards.

Preliminary work has also been undertaken with respect to the preparation of the second phases of consolidated building regulations relating to general building control. The consolidated building regulations will incorporate all the requirements of specialist government departments with a Development Approvals Co-ordinator or Development Approvals Co-ordinating Committee in each municipality issuing an "Authority to construct". This authority will embody all the building requirements of all Victorian Government Departments and Authorities.

Municipal Examining Boards

These organisations are the Municipal Clerks, Auditors, Engineers, Building Qualifications, and Electrical Engineers Boards. The Boards hold examinations of persons desiring to qualify themselves to hold particular offices under the Local Government Acts. The Boards issue certificates of qualification and competency and exercise a degree of control over certificate holders.

Local Government Advisory Board

This Board investigates and reports to the Minister on proposals for constituting or altering the constitution of municipalities and alteration of municipal boundaries.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

This Board is appointed to provide for compulsory superannuation for permanent employees of municipal councils and certain other local authorities and is serviced by its own staff.

Ad hoc committees

Ad hoc committees are appointed from time to time to investigate a particular need of local government, for example, the representative Committee on Municipal Accounting Regulations, Municipal Grants and Procedures, Street Works Co-ordination, Saleyards Advisory Committee, etc.

Further reference: Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities. *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 174-5

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government*General purpose assistance*

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants in 1974-75 was \$14.6m and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

In 1976, the Commonwealth Government adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.) The Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for the payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the total personal income tax collections for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. For 1976-77, the amount was \$140m which was equivalent to 1.52 per cent of the personal income tax collected during 1975-76; this proportion has been used to determine the total allocations for 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1979-80, local government's share of income tax revenue was increased to 1.75 per cent with a total of \$221.7m being made available to the States for allocation to municipal councils. The share was further increased for the allocation for 1980-81 to 2 per cent, fulfilling an undertaking given in 1977 to raise local government's share of income tax revenue to this level during the life of the Parliament. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation of \$300.8m for 1980-81 and \$350.9m for 1981-82.

The amount derived under the sharing percentage is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred to the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. (For other States: New South Wales, 36.4977 per cent; Queensland, 16.8606 per cent; South Australia, 8.6010 per cent; Western Australia, 9.3897 per cent; and Tasmania, 3.1997 per cent.) However, the Commonwealth Grants Commission's *Special Report 1979 on Financial Assistance for Local Government* has recommended, *inter alia*, that any future inquiries and reports by the Commonwealth Grants Commission on the revision of the percentages in response to a reference by the Minister should be based upon an equalisation principle. The Commonwealth Grants Commission further recommended that of the options listed by it, the Commonwealth Government give consideration to the adoption of distribution in proportion to the respective unweighted populations of the States. The adoption by the Commonwealth Government of this recommendation would mean an increase in Victoria's 25.45 per cent current allocation to its population share of about 27.5 per cent. At November 1981, the Commonwealth Government had not announced what action it would take in respect of the recommendations.

Of the amount received by each State a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size,

population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called "as-of-right entitlement" in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance will be allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of "untied" grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. Victoria's share for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 was \$42.1m, \$45.7m, \$56.4m, \$76.6m, and \$89.3m, respectively, out of total payments of \$165.3m, \$179.4m, \$221.7m, \$300.8m, and \$350.9m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria from 1975-76 to 1979-80.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1981-82. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1975-76 to 1979-80. These amounts are also included in the table in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(\$'000)

Programme	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
General purpose assistance (a)	20,242	35,398	42,078	45,666	56,436
Direct payments—					
Children's services (b)—					
Maintenance	202	578	1,018	1,711	2,264
Capital	2,194	1,548	1,193	665	338
Aged or disabled persons' homes—					
Maintenance	37	—	—	—	199
Capital	1,105	621	368	248	610
Aged persons' hostels	311	1,402	1,771	1,523	158
Delivered meals subsidy	323	404	516	595	656
Handicapped persons	—	—	137	—	—
Community Youth Support Scheme	—	14	111	385	—
Homeless persons assistance	102	3	8	9	—
Regional Employment Development Scheme (c)	14,210	22	—	—	—
Community arts activities	46	41	69	45	36
Aerodrome local ownership plan—					
Maintenance	97	142	173	280	231
Capital	93	102	41	268	370
Total	38,962	40,275	47,483	51,395	61,298

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES—*continued*
 (\$'000)

Programme	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—					
Children's services (b)	5,468	6,886	5,408	5,179	3,868
Community health facilities	n.a.	349	370	280	391
Home care services	2,125	2,018	2,520	3,450	4,226
Senior citizens' centres—					
Maintenance	175	293	328	350	574
Capital	1,132	1,571	1,616	608	859
Employment grants	3,170	—	—	—	—
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (d)	460	780	—	—	—
Area improvement	4,896	28	—	—	—
Urban flood mitigation	100	100	—	—	—
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	1,597	1,119	507	92	—
National Estate	232	193	88	173	104
Roads assistance	22,300	29,500	38,000	39,800	42,100
Tourist development	173	59	—	—	—
Regional organisations assistance (e)	29	—	—	—	—
Total	41,857	42,896	48,837	52,122	—
Grand Total	80,819	83,171	96,320	100,327	113,420

- (a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. In 1976-77, these payments were made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.
- (b) Previously designated "Pre-school and child care".
- (c) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.
- (d) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.
- (e) For regional organisations of local government.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its "as-of-right entitlement". Each municipality's "as-of-right entitlement" is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1981, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal

districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 102 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, or, not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering; etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks; for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 municipal years the combined expenditure of these undertakings was approximately \$153m and \$225m, respectively.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities

which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1980, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on site value, and two, the Cities of Caulfield and South Melbourne, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this Chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one-quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister approves as expenditure in any one financial year shall not exceed \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

Subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$950,797 for the year ended June 1980 and \$998,168 for the year ended June 1981.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality, however, is required to make an annual contribution to the cost of main roads work and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining unclassified roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Assistance Programme. (See Chapter 23 of this Year Book.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one-half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one-quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one-half of the amount charged.

The cost of implementing the scheme for the 1977-78 rating year was \$16.7m; for 1978-79, \$22.5m; for 1979-80, \$27.2m; and for 1980-81, \$31.6m. For the 1981-82 rating year it has been estimated that \$35.8m will be expended in providing this assistance to pensioners. For rating years commencing after 1 July 1980 limits have been placed on the amount of assistance an eligible pensioner is entitled to receive. In the 1981-82 State Budget, the Victorian Treasurer announced a new scale of assistance of one-half of the amount payable, up to a maximum of \$135 for municipal rates, \$67.50 for sewerage rates, \$67.50 for water rates, and \$67.50 for garbage and/or sanitary rates.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the

proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place this money in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Minister.

Victorian Committee on Municipal Accounting

On 29 November 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of a Committee on Municipal Accounting for the purpose of undertaking a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations of 1968. The Committee comprised representatives of the Municipal Association of Victoria, Institute of Municipal Administration, Joint Committee of Municipal Auditors, and the Local Government Department, and held its first meeting in July 1978.

The Committee submitted a preliminary report to the Minister in December 1979. The report was prompted due to what the Committee regarded as an urgent need to have the classification of accounts for the municipal general fund brought more closely into conformity with the requirements of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Victoria Grants Commission in order to produce more meaningful and comparable municipal financial data. At present, municipalities are required to present financial information in one form for the use of both the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Victoria Grants Commission, and in another form in their Annual Statements of Accounts. Certain other matters dealt with by the Committee are also covered in the report.

At the Minister's direction, the Committee's report was circulated for comment to municipalities and other interested persons in February 1980, with a view to having the revised chart of accounts operative from 1 October 1980 in accordance with the Committee's recommendation. However, in view of the concern expressed at the short

time available to bring in the new classification, it was decided that it would not become operative in the financial year 1980-81.

In the meantime, the Department received a number of applications from municipalities seeking to change over to the new classification as soon as possible, and this, together with other inquiries and submissions received, clearly indicated to the Department that a considerable number of municipalities favoured the introduction of the new classification at an early date. Accordingly, it has been decided that use of the new classification of accounts for 1981-82 should be optional; however, it will become operative for all municipalities for 1982-83.

Responses presently indicate that over 40 municipalities will exercise the option of using the new classification from 1 October 1981.

The preparation of revised regulations in respect of the new classification is currently under way and it is anticipated that the committee's work will be completed by mid 1983.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one-one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: Elections, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 177; Officers, 1977, pp. 177-8; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977, pp. 178-80; Municipal Association of Victoria, 1979, pp. 152-3; Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government, 1981, p. 154

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such convenient distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1980-81) of \$207.9m, rate income of \$31.4m, other general revenue of \$28.2m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 65,100 persons at 30 June 1980 ranked only fifteenth among metropolitan municipalities.

As a result of an inquiry and a recommendation by the Local Government Advisory Board in 1978, the municipal district was, by Order in Council of 27 February 1979, re-subdivided into eight wards with effect on and from 19 May 1979. The Order provided for all councillors to cease office on the day appointed for the annual election in 1979. However, that provision was altered by the *City of Melbourne (Resubdivision) Act* 1979, under which the councillors whose terms of office expired on the days appointed for the annual elections of councillors in 1979, 1980, and 1981 went, or would go, out of office on those days. Also on those days, one councillor was, or would be, elected for each of the eight wards into which the City was re-subdivided by the Order in Council of 27 February 1979. Thus over the three years 1979, 1980, and 1981, the number of councillors was to be progressively reduced from 33 to 24.

The *Local Government (City of Melbourne) Act* 1981 provided for the dismissal of the elected Council and the appointment of a three-man Commission to control the affairs of the City of Melbourne. At midnight on the evening of 5 May 1981, the Lord Mayor and Councillors went out of office. Under the Act, the Commission was charged with specific responsibilities which included that:

- (1) It shall constitute the Council of the City of Melbourne and exercise and discharge all of its duties;
- (2) it must ensure that the functions of the Corporation are carried out in the most efficient and economic manner possible; and
- (3) it must recommend to the Minister for Local Government the manner in which the boundaries of the City of Melbourne can be best altered to produce a more effective unit of local government.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$3m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area, with annual sales and revenue for the 1979-80 year of 1,061,881,487 kilowatt hours and \$54.1m, respectively. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate at a maximum of 90,000 kilowatts.

Administrative organisation

On 12 October 1981, the Melbourne City Council approved a general restructure of the administration. The plan reduced the number of departments and created a compact senior management team. The previous structure of ten departments was replaced by a structure of five. The new departments are Electricity Supply and Markets, Technical Services, Health and Community Services, Finance, and the Chief Executive Officer's Office. In addition, there has been a reduction in the number of standing committees of Council from eight to three in line with the new departmental structure.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne strategy plan 1975, pp. 116-18; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, pp. 181-2; Melbourne City Council health and welfare services, 1979, pp. 155-6; City Square, 1980, pp. 168-9; Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Department, 1981, pp. 156-7

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In some of the tables for the year 1978-79 which follow, municipalities have been divided into municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on pages 163-4 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, income and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Income all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1975	1,569	1,235,226	22,447,074	611,946	605,321	342,173
1976	1,597	1,310,514	23,467,741	727,625	719,043	388,407
1977	1,618	2,463,073	45,061,184	824,203	810,389	441,772
1978	1,650	2,571,899	48,146,773	922,208	907,945	503,429
1979	1,677	2,691,213	49,151,136	1,006,864	1,014,218	553,313

Municipal income and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979 the general income and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
ORDINARY SERVICES AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS:
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1975	387,870	381,861	89,926	89,919
1976	460,499	455,358	103,202	103,069
1977	520,906	513,120	123,888	123,903
1978	589,524	586,421	132,569	131,581
1979	649,278	653,516	153,065	152,755

General Fund

The ordinary income of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Fund, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

Details of the principal items of income for the year ended 30 September 1979 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
INCOME, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Rates and penalties	215,564	43,753	35,297	65,478	360,093
General administration	16,055	4,258	5,671	9,286	35,270
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	263	162	35	279	738
Animal control	837	247	192	320	1,596
Other	499	100	158	83	840

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
INCOME, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Education —					
Pre-schools	3,462	976	1,035	2,855	8,329
Other	34	8	13	1	57
Health —					
Infants and mothers	2,636	915	617	914	5,082
Preventive services	1,095	144	290	323	1,852
Other	136	8	2	76	221
Welfare —					
Families and children	6,761	928	1,078	1,442	10,210
Aged and disabled	6,849	1,029	1,556	1,509	10,944
Other	692	117	39	80	927
Housing	1,772	89	100	590	2,550
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	115	1	8	45	169
Other garbage	5,724	499	176	58	6,457
Sewerage	1,163	713	173	644	2,694
Urban stormwater drainage	19	249	523	985	1,777
Other protection of environment	84	22	33	211	349
Community and regional development	611	165	109	239	1,125
Other community amenities	385	129	164	406	1,084
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	2,348	313	507	1,862	5,030
Swimming pools and beaches	2,147	650	656	832	4,285
Other recreation and sport	4,807	1,694	2,469	4,811	13,781
Libraries	8,008	1,212	1,451	1,793	12,464
Other culture	462	50	1,433	813	2,758
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	7,631	1,814	2,636	5,422	7,502
Parking	12,575	234	2,509	214	15,533
Aerodromes	—	—	323	530	853
Other transport	237	2	50	84	374
Rural services	7	6	96	171	280
Tourism and area promotion	12	195	1,450	2,244	3,901
Building control	3,952	1,236	794	1,312	7,295
Saleyards and markets	4,328	6	1,686	977	6,996
Other economic services	2,976	71	1,600	1,739	6,386
Natural disaster relief	—	4	33	88	124
Unclassified	21,994	5,260	7,467	17,830	52,551
Untied grants —					
Grants Commission	18,286	3,998	7,597	15,919	45,800
Unemployment, n.e.i.	236	64	504	196	1,000
Total income	354,763	71,323	80,532	142,660	649,278

(a) See list on pages 163-4.

The figures above include \$58,623,000 income from specific purpose government grants, \$7,314,000 from sale of property (plant, land, buildings), and \$27,782,000, being transfers from other council funds (including business undertakings).

Expressed as percentages of total income, the figures show that 55.5 per cent of income was derived from rates, etc.; 5.4 per cent in respect of general administration; 0.5 per cent concerning law, order, and public safety; 1.3 per cent relating to education; 1.1 per cent health; 3.4 per cent welfare; 0.4 per cent housing; 2.1 per cent community amenities; 5.9 per cent recreation and culture; 9.1 per cent economic services; 8.1 per cent unclassified; and 7.2 per cent from untied government grants. Included in such figures are 9.0 per cent as income from specific purpose government grants; 1.1 per cent from sale of property; and 4.3 per cent as transfers from other council funds. The total amount collected from rates and penalties was equivalent to \$93.66 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Fund during the year ended 30 September 1979 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	63,753	16,183	13,967	32,445	126,348
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	479	400	137	585	1,601
Animal control	1,046	256	278	442	2,022
Other	317	22	103	100	543
Education —					
Pre-schools	4,454	1,146	1,159	3,229	9,988
Other	66	83	17	4	170
Health —					
Infants and mothers	6,082	1,519	1,136	1,775	10,512
Preventive services	4,947	965	854	1,262	8,029
Other	458	57	45	121	681
Welfare —					
Families and children	8,427	1,176	1,223	1,740	12,566
Aged and disabled	10,613	1,229	1,914	1,949	15,705
Other	3,239	431	335	208	4,213
Housing	1,676	55	167	591	2,489
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	18,750	2,016	2,150	1,918	24,835
Other garbage	18,765	2,508	2,698	2,996	26,967
Sewerage	966	565	185	552	2,268
Urban stormwater drainage	1,654	285	1,100	1,490	4,530
Other protection of environment	355	169	60	453	1,037
Community and regional development	2,865	1,367	301	668	5,201
Other community amenities	3,571	802	645	1,045	6,063
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	6,435	889	1,369	2,542	11,235
Swimming pools and beaches	4,969	1,366	1,391	1,860	9,587
Other recreation and sport	36,263	5,427	8,327	9,136	59,153
Libraries	16,658	2,715	2,224	2,848	24,445
Other culture	824	173	2,407	957	4,361
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	47,304	12,413	13,649	43,687	117,053
Street lighting	7,058	915	1,084	1,078	10,135
Parking	9,118	503	2,450	275	12,346
Aerodromes	—	—	512	685	1,197
Other transport	260	—	118	89	467
Rural services	47	18	40	449	554
Tourism and area promotion	6	321	1,445	2,264	4,037
Building control	4,791	1,198	668	948	7,606
Saleyards and markets	2,596	2	1,403	991	4,993
Other economic services	1,714	100	452	1,631	3,897
Natural disaster relief	—	—	12	47	59
Unclassified	66,020	13,469	15,280	21,857	116,627
Total expenditure	356,545	70,746	81,309	144,917	653,516

(a) See list on pages 163-4.

The figures above include \$31,531,000 expenditure on purchase of property (plant, land, buildings), \$62,000,000 capital works, \$64,490,000 debt services, \$8,917,000 grants and contributions, and \$32,584,000 transfers to other council funds.

Expressed as percentages of total expenditure, the figures show that 19.3 per cent was expended on general administration; 0.6 per cent on law, order, and public safety; 1.5 per cent on education; 2.9 per cent on health; 5.0 per cent on welfare; 0.4 per cent on

housing; 10.9 per cent on community amenities; 16.7 per cent on recreation and culture; 24.8 per cent on economic services; and 17.9 per cent unclassified. Included in such figures are 4.8 per cent as purchase of property; 9.5 per cent as expenditure on capital works; 9.9 per cent on debt services; 1.4 per cent on grants and contributions; and 5.0 per cent transfers to other council funds.

Further reference: Municipal administrative costs, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 192

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1978-79, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
INCOME					
Electricity (a)	85,726	97,870	117,395	127,646	148,332
Water supply (b)	1,276	1,683	2,248	107	78
Abattoirs	1,600	2,189	2,688	2,859	2,461
Other (c)	1,324	1,460	1,556	1,957	2,194
Total revenue	89,926	103,202	123,888	132,569	153,065
EXPENDITURE					
Electricity (a)	85,611	98,022	117,930	126,808	148,182
Water supply (b)	1,285	1,618	2,069	93	71
Abattoirs	1,680	1,989	2,374	2,861	2,491
Other (c)	1,343	1,441	1,529	1,819	2,012
Total expenditure (b)	89,919	103,069	123,903	131,581	152,755

(a) Now confined to Melbourne metropolitan area.

(b) From year ended 30 September 1978 does not include authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

(c) Consists of quarries and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal loan finance

Municipal loan account receipts and payments

The following tables show loan account receipts and payments of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans, loans raised for works on private streets, and separate rate loans.

The first table shows total loan account receipts and payments for each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1979, and the third table details the principal items of payments from loan funds for the year ended 30 September 1979.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

(Excluding private street, and separate rate loans (a))
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Payments			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business undertakings	Other (non- works)	Total
Ordinary services								
1975	45,098	2,385	4,569	52,052	45,385	4,498	437	50,320
1976	56,762	4,732	7,714	69,208	60,951	5,315	349	66,616
1977	67,195	4,546	4,248	75,988	62,045	5,986	218	68,249
1978	76,003	4,589	4,600	85,192	71,128	5,958	721	77,807
1979	79,204	4,995	5,696	89,895	81,400	6,701	1,566	89,667

(a) Details of redemption loans were not available for inclusion in statistics for 1975 and 1976.

At 30 September 1979, there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$59.4m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979
(Excluding private street, and separate rate loans)
('\$000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Loan raisings for—					
Ordinary services	36,552	11,548	13,000	18,104	79,204
Business undertakings	4,910	—	—	85	4,995
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	3,879	1,189	435	194	5,696
Total receipts	45,341	12,736	13,435	18,383	89,895

(a) See list on pages 163–4.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT PAYMENTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979
('\$000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	5,105	408	1,927	2,322	9,762
Law, order, and public safety	—	29	52	24	105
Education —					
Pre-schools, etc.	185	363	106	281	935
Health —					
Infants and mothers	80	101	32	31	244
Other	—	—	—	12	12
Welfare —					
Aged and disabled	448	217	48	107	820
Other	31	8	—	11	50
Housing	77	—	52	29	158
Community amenities —					
Sanitation —					
Garbage (tip), etc.	952	465	392	181	1,990
Other sanitation	54	—	50	—	104
Sewerage (septic tank, etc.)	37	—	—	36	74
Urban stormwater drainage	1,200	343	1,304	566	3,413
Other protection of the environment	—	71	4	—	76
Community and regional development	14	178	19	27	238
Other community amenities	538	144	54	185	921
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	2,437	880	694	791	4,802
Other recreation and sport	13,787	4,186	1,679	1,827	21,479
Libraries	1,047	267	31	48	1,393
Other culture	196	10	457	31	695
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	11,674	4,167	4,537	7,671	28,050
Parking	946	280	205	484	1,915
Other transport	—	—	106	164	269
Rural services	—	—	9	14	23
Tourism and area promotion	3	1	219	272	495
Saleyards and markets	851	—	464	283	1,598
Other economic services	8	126	738	797	1,669
Unclassified	658	587	210	220	1,675
Business undertakings	6,514	50	12	126	6,701
Total expenditure	46,843	12,884	13,401	16,540	89,667

(a) See list on pages 163–4.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979 is shown in the following table. Liability of

municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accumu- lated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1975	4,314	337,859	342,173	24,342	317,831	85.33
1976	5,237	383,170	388,407	26,512	361,894	96.39
1977	6,418	435,354	441,772	29,426	412,346	108.82
1978	3,692	490,962	494,654	32,403	462,251	120.82
1979	7,053	546,260	553,313	36,818	516,495	133.80

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties.

Details of receipts and payments of the Private Street Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT: RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Receipts—					
Loans	2,160	4,285	2,940	3,476	1,877
Bank overdraft (increase)	2,234	2,128	—	—	1,033
Owners' contributions	15,246	18,682	21,080	19,189	18,713
Other	852	981	1,390	1,271	1,647
Total	20,492	26,075	25,409	23,937	23,270
Payments—					
Works	14,530	19,224	18,347	15,458	15,273
Bank overdraft (decrease)	—	—	713	869	—
Debt charges	5,207	5,295	5,863	5,853	5,764
Other	1,664	1,122	1,437	699	2,327
Total	21,400	25,641	26,360	22,879	23,364
Loan liability at 30 September	23,245	25,014	25,167	25,255	25,004

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Fund to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Fund), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country

Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

Details of receipts and payments of the Country Roads Board Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1975 to 1979 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	37,862	41,555	50,445	57,284	59,295
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	10,740	12,136	14,301	14,839	16,591
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	6,962	7,560	10,613	10,717	10,785
Bank overdraft (increase)	742	—	1,577	—	750
Other	664	623	274	1,324	1,340
Total	56,969	61,873	77,210	84,164	88,761
Payments—					
Main roads	23,630	25,417	30,445	33,611	34,790
Unclassified roads	32,092	33,433	45,064	47,803	50,991
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	1,011	977	1,417	1,631	1,842
Bank overdraft (decrease)	—	1,549	—	739	—
Other	237	496	283	382	1,138
Total	56,969	61,873	77,210	84,166	88,761
Bank overdraft 30 September	6,471	4,973	6,580	5,801	6,559

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1979. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1979
(kilometres)**

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,062	13,564	1,086	r39,576	r61,288
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	248	903	743	r46,577	r48,471
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	100	—	r23,805	r23,905
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	r22,793	r22,793
Total	7,310	14,567	1,829	r132,751	r156,457

(a) Includes 333 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase on a base population of 77,345 is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927, the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate declined from 1971 to 1980, and the crude birth rate for 1980 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1980 was 3,887,000 persons.

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards these estimates are part of a new series, which is based on the 1976 Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration. A more detailed discussion of under-enumeration at the Census and the new population estimates series can be found in Chapter 7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Estimates for dates subsequent to 30 June 1976 are subject to revision after the 1981 Census results become available. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that changes in the basis on which population estimates are compiled could lead to revisions of earlier figures in order to provide a time series of comparable data.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1980, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1980:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1980

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	r5,146.2	6.42	35.21
Victoria	227,600	r3,887.0	17.08	26.59
Queensland	1,727,200	2,247.8	1.30	15.38
South Australia	984,000	1,299.1	1.32	8.89
Western Australia	2,525,500	r1,265.0	0.50	r8.65
Tasmania	67,800	422.9	6.24	2.89
Northern Territory	1,346,200	121.3	0.09	0.83
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	226.6	94.42	1.55
Australia	7,682,300	14,615.9	1.90	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1976 to 1980

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)	1979 (b)	1980 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,914.3	4,956.7	5,011.8	5,078.5	r5,146.2
Victoria	3,746.0	3,782.3	3,818.4	3,853.5	r3,887.0
Queensland	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7	2,197.4	2,247.8
South Australia	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6	1,293.8	1,299.1
Western Australia	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.3	1,242.8	r1,265.0
Tasmania	407.4	410.6	413.7	417.7	422.9
Northern Territory	101.4	105.5	112.5	115.9	121.3
Australian Capital Territory	203.3	208.2	215.6	222.3	226.6
Australia	13,915.5	14,074.1	14,248.6	14,421.9	14,615.9

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

**AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION
(per cent)**

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)
New South Wales	0.61	0.86	1.11	1.33	1.33
Victoria	0.72	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.87
Queensland	1.33	1.19	1.40	1.42	2.29
South Australia	r0.75	1.20	r0.84	0.48	0.41
Western Australia	r2.02	2.33	2.11	1.68	r1.78
Tasmania	r0.66	0.79	0.75	0.97	1.25
Northern Territory	r13.41	r4.09	r6.60	3.03	r4.65
Australian Capital Territory	r6.51	2.41	3.55	3.11	r1.91
Australia	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.22	1.34

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	17,964	9,425	13,028	3,503	2,135	3,732	115,464
1978	37,807	30,304	18,600	9,231	13,229	3,437	1,966	3,726	118,300
1979	37,551	28,684	18,145	8,676	12,699	3,608	r2,128	3,564	r115,055
1980	r38,740	r29,103	r18,831	r8,857	r12,223	r3,455	r2,240	r3,560	r117,009

(a) Excess of live births registered over deaths registered.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book 1976*, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1980*.) With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 168-9).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1980 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1980. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1980

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	31,000
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	36,000
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	48,700
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	34,700
Broadmeadows (C) (d)	64.79	99,700*	102,900
Brunswick (C) (d)	10.67	47,200*	44,000
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	18,000
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	88,300
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	74,000
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	56,300
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	15,600
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	30,300
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	36,700
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	55,800

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—continued

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued			
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	50,000
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	90,300
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	34,000
Essendon (C) (d)	22.24	61,200*	58,700
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,300
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	26,300
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	51,000
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	81,600
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	17,600
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,000
Healesville (S) (part)(c)	281.60	6,500	7,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	66,800
Keilor (C) (d)	98.38	71,900*	79,700
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	30,700
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	85,600
Lilydale (S)	397.60	52,200	61,000
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	45,500
Melbourne (C) (d)	31.42	68,200*	65,100
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	20,100
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	102,200
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,400
Mornongton (S)	90.65	20,900	23,700
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	52,400
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	96,000
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,700
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	5,300
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,100
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	47,200
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	87,300
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	25,500
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	38,100
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	52,000
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,300
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	29,600
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	20,200
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	80,000
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	95,800
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	121,900
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	41,300
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	63,300
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,500
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,759,700
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430*	2,740
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,680
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	29,480
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	10,030
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,220
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	52,150
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,140
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	15,780
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220*	1,300
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	10,860
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	4,090
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,230
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	36,040
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	4,060
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	196,800
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680*	1,680
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,790
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,400
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,740
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,930
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960*	7,630
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	7,930
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,480
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,365.00	2,300*	2,100
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,850*	3,650
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,600

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,600
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,820
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,650
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,250
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	21,400*	22,350
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,582.00	6,340*	6,510
Not incorporated—Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	99,110
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,880
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,180
Avoca (S) (d)	1,124.00	2,080	2,190
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	7,510
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,970*	38,280
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,490
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	18,510
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,640
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,480*	7,900
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,440
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,300
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,990
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,370
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140*	3,170
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,700
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,700
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	119,250
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,840
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,520
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,940
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,740
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,320
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,430
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,930
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,330
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,320
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,390
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,730
Stawell (S) (d)	2,615.00	2,380	2,620
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,070
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,950
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,130
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,150
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540*	4,340
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	15,430
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	19,700
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,370
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,840
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,960
Wycheeproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,150
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	72,940
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,190
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,740*	1,730
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,880
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,190
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,670
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,380
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,550
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,180*	8,420
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	6,410
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070*	3,030
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,950
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,130

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—continued

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued			
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,190*	3,190
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,800
McIvor (S)	1,453.00	1,910	2,190
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	2,110
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	9,740
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,990
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,100	2,380
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,980
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,960
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	520
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,300*	7,120
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	4,070
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,980
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	12,740
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,600
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	147,900
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,470
Benalla (C) (d)	17.66	8,550*	8,630
Benalla (S) (d)	2,322.00	3,680*	4,240
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,420
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,320
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,710
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,500
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,250
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	4,660
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,340
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,800
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,300
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,810
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	14,200
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	11,060
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	23,830
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,830
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,000
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,380
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,280
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,440
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	130,470
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	5,020
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	6,160
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,890
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,230
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	4,960
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,890
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,250	3,900
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,560
Wangaratta (C) (d) (e)	25.53	16,590*	16,940
Wangaratta (S) (d) (e)	918.30	2,380*	2,740
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	18,900
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,430
Yarrowonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,550
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	78,170
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,200
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	10,000
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	5,160
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,890
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,600
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	1,060
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	13,000
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	7,200
Not incorporated—		—	—
Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	56,720

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,890
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	9,230
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,690
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	2,020
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	16,750
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	24,770
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,820	9,750
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,870
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	6,090
Traralgon (C) (d) (f)	20.01	15,750*	17,510
Traralgon (S) (d)	466.94	1,620*	2,420
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	11,280
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	10,570
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	120
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	127,960
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,530
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,920
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,830
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	12,340
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	3,000
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	10,030
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,430
Not incorporated—French Island	154.00	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	40,150
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,759,700
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	196,800
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	99,110
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	119,250
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,130
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	72,940
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	147,900
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	130,470
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	78,170
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	56,720
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	127,960
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	40,150
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,887,000

*An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1980.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1980:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Avoca (S)	Lost to Stawell (S)	- 0.07	—	5.12.79
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1. 2.78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9. 2.77
Benalla (C)	Gained from Benalla (S)	+ 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Benalla (S)	Lost to Benalla (C)	- 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Beth Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5.79
Broadmeadows (C)	Lost to Essendon (C)	- 5.99	- 9,709	1.10.79
Brunswick (C)	Gained from Essendon (C) and Melbourne (C)	+ 0.05	—	1.10.79
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9. 2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18. 1.78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31. 5.77

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 5	2. 2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Essendon (C)	Gained from Broadmeadows (C) and lost to Brunswick (C) and Keilor (C)	+ 5.76	+ 8,892	1.10.79
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31. 5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31. 5.77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Keilor (C)	Gained from Essendon (C)	+ 0.18	+ 817	1.10.79
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31. 5.77
Korong (S)	Lost to Bet Bet (S)	- 1.00	- 3	8. 5.79
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9. 2.77
Melbourne (C)	Lost to Brunswick (C)	—	—	1.10.79
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2.77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 11	10. 5.78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5.77
Stawell (S)	Gained from Avoca (S)	+ 0.07	—	5.12.79
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+ 0.06	+ 210	28. 8.79
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	- 0.06	- 210	28. 8.79
Wangaratta (C)	Lost to Wangaratta (S)	- 4.05	- 82	1.10.79
Wangaratta (S)	Gained from Wangaratta (C)	+ 4.00	+ 82	1.10.79
Warrnambool (C)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	+ 5.73	+ 597	1.10.78
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2. 2.77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	—	- 11	10. 5.78
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Warrnambool (C)	- 5.73	- 597	1.10.78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31. 5.77

- (e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.
- (f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).
- (g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.
- (h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.
- (i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1980

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,759,700	71.0	451.7
Barwon	8,171	3.59	196,800	5.1	24.1
South Western	24,018	10.55	99,110	2.5	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	119,250	3.1	9.4
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,130	1.4	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,940	1.9	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	147,900	3.8	6.8
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	130,470	3.4	5.6
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	78,170	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	56,720	1.5	2.0
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	127,960	3.3	10.5
East Central	4,109	1.81	40,150	1.0	9.8
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,887,000	100.0	17.1

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and

associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1980 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1980

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1980 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	72,850
Ballarat	70,490	74,000
Bendigo	56,800	60,250
Geelong	135,560	142,330
Morwell	16,570	16,840
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	35,080

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census results become available.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947-1954; and the recent period 1971-1976.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 162). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

Further references: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 176-8; Urban centres, 1981, pp. 173-5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1976 Census returns was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However in the following tables, the sampling error is so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should also be recognised that in processing Census data for 14 million persons and 4.6 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories: Family re-union; General eligibility; Refugees; or special eligibility. Further information can be found on pages 180-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

Applicants for migrant entry must satisfy various requirements of a Numerical Migrant Assessment System (NUMAS) which is applied world-wide. The system involves the allocation of points to assessment factors divided into two parts — Part A, economic factors; and Part B, personal/settlement factors.

In general, an applicant — and, if a family is involved, each member of the family unit over 16 years — has to obtain prescribed minimum points to be accepted for migration. The minimum points are set at different levels for breadwinners (assessed under both Parts A and B) and family unit members (assessed under Part B only). Spouses, dependent children, and aged parents of residents of Australia and refugees are exempt from NUMAS procedures.

Population and immigration

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future, are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. During 1981, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs consolidated three of his advisory councils; the Australian Population and Immigration Council, the Australian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council and the Australian Refugees Advisory Council, into the Australian Council on Population and Ethnic Affairs (ACPEA). Under the Minister's chairmanship, and administered by his Department, ACPEA works through various task-forces dealing with population, migration policy, ethnic affairs, and refugees. For example, the Migration Policy Task Force has examined the results of the NUMAS Review and their report, *Committee of Review on Migrant Assessment—Statement of Findings July 1981* has been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for advancing policies designed to secure the integration of migrants within Australia, for implementation by departments and authorities with relevant functional authority. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Commonwealth services and programmes in so far as they are used by migrants. It provides policy advice to the Minister on ethnic affairs issues.

The Ethnic Affairs Branch is also responsible for implementing, developing, and monitoring the Ethnic Liaison Officer Scheme which operates in Commonwealth departments and authorities. It provides a high-level focal point for the consideration of all policy, programme, and service delivery affecting migrants.

The Branch maintains close liaison with ethnic groups and the ethnic media and is responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of Ethnic Groups in Australia*. Ethnic Affairs Officers have been appointed in all States and Territories to carry out the liaison function at the local level.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, must be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in some countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act 1958*. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

Persons who were in Australia, legally or illegally, before 1 January 1980, and those who entered between 1 January 1980 and 19 June 1980 (provided they had made contact

with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs before 19 June 1980) could apply for permanent residency under the Regularisation of Status Programme.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to applicants seeking to make genuine visits to Australia for short periods for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), visiting relations or friends, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are required to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Sponsored students. Australia has a comprehensive programme of aid to under-developed countries which is the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Each year, the Bureau brings to Australia substantial numbers of students for long-term formal studies and specialised training.

Private students. The private overseas student policy is aimed at providing opportunities for persons from overseas to acquire qualifications and skills, especially in fields where Australia has developed a special expertise that will be of value to the student in pursuing a career in the homeland. This is to the benefit of the student and the home country but at the same time the scheme is an important element in the development of cultural exchange and fostering of international understanding and goodwill.

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are: Formal studies; Special studies; Occupational training; English language training; and Exchange arrangements.

Further information can be found on page 183 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian residents.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation or entrepreneur seeking the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to meet the health and character standards which apply to migrant entry.

Services and programmes

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include: Welfare services; Internal Settlement Programme; Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme; Grants-in-Aid; Migrant Resource Centres; and Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.

Further information can be found on page 184 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

Migrant education programme

The Commonwealth Government funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults, free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio, and television lessons, and courses at the workplace. A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Most services within the national Commonwealth-funded adult migrant education programme are provided through the State Adult Migrant Education Service. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission.

**Citizenship
Legislation**

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes all the Territories of Australia.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);

(4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and

(5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1980	1956–1980	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1980	1956–1980
American (United States)	55	694	Italian	4,135	79,458
Argentinian	164	876	Lebanese	1,799	7,587
Austrian	84	3,946	Malaysian	341	1,297
British (United Kingdom and colonies)	3,851	(a) 35,284	Maltese	990	3,065
Chilean	255	1,045	Mauritian	192	1,600
Chinese	123	2,712	Polish	194	24,406
Cypriot	1,091	3,904	Portuguese	140	662
Czechoslovak	54	4,262	Romanian	30	1,073
Dutch	272	28,349	Russian	114	2,607
Egyptian	155	4,363	South African	345	1,204
Filipino	605	1,532	Spanish	136	2,076
Finnish	60	959	Sri Lankan	266	3,159
French	162	1,769	Swiss	65	1,304
German	420	20,010	Syrian	76	833
Greek	3,635	76,018	Turkish	200	1,259
Hungarian	56	10,281	Yugoslav	4,670	45,841
Indian	397	3,084	Stateless	642	5,891
Israeli	156	3,603	Other	1,678	44,029
			Total	27,608	430,042

(a) July 1962 to December 1980 only.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1976, the overseas-born figure had reached 820,999 persons or 22.5 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 264,518, Italy 116,712, Greece 76,143, Yugoslavia 56,702, Germany 34,261, Netherlands 30,752, Malta 27,062, and Poland 22,363.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Immigration

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passage from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 250,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The responsibilities of the Ethnic Affairs Division fall under three main headings:

(1) *Community Education and Development*. This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals, to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project; be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five-year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Migrant Settlement Services*. This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and it is available in ten community languages free of charge.

In addition to the collection, storage, and dissemination of information, the unit collates statistical data on a wide range of related subjects.

Other activities include membership of and project work for committees, and the preparation of major reports and submissions. The nature of the unit requires a close co-operation and liaison with ethnic community organisations and a wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main service providing areas of the Victorian Government. The unit is in constant contact with

Commonwealth, State, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language.

A Translation Unit has been established to assist Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities to translate information into Victoria's major need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators. This service is provided free of charge.

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating quicker settlement into the community.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison Unit.* The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The Unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The Unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	1,814,822
1979	1,243,143	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,807
1980	1,328,034	542,505	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
DEPARTURES									
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	1,762,480
1979	1,216,665	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	501,158	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia					Victoria (a)		
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	Short-term movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Perma-nent and long-term move-ment (b)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	
ARRIVALS								
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,254	126,452
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,975	300,292	154,561
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	50,002	311,605	180,898
DEPARTURES								
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,231	24,059	245,402	93,857
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457
1979	12,670	85,436	1,175,769	752,441	2,026,316	22,792	304,003	137,752
1980	11,450	79,412	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	22,059	314,923	164,176

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

ABORIGINALS

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Development Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Victorian Government has nominated the Minister of Housing to be the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. An Aboriginal person has been appointed to the Minister's staff to advise him of relevant developments, to co-ordinate the delivery of services to Aboriginal persons in Victoria, and to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Aborigines are increasingly participating in decision making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Director of Conservation. An Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes three Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Minister for Conservation.

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- Internal migration (3408.0)
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- Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976 (Various)

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1976 to 1980 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	Crude rates			
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)		Marriages (b)	Live births (b)	Deaths (b)	Infant deaths (c)
1976	28,760	60,667	30,753	702	11.6	7.67	16.19	8.21	11.6
1977	27,558	59,518	29,478	653	11.0	7.29	15.74	7.79	11.0
1978	27,178	58,861	29,096	616	10.5	7.12	15.42	7.62	10.5
1979	27,019	57,767	29,078	652	11.3	7.01	14.99	7.55	11.3
1980	27,724	58,206	29,374	592	10.2	7.13	14.97	7.56	10.2

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.

(b) Number of events per 1,000 of mean population.

(c) Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1980 numbered 27,724, an increase of 705 on the number registered in 1979.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	38,487	28,760	16,703	10,902	9,517	3,477	541	1,586	109,973
1977	36,159	27,558	15,737	10,126	10,063	3,166	618	1,491	104,918
1978	35,904	27,178	15,431	9,800	9,404	3,148	576	1,517	102,958
1979	36,906	27,019	16,082	9,778	9,239	3,254	553	1,565	104,396
1980	38,965	27,724	17,157	10,064	9,594	3,433	661	1,642	109,240

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1980

Ages of bride- grooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)													Total bride- grooms	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49		
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	—	—	1	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	
18	—	1	26	44	63	44	18	17	1	2	1	—	—	217	
19	—	1	25	65	151	177	81	79	15	5	—	—	—	599	
20	—	—	25	82	237	347	334	267	35	7	—	—	—	1,334	
21 to 24	1	3	63	193	655	1,477	1,916	5,352	744	85	23	7	2	—	10,521
25 to 29	—	2	20	38	167	336	524	3,560	2,212	447	72	19	4	2	7,403
30 to 34	—	—	1	8	24	45	121	745	1,188	772	225	49	20	4	3,202
35 to 39	—	—	—	—	6	9	17	139	385	480	256	100	23	13	1,428
40 to 44	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	44	128	208	229	159	56	32	863
45 to 49	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	13	38	99	134	160	112	78	642
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	44	84	96	129	158	527
55 to 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	20	19	37	80	220	385
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	13	21	186	234
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	13	335	358
Total brides	1	7	162	434	1,310	2,437	3,022	10,228	4,761	2,177	1,053	644	460	1,028	27,724

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE (a)

Year	Age in years					Number	Percentage of all marriages
	14	15	16	17	18		
BRIDEGROOMS							
1976	—	—	1	28	429	458	1.59
1977	—	—	4	22	334	360	1.31
1978	—	—	2	16	275	293	1.08
1979	—	—	—	9	236	245	0.91
1980	—	—	—	11	217	228	0.82
BRIDES							
1976	1	17	363	862	2,229	3,472	12.07
1977	1	11	289	679	2,017	2,997	10.88
1978	4	4	227	597	1,775	2,607	9.59
1979	1	8	189	510	1,446	2,154	7.97
1980	1	7	162	434	1,310	1,914	6.90

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	All brides
1976	25.1	57.7	39.4	28.6	22.6	51.2	35.4	25.7
1977	25.1	57.6	38.5	28.6	22.7	50.1	34.8	25.7
1978	25.3	57.9	38.4	28.8	22.8	51.6	34.8	26.0
1979	25.5	58.0	38.6	28.9	23.0	51.7	35.0	26.2
1980	25.5	58.5	38.2	28.8	23.1	51.7	34.9	26.2

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24.1 years in 1979 and 24.3 years in 1980. The corresponding age for spinsters was 22.0 years and 22.1 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in both years.

For tables showing the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying and the proportions by previous marital status reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Demography* (3102.2).

For many years civil marriage ceremonies were performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These additional civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1976	7,812	27.16	2,954	37.81
1977	8,174	29.66	2,363	28.91
1978	8,852	32.57	2,094	23.66
1979	9,221	34.13	1,999	21.68
1980	9,411	33.95	1,865	19.82

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES: RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1980 (a)

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion —		
Recognised denominations (b) —		
Roman Catholic Church	6,532	23.56
Uniting Church in Australia	4,235	15.28
Church of England in Australia	3,992	14.40
Orthodox Churches (c)	742	2.68
Presbyterian Churches (c)	461	1.66
Churches of Christ in Australia (c)	517	1.86
The Baptist Union of Australia (c)	407	1.47
Lutheran Churches (c)	218	0.79
Jewry	197	0.71
The Salvation Army	184	0.66
Unitarians	125	0.45
Jehovah's Witnesses	75	0.27
Seventh Day Adventist Church	66	0.24
Islam	63	0.23
Other denominations	499	1.80
Total ministers of religion	18,313	66.05
Civil officers	9,411	33.95
Total marriages	27,724	100.00

(a) Denominations where the number of marriages registered for the latest year was less than 50, have been grouped in the category "other denominations".

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(c) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorce

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce — that of irretrievable

breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.). The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there were a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

Statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

During 1980, 5,410 females and 3,797 males applied for divorce, and 9,207 decrees of dissolution were granted.

AUSTRALIA — DIVORCES (DECREES GRANTED)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976 —									
Matrimonial Causes	5,148	3,712	2,961	1,407	1,774	331	35	375	15,743
Family Law	17,009	12,921	6,658	4,741	3,044	1,430	388	1,333	47,524
1977	15,785	10,859	7,302	4,422	3,975	1,134	345	1,353	45,175
1978	13,806	10,830	6,110	3,806	3,387	1,132	291	1,271	40,633
1979	12,615	9,471	5,817	3,797	3,397	1,167	263	1,346	37,873
1980	13,449	9,207	6,219	4,203	3,073	1,285	298	1,524	39,258

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED: AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1980

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 21	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
21-24	61	349	49	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 466
25-29	22	646	1,139	127	9	3	1	—	—	—	5 1,952
30-34	11	111	848	985	85	23	5	—	—	—	4 2,072
35-39	3	11	138	648	553	61	17	2	1	2	1,436
40-44	—	5	33	152	456	372	52	7	3	2	1,082
45-49	2	1	9	38	101	335	261	37	10	2	796
50-54	—	1	2	12	24	100	223	182	49	5	598
55 and over	—	—	4	3	18	36	86	171	434	12	764
Not stated	—	5	2	4	2	6	3	1	3	2	28
Total wives	104	1,137	2,224	1,974	1,249	936	648	400	500	35	9,207

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED:
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1980**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	80	12	3	2	—	—	—	97	24
2	360	63	22	8	4	1	—	458	152
3	415	152	35	6	2	—	—	610	248
4	401	172	61	4	4	2	—	644	332
5	326	150	82	13	—	1	—	572	358
6	256	150	128	27	4	2	—	567	513
7	197	152	126	25	3	3	—	506	506
8	143	116	162	44	9	1	—	475	613
9	100	122	216	59	11	4	—	512	795
10	101	90	206	58	16	1	—	472	745
11	59	55	182	67	15	1	1	380	692
12	43	51	177	67	19	1	—	358	687
13	27	42	157	79	20	8	1	334	719
14	26	48	123	62	26	—	—	285	584
15-19	84	135	403	282	127	29	22	1,082	2,585
20-24	207	246	229	97	34	11	9	833	1,249
25-29	319	131	50	14	3	1	2	520	302
30 and over	444	45	11	2	—	—	—	502	73
Total dissolutions of marriage	3,588	1,932	2,373	916	297	66	35	9,207	..
Total children	—	1,932	4,746	2,748	1,188	330	233	..	11,177

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975.

Births

Births registered in Victoria during 1980 numbered 58,206, an increase of 439 on the number registered in 1979.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	78,492	60,667	35,243	18,947	20,670	6,702	2,607	4,482	227,810
1977	77,996	59,518	34,935	19,260	20,651	6,735	2,558	4,638	226,291
1978	77,773	58,861	34,465	18,558	20,611	6,788	2,692	4,433	224,181
1979	77,134	57,767	35,195	18,478	20,469	6,757	2,843	4,487	223,130
1980	79,459	58,206	34,972	18,499	20,607	6,735	2,587	4,466	225,531

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial Mother (c)
					Father	Mother	
1976	31,068	29,599	60,667	104.96	29.7	26.8	23.3
1977	30,803	28,715	59,518	107.27	29.9	27.0	23.2
1978	30,202	28,659	58,861	105.38	30.1	27.3	23.2
1979	29,709	28,058	57,767	105.88	30.3	27.5	23.3
1980	29,848	28,358	58,206	105.25	30.4	27.6	23.7

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS, TOTAL, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1980

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—								Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over			
Under 20	1,456	286	13	1	—	—	—	—	1,756	2,079	1.18
20-24	8,187	4,574	1,117	164	20	4	1	—	14,067	21,588	1.53
25-29	8,167	8,190	4,128	973	175	37	9	4	21,683	42,241	1.95
30-34	2,584	3,683	3,288	1,356	385	131	33	25	—	11,485	28,550
35-39	548	688	728	458	230	111	45	63	1	2,872	8,676
40-44	66	94	75	65	48	32	26	44	—	450	1,773
45-49	2	3	1	4	3	3	—	4	—	20	105
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	1.75
Total	21,014	17,520	9,352	3,021	861	318	114	140	1	52,341	105,026
Proportion of total married mothers	40.15	33.47	17.86	5.77	1.64	0.61	0.22	0.27	—	100.0	..

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1980

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)									Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	214	45	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	265
20-24	1,102	5,106	711	67	7	1	—	—	—	6,994
25-29	347	7,010	11,042	1,145	105	1	—	—	2	19,652
30-34	69	1,551	8,188	6,219	497	21	—	—	3	16,548
35-39	14	258	1,381	3,163	1,277	68	1	—	1	6,163
40-44	5	60	237	648	703	190	2	—	—	1,845
45-49	—	20	72	169	202	118	11	—	—	592
50 and over	2	12	38	67	78	51	6	—	—	254
Not stated	3	5	10	5	3	—	—	—	2	28
Married mothers	1,756	14,067	21,683	11,485	2,872	450	20	—	8	52,341

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1980

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage														Total nuptial first births			
	Months																	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Under 20	14	30	52	99	174	240	124	40	40	78	52	66	368	71	7	1	—	1,456
20-24	20	35	63	116	190	300	211	104	119	212	204	201	2,265	1,879	1,233	701	334	8,187
25-29	16	24	29	39	62	103	95	50	69	109	116	119	1,237	1,144	1,226	1,141	2,588	8,167
30-34	7	19	17	24	31	50	52	20	24	47	61	53	485	341	237	172	944	2,584
35-39	2	9	4	7	18	16	9	11	8	14	18	10	113	83	47	32	147	548
40-44	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	1	3	1	1	14	6	5	4	23	66
45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
Total	59	117	166	289	475	710	493	225	262	463	452	450	4,484	3,525	2,755	2,051	4,038	21,014

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total confinements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1976	663	5	(b) 669	60,017	11.15
1977	524	5	(b) 530	58,992	8.98
1978	610	12	622	58,248	10.68
1979	573	5	578	57,202	10.10
1980	609	7	(c) 617	57,584	10.71

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

(c) Includes 1 case of quintuplets.

On the average over the five years 1976 to 1980, mothers of twins were one in 98 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets were one in 8,590, and mothers of all multiple births were one in 97.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1976 to 1980 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	7,991	4,426	4,664	1,789	2,621	706	614	253	23,064
1977	8,219	4,391	4,656	1,896	2,528	783	577	264	23,314
1978	8,612	4,718	4,836	2,050	2,654	877	703	294	24,744
1979	9,036	5,033	5,128	2,098	2,783	934	781	318	26,111
1980	10,077	5,300	5,443	2,301	2,833	950	802	370	28,076

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	10.18	7.30	13.23	9.44	12.68	10.53	23.55	5.64	10.12
1977	10.54	7.38	13.33	9.84	12.24	11.63	22.56	5.69	10.30
1978	11.07	8.02	14.03	11.05	12.88	12.92	26.11	6.63	11.04
1979	11.71	8.71	14.57	11.35	13.60	13.82	27.47	7.09	11.70
1980	12.68	9.11	15.56	12.44	13.75	14.11	31.00	8.28	12.45

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Age of mother (years)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
13	—	3	3	3	—
14	18	20	12	15	7
15	102	94	89	63	60
16	233	243	216	245	209
17	388	404	381	390	349
18	403	420	471	484	519
19	433	404	482	478	506
20	325	366	403	455	473
21-24	1,031	973	1,183	1,271	1,321
25-29	822	834	806	944	1,017
30-34	412	381	409	448	536
35-39	171	159	171	153	190
40-44	37	35	40	22	47
45 and over	1	6	1	2	3
Not stated	9	4	—	7	6
Total	4,385	4,346	4,667	4,980	5,243

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted year ended 30 June (a)	Legitimated year ended 31 December (b)
1976	1,032	517
1977	908	415
1978	951	407
1979	956	433
1980	914	423

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Victorian Adoption of Children Act 1964.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	42,122	30,753	17,239	9,999	7,740	3,389	567	853	112,662
1977	40,380	29,478	16,408	9,784	7,899	3,269	784	788	108,790
1978	40,394	29,096	16,619	9,763	7,794	3,311	536	912	108,425
1979	38,817	29,078	16,388	9,661	8,020	3,167	595	842	106,568
1980	40,283	29,374	16,496	9,580	8,166	3,393	510	892	108,694

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1979 onwards have been classified according to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury.

In 1980, 16,047 male and 13,327 female deaths were registered in Victoria.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST): NUMBERS AND RATES, 1980

	Cause of death (a)	ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S1-10	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	001-139	149	0.51	38
S1	Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	29	0.10	7
S2	Tuberculosis	010-018	19	0.07	5
S4	Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
S6	Septicaemia	038	51	0.17	13
S8	Measles	055	1	—	—
S10	All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	45	0.15	12
S11-20	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	140-208	6,652	22.65	1,711
S11	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	433	1.47	111
S12	Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	766	2.61	197
S13	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154	287	0.98	74
S14	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	1,414	4.81	364
S15	Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	171	0.58	44
S16	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	545	1.86	140
S17	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	84	0.29	22
S18	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	339	1.15	87
S19	Leukaemia	204-208	224	0.76	58
S20	All other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,389	8.13	615
S21	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	59	0.20	15
S22	Diabetes mellitus	250	523	1.78	135
S24	Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262,263	5	0.02	1
S25	Anaemias	280-285	59	0.20	15
S26	Meningitis	320-322	20	0.07	5
S27	Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	1	—	—
S28	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	119	0.41	31
S29	Hypertensive disease	401-405	492	1.67	127
S30-31	<i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	410-414	7,936	27.02	2,041
S30	Acute myocardial infarction	410	5,595	19.05	1,439
S31	Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,341	7.97	602
S32	Other forms of heart disease	{ 415, 416,420-429 }	1,742	5.93	448

**VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST):
NUMBERS AND RATES, 1980—continued**

Cause of death (a)	ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,682	12.53	947
S34 Atherosclerosis	440	622	2.12	160
S35 All other diseases of circulatory system	417,441-459	476	1.62	122
S36 Pneumonia	480-486	475	1.62	122
S37 Influenza	487	20	0.07	5
S38 Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	682	2.32	175
S39 All other diseases of the respiratory system	{ 460-478, { 494-519 }	794	2.70	204
S40 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	204	0.69	52
S41 Appendicitis	540-543	7	0.02	2
S42 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	336	1.14	86
S43 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	174	0.59	45
S44 Hyperplasia of prostate	600	40	0.14	10
S45-47 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	630-676	6	0.02	2
S46 Direct obstetric deaths	{ 640-646 { 651-676 }	6	0.02	2
S48 Congenital anomalies	740-759	254	0.86	65
S49-51 Certain conditions, originating in the perinatal period	760-779	231	0.79	59
S49 Birth trauma	767	5	0.02	1
S50 Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	161	0.55	41
S51 Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	{ 760-766, { 771-779 }	65	0.22	17
S52 Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	147	0.50	38
S53 All other diseases	Residual	1,365	4.65	351
S54-56 Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	1,542	5.25	397
S54 Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	835	2.84	215
S55 Accidental falls	E880-E888	326	1.11	84
S56 All other accidents and adverse effects	(d)	381	1.30	98
S57 Suicide	E950-E959	438	1.49	113
S58 Homicide	E960-E969	82	0.28	21
S59 All other external causes	E970-E999	40	0.14	10
Total all causes		29,374	100.00	7,556

- (a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1980: S3. Whooping cough (033), S5. Tetanus (037), S7. Smallpox (050), S9. Malaria (084), S23. Nutritional marasmus (261), S45. Abortion (630-639), and S47. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium (647,648).
- (b) 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139.
- (c) 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-172, 175, 179, 181-184, 186-203.
- (d) 800-807, 820-879, 890-929.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1980

Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
	In age group		At all ages	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year				
S49-51 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	230	38.9	231	99.6
S48 Congenital anomalies	187	31.6	254	73.6
S52 Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	112	18.9	147	76.2
S1-10 Infectious and parasitic diseases	9	1.5	149	6.0
S26 Meningitis	7	1.2	20	35.0
1-4 years				
S56 All other accidents	38	31.7	381	10.0
S54 Motor vehicle traffic accidents	20	16.7	835	2.4
S48 Congenital anomalies	17	14.2	254	6.7
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	16	13.3	6,652	0.2
S58 Homicide	4	3.3	82	4.9
5-14 years				
S54 Motor vehicle traffic accidents	63	33.7	835	7.5
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	33	17.6	6,652	0.5
S56 All other accidents	31	16.6	381	8.1
S48 Congenital anomalies	17	9.1	254	6.7
S26 Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	2.7	149	3.4

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1980—*continued*

Age group and cause of death		Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
15-24 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	276	48.2	835	33.1
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	91	15.9	438	20.8
S56	All other accidents	59	10.3	381	15.5
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	41	7.2	6,652	0.6
S55	Accidental falls	10	1.7	326	3.1
25-34 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	122	23.1	835	14.6
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	98	18.5	438	22.4
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	90	17.0	6,652	1.4
S56	All other accidents	44	8.3	381	11.5
S32	Other forms of heart disease	18	3.4	1,742	1.0
35-44 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	196	27.8	6,652	2.9
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	102	14.5	7,936	1.3
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	72	10.2	438	16.4
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	68	9.7	835	8.1
S56	All other accidents	50	7.1	381	13.1
45-54 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	684	33.9	6,652	10.3
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	521	25.8	7,936	6.6
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	142	7.0	3,682	3.9
S32	Other forms of heart disease	87	4.3	1,742	5.0
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	77	3.8	336	22.9
55-64 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	1,465	35.0	6,652	22.0
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	1,235	29.5	7,936	15.6
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	341	8.2	3,682	9.3
S32	Other forms of heart disease	142	3.4	1,742	8.2
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	125	3.0	336	37.2
65-74 years					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	2,385	32.4	7,936	30.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,076	28.2	6,652	31.2
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	816	11.1	3,682	22.2
S32	Other forms of heart disease	287	3.9	1,742	16.5
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	208	2.8	682	30.5
75 years and over					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	3,674	28.0	7,936	46.3
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	2,324	17.7	3,682	63.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,046	15.6	6,652	30.8
S32	Other forms of heart disease	1,166	8.9	1,742	66.9
S34	Atherosclerosis	554	4.2	622	89.1

(a) Deaths in this age group, from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1980, there were 10,168 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 119 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 370 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,595 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,341 to other ischaemic heart disease, 53 to pulmonary heart disease and 1,689 to other forms of heart disease. Deaths in 1980 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1980

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)						Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Not stated	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	6	5	8	11	12	—	42
	F	3	9	18	19	28	—	77
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	M	4	23	35	53	58	—	173
	F	2	7	19	42	127	—	197

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1980—*continued*

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)						Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Not stated	
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	63	289	693	1,154	1,142	1	3,342
	F	12	52	190	607	1,392	—	2,253
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	38	139	279	412	484	2	1,354
	F	5	41	73	212	656	—	987
Pulmonary heart disease (415-416)	M	2	1	6	5	9	—	23
	F	—	2	5	4	19	—	30
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	47	64	89	157	421	—	778
	F	11	20	42	121	717	—	911
Total	M	161	521	1,110	1,792	2,126	3	5,713
	F	33	131	347	1,005	2,939	—	4,455

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) in 1979, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms do not include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1980 numbered 6,652.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table below shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1980 were at ages 45 years and over.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1980

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	1	46	46	94
	F	—	1	14	24	39
Oesophagus (150)	M	—	—	43	61	104
	F	—	—	22	39	61
Stomach (151)	M	—	4	96	182	282
	F	—	4	35	112	151
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	1	10	119	221	(b) 352
	F	1	14	108	307	430
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction and anus (154)	M	—	2	59	109	170
	F	—	4	41	72	117
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	—	16	421	700	1,137
	F	—	8	115	154	277
Breast (174,175)	M	—	1	1	3	5
	F	—	45	211	289	545
Cervix uteri (180)	F	—	16	29	39	84
Body of uterus and unspecified parts of uterus (179,182)	F	—	2	20	47	69
Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)	F	1	7	66	84	158
Prostate (185)	M	—	—	31	308	339
Bladder (188)	M	—	2	20	102	124
	F	—	—	6	44	50
Other and unspecified genito-urinary organs (181,184,186,187,189)	M	2	8	32	44	86
	F	1	1	18	40	60
Brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	M	9	15	50	35	109
	F	8	10	31	31	80
Leukaemia (204-208)	M	17	12	21	71	121
	F	15	8	22	58	103

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1980—continued**

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203)	M	9	16	55	82	162
	F	1	9	40	107	157
All other and unspecified sites	M	13	40	232	386	671
	F	15	30	145	325	515
Total	M	52	127	1,226	2,350	(b) 3,756
	F	42	159	923	1,772	2,896

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

(b) Includes one male of unspecified age.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1980, 1,525 male and 2,157 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. The table on page 188 shows that cerebrovascular diseases first appear as one of the main causes of death at ages 45 years and over; they become an increasing proportion of deaths in the older age groups accounting for 17 per cent of deaths from all causes at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from these diseases by age group and sex are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1980**

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	16	12	20	17	9	74
	F	15	18	28	22	9	92
Cerebral haemorrhage (431,432)	M	12	38	62	79	98	289
	F	7	25	41	70	195	338
Cerebral occlusion (433-434)	M	1	5	32	80	152	270
	F	1	5	16	81	353	456
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	2	20	83	236	418	759
	F	3	13	49	187	769	1021
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases, including late effects (435,437,438)	M	2	3	4	28	96	133
	F	—	3	6	16	225	250
Total	M	33	78	201	440	773	1,525
	F	26	64	140	376	1,551	2,157

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1980, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,971. Of these deaths, 20 were due to acute respiratory infections, 475 to pneumonia, 20 to influenza, 682 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, 610 to chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified, and 164 to other diseases.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1980, there were 539 male and 432 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1980 were: 204 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 7 from appendicitis, 80 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 88 from non-infective enteritis and colitis, 336 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and 256 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1980, diabetes was responsible for 238 male and 285 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1980, there were 345 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were responsible for 174 deaths, infections of the kidney for 57, calculi of the urinary system for 10, hyperplasia of prostate for 40, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 64.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1980 was 19. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1980 numbered 15.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 7 per cent of all deaths registered in 1980. However, these causes were responsible for 65 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main causes of death in age groups" on pages 187 and 188 shows that external causes (cause groups S54-56) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1980, 66 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1980, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 926 compared with 1,011 in 1979, 956 in 1978, 1,106 in 1977, and 960 in 1976. During 1980, deaths connected with transport represented 60 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 926 deaths, 853 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. The Ninth Revision has a separate category to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1980 totalled 40.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1980, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 320 males and 118 females. Of the 320 male deaths in 1980, 123 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 63 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 59 of the 118 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths registered in 1980 ascribed to homicide was 82 (51 males and 31 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1976	37	16	53
1977	38	27	65
1978	27	22	49
1979	37	22	59
1980	51	31	82

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 11 in 1976-1980. A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	1,152	702	535	276	273	77	59	76	3,150
1977	953	653	478	221	251	99	107	59	2,821
1978	1,004	616	445	227	231	97	53	62	2,735
1979	878	652	380	166	249	95	64	52	2,536
1980	844	592	393	p187	239	79	40	39	p2,413

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.83
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.47
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	12.20
1979	11.4	11.3	10.8	9.0	12.2	14.1	22.5	11.6	11.37
1980	10.6	10.2	11.2	p10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	10.70

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1980, the rate was 10.2.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total
1976	6.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.6
1977	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.0
1978	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.5
1979	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.3
1980	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	10.2

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1980

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	176	37	34	50	29	326
Rate (a)	5.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	10.9
Percentage of total	54.0	11.3	10.4	15.3	8.9	100.0
Females—						
Number	130	38	30	32	36	266
Rate (a)	4.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	9.4
Percentage of total	48.9	14.3	11.3	12.0	13.5	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1976–1980 exceeded the female rate by 24 per cent.

Perinatal deaths

In accordance with a recommendation of the Ninth Revision Conference (1975) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) the statistical definition of a perinatal death was amended in 1979 to the following:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or, when the birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child who had a birthweight of at least 500 grams (or when the birthweight is unavailable, a gestational period of at least 22 weeks) within 28 days of birth.

Statistics in the tables below relate to this revised definition.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1976	536	399	91	490	1,026
1977	505	353	72	425	930
1978	510	328	72	400	910
1979	452	314	87	401	853
1980	447	284	75	359	806

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1976	8.8	6.6	1.5	8.1	16.8
1977	8.4	5.9	1.2	7.1	15.5
1978	8.6	5.6	1.2	6.8	15.3
1979	7.8	5.4	1.5	6.9	14.7
1980	7.6	4.9	1.3	6.2	13.7

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria — three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1976 to 1980 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1976	12,097	30,753	39.34
1977	11,699	29,478	39.69
1978	11,644	29,096	40.02
1979	11,683	29,078	40.18
1980	11,805	29,374	40.19

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9

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

Introduction

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures showed that Federal awards covered 50.1 per cent of Victorian Employees compared with 37 per cent under State awards. Federal coverage of male employees (58.3 per cent) and State coverage of females (58.0 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said that Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the adoption of indexation, a wage fixation system which incorporates regular reviews of wage rates for movements in the Consumer Price Index (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, eleven Deputy Presidents, and 21 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. Recent amendments to the Act have facilitated references to Full Benches of matters being dealt with by a single member and have extended rights of appeal against single member decisions. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission at least two of which must be Presidential members.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as "national wage cases". In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity.

It was expected that such a system would be more orderly, more rational, more equitable, and less inflationary and would therefore reduce industrial disputation.

The essential feature of such a system was the need to regulate and limit wage increases outside national wage cases to allow high priority to be given to the maintenance of real wages. It was accepted by all that restrictive guidelines would need to be laid down to achieve this priority.

In June 1979, the Commission declared that the system was not working. The fundamental problem of the indexation package was the conflicting and irreconcilable expectations of the major participants as to what it should be able to achieve. The Commission described the dichotomy of view in this way, "one side wants indexation without restraints and the other wants restraints without indexation". It was the private employers who finally put the argument for abandonment in July 1981.

Over the latter stages of its life a number of interacting factors emerged which were inconsistent with the spirit or letter of the guidelines upon which indexation was based. These included: the discontinuance of tax indexation and the Prices Justification Tribunal by the Commonwealth Government; the repeated partial indexation decisions and the move to six-monthly hearings; the adoption by some State tribunals of substantially

different guidelines; the campaigns originated by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) which authorised individual unions to pursue wage increases and shorter hours by collective bargaining; the actions by Commonwealth and state Governments and private employers in conceding wage increases outside the "negligible cost" criteria; and the persistence of industrial disputation at unacceptably high levels.

In such circumstances the decision to abandon was inevitable. At the time, the Full Bench of the Commission said: "Now that we have taken this step the guidelines will no longer apply in proceedings before the Commission or the Public Service Arbitrator. The Commission will deal with applications as filed, members of the Commission will sit alone or on Full Benches and the various provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act will apply. For instance the concept of the 'interests . . . of society as a whole' (section 4) will still permeate activities of the Commission and of course Full Benches will still be required pursuant to section 39 to have regard to the state of the economy with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and inflation".

"Any application for adjustment of wages or conditions on economic grounds will not be heard before February 1982."

Following the abandonment of indexation, individual unions, supported by the ACTU, negotiated with employers on an award by award basis, achieving widespread pay increases by consent, and in some cases shorter hours of work.

In a national wage case commencing in February 1982 the ACTU claimed that a community standard of wage increases had emerged which should be flowed to employees who had not benefited. The standard, which was referable to the period July 1981 to December 1982 and was exemplified by the metal industry agreement, comprised an initial increase of \$25 per week at the tradesmen level with proportionate increases to other classifications and a similarly structured mid-term increase of \$14 per week. The ACTU asked the Commission to facilitate a return to a centralised system based on full indexation by convening an early conference of the relevant parties.

The Commonwealth, most of the States, and the private employers opposed both aspects of the ACTU's claim.

The Commission in its decision of 14 May 1982 refused any automatic extension of the metal industry wage increases as representing a community standard but did not preclude a review of awards where no increase had occurred. The Commission identified the conditions which should be met if leapfrogging of labour costs were to be avoided pending an exploration of the prospects of a return to a centralised system later in the year.

Federal Court of Australia

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Federal Court is also empowered to grant injunctions under the Trade Practices Act against secondary boycotts imposed by unions. Successful applications for interim injunctions under the relevant provision, section 45D, have been the subject of widespread industrial action.

Further reference: Australian Industrial Relations Bureau, *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp.221-2

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of determining wages and conditions of work in "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character, but developed into an industrial relations system, including procedures for settling industrial disputes, which determined wages and working conditions for about one-third of wages and salary earners in Victoria. The number of Wages Boards increased from the original four to more than two hundred in 1981.

An appellate body known as the Industrial Appeals Court comprised of a President (a judge of the County Court) and two lay members (one representing employees and one employers), operating on a part-time basis, heard references from the Minister, applications for interpretation of a Determination of the Court or a Wages Board, and appeals from Determinations of Wages Boards. The Court also heard appeals from Magistrates' Courts against convictions for an offence under the Act.

In 1975, a Committee for Review of the Labour and Industry Act commenced a review of the system of industrial relations in Victoria. Employee and employer interests were represented on that Committee. Following the Committee's work, the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* was passed by the Victorian Government and came into operation on 1 November 1981. Under the Act the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria has been constituted and provision made for the constitution of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards (to replace Wages Boards). Decisions of these Boards will be known as Awards.

The Act introduced two new concepts into the Victorian industrial system. Provision has been made for the recognition of industrial associations of employees and employers with respect to trade or trades for which a Board has been constituted. While this stops short of granting these bodies corporate status, it entitles associations so recognised to nominate persons for appointment to Boards, to be kept informed of proceedings of a Board, to appear before any Board with respect to which it is recognised, and to enter into industrial agreements.

The registration of the industrial agreements is the second innovation introduced into the system by the Act. Every industrial agreement duly registered will be binding on the parties to it and agreements are enforceable in all respects as if they were Awards.

The Commission consists of a President (a barrister and solicitor of not less than five years standing), two Commissioners who have had extensive experience in the conduct of industrial matters, and so many members as Chairmen of Boards as are necessary for the administration of the Act.

The powers of the Commission may be exercised in several ways. The Commission in Court Session, where the President sits alone, hears appeals from convictions by a Magistrates' Court for an offence against the Act, applications requiring a Board to sit, appeals against decisions of the Secretary of the Department refusing to register or cancelling the registration of a factory, shop or market place, and applications for declaration as to the true effect and intent of an Award. A Board or a Chairman may also apply to the Commission in Court Session for an order referring any matter before the Board to the Commission for hearing and determination.

The Commission in Full Session, where the President sits with the Commissioners, hears references from the Minister, appeals and references from Boards, applications for the recognition of industrial associations, for constituting or abolishing Boards, for interpretation of Awards, and for determining the jurisdiction of Boards. The President may direct a Commissioner sitting alone to hear and determine any industrial dispute or any industrial matter referred to the Commission in Full Session.

The primary power to deal with industrial matters and industrial disputes rests with the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. This follows the pattern developed over seventy years with the Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court where employers and employees were served by a system which provided protection for and consideration of the public interest and operated with a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. Each Board has very wide powers to make Awards relating to any industrial matter in relation to the trade or branch or group of trades for which the Board was appointed. A Board consists of an independent Chairman and an equal number of employer and employee representatives. There is a panel of Chairmen and the Commission assigns Chairmen to particular Boards. The representative members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board or officers, officials, or employees of recognised or other industrial associations of employees or employers. The Commission appoints members of a Board on the nomination of a recognised association or interested group.

Practising members of the legal profession cannot be members of a Board except where the Board deals only with that profession. The rights of parties to be legally represented before the Commission is limited. Appointments and re-appointments of representative members are for a period terminating on 30 September of each year.

At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The Chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. In the case of equality of votes the Chairman must decide the matter as he thinks best. Procedures are determined by the Chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Where the Chairman votes on the resolution for an Award he states the grounds for his decision and these are recorded in the minutes. Where the Award is made without the vote of the Chairman it does not come into operation until he gives his approval. His reasons for approval are recorded in the minutes.

In addition, Boards have a dispute settling role. When an industrial dispute arises, an employer or an association of employers or employees must inform the registrar of the dispute. He in turn informs the President and the appropriate Chairman who convenes a meeting of the Board concerned. The Board seeks to settle the dispute by conciliation, but if this fails the Chairman is required to settle the dispute by arbitration.

The Chairman provides the Minister with reports, documents, and minutes when the Minister requires this for the proper conduct of public business. The President of the Commission is also provided with these papers when he requires them.

Unless special reasons exist, proceedings before the Commission are public. Wages Boards sit publicly unless the Chairman considers it undesirable to do so in the public interest or in the interests of the parties.

The Victorian industrial relations system has shown its ability to evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation. The new Industrial Relations Act is part of this evolving process.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage, 1907 to 1967

For details of Commonwealth basic wage determinations, which were made from 1907 to 1967, see page 224 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Total wage

Background

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept, thereby eliminating the previous separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

In 1978, a review of the wage fixation procedures was made and on completion of the inquiry a Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided in September 1978 to hold future wage indexation hearings six-monthly each October and April, beginning in October 1978.

After considering further submissions following the September 1978 National Wage Case, the Commission proposed a further change to the wage indexation package during

the National Wage Case of March 1980. The main change involved the expansion of the work value principle so that after a particular award had been subject to across the board increases since 1975 "... it is not permissible under this principle to alter the rates of all classifications or the substantial proportion of classifications or employees covered by an award unless ... there is a special and extraordinary problem". During this National Wage Case, the principle allowing for catch up movements in the community was allowed to lapse as it was believed that sufficient time had passed for such claims to be brought to the Commission's attention.

National Wage Cases, 1980-81

The July 1980 national wage decision was described on page 213 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter 1980 and September quarter 1980 were 2.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. After considering whether to discount for the oil levy, the cost of industrial disputes, and work value increases, the Commission decided, as in recent cases, to discount for the estimated direct effect of the levy on the Consumer Price Index, this time by a factor of 0.7 per cent. The Commission also decided, for the first time, to apply a discount for the indirect effects of the oil levy in the period under review, by a factor of 0.3 per cent. The Commission concluded that it would not discount on this occasion for the effects of the cost of industrial disputes and work value increases. Accordingly, the January 1981 national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 3.7 per cent.

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1980 and March quarter 1981 were 2.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In accordance with the previously determined new Principle 1 for National Wage Cases, the Commission had already decided that: "Upon publication of the March quarter Consumer Price Index, other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances, the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarterly movements in the six-capitals Consumer Price Index". Because none of the parties or interveners to the case sought to demonstrate the existence of "exceptional and compelling circumstances", the May 1981 national wage decision was, therefore, to increase all award wages and salaries by 3.6 per cent (i.e., 80 per cent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index).

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	\$ 80.00	3.6 per cent	\$ 72.00
30 June (b)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90
15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980—4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80
1981—9 January	3.7 per cent	139.80	3.7 per cent	139.80
7 May	3.6 per cent	144.80	3.6 per cent	144.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Further reference: *Inquiry into the principles of wage fixation, Victorian Year Book 1981, pp.211-2*

Equal pay

For details of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974, see page 271 of the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Victorian Wages Boards Determinations

Prior to the Victorian *Industrial Relations Act 1979* becoming operative on 1 November 1981, the Victorian Wages Boards system had been operating in Victoria since 1896. During this time the Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth wage rates except during the period between November 1953 and August 1956 when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Boards Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In July 1966, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards and Wages Boards followed these prescriptions. This was followed in August 1967 by the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wages and margins from Wages Boards Determinations and total wages for adult males and adult females were then increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

Late in 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards

On 1 November 1981 the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* came into effect. The Act provided for the establishment of the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria consisting of a President, two Commissioners, and a panel of Chairmen of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. The Commission performs the functions previously carried out by the Industrial Appeals Court and Wages Boards, formerly constituted under the Labour and Industry Act.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Boards are similarly constituted to the previous Wages Boards, each having an equal number of members representing employers and employees and a chairman. They exercise the same functions as Wages Boards with additional powers in the area of dispute settlement. There were 218 Boards at 31 December 1981.

VICTORIA—CÓNCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	\$ 80.00	3.6 per cent	\$ 72.00
30 June (b)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90
15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80

VICTORIA—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS DETERMINATIONS—*continued*

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
1980— 4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80
1981— 9 January	3.7 per cent	139.80	3.7 per cent	139.80
7 May	3.6 per cent	144.80	3.6 per cent	144.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Leave conditions

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision, individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. At 31 October 1981, there were 192 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by an award of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board or of the Industrial Relations Commission.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the number of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At 31 October 1981, there were 186 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953* first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated

in the Labour and Industry Act, which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years. From 1 January 1979, the Act was amended to provide an automatic entitlement to pro rata long service leave after ten years service, except in cases of dismissal by the employer for serious and wilful misconduct. Provision for long service leave for workers generally is now contained in the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*.

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

Surveys of annual leave and long service leave taken

Surveys conducted in February 1969 and August 1974 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1979, a survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1978 to April 1979. Summary findings from this latter survey are as follows:

VICTORIA—ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : NUMBER OF WEEKS OF PAID ANNUAL LEAVE (b) TAKEN, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	Less than one	Number of weeks							Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Number of employees ('000)	453.6	66.9	149.7	193.6	356.0	62.4	31.8	12.2	67.8
Per cent of total	32.5	4.8	10.7	13.9	25.5	4.5	2.3	0.9	4.9
									1,394.0
									100.0

(a) In May 1979.

(b) Annual leave (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave) is a period (usually four weeks) of paid absence from work for leisure or recreational purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LONG SERVICE LEAVE (a) TAKEN BY EMPLOYEES AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	1-2	Number of weeks			Total
		3-4	5-8	9 and over	
Number of employees ('000)	7.7	12.5	10.3	6.6	37.1
Per cent of total	20.7	33.7	27.8	17.8	100.0

(a) Long service leave (or furlough) is a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after ten or fifteen years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and long-service leave, May 1979* (6317.0).

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, May 1974, and May 1976 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted surveys in order to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained. For details of the major results from these surveys, see pages 227-8 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Wage rates

The Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries in 1913. Early in 1960, new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) were introduced to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases, the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rate indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in effect at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the combined July 1974 and August 1974 edition of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Wage rates* (6312.0). The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown on page 80 of the 1975 edition of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour statistics* (6101.0).

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Revised indexes based on more up-to-date weighting patterns are currently being developed and are expected to be published in the next edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA— WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.57	105.15	373.8	372.3
1975	117.95	117.32	417.6	415.4
1976	135.29	134.10	479.0	474.8
1977	149.08	147.50	527.9	522.3
1978	r161.28	r159.49	r571.1	r564.7
1979	r168.81	r167.77	r597.7	r594.0
1980(e)	187.09	185.95	662.5	658.4
ADULT FEMALES				
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.61	109.20	545.6	548.5
1976	125.75	125.90	631.7	632.4
1977	138.85	138.97	697.4	698.0

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)—continued**

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT FEMALES—continued				
1978	148.90	r148.99	r747.9	748.4
1979	r154.37	r154.36	r775.4	r775.4
1980(e)	174.06	174.59	874.3	877.0

- (a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.
- (b) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.
- (c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.
- (d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.
- (e) Figures for December 1980 are subject to revision.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1978	1979	1980(f)	1978	1979	1980(f)
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	155.55	161.86	181.90	550.8	573.1	644.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	r155.95	r166.73	182.27	r552.2	r590.4	645.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	147.82	152.57	173.28	523.4	540.2	613.6
Food, drink, and tobacco	r157.20	165.49	184.40	r556.6	586.0	652.9
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	145.86	r150.82	171.47	516.5	534.0	607.2
Paper, printing, etc.	164.86	172.45	190.23	583.7	610.6	673.6
Other manufacturing	r154.60	162.68	180.18	r547.4	576.0	638.0
All manufacturing groups	r154.78	r163.44	180.88	r548.0	578.7	640.5
Building and construction	r175.38	r184.84	207.05	r621.0	r654.5	733.1
Railway services	r139.27	145.22	158.17	r493.1	514.2	560.0
Road and air transport	155.11	r164.26	179.63	549.2	r581.6	636.0
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	194.85	203.31	225.39	689.9	719.9	798.1
Communication	187.85	199.65	217.47	665.1	706.9	770.0
Wholesale and retail trade	r163.01	r169.58	188.61	r577.2	600.4	667.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	161.08	167.24	185.94	570.3	592.2	658.4
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	147.51	152.50	173.27	522.3	540.0	613.5
All industry groups (a)	r159.49	r167.77	185.95	r564.7	r594.0	658.4
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	152.30	160.77	178.66	765.0	807.6	897.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	139.60	144.07	164.57	701.2	723.7	826.6
Food, drink, and tobacco	148.26	153.93	173.70	744.8	773.2	872.5
Other manufacturing	147.75	153.48	172.40	742.1	771.0	866.0
All manufacturing groups	143.94	149.36	169.11	723.0	750.3	849.5
Transport and communication	150.06	r156.23	171.14	753.8	r784.8	859.6
Wholesale and retail trade	160.99	166.18	188.84	808.7	834.7	948.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	157.84	163.32	182.94	792.9	820.4	918.9
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	142.52	147.33	168.69	715.9	740.0	847.3
All industry groups (a)	r148.99	r154.36	174.59	748.4	r775.4	877.0

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

- (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.
- (c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.
- (d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.
- (e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.
- (f) Figures for December 1980 are subject to revision.

Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1978, special surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1978

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly			
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Males	524.9	61.1	248.0	28.9	74.3	8.6	858.6	100.0
Females	303.5	58.7	180.4	34.9	21.5	4.2	517.3	100.0
Persons	828.4	60.2	428.4	31.1	95.7	7.0	1,375.9	100.0

(a) Includes 11,400 males (1.3 per cent) and 11,900 females (2.3 per cent) paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Weekly earnings of employees (distribution)*, August 1978 (preliminary) (6309.0).

Standard hours of work

Introduction

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on page 206 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1979	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1979
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1979	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1979
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Work patterns of employees

A special survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work. Major findings from the survey are as follows:

**VICTORIA — EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN THE SURVEY WEEK (a) :
DAYS ON WHICH WORKED (b), NOVEMBER 1976**

Days	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees who worked	Number	Proportion of female employees who worked	Number	Proportion of all employees who worked
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Monday	(c) 746.8	(c) 92.1	(c) 405.1	(c) 83.0	(c) 1,151.9	(c) 88.7
Tuesday	(c) 658.8	(c) 81.2	(c) 348.0	(c) 71.3	(c) 1,006.8	(c) 77.5
Wednesday	776.6	95.8	418.8	85.8	1,195.4	92.0
Thursday	781.9	96.4	424.4	86.9	1,206.2	92.8
Friday	771.1	95.1	419.7	86.0	1,190.8	91.7
Saturday	189.0	23.3	97.9	20.0	286.9	22.1
Sunday	65.7	8.1	37.4	7.7	103.1	7.9

(a) Includes part-time workers.

(b) In main job only.

(c) Affected by the Melbourne Cup Day holiday.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Work patterns of employees*, November 1976 (6328.0).

Average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The estimates relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings are, therefore, calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria, total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

The method of obtaining data on average weekly earnings was fundamentally changed in the latter part of 1981, when a sample survey of employers was introduced in the September quarter 1981. Results from this new method of collection will be published in the next edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a) (\\$)

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1971-72	93.90	93.40	1976-77	191.10	190.70
1972-73	102.80	101.80	1977-78	209.30	209.50
1973-74	118.80	118.30	1978-79	226.60	225.70
1974-75	147.80	148.30	1979-80	248.80	247.90
1975-76	170.50	169.60	1980-81	280.60	281.30

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 203-4.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours of employees

Since 1960, regular surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example on pages 223-6 of the 1979 edition. Surveys are currently conducted each quarter (March, June, September, and December), supported by surveys conducted every August and every second May which provide more detailed information on the characteristics of the earnings of employees, and particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 223-6

Survey of employment benefits

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees. An employment benefit was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc., received in addition to wages or salary and award, etc., minimum provisions under which a person was employed. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and over-award payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc., provisions, e.g., safety clothing, were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the information collected; only those benefits which were used or taken up were actually counted.

Major findings from the survey are as follows:

VICTORIA—EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Type of benefit received	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees	Number	Proportion of female employees	Number	Proportion of all employees
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Holiday costs	44.8	5.8	15.2	3.8	60.8	5.2
Low-interest finance	62.5	8.0	14.2	3.6	76.7	6.5
Goods and services	290.2	37.3	140.4	35.3	430.7	36.6
Housing	31.9	4.1	10.0	2.5	41.9	3.6
Electricity, etc.	14.3	1.8	8.0	2.0	22.4	1.9
Telephone	83.9	10.8	8.7	2.2	92.6	7.9
Transport	98.8	12.7	9.9	2.5	107.9	9.2
Medical	39.6	5.1	11.9	3.0	51.5	4.4
Union dues	23.8	3.1	(a)	(a)	26.5	2.3
Club fees	18.3	2.3	(a)	(a)	18.9	1.6
Entertainment allowance	49.2	6.3	(a)	(a)	51.4	4.4
Shares, etc.	14.3	1.8	(a)	(a)	17.0	1.4
Study leave	19.9	2.6	(a)	(a)	25.6	2.2
Superannuation, etc.	398.8	51.2	101.4	25.5	500.3	42.5
Total employees	778.9	100.0	397.5	100.0	1,176.4	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK: NUMBER OF SEPARATE TYPES OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Number of separate types of benefit received	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees	Number	Proportion of female employees	Number	Proportion of all employees
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
None	206.0	26.4	169.9	42.7	375.9	32.0
One or more—	572.9	73.6	227.6	57.3	800.5	68.0
One	251.1	32.2	151.0	38.0	402.1	34.2
Two	166.3	21.4	55.1	13.9	221.5	18.8
Three	88.9	11.4	16.1	4.1	105.1	8.9
Four	27.5	3.5	(a)	(a)	31.6	2.7
Five or more	39.1	5.0	(a)	(a)	40.2	3.4
Total employees	778.9	100.0	397.5	100.0	1,176.4	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Employment benefits—Australia*, February to May 1979 (6334.0).

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a

factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding 0.4 kilowatts is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts was consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. The Industrial Relations Commission (see page 197), the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, the Hairdressers Registration Board, the Workers Compensation Board, the Liquor Control Commission, and the Motor Accidents Board are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally, the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of children and young persons;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1913 and estimates have been published regularly since then.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and

estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1976	-	170	56	28	35	33	322
1977	5	126	44	14	23	32	244
1978	1	182	31	32	23	34	303
1979	4	182	40	17	22	60	325
1980	7	155	45	27	30	51	315
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (c) ('000)							
1976	2.4	287.3	58.9	10.0	108.1	180.5	647.3
1977	0.2	35.8	8.4	4.4	43.6	28.2	120.7
1978	1.8	128.7	16.7	18.3	29.7	31.7	227.0
1979	4.3	243.1	52.0	10.3	82.0	269.8	661.5
1980	4.9	271.7	14.8	9.3	57.8	179.8	538.3
WORKING DAYS LOST (c) ('000)							
1976	4.2	632.4	235.3	10.5	179.9	357.8	1,420.0
1977	8.4	223.8	90.0	10.2	96.9	156.9	586.1
1978	1.9	275.9	57.0	39.3	50.9	43.1	468.1
1979	20.2	701.9	173.6	23.7	199.4	367.4	1,486.1
1980	15.8	687.0	49.2	22.2	85.2	256.0	1,115.4
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1976	150	17,484	9,106	328	5,317	9,734	42,118
1977	614	6,972	3,643	356	3,596	5,573	20,752
1978	60	9,281	2,253	1,384	1,644	1,578	16,200
1979	1,098	24,826	6,676	883	6,758	13,025	53,266
1980	1,037	28,069	2,205	865	3,437	9,774	45,387

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communication.

(c) Workers stood down as a result of the electricity supply dispute in October 1977 (at establishments other than those at which the stoppage occurred) are excluded. It is estimated that about 150,000 such workers were stood down and about 2,100,000 working days were lost.

NOTE. These statistics are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before the 1977 edition.

Survey of working conditions

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about employees' attitudes to, or opinions of, selected aspects of their working conditions. For the purposes of the survey, "working conditions" were defined as those aspects of the working situation which directly affected employees and which had an influence on their overall satisfaction with their jobs. The attitudes of employees to individual aspects of work were assessed by classifying their responses on the basis of frequency of occurrence or degree of satisfaction.

Summary findings from the survey on the overall level of job satisfaction are as follows:

VICTORIA—ALL EMPLOYEES: OVERALL LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION (a), FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Overall level of job satisfaction (a)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees	Number	Proportion of female employees	Number	Proportion of all employees
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Very dissatisfied	17.1	2.2	13.5	3.4	30.6	2.6
Dissatisfied	51.4	6.6	22.3	5.6	74.1	6.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	95.8	12.3	44.9	11.3	141.2	12.0
Satisfied	435.4	55.9	212.3	53.4	648.2	55.1
Very satisfied	179.1	23.0	104.5	26.3	283.5	24.1
Total employees	778.9	100.0	397.5	100.0	1,176.4	100.0

(a) Overall level of job satisfaction was as given by the employee in response to a direct question on overall feelings about the job.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Working conditions — Australia*, February to May 1979 (6335.0).

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate persons to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities have statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility in the past has rested with the Department of Labour and Industry through the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Recent amendments to Regulations made under the Labour and Industry Act provide for wheeled tractors used in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairying, and pastoral pursuits to be provided with roll-over protective frames in order to reduce the number of fatal and other serious injuries occurring in rural industry. Tractors manufactured or imported into Victoria before 1 July 1981 are exempt from this regulation.

At the end of 1981 the Victorian Parliament passed new industrial safety, health, and welfare legislation which replaced the safety provisions of the existing *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. The new legislation provides for the appointment of an Industrial Safety, Health, and Welfare Advisory Council and also contains provisions relating to the appointment of safety supervisors, safety representatives, and safety committees in workplaces. The Act introduces new concepts for the attainment of a better standard of safety, health, and welfare in the workplace. Emphasis is placed on the necessity for consultation and co-operation between all parties in the workplace where safety is the responsibility of everyone—employers and employees alike.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been significantly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

Following the Report of the Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria (see pages 229–31 of the 1979 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*), major changes were enacted to workers compensation legislation in Victoria. These developments are described on pages 224–8 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 229–31; *Workers compensation Legislation, 1981*, pp. 224–8

Industrial accidents statistics

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Comprehensive details in respect of the year 1974–75 can be found on pages 233–5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

However, publication of Victorian *Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation* bulletins (6302.2) has been suspended indefinitely from 1975-76 onwards, following investigations into the quality of these statistics undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In the case of industrial accidents statistics, the investigations showed that, due to reporting practices adopted by some insurance companies, there has for some time been under reporting of cases which should have been included in the statistics, and that the degree of under reporting might have fluctuated from year to year. The statistics therefore do not provide an accurate count of the total number of cases which are either fatal or involve a period of incapacity of one week or more. Nor do they accurately measure year to year trends in these totals. Because of this, the statistics are not of sufficiently high quality to be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In addition, the investigations have shown that workers compensation statistics have suffered from reporting and other difficulties and are also not of the standard required for publication.

Collection of workers compensation statistics ceased in 1981, as a result of the Commonwealth Government's Review of Commonwealth functions. However, collection of data on industrial accidents is continuing and measures are being taken in order to bring the statistics up to an acceptable level of quality. It is expected that a new system of collecting the data should commence on 1 July 1982, and that results for the year 1982-83 will be available for publication in subsequent editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Further reference: Industrial accidents, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 231-5

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act* 1975, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The later legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, remains the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the *Industrial Training Act* 1975 also provides for "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission currently comprises ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for

which they are appointed. At 30 June 1981, there were 52 committees functioning in respect of more than 100 proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to industrial training. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1981.

The total number of apprentices in training at 30 June 1981 was a record 39,890. This was the fifth consecutive year in which the previous record number in training had been broken despite the difficult economic conditions and high levels of unemployment which have prevailed.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT) has again assisted in maintaining a high indenture level, as has the legislation introduced by the Victorian Government under which the State assumed responsibility for workers compensation for first year apprentices and for other apprentices in respect of their attendance at prescribed trade classes.

The Victorian Government has also provided for a special rebate of payroll tax in respect of the first year's wages paid to all new apprentices engaged after 1 November 1981, as an added encouragement to expansion of apprenticeship training.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have been expanded to cover all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular, panel beating, footwear, and metal fabrication. A further modification of apprentice training was introduced at the commencement of the 1977 school year. The new system, termed "accelerated training", blends the training usually given in the first and second years into the first year alone, thus reducing the trade school training term from three years to two years and increasing apprenticeship productivity in the early years of apprenticeship. Although this system has worked effectively, its expansion has been limited by the growth of apprenticeship numbers which has reduced the capacity of schools to provide this type of training. Where facilities and resources are available, and where apprentices wish to enter this form of training with the approval of their employers, the Commission has adopted a general policy of permitting accelerated training to flow in any trade.

As an aid to training, the Commission introduced training journals or log-books in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in twenty-four trades.

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Commission took over responsibility for adult training programmes on the understanding that no formal training would be introduced unless there was complete agreement between the relevant employer and employee organisations. The first formal scheme for adults was introduced in February 1979 in the horticultural trades, with eligibility being restricted to persons employed in the industry and with the requirement that a formal training agreement must be registered with the Commission. In addition, a pilot programme was introduced in the sheet metal trade during 1980. Both these programmes are continuing.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community. It also believes that the principle of making apprenticeship more attractive, rather than concentrating on pre-apprenticeship training, will in the long run be of greater benefit to the community. The current trend indicates that the service industries have the greatest potential for increasing apprenticeship employment opportunities.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1977 to 1981 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,404	2,382	2,336	2,257	2,061
Carpentry and joinery	4,184	4,037	3,887	3,865	3,574
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	686	731	737	789	754
Plastering	44	52	46	45	41
Fibrous plastering	254	234	179	172	146
Bricklaying	586	565	520	440	441
Tile laying	53	47	47	55	53
Stonemasonry	20	19	23	21	21
Roof slating and tiling	181	177	114	86	93
Total building trades	8,412	8,244	7,889	7,730	7,184
Metal trades—					
Engineering (including patternmaking)	4,182	4,263	4,672	5,196	5,319
Electrical	3,712	3,700	3,906	4,146	4,190
Motor mechanics	5,303	5,295	5,401	5,330	5,013
Moulding	137	163	166	190	181
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,309	1,456	1,616	1,819	2,016
Sheet metal	541	619	700	799	837
Electroplating	57	67	75	90	80
Aircraft mechanics	92	128	136	144	174
Radio tradesmen	416	363	369	387	402
Instrument making and repairing	181	186	222	252	278
Silverware and silverplating	21	22	27	22	19
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	2,126	2,095	2,120	1,981	1,856
Refrigeration mechanics	268	259	284	326	340
Optical fitting and surfacing	103	87	96	85	83
Sewing machine mechanics	71	64	82	81	84
Total metal trades	18,519	18,767	19,872	20,848	20,872
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	161	177	179	180	178
Pastrycooking	206	216	240	264	273
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	969	984	933	881	850
Cooking	766	922	1,058	1,236	1,451
Waiting	26	26	34	48	67
Total food trades	2,128	2,325	2,444	2,609	2,819
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	83	110	163	184	206
Printing	1,285	1,300	1,460	1,608	1,615
Hairdressing	2,198	2,306	2,376	2,373	2,471
Dental technicians	138	150	179	184	161
Watch and clockmaking	65	60	59	40	29
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,402	1,383	1,391	1,397	1,433
Flat glass working	151	158	168	159	140
Horticultural	442	611	787	1,056	1,119
Textile mechanics	116	108	120	121	129
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	56	54	47	49	47
Dry cleaning	25	18	29	32	31
Apparel cutting	57	56	66	72	75
Jewellery making and repairing	126	126	132	122	128
Floor finishing and covering	142	126	106	87	72
Agricultural	635	859	945	1,126	1,297
Floristry	—	16	28	51	62
Total miscellaneous	6,921	7,441	8,056	8,661	9,015
Grand total	35,980	36,777	38,261	39,848	39,890

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS**Registration**

1. *Under the Victorian Industrial Relations Act.* Under the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979, any association of employers and any association of employees may apply to be recognised as an association under the Act with respect to any trade or trades for which a Conciliation and Arbitration Board has been constituted. Recognition gives an association the right to nominate members for appointment to Boards; to appear before the Commission or a Board in matters that affect the interests of members of the association; and to enter into industrial agreements provided for under Part IV of the Act. Recognition within the terms of the Act does not impute or confer corporate status on an association.

2. *Under Victorian Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation. The number of trade unions registered under the Act at the end of 1980 was 21, with a membership of 16,205 persons.

3. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 216. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1980, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 81. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1980 was 150, with a membership of 2,428,300 persons, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrols members,

collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations, on this page). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found on pages 296-7 of the 1975 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Statistics

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e., employees) who are members of trade unions. The estimates for the years 1975 to 1978 are based on estimates of employees from the Australian Bureau of Statistics civilian employees series. As this series has now been abandoned, the proportions of total employees shown for 1979 and 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force survey. The percentages shown in the table should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners which may be subject to revision and because the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1976	172	504.9	215.7	720.5	59	42	52
1977	172	505.8	223.3	729.1	60	43	53
1978	174	511.2	224.3	735.5	60	43	53
1979	174	514.5	235.5	750.0	(a)59	(a)44	(a)53
1980	172	523.2	246.7	769.9	(a)59	(a)45	(a)53

(a) From 1979, based on employment estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force survey. For previous years, based on employment estimates from the now abandoned civilian employees series.

NOTE. All of the figures in this series have been revised since the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

In November 1976, questions were asked by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics. Major findings from the survey are shown on page 233 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each

of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1980, there were eight provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed before amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Boards system (see pages 196-8), particularly during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employer's associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures together with the ninety associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within it. The Chamber also has about 5,500 member firms or companies divided into 85 associations and 60 industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and

footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, and has a council of 27 elected members. It is administered by a director supported by a secretariat of 150, divided into three divisions. The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members before both State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. The Chamber has also always taken an active part in promoting tariff protection and in addition it has more recently become involved in other areas of economic policy, environmental matters and trade practices legislation, as well as the proceedings of the now defunct Prices Justification Tribunal. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members. For the benefit of country members, who account for 15 per cent of its membership, the Chamber maintains branches in Geelong, Ballarat, and Wodonga, and the remainder of the State is served by seven regional groups.

A second group is constituted by the Victorian Employers' Federation, with which over 60 incorporated associations are affiliated and over 42 un-incorporated bodies are associated. The Federation has over 3,000 member firms or companies operating principally in the building, distributive, and service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing. Several associations of primary producers are also affiliated to, or associated with the Federation. The Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by an executive committee which comprises seven present or past office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and ten elected representatives. The committee reports to the Federation's annual general meeting, and, together with elected representatives of members and of each affiliated organisation, it constitutes the Federation's council which meets several times a year. Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried secretary and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the Federation's main areas of interest, and which also undertakes secretarial services on behalf of some of its affiliated and associated organisations. Like the Chamber of Manufactures it has an industrial relations division which represents members before both State and Commonwealth industrial bodies but unlike the Chamber it is not directly involved in tariff matters. It is, however, active in providing advisory services to small businesses, in organising personnel training courses particularly at the supervisory level, and in sponsoring various community services. The Federation also operates an insurance company, a life assurance company, and a building society for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

A third group of employers' associations are not associated with either the Chamber or the Federation. One of the most important is the Metal Trades Industries Association which was formed by groups that found their interests increasingly different from those of the Chamber of Manufactures. In common with some of the other independent associations, the Metal Trades Industries Association is an inter-State organisation, and it seems probable that associations with strong interstate ties are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Most of them must rely on their Federal Secretariats to represent them before Commonwealth tribunals since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose, other than the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the latter being affiliated with the Employers' Federation but maintaining its own secretariat.

Finally, it may be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lacked any central representative organisation until the mid-1970s. At the State level, the Victorian Employers' Federation then sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which has made a series of submissions to government on behalf of employers generally. Greater significance perhaps attaches to developments at the Federal level where in 1977 the Confederation of Australian Industry was sponsored jointly by the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations, the long established Federal counterparts of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and Victorian Employers' Federation, respectively. The Confederation has two operational wings. One is the National Employers' Industrial Council concerned with industrial relations and located in Melbourne. The other is the National Trade and Industrial Council, concerned with government policy in general and tariffs in particular and located in Canberra. Since it is possible for a member

organisation to participate in either or both of these Councils, the Confederation can accommodate members with divergent views on matters such as tariffs and yet present a united industrial relations front. It would be logical to expect that in the course of time the representation of employers before the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission will pass increasingly to the National Employers' Industrial Council, leaving State organisations to represent employers' interests before the State wages authorities.

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10

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1977 TO 1981

The statistics of employment and unemployment referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(1) Had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

- (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e., lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria increased significantly between 1977 and 1981, from 90,000 persons in August 1977 to 100,200 persons in August 1981. Male unemployment increased by approximately 20 per cent during this period, while female unemployment rose by 4 per cent. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The unemployment rates for Victoria have consistently been somewhat lower than the rates for Australia as a whole during this period.

The number of job vacancies in Victoria, as measured by an annual mail survey (now discontinued) declined markedly between 1977 and 1978, from 18,000 in March 1977 to 11,500 in March 1978. Job vacancies for males declined by 49 per cent during this period, while those for females fell by 54 per cent. A quarterly telephone survey, which collects similar kinds of data to that collected by the discontinued mail survey, has been conducted regularly since May 1979. The number of job vacancies as measured by this survey has declined steadily from 10,600 in May 1979 to 9,500 in August 1979 and 8,100 in August 1981. The number of job vacancies in Victoria accounted for about one-third of total vacancies in Australia between 1977 and 1978, but represented 31 per cent of total vacancies in May 1979, 29 per cent in August 1979, and 23 per cent in August 1981.

Victorian job vacancy rates tended to be slightly higher than the rates for Australia as a whole between 1977 and 1978, but have not differed significantly from the overall national rates since then.

From data collected regularly in the labour force survey it is possible to identify some of the major characteristics of unemployed persons, for example, their sex, marital status, age distribution, regional distribution, birthplace, occupation, and duration of unemployment.

Unemployment rates have consistently been significantly higher among women than among men during the 1977 to 1981 period, in terms of most of the characteristics of the unemployed available for analysis. For example, in August 1981, the overall unemployment rate among males in Victoria was 4.5 per cent, compared with 7.2 per cent for females, while among unmarried teenagers aged 15-19 years the male unemployment rate was 13.2 per cent, compared with 19.5 per cent for females.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. About 53 per cent of unemployed persons in August 1981 were under 25 years of age. The 15-19 year age group has accounted for approximately one-third of total unemployed persons during the years from 1977 to 1981. The unemployment rate for this group has fallen slightly from 16.8 per cent in August 1977 to 15.9 per cent in August 1981. The 20-24 year age group has accounted for about another 20 per cent of total unemployed persons during this period. The unemployment rate for this group has increased from 6.2 per cent in August 1977 to 7.8 per cent in August 1981. Unemployment rates for persons over 25 years of age have generally been well below the overall Victorian unemployment rate during the period under review.

The labour force survey cannot provide reliable estimates for small areas of geographical aggregation within Victoria, but it can be said that overall unemployment rates for metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the Melbourne Statistical Division) are not significantly different from those for non-metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the rest of the State). For example, in August 1981, the overall unemployment rates were 5.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

Migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1971 have experienced significantly higher unemployment rates than either persons born in Australia or migrants who arrived in Australia before 1971. For example, in August 1981, migrants who had arrived since 1971 had an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent, considerably higher than the unemployment rate for migrants of longer standing (5.0 per cent) and significantly higher than the unemployment rate for persons born in Australia (5.4 per cent).

Unemployment has tended to affect more adversely the lesser skilled, lesser qualified members of the labour force. For example, among those unemployed in Victoria in August 1981 who had worked full-time for two weeks or more at any time in the two years to August 1981, about 50 per cent were tradesmen, production-process workers, or labourers. The unemployment rate for this "blue-collar" occupation group (4.9 per cent) was significantly higher than the unemployment rates for such "white-collar" occupation groups as clerical workers (2.4 per cent) and sales workers (4.1 per cent).

Higher levels of unemployment and inadequate numbers of job vacancies have contributed to a significant lengthening in the average duration of unemployment experienced by persons who have been unemployed during the years from 1977 to 1981. In August 1977, the average duration of unemployment was about 21 weeks, and this had risen progressively to about 33 weeks by August 1981. Whereas in August 1977 about 17 per cent of the unemployed had been in such a situation for less than four weeks, by August 1981 that proportion had risen slightly to about 19 per cent and about 41 per cent of the unemployed had been so for six months or more.

Looking at the employment side of the labour force, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased from 1,634,000 persons in August 1977 to 1,716,100 persons in August 1981. Most of this increase occurred in the year August 1979 to August 1980, when the number of employed persons grew by 61,500, compared with a growth of only 5,000 persons over the two preceding years.

Tables which include data on employment and unemployment in Victoria are presented on pages 232-6.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 243-9; *1981*, pp. 237-8

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
Commonwealth Government
Administration

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, which was established on 30 November 1978, include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the Department's training programmes, the Commonwealth Rebate Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; co-ordination at all levels of government of Commonwealth Government programmes and proposals concerning young persons; research into youth needs and development of communication channels for youth and councils on the design of youth programmes and services; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the general public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and to the general public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

A Bureau of Labour Market Research was established within the Department in 1980 to provide a focal point for the conduct and co-ordination of research into the Australian labour market. The Bureau has the functions of undertaking research into labour market problems and trends in the supply of and demand for labour, analysing training requirements, skill shortages and problems of the unemployed, evaluating manpower programmes and services, and sponsoring high quality research by other organisations.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the CES are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were 62 CES offices in Victoria in December 1981.

The CES offers a range of manpower programmes and services which are designed to help align the employment training and other needs of individuals to those of the labour market. These include: (1) Trade Training Programme, comprising Commonwealth Rebate for Apprenticeship Full-time Training and Special Apprentice Training; (2) Skills Training Programme, comprising Skills Training (Skills in Demand, General Training Assistance, and Special Needs Clients) and Industry Training Services; (3) Youth Training Programme, comprising School to Work Transition Allowance, Pre-Apprenticeship Training Allowance, and Assistance for Work Experience, i.e., the Special Youth Employment Training Programme; (4) Special Training Programme, comprising Training for Aboriginals and Training for the Disabled; (5) Employment Services, comprising Relocation Assistance Scheme, Fares Assistance Scheme, and Occupational Information; and (6) Youth Affairs Assistance, comprising Community-based Youth Programmes, Assistance for Youth Organisations, International Youth Exchanges, and Youth Studies.

Specialist facilities are provided for young persons, disabled persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and Aboriginals who are experiencing employment difficulties. This service is provided by occupational psychologists, employment counsellors, and vocational officers (Aborigines).

The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the *Commonwealth Social Services Act* 1947. All applicants for unemployment benefit under the Act must register for employment at an office or an agency of the CES, which is responsible for the issue of claim forms and provision of aspects of the Work Test.

The CES is responsible for assisting migrant workers. Special Migrant Services units have been established in each State Office. These units have the role of ensuring:

- (1) That the CES's employment and related services are provided in such a way that migrant job seekers are not disadvantaged in gaining access to suitable job vacancies and other employment services, because of their linguistic and cultural backgrounds; and
- (2) that the local labour market is protected against employer nominated entry of overseas labour on a permanent or temporary basis, in work categories which are catered for locally.

Employment training and assistance schemes

In the 1981-82 Commonwealth Budget, the format of the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training programmes was restructured. The programmes administered by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs are now defined by purpose and function in the labour market. There are six functional programmes, each comprising a number of sub-programmes designed to meet specific policies, which are briefly described in the following notes. The National Employment and Training System (NEAT), which encompassed many programmes of diverse purpose, is no longer identified (see pages 240-1 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book* for details of its operations).

The Trade Training Programme provides assistance in a number of ways to assist in meeting the demands of industry for skilled tradesmen. Within this programme, the major scheme in operation is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT). CRAFT compensates employers through tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend basic trade courses provided by technical education institutions in any year of apprenticeship, or to attend full-time, off-the-job training courses in their first year of apprenticeship. Several other programmes operate under the trade training umbrella. These provide assistance to firms and individuals so that trade training is made more flexible, the number of out-of-trade apprentices is minimised, and use of existing Commonwealth and State Government capacity for trade training maximised.

Assistance for skills training is given special emphasis by the Commonwealth Government through its Skills Training Programme. In 1980-81, a new Skills in Demand scheme was introduced to provide assistance to industry, and to individuals to overcome identified skill shortages in particular occupations. General training assistance is also provided through training allowances and on-the-job subsidies to permit the training of unemployed and retrenched workers. A training allowance is available to individuals to provide income support while undertaking formal training away from employment. On-the-job subsidies are available when a Commonwealth Employment Service Office is unable to locate and refer an experienced or qualified job-seeker to a vacancy. The employer may be paid a subsidy to provide training for an eligible person referred by the Office. Through its Industry Training Services scheme the Commonwealth Government funds the operation of the National Training Council and tripartite Industry Training Committees in all sectors of industry. The aim is to aid the systematic development of training programmes through all sectors of industry and commerce, including small business.

Assistance particularly designed for young persons is available under the Youth Training Programme through School-to-Work Transition, pre-apprenticeship, and work experience programmes. School-to-Work Transition Courses are conducted in Technical and Further Education institutions and are designed to facilitate the transition from school to work.

Pre-apprenticeship allowances are designed to encourage students to undertake training leading to an apprenticeship in occupations for which there is an established labour market demand. In February 1981, the Commonwealth Government increased the range of subsidies available under its work experience programme, the Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP). Participating employers receive a subsidy for each young person they train. The young person must be assessed by the CES as being in need of work experience and training. Trainees may also be placed in Commonwealth Government departments and instrumentalities under SYETP.

Some groups in the community, because of background and circumstances beyond their control, face additional disadvantages in gaining and maintaining employment. Under Special Training programmes, allowances and subsidies are available to enable these disadvantages to be overcome. These are mainly directed at helping Aboriginal and handicapped persons.

A number of Employment Services are provided to support the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training policies. These include the Relocation Assistance Scheme which assists the relocation of unemployed persons to an area of continuing employment. In a similar vein, the Fares Assistance Scheme provides assistance to unemployed persons to attend job interviews with prospective employers.

Under the Youth Affairs head a number of programmes are maintained to assist youth. These include community-based programmes such as the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS). New and improved guidelines of this Scheme are to be introduced after consultations with community interests. The Program of Assistance to Youth Organisations (PAYO) provides grants to national youth organisations to allow them to extend their services to more young persons. International Youth Exchanges are supported to develop a greater awareness and mutual understanding among young persons in the Australia/Asia/Pacific region.

Further reference: Retraining schemes in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 247-8

Victorian Government

Victorian Ministry of Employment and Training

The Victorian Ministry of Employment and Training has embarked on policy and programme action to change attitudes about the labour market; to improve knowledge of opportunities, guidance, and counselling; to strengthen links between the educational and training systems and industry; to broaden and deepen training opportunities; to marshall community resources and goodwill to move persons from income support to useful, constructive activities; and to make a range of existing policies and programmes more sensitive to the needs in the labour market of females, the handicapped, and other disadvantaged groups.

Through the Ministry, the Victorian Government aims to encourage, stimulate, and support the existing capacity of Victoria to facilitate: increased employment opportunities; increased training and retraining opportunities; the introduction of technological innovation in sympathy with social requirements; forecasts on the manpower requirements and identification of trends within the labour market; and alleviation of the social consequences of long-term unemployment.

By assisting firms and industries to identify and anticipate the changes in demands which inevitably arise from the introduction of new technology and innovations, the Grants for Innovation and New Technology (GIANT) programme is designed to help Victoria's business to become more competitive and provide more job opportunities. This programme (described in greater detail below) has been well received by industry, as has the programme of training assistance for small business. Small business is potentially the greatest growth area in terms of economic performance and employment and the Ministry's Small Business Training Assistance Programme opens up new opportunities for Victoria's entrepreneurs and encouragement for existing small businesses to expand their operations.

Attitudes to, and knowledge about, training and employment opportunities and the quality of guidance and counselling given to those entering or re-entering the labour force are very important for job satisfaction, productivity, and business performance. The

Ministry has given these matters priority and programmes have been formulated that have the potential to stimulate considerable change in attitudes and to represent a substantial move in the upgrading of existing vocational guidance services.

Co-ordination between industry, trade unions, education and training authorities, and government is being strengthened through the revamped Victorian Employment Committee and the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee (both described in greater detail below). These committees will both play an important role in the development of policies for improving labour market performance. The committees will provide employers, trade unions, and other interested parties with the opportunity to express their views direct to the Victorian Government. The basic precondition of all Ministry programmes is a co-operative approach between industry, trade unions, government, and community interests. This precondition will foster improved industrial relations as an environment for economic development and employment expansion and, as part of the Victorian Government's recognition of the contribution that women are making to the development of the State (women already comprise 37 per cent of the paid labour force), the aim is to seek a like proportion of women on these committees.

At the same time, the responsibilities and influence of the Industrial Training Commission (see page 212) have been broadened and it forms a stronger working partnership with the recently created Technical and Further Education Board.

The marshalling of community resources to improve employment opportunities and to support those most in need of help in gaining access to regular work is another part of the Ministry's responsibilities. For example, the Ministry has helped in developing the Youth Enterprise Support Scheme (YESS) as an alternative to the Commonwealth Government's Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) which was to be temporarily extended. The programme of Grants for Regional Employment and Training and the Co-operative Development Programme allow communities to combine their experience, knowledge, and other resources to help the unemployed or under-employed. These self-help programmes should show that in the long-term substantial employment opportunities can be created by better use of existing resources if local enterprise, knowledge, and enthusiasm is effectively utilised.

Recognising the barriers to equal opportunity in training and employment that confront many disadvantaged groups, a start has been made by the Ministry in its policies and programmes to improve the prospects of these groups. For example, the establishment of the Ministry is a further recognition of the Victorian Government's commitment to ensuring that women, whether single or married, have the same opportunities as men or access to all areas and levels of employment.

The assistance and confidence the disabled can gain from the stimulation and companionship of employment makes the meeting of their employment needs a matter for urgent and continuing action. The barriers they confront in obtaining appropriate training and satisfactory employment are many and, some of the major ones are born of unfavourable attitudes and discrimination. During 1981, the Ministry published a report entitled *Opportunities and Handicaps* which contained many major recommendations for action to improve the training and employment prospects of disabled persons and these recommendations are being pursued by the Ministry. One particular recommendation was the extension of the Victorian Equal Opportunity Act to cover disablement.

Clearly there would be substantial gains to some groups of the labour force, and to the community, if there was greater flexibility in the timing and extent of work. Innovations giving greater freedom in combining work with education, training, family responsibilities, and leisure would undoubtedly extend existing employment and create new opportunities. The proposal to expand part-time employment in the Victorian Public Service, with *pro rata* rights for part-time workers, is a response to this issue.

Grants for Innovation and New Technology (GIANT) scheme

Grants for innovation and new technology will be directed towards encouraging employers, employees, and government authorities involved in industrial training committees that have been established for periods of more than six months to develop flexible manpower and training programmes and adapt to the requirements of productivity promotion and technological innovation.

The programme provides subsidies to enable specific industrial training committees to employ a full-time or part-time manpower development training executive to undertake a review of the opportunities for innovation and new technology in the industry and to promote employment and training projects which foster the dissemination of technological innovation as a means of generating new employment opportunities.

The Victorian Government is promoting a tripartite approach to technological innovation and economic development as the basis for generating "Jobs From Growth". The Industrial Training Commission will be strengthened to ensure that the trade committees which are already established on this tripartite basis are encouraged to introduce new training procedures and foster improved productivity within an overall pattern of industrial development.

The GIANT scheme (Grants for Innovation and New Technology) is an important step in the chain of employment and training initiatives of the Ministry of Employment and Training. It complements the GREAT scheme (Grants for Regional Employment and Training) which is designed to encourage regional communities to bring employers, employees, and local government together to achieve an integrated and co-ordinated approach to the planning of skilled labour requirements in Victoria.

Industry training committees which wish to take up the grants for innovation and new technology will be required to undertake the same process as has been adopted for the public sector in the introduction of new technology. The Victorian Government has accepted a policy developed by the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee, which reports directly to the Minister for Employment and Training. Industry training committees can directly assist in its implementation. The policy applies to significant industrial technological innovations in the public sector and potentially in other sectors of the economy, and is as follows:

"Prior to any decision being taken by the employer to introduce technological change, the employer shall be prepared to notify and discuss with the union(s) and/or employees concerned a Statement which shall:

- (1) State the objectives of the proposed action;
- (2) contain a description of the proposed action;
- (3) analyse the need for the proposed action;
- (4) indicate the consequences of not taking the proposed action;
- (5) examine any feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed action;
- (6) include information and technical data adequate to permit a careful assessment of the impact on the workforce of the proposed action;
- (7) describe the effects on the workplace and employment that is likely to be affected by the proposed action and by any feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed action;
- (8) assess potential impact on unemployment of the proposed action and of any feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed action, including the short-term adverse and beneficial effects on employment of the proposed action and of any feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed action;
- (9) outline the reasons for the choice of the proposed action;
- (10) cite any sources of information relied upon and outline any consultations and/or negotiations during the preparation of the Statement;
- (11) describe and analyse the effects and costs of any redundancy upon services and benefits; and
- (12) describe and analyse the effects and costs upon the community of any redundancy likely to arise from taking the proposed action.

The recommendation should stipulate why the guidelines were adopted and should indicate that the recommendation is for industrial relations matters."

The Victorian Technology Advisory Committee will be requested to work in conjunction with the industry training committees to avoid the *ad hoc* responses which have previously inhibited the process of timely technological innovation and diffusion. The Committee will advise on the use of funds made available for innovative projects and for the introduction of new technology. The Ministry of Employment and Training is particularly interested in alternative energy projects, labour intensive conservation projects, and new applications of technology which relate to the information and communication industries.

The funds available to the Ministry will be used to increase employment opportunities, to encourage entrepreneurship and excellence, and to strengthen the training resources available to disadvantaged sections of the community.

The Ministry will particularly encourage the development of accessible data bases which facilitate and reinforce the market economy. These will need to incorporate a broad range of economic labour market, social indicator, and demographic data in order to strengthen existing forecasting capacity.

The Ministry will monitor developments under its grants programmes to provide an ongoing review of the visible output for each investment in regional or industrial development. Independent programme evaluations will be engaged to monitor and review projects that are funded. This independent assessment is undertaken in relation to the effectiveness of the programmes to enable replication of successful projects and to ensure that lessons are learnt from those projects which fail to meet their objectives. All programmes will be considered as pilot and demonstration projects in the first two years of their operation so that it is possible to terminate those projects which the evaluators indicate are unlikely to reach their targets or for which alternatives are available.

Overall, the grant programmes should assist the Ministry to:

- (1) Identify the likely number and type of employment opportunities in industries and regions in Victoria;
- (2) prepare an inventory of available labour resources and skills and qualifications that may be in over or undersupply in that industry or region;
- (3) assess the patterns of demand for training programmes at apprenticeship, post-apprenticeship, technical level, and recurrent educational post-secondary level;
- (4) identify opportunities for modification and development of the technical and further education programmes in Victoria; and
- (5) identify training facilities and methods likely to be required in order to encourage entrepreneurship, promote excellence, and expand employment opportunities in Victoria.

The programmes are designed to promote long-term economic development and employment generation in the private sector of the economy. However, short-term programmes will be required to assist with adjustment to social change and positive discrimination programmes must be developed to assist those sections of the community that are not in a position to benefit immediately from these structural adjustment programmes. *Ad hoc* job creation programmes will, however, not be encouraged as it is felt that they do not produce permanent employment opportunities through long-term wealth generation and enhanced productivity.

Victorian Technology Advisory Committee

The Victorian Government established the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee in order to examine the impact of new technologies on the economic, employment, and social well-being of the State. The establishment of the committee was announced in September 1980.

Members of the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee, which reports to the Victorian Cabinet through the Minister for Employment and Training, have a range of special knowledge and experience relating to the usage of new technologies. The Committee is chaired by the Executive Director of the Victorian Employers Federation. Membership is drawn from government and non-government bodies, including the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, academic institutions, State Electricity Commission, Municipal Officers Association, Trades Hall Council, and State Co-ordination Council. The committee is serviced by the Ministry for Employment and Training's staff.

The aim of the Committee is to develop policy options and advise the Victorian Government in respect of various aspects relating to the introduction of technological change. To this end, the terms of reference are:

- (1) Monitor and evaluate the possible and actual economic and social impacts of the use of new technologies on employment and industry and suggest means of overcoming the associated problems;
- (2) examine the training and retraining requirements of industry and individuals to enable both the employed and the unemployed to adapt positively to technological change;

- (3) suggest mechanisms which need to be established to assist employers to introduce technological innovations that maximise the benefits and minimise the adverse effects on innovation, particularly with a view to overcoming problems of redundancy and human hardship;
- (4) encourage employment in the development and use of appropriate alternative technologies which conserve non-renewable energy sources and utilise new technologies for the production of socially useful goods and services;
- (5) continue to increase public awareness of the issues involved in the ongoing discussion on changing technology; and
- (6) examine any other matters on technology or related matters which the Victorian Government may refer to it.

Victorian Employment Committee

The Victorian Employment Committee (VEC) is an advisory committee appointed to assist the Minister for Employment and Training in carrying out his functions. The current committee was established in February 1981 by the Minister, and supercedes the former Victorian Employment Committee which was established following the December 1978 Work for Tomorrow! Conference. The former VEC was the major body providing policy advice to the Victorian Government on employment and training matters. This role has now been taken over by the new Ministry.

The membership and role of the new VEC are set out clearly in the draft Victorian Employment and Training Bill. Membership will comprise: a Chairman; the President of the Industrial Training Commission; a person nominated by the Minister of Education with expertise in technical and further education; the Chairman of the Public Service Board; three persons nominated from a panel of not less than six names submitted by the Victorian Trades Hall Council; three persons nominated from a panel of not less than six names submitted by the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations; one person nominated by the Minister for Economic Development; one person nominated by the Minister of Labour and Industry; and three persons may be appointed by the Minister for Employment and Training to represent the community at large.

The functions of the Committee will be:

- (1) At the request of the Minister for Employment and Training to advise on the likely medium and long-term effects of major employment and training proposals or objectives as Victorian Government policy;
- (2) at the request of the Minister to consider and report on the priorities that should be established in relation to the achievement of objectives related to a particular employment and training policy and the priorities between competing policies;
- (3) at the request of the Minister, to consider and advise on specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors, having particular regard to the possible effect of the proposed plans and projects on employment and training;
- (4) at the request of the Minister to consider and advise on proposed Statements of Planning Policy and on matters that should be taken into consideration in the interest of the State in the preparation of regional employment plans;
- (5) at the request of the Minister to ensure effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the employment and training policies of the Victorian Government;
- (6) to review and report to the Minister on the effect of changing circumstances on the attainment of the employment and training objectives of the Victorian Government and to advise if in its opinion priorities established by the Victorian Government should be revised;
- (7) at the request of the Minister to review the progress and performance in the achievement of objectives or projects which are material to the achievement of the employment and training policies of the Victorian Government;
- (8) to advise the Minister, when in the opinion of the Committee particular policies and programmes are required for the purpose of achieving the employment and training objectives of the Victorian Government;
- (9) to advise on any matter referred to it by the Minister;

- (10) to carry out any duties or functions conferred upon it by any other Act and referred to it by the Minister; and
- (11) to carry out any duties or functions conferred upon it by any other Act and referred to it by the Minister responsible for the administration of that Act.

Further references: *Work for Tomorrow! Conference, Victorian Year Book 1980, p. 252; 1981, pp. 241-3*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between population censuses; and (3) the monthly collections from government bodies. As well, the population survey and other frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force, for example, job vacancies, overtime worked, school leavers, labour force experience, and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

Apart from data from the government bodies collection, the statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

Population Census labour force data

At the 1976 Population Census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind last week?
- (3) Was the person temporarily laid off by employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each Census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview.

This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

The main value of Census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. Space considerations prevent the publication of this detailed Census data in the *Victorian Year Book*, but it is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population survey labour force data

Introduction

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 237-44).

As mentioned on page 230, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Space considerations do not allow the inclusion of standard errors for all estimates from the population survey shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES ('000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.4

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH MOVEMENTS ('000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.6

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated

populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current and historical data is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

August—	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1977	1,036.2	41.9	1,078.2	277.0	1,355.2	3.9	79.6
1978	1,035.8	51.6	1,087.4	290.7	1,378.1	4.7	78.9
1979	1,044.0	49.5	1,093.4	307.2	1,400.6	4.5	78.1
1980	1,061.8	53.6	1,115.4	306.6	1,422.0	4.8	78.4
1981	1,076.3	50.4	1,126.6	315.2	1,441.8	4.5	78.1
MARRIED FEMALES							
1977	389.9	22.9	412.9	508.0	920.8	5.6	44.8
1978	381.3	23.0	404.3	516.3	920.5	5.7	43.9
1979	380.0	20.7	400.7	517.6	918.3	5.2	43.6
1980	405.5	20.7	426.1	504.5	930.7	4.8	45.8
1981	401.4	21.2	422.7	509.6	932.3	5.0	45.3
OTHER FEMALES (c)							
1977	207.8	25.1	233.0	247.8	480.7	10.8	48.5
1978	206.7	25.4	232.1	274.1	506.2	11.0	45.9
1979	215.0	25.1	240.2	290.7	530.9	10.5	45.2
1980	233.2	30.1	263.3	277.6	540.9	11.4	48.7
1981	238.4	28.6	267.0	293.0	560.0	10.7	47.7
ALL FEMALES							
1977	597.8	48.1	645.8	755.7	1,401.5	7.4	46.1
1978	588.0	48.4	636.4	790.4	1,426.8	7.6	44.6
1979	595.0	45.9	640.9	808.2	1,449.2	7.2	44.2
1980	638.7	50.7	689.4	782.2	1,471.6	7.4	46.8
1981	639.9	49.8	689.7	802.6	1,492.3	7.2	46.2

**VICTORIA—CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS—*continued***

August--	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
PERSONS							
1977	1,634.0	90.0	1,724.0	1,032.7	2,756.7	5.2	62.5
1978	1,623.8	100.0	1,723.8	1,081.1	2,804.9	5.8	61.5
1979	1,639.0	95.3	1,734.4	1,115.4	2,849.8	5.5	60.9
1980	1,700.5	104.3	1,804.8	1,088.7	2,893.6	5.8	62.4
1981	1,716.1	100.2	1,816.3	1,117.8	2,934.1	5.5	61.9

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a) BY AGE, AUGUST 1981

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (b) (per cent)				
	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons
15-19	104.0	(d)	82.9	86.4	190.5	60.1	(d)	52.0	51.9	56.0
20-24	159.6	43.1	85.5	128.6	288.2	92.1	62.9	86.9	77.0	84.7
25-34	298.9	131.2	47.0	178.2	477.1	96.4	50.9	79.2	56.2	76.1
35-44	231.3	125.1	16.8	141.9	373.1	94.5	59.4	62.8	59.8	77.4
45-54	192.3	88.3	17.2	105.6	297.9	92.2	51.9	57.4	52.7	72.9
55-59	81.0	22.4	8.5	30.9	111.8	81.3	29.0	38.4	31.1	56.3
60-64	41.8	7.5	(d)	11.1	52.9	54.5	13.3	(d)	13.5	33.4
65 and over	17.8	(d)	5.5	6.9	24.8	11.4	(d)	3.9	3.1	6.5
Total	1,126.6	422.7	267.0	689.7	1,816.3	78.1	45.3	47.7	46.2	61.9

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY (b), AUGUST 1981

Industry division or sub-division	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Agriculture	46.9	20.8	67.6	6.3	22.8	(D)	26.5	4.1	94.1	5.5
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	(D)	(D)	5.0	0.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.4	0.3
Manufacturing—	203.9	79.5	283.4	26.3	89.2	31.3	120.4	18.8	403.8	23.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco	25.6	10.3	35.9	3.3	11.6	(D)	15.1	2.4	51.0	3.0
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	30.7	9.8	40.5	3.8	7.0	(D)	8.7	1.4	49.3	2.9
Other manufacturing	147.6	59.4	207.0	19.2	70.5	26.0	96.6	15.1	303.6	17.7
Construction	71.6	29.0	100.6	9.3	9.9	(D)	11.9	1.9	112.5	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	114.5	74.1	188.6	17.5	76.8	56.6	133.4	20.8	321.9	18.8
Transport and storage	56.7	21.7	78.4	7.3	9.1	5.1	14.3	2.2	92.6	5.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	59.2	25.8	85.1	7.9	33.5	35.4	68.9	10.8	154.0	9.0
Community services (D)	72.6	25.9	98.5	9.2	102.7	66.4	169.1	26.4	267.6	15.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	26.4	24.0	50.5	4.7	33.1	20.0	53.2	8.3	103.6	6.0
Other industries (e)	82.0	33.2	115.2	10.7	23.5	17.8	41.3	6.4	156.5	9.1
Total	739.9	336.4	1,076.3	100.0	401.4	238.4	639.9	100.0	1,716.1	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(e) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION (b), AUGUST 1981

Occupation group	Males			Females			Persons			
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Professional and technical	106.8	37.2	144.0	13.4	68.4	52.4	120.8	18.9	264.8	15.4
Administrative, executive, and managerial	82.9	10.3	93.2	8.7	11.4	(d)	14.5	2.2	107.7	6.3
Clerical	52.8	31.9	84.6	7.9	122.2	92.0	214.2	33.5	298.9	17.4
Sales	50.0	28.4	78.4	7.3	33.7	30.8	64.5	10.1	142.9	8.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber- getters, etc.	56.9	27.6	84.5	7.8	23.0	(d)	26.8	4.2	111.3	6.5
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Transport and communication	59.6	19.6	79.2	7.4	7.0	(d)	10.4	1.6	89.7	5.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.—	292.5	160.1	452.7	42.1	69.5	25.1	94.5	14.8	547.3	31.9
Metal and electrical workers	123.1	69.4	192.5	17.9	13.8	(d)	18.1	2.8	210.7	12.3
Building workers	50.7	25.8	76.4	7.1	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	78.5	4.6
Other tradesmen, etc.	118.8	65.0	183.8	17.1	54.4	20.0	74.3	11.6	258.1	15.0
Service, sport, and recreation	37.1	21.4	58.5	5.4	66.2	27.9	94.0	14.7	152.5	8.9
Total	739.9	336.4	1,076.3	100.0	401.4	238.4	639.9	100.0	1,716.1	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1976.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August—	Victoria				Australia			
	Persons		Number	Unemploy- ment rate (a)	Persons		Number	Unemploy- ment rate (a)
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1977	41.9	48.1	90.0	5.2	190.1	169.2	359.3	5.7
1978	51.6	48.4	100.0	5.8	221.5	174.2	395.7	6.2
1979	49.5	45.9	95.3	5.5	196.1	177.7	373.8	5.8
1980	53.6	50.7	104.3	5.8	209.1	183.2	392.3	5.9
1981	50.4	49.8	100.2	5.5	199.7	177.4	377.1	5.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1981

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	50.4	49.8	100.2	4.5	7.2	5.5
Regional distribution —						
Melbourne Statistical Division	35.3	38.1	73.5	4.4	7.3	5.6
Rest of Victoria	15.1	11.7	26.7	4.6	7.0	5.4
Looking for —						
Full-time work	46.1	36.4	82.5	4.3	7.7	5.4
Part-time work	(e)	13.4	17.7	(e)	6.2	6.3
Marital status —						
Married	16.3	21.2	37.6	2.2	5.0	3.2
Not married (b) —	34.0	28.6	62.6	9.2	10.7	9.8
Aged 15-19 years	13.6	16.2	29.8	13.2	19.5	16.0
Aged 20-24 years	11.3	7.4	18.8	9.1	8.7	8.9
Aged 25 years and over	9.1	4.9	14.0	6.4	5.0	5.8
Age distribution (years) —						
15-19 —	13.8	16.4	30.3	13.3	19.0	15.9
Looking for first job	6.4	8.0	14.4	..	..	..
20-24	12.0	10.4	22.4	7.5	8.1	7.8
25 and over —	24.5	23.0	47.5	2.8	4.8	3.5
25-34	10.3	10.4	20.7	3.4	5.8	4.3
35-44	5.1	6.6	11.7	2.2	4.6	3.1
45 and over	9.2	6.0	15.2	2.8	3.9	3.1

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1981—continued

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Birthplace —						
Born in Australia	34.9	34.6	69.5	4.4	7.0	5.4
Born outside Australia —	15.5	15.2	30.7	4.5	7.9	5.8
Main English-speaking countries (c)	(e)	5.0	8.6	(e)	7.2	4.8
Other than main English-speaking countries	11.9	10.2	22.1	5.2	8.3	6.3
Arrived before 1971	10.4	9.5	19.9	4.0	6.9	5.0
Arrived from 1971 to August 1981	5.1	5.7	10.8	6.5	10.4	8.1
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —						
Under 2	(e)	6.0	9.4	..	..	..
2 and under 4	5.8	(e)	9.6	..	..	..
4 and under 8	7.3	6.3	13.6	..	..	..
8 and under 13	6.8	6.1	12.9	..	..	..
13 and under 26	5.3	8.1	13.3	..	..	..
26 and under 52	8.0	11.1	19.1	..	..	..
52 and over	13.8	8.4	22.2	..	..	..
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)						
Average (mean) duration	37.9	28.6	33.3	..	..	..
Median duration (d)	17.7	17.3	17.4	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A., and South Africa.

(d) The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other persons whose duration is below it.

(e) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(per cent)

August—	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1977	13.8	19.8	16.8	4.5	8.3	6.2	2.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	7.4	5.2
1978	15.1	17.7	16.3	7.6	8.6	8.1	2.9	5.2	3.7	4.7	7.6	5.8
1979	13.2	19.0	15.9	7.1	6.7	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	5.5
1980	15.3	17.5	16.3	8.2	9.2	8.7	2.9	4.7	3.6	4.8	7.4	5.8
1981	13.3	19.0	15.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	2.8	4.8	3.6	4.5	7.2	5.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(percentage distribution)

August—	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1977	15.0	21.3	36.4	7.1	10.5	17.7	24.4	21.6	46.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
1978	15.9	16.2	32.1	10.9	9.9	20.8	24.7	22.3	47.1	51.6	48.4	100.0
1979	14.3	17.5	31.8	10.8	8.3	19.2	26.9	22.4	49.1	51.9	48.1	100.0
1980	15.5	16.7	32.3	11.8	10.7	22.5	24.1	21.2	45.3	51.4	48.6	100.0
1981	13.8	16.4	30.2	12.0	10.4	22.4	24.5	23.0	47.4	50.3	49.7	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION
AND INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1981**

Occupation and industry groups	Number '000	Unemployment rate (a)
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	57.1	3.2
Occupation group —		
Clerical	7.3	2.4
Sales	6.0	4.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	28.3	4.9
Service, sport, and recreation	5.8	3.7
Other occupations	9.5	1.6
Industry division —		
Manufacturing	20.0	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.1	4.2
Community services	4.5	1.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	4.5	4.1
Other industries	14.0	2.2
Other (b)	43.1	..
Total	100.2	5.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

NOTE: Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e., those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

**VICTORIA—AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(weeks)**

August —	Males	Females	Persons
1977	23.5	19.1	21.1
1978	20.9	24.0	22.4
1979	24.6	26.5	25.5
1980	31.3	30.4	30.9
1981	37.9	28.6	33.3

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

**VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(percentage distribution)**

August —	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1977	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.9	18.8	12.5
1978	24.6	15.1	12.1	18.6	17.6	11.9
1979	22.4	14.4	10.2	18.5	19.8	14.8
1980	18.9	15.5	11.2	15.4	21.8	17.2
1981	19.0	13.6	12.9	13.3	19.0	22.2

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Supplementary surveys

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which final results had been published up to the end of 1981, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

Annual and long service leave

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 202.

Child care arrangements

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, May 1977, and June 1980 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

VICTORIA—PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, JUNE 1980

Labour force status	Number and age of children for whom responsible								
	Under 6 years (a)			6-11 years (b)			Under 12 years		
	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total
In the labour force—									
Number ('000)	65.5	23.9	89.4	90.2	55.1	145.3	94.9	99.4	194.3
Labour force participation rate (per cent) (c)	42.1	26.4	36.3	51.8	50.1	51.1	50.0	41.4	45.2
Not in the labour force ('000)	90.2	66.5	156.7	83.9	55.0	138.9	94.8	140.7	235.5
Total ('000)	155.7	90.4	246.2	174.1	110.0	284.2	189.7	240.1	429.8

(a) Includes persons responsible also for children aged 6 to 11 years.

(b) Includes persons responsible also for children under 6 years of age.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Child care*, June 1980 (4402.0).

Educational attainment of the labour force

Surveys conducted in February 1979 and February 1980 obtained information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information included the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they had left school.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1980
('000)**

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications—					
Degree or equivalent	91.5	40.0	125.1	(a)	131.5
Trade, technical level	320.4	156.5	457.9	19.0	476.9
Other	(a)	(a)	8.8	(a)	8.8
Total	415.1	202.1	591.8	25.4	617.2
Without post-school qualifications —					
Attended highest secondary level	117.7	71.6	175.3	14.0	189.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)—					
16-17	177.9	145.7	298.3	25.4	323.6
14-15	269.0	191.2	427.0	33.2	460.2
Under 14	82.8	45.8	124.7	(a)	128.6
Total (b)	550.1	392.3	876.2	66.2	942.4
Total (c)	673.2	464.3	1,057.3	80.2	1,137.6
Still at school (d)	13.6	11.3	19.4	(a)	24.8
Grand total	1,101.9	677.7	1,668.6	111.0	1,779.6

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes 30,000 persons (20,400 males and 9,600 females) who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *The labour force: educational attainment*, February 1980 (6235.0).

Employment benefits

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 208.

Employment status of teenagers

For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged 15 to 19 years were provided. Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

Evening and night work

In November 1976, a survey, based on the then quarterly population survey, was conducted in order to obtain information about the number of wage earners who, in their main job, had worked between 7.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. at any time during a specified four-week period. Data collected on such persons included their family status, marital status, birthplace, industry, and occupation.

Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)

Surveys in November 1974, November 1975, July 1979, and July 1980 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

Frequency of pay

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 205.

Job tenure

Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job.

**VICTORIA—EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
DURATION OF CURRENT JOB (a), AUGUST 1976
(per cent)**

Duration of current job	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	7.1	10.3	11.6	8.8
3 months and under 6 months	5.7	7.3	8.0	6.5
6 months and under 1 year	8.0	10.3	11.6	9.3
Total under 1 year	20.7	27.8	31.1	24.6
1 year and under 2 years	9.9	14.6	15.3	12.0
2 years and under 3 years	9.5	12.4	13.0	10.8
3 years and under 4 years	7.4	10.1	9.6	8.2
4 years and under 5 years	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.8
5 years and under 10 years	18.8	18.0	15.6	17.6
10 years and under 15 years	11.5	5.6	4.8	9.0
15 years and under 20 years	6.0	2.5	2.3	4.6
20 years and over	10.5	2.2	2.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for labour mobility on page 240 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey, a job was defined as employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Job tenure*, August 1976 (6211.0).

Labour force experience

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, and 1979 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT
SOME TIME DURING 1979: LENGTH OF TIME IN THE
LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR
('000)**

Length of time in the labour force during 1979 (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	12.3	7.0	15.3	27.6
4 and under 13	25.3	31.1	44.0	69.3
13 and under 26	16.6	33.8	43.2	59.7
26 and under 39	25.7	36.8	54.4	80.1
39 and under 49	46.0	44.9	67.4	113.4
49 and under 52	44.4	19.2	29.2	73.6
52 and over	971.8	315.1	507.8	1,479.6
Total	1,142.0	487.8	761.2	1,903.2

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME
DURING 1979: NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR
('000)**

Number of jobs held during 1979	Males	Females	Persons
One	953.2	621.3	1,574.5
Two	122.7	69.1	191.8
Three	27.3	12.4	39.7
Four	7.4		11.5
Five	{ 8.1	{ 10.1	(a)
Six or more			8.7
Total	1,118.7	712.8	1,831.5

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME
TIME DURING 1979: NUMBER OF PERIODS OF LOOKING FOR WORK
('000)**

Number of periods of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	118.0	112.5	230.5
Two	10.4	8.0	18.4
Three	(a)	{ 7.2	6.3
Four or more	7.3		11.5
Total	139.1	127.7	266.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME
DURING 1979: TIME SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR
('000)**

Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons	Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons
1 and under 2	18.6	8 and under 13	36.2
2 and under 3	14.2	13 and under 26	45.3
3 and under 4	10.8	26 and under 52	54.4
4 and under 5	30.0	52 and over	33.4
5 and under 6	(a)		
6 and under 8	19.3	Total	(b) 266.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Fourteen per cent of persons in the labour force at some time during 1979 looked for work at some time during the year. The percentages for males and females were 12.2 per cent and 16.8 per cent, respectively.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour force experience during 1979* (6206.0).

Labour mobility

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, February 1976, February 1979, and February 1980 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE END OF 1979:
DURATION OF JOB (a)
('000)**

Duration of job held at the end of 1979	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months —				
Temporary	15.7	(b)	11.3	27.0
Permanent	46.6	16.0	29.7	76.2
Total under 3 months	62.3	20.3	41.0	103.3
3 months and under 6 months	44.4	18.8	37.1	81.5
6 months and under 1 year	94.0	34.7	65.8	159.8
Total under 1 year	200.8	73.8	143.8	344.6
1 year and under 2 years	129.1	51.5	96.5	225.6
2 years and under 3 years	88.6	40.3	70.6	159.2
3 years and under 4 years	84.6	46.7	68.8	153.4
4 years and under 5 years	57.7	33.0	43.3	101.1
5 years and under 10 years	196.8	83.7	107.0	303.8
10 years and under 20 years	165.8	47.7	63.9	229.7
20 years and over	119.1	15.0	19.6	138.7
Total	1,042.5	391.6	613.6	1,656.1

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for job tenure on page 238 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer, or (2) self-employment (with or without employees).

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour mobility*, February 1980 (6209.0).

Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in 1979 and 1980 the survey was conducted in May.

VICTORIA—LEAVERS (a) : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MAY 1980

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers				Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20-25 years	Number	Participation rate (b)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	
Males	33.8	6.3	40.1	(c)	31.5	9.1	40.6	98.8	
Females	28.1	6.8	34.9	(c)	26.5	9.1	35.6	98.1	
Persons	61.9	13.1	75.0	(c)	58.0	18.2	76.2	98.5	

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons aged 15 to 25 years who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1979.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions*, May 1980 (6227.0).

Migrants in the labour force

From various surveys conducted between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas-born persons in the civilian labour force was collated and published in a special consolidated Australian Bureau of Statistics publication entitled *Migrants in the labour force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

Multiple jobholding

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a), AUGUST 1979

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total
Number ('000)	26.2	9.3	35.5	9.6	6.6	16.2	35.8	15.9	51.7
Per cent of labour force (c)	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.0

- (a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g., domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.
- (b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.
- (c) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Multiple jobholding*, August 1979 (6216.0).

Persons aged 50-69 years ceasing full-time work

In May 1980 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about persons aged 50 to 69 years who had permanently ceased full-time work and about the retirement intentions of other persons in this age group. Data collected included the age, or expected age, at retirement; superannuation or life insurance coverage and payments derived from these sources; housing arrangements; and main source of income after retirement.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 50 TO 69 YEARS (a):
FULL-TIME WORK STATUS AND AGE AT MAY 1980
('000)**

Particulars	Age group (years)				Total aged 50-69
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	
MALES					
Had never worked full-time		(c)		(c)	(c)
Had retired from the full-time labour force —	7.3	14.0	29.7	51.2	102.2
More than 20 years ago	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
20 years ago or less	6.6	12.9	29.7	50.7	99.9
Had not retired (b) —	98.6	80.0	42.0	8.2	228.6
Intended to retire	92.5	74.1	38.1	6.5	211.2
Claimed that they would never retire	5.9	5.9	(c)	(c)	17.4
Total	105.9	94.3	72.2	59.9	332.2
FEMALES					
Had never worked full-time	7.6	8.5	9.9	11.2	37.3
Had retired from the full-time labour force —	62.2	69.3	61.3	57.8	250.6
More than 20 years ago	34.3	35.1	35.6	35.9	140.9
20 years ago or less	27.9	34.1	25.8	21.9	109.7
Had not retired (b) —	31.3	18.0	7.0	(c)	57.6
Intended to retire	30.2	17.2	6.3	(c)	54.3
Claimed that they would never retire	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total	101.2	95.8	78.2	70.3	345.5

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 50 TO 69 YEARS (a):
FULL-TIME WORK STATUS AND AGE AT MAY 1980—continued
('000)**

Particulars	Age group (years)				Total aged 50-69
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	
PERSONS					
Had never worked full-time	7.9	8.8	10.3	11.7	38.7
Had retired from the full-time labour force —	69.5	83.3	91.0	109.0	352.8
More than 20 years ago	34.9	36.3	35.6	36.4	143.2
20 years ago or less	34.6	47.0	55.4	72.6	209.6
Had not retired (b) —	129.7	98.1	49.0	9.5	286.3
Intended to retire	122.6	91.3	44.4	7.2	265.5
Claimed that they would never retire	7.0	6.8	4.6	(c)	20.8
Total	207.0	190.1	150.4	130.2	677.7

(a) Civilian non-institutionalised population, excluding persons permanently unable to work.

(b) Comprises persons working full-time at the time of the survey, and others who intended to do so.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons aged 50-69 years ceasing full-time work*, May 1980 (6238.0).

Persons looking for work

Surveys conducted in May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, July 1979, and July 1980 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK: DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN FINDING WORK, JULY 1980
('000)**

Difficulty in finding work	All difficulties reported in finding work (a)			Main difficulty in finding work
	Males	Females	Persons	
Own ill health or handicap	(b)	(b)	6.7	(b)
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	12.6	16.5	29.2	11.5
Unsuitable hours	3.8	6.1	10.0	4.3
Too far to travel/transport problems	9.6	11.1	20.6	7.2
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	13.6	11.1	24.7	7.7
Insufficient work experience	15.4	14.9	30.3	12.7
No vacancies in line of work	19.7	17.3	37.0	16.0
No vacancies at all	24.5	21.9	46.4	27.3
Other difficulties (c)	8.4	7.1	15.5	7.4
No difficulties reported	(b)	(b)	4.7	4.7
Total	113.7	111.4	225.1	101.5

(a) Includes all responses for those persons who reported more than one difficulty in finding work.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Includes persons who reported language difficulties.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons looking for work*, July 1980 (6222.0).

Persons not in the labour force (including discouraged jobseekers)

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, September 1979, March 1980, September 1980, and March 1981 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force. In particular, details obtained concerned their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : REASON (b) FOR NOT
ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, MARCH 1981**
('000)

Reason (b) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	(f)
Personal considerations (c)	21.1	47.4	68.5
Family considerations (d)	(f)	51.3	51.8
Discouraged —	(f)	18.3	21.2
Considered too young or too old	(f)	4.9	6.0
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	10.9	12.1
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	(f)	(f)
Other reasons (e)	(f)	6.5	8.2
Total	27.0	129.4	156.4

- (a) Persons who wanted a job were those who were neither employed at the time of the survey nor had looked for work in the four weeks before the interview week, who answered "yes" or "maybe" to the question: "Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job now?"
 (b) Highest ranked reason only.
 (c) Includes own ill health, physical disability, or pregnancy; studying or returning to studies; and no necessity to work.
 (d) Includes such matters as ill health of another person; inability to find child care; children thought to be too young; a preference for looking after children; and disapproval by the person's spouse.
 (e) Includes persons who gave no reason.
 (f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—REASONS FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK: ALL
RESPONSES (a) OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (b), MARCH 1981**
('000 responses)

Reason (a) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	(f)
Personal considerations (c)	21.1	47.4	68.5
Family considerations (d)	(f)	55.2	56.1
Considered too young or too old	(f)	6.6	7.7
Language or racial difficulties; lack necessary skills, training, or experience	(f)	(f)	5.4
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	16.5	18.1
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	11.6	13.1
Other reasons (e)	(f)	10.3	13.4
Total	31.3	154.8	186.1

- (a) Includes all responses for those who gave more than one reason for not looking for work.
 (b) See footnote (a) to previous table.
 (c) See footnote (c) to previous table.
 (d) See footnote (d) to previous table.
 (e) Includes persons who gave no reason.
 (f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : WHETHER HAD LOOKED FOR
WORK AND WHETHER HAD A JOB IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS,
MARCH 1981**
('000)

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job in the last twelve months—	6.5	24.5	31.0
Had looked for work since that job	(b)	5.9	8.2
Had not looked for work since that job	(b)	18.6	22.8
Did not have a job in the last twelve months—	19.8	101.9	121.7
Had looked for work in the last twelve months	5.6	24.2	29.9
Had not looked for work in the last twelve months	14.2	77.6	91.8
Had looked for work	7.9	30.1	38.0
Had not looked for work	18.4	96.2	114.6
Total	26.3	126.3	152.6

- (a) Excluding those who had a job to go to.
 (b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons not in the labour force*, March 1981 (6220.0).

Trade union members

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 216-17.

Unemployed persons: income distribution

Estimates of the income in 1978-79 of persons who were unemployed at some time during that year were derived from a survey of annual income which was conducted in the period from September 1979 to December 1979.

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT,
LENGTH OF TIME IN THE LABOUR FORCE, AND MEAN INCOME, 1978-79**

Duration of unemployment (a) (weeks)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)
IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR 1-39 WEEKS						
1-4	11.5	3,020	12.9	1,960	24.5	2,460
5-13	7.5	4,870	17.5	2,520	25.0	3,230
14-26	9.5	1,940	13.2	1,190	22.7	1,500
27-39	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	7.1	1,360
Total	31.1	3,100	48.2	1,830	79.3	2,330
IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR 40-52 WEEKS						
1-4	24.3	8,690	13.6	6,120	38.0	7,770
5-8	9.8	7,780	11.4	6,760	21.2	7,230
9-13	12.7	6,920	9.5	6,210	22.2	6,620
14-26	22.7	7,360	13.2	4,840	35.9	6,440
27-39	9.2	4,970	7.2	3,110	16.5	4,150
40-51	9.4	3,450	11.0	1,820	20.3	2,570
52	14.9	3,410	15.7	1,410	30.7	2,390
Total	103.1	6,520	81.5	4,260	184.7	5,520

(a) The total number of complete weeks in 1978-79 during which a person was unemployed.

(b) Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group in 1978-79 (e.g., recipients of unemployment benefit) by the number of persons in that group.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Unemployed persons: income distribution, 1978-79* (6521.0).

Work patterns of employees

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 206-7.

Working conditions

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 210.

Civilian employees series

Cessation of collection

The civilian employees series (see pages 257-9 of the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*) was abandoned during 1981. The following notes provide the reasons for the cessation of the collection and the proposed arrangements for the alternative production of similar data. The government sector collection is, however, continuing and a table showing civilian employees in the government sector in Victoria can be found on page 245.

The two principal series of employment statistics produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics have been the employment series derived from the labour force survey (based on a sample of households) and the civilian employees series derived from data obtained from employers' payroll records (mainly payroll tax returns, in the case of the private sector). The former series has provided estimates of total employment and information on the characteristics of employed persons (including employers and self-employed). The latter has provided estimates for wage and salary earners only, but with a dissection of employment by industry more detailed than that provided by the labour force survey. Because the civilian employees series has now been abandoned, users interested in data on employment by industry will have to make do with the estimates available from the labour force survey until the replacement survey for the civilian employees series is operational.

The series have differed in coverage, definition, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimation procedures. The survey estimates are subject to sampling variability and both series are subject to non-sampling errors. The payroll-based civilian employees series has suffered from the particular problem that, because of limits below which payroll tax is not levied, no information has been available to the Australian Bureau of Statistics about changes in the employment levels of the large number of smaller businesses which are not liable for payroll tax. Without current information, employment for these small businesses has generally been assumed to vary in proportion to the variation in the employment of larger employers. This assumption has long been regarded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as unsatisfactory.

The civilian employees series and the labour force survey series have frequently displayed different movements, but from late in 1979 the survey-based series grew much more rapidly than the payroll-based series. This growing divergence led to the decision by Australian Statistician in July 1980 that publication of the civilian employees series should be suspended and that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should undertake a review of the series and also of some aspects of the employment series derived from the labour force survey.

Following the review and discussions held with a number of Commonwealth and State Government departments which are users of the statistics, the Statistician concluded that payroll tax returns could no longer provide an adequate basis for estimates of numbers of civilian employees and wages and salaries paid. Instead it would be necessary to conduct a quarterly sample survey of about 20,000 business units in the private sector, to collect information about the number and earnings of their employees. The survey results will be supplemented by the information collected from government bodies.

The lead time for the development of the survey will be between one and two years. The survey is expected to commence in respect of the September quarter 1983. The survey questionnaire and methodology will require field testing, mainly to ensure that response burden and non-sampling errors are kept to a minimum. In addition, the coverage of small businesses in the Australian Bureau of Statistics register of businesses will need to be improved, in order to provide a satisfactory sample frame for the survey.

Further information on the review of employment statistics and the future course of action to be followed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics can be found in the July 1981 publication *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (6239.0).

Statistics

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the government sector at June for each of the years 1971 and 1978 to 1981. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, tramways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities, colleges of advanced education, etc.), radio, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, marketing authorities, public hospitals (other than those run by charitable or religious organisations), and departmental hospitals and institutions.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT SECTOR
('000)

At 30 June—	Commonwealth			State (a)			Local (a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	68.0	22.5	90.5	126.9	67.6	194.5	16.6	5.3	21.9	211.6	95.4	307.0
1978	69.3	27.4	96.7	152.2	103.8	256.0	19.9	10.7	30.6	241.4	141.9	383.3
1979	69.1	27.8	96.9	153.6	106.7	260.4	20.3	11.3	31.6	243.1	145.9	388.9
1980	68.9	28.3	97.2	154.2	108.1	262.3	20.7	11.9	32.6	243.8	148.2	392.0
1981	69.3	28.8	98.1	154.4	110.9	265.3	21.0	12.5	33.5	244.7	152.2	396.9

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services.

NOTE. The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in editions of the *Victorian Year Book* prior to the 1980 edition.

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973, the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it was then known) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee recommended that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. Subsequently, the Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, March 1977, and March 1978 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and further surveys were conducted in August 1977, November 1977, February 1978, and May 1978. Details were obtained by telephone and employer respondents appreciated the fact that the reporting burden was thereby reduced. Information was obtained quickly and results were usually published within six weeks of the survey date. The May 1978 survey was the last in the series. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated. Following a subsequent re-appraisal of the situation, quarterly telephone surveys of job vacancies were re-introduced in May 1979 on a similar basis to their previous conduct.

Results from recent surveys are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES
('000)

Particulars	1980		1981		
	November	February	May	August	November
Total vacancies	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2
Vacancies by sex —					
Males	(a) 2.2	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.8
Females	(a) 2.0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Males or females (b)	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Vacancies by industry groups —					
Manufacturing (c)	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.0
Other industries (d)	5.2	(a) 5.8	5.4	4.8	5.2
Vacancies by employer groups —					
Government sector	(a) 3.5	(f)	2.8	2.6	3.5
Private sector	5.1	(a) 5.4	5.5	5.6	4.7
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (e)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

(a) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

(b) Those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

(c) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(d) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(e) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Job vacancies* (6231.0).

Overtime surveys

Australian Bureau of Statistics overtime surveys commenced in July 1979 and provided statistics of overtime derived from a sample of employers each month. The overtime series in the two year period following its introduction did not show sufficient month to month variation to warrant the continuation of the survey as a monthly collection. It was therefore decided that June 1981 would be the last survey in the monthly series. The surveys are now conducted quarterly, in the months of August, November, February, and May. The survey is carried out by telephone in order to make it easier for respondents to provide the information, and to reduce delays in the collection and publication of results.

The surveys are designed to provide estimates of overtime hours actually worked, the average hours of overtime per employee working overtime, and the average hours of overtime per employee in the survey.

Results from recent surveys, for which details are available for each month from July 1979 to June 1981 and at quarterly intervals from August 1981 onwards, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF OVERTIME WORKED

Period	Average weekly overtime hours								Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)				Per employee working overtime (c)					
	Manufacturing (b)		Total		Hours		Standard error (d)	Per cent		
Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Per cent	Standard error (d)			
1980—										
November	2.24	0.18	1.48	0.08	6.94	0.19	21.26	0.82		
1981—										
February	2.25	0.18	1.46	0.08	7.10	0.18	20.58	0.86		
May	2.21	0.22	1.46	0.08	7.36	0.18	19.85	0.83		
August	2.14	0.13	1.39	0.08	6.97	0.19	19.91	0.83		
November	2.56	0.11	1.59	0.08	7.40	0.18	21.42	0.83		

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(c) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(d) See page 230 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Overtime* (6330.0).

Labour turnover surveys

Labour turnover surveys undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Surveys were conducted in the month of March of each year from 1949 (except for 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966. This series has since been suspended. Results from these surveys are available in Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Labour turnover* (6210.0).

Further references: *International Womens Year*, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, p. 296; *Married women in the labour force*, 1979, pp. 248–9

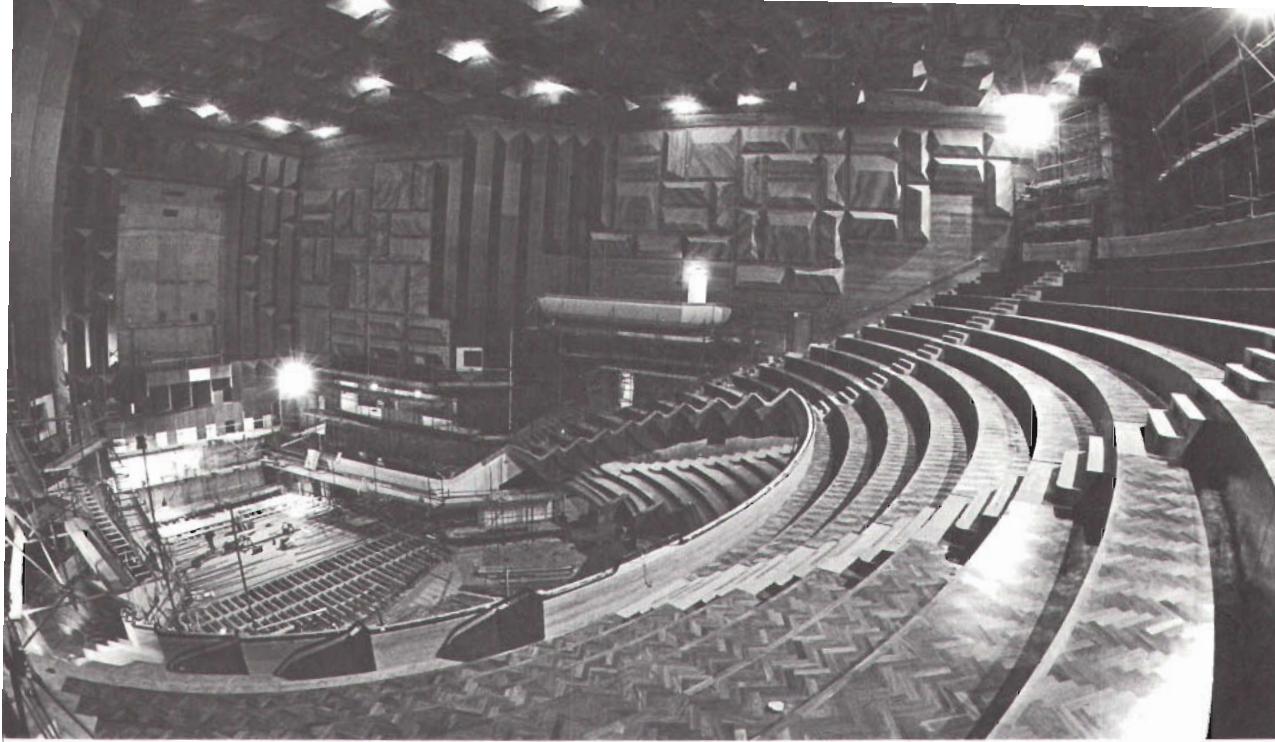
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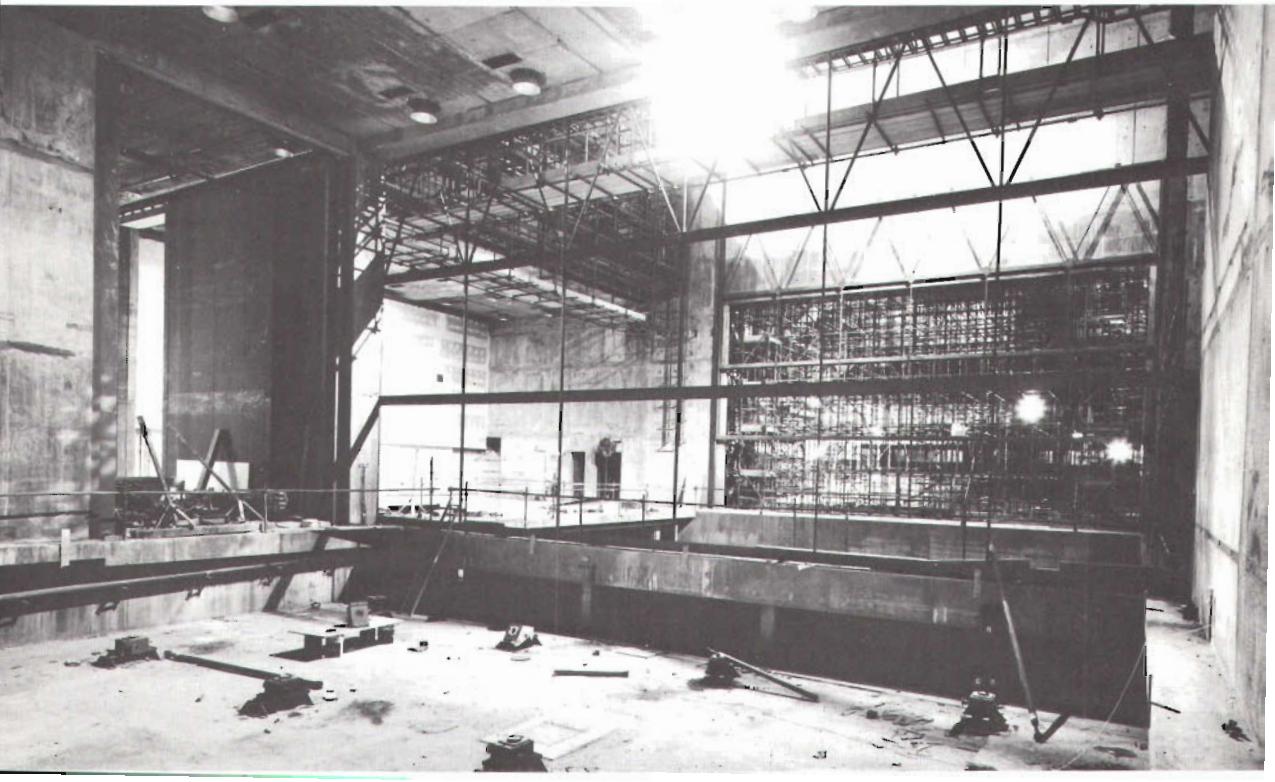


The interior of the Melbourne Concert Hall. The walls and ceilings feature acoustically designed concrete blocks which have been painted in thorough fresco style.

Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

Construction continues in the theatres' complex of the Victorian Arts Centre. Backstage of the State Theatre are three interchangeable stages which will allow for one minute complete set changes.

Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee





The Wentworth Hotel provides a new perspective of Melbourne from the 50th floor.

Kennedy Burnside

The Hotel occupies floors 36 to 50 of one of two towers on the corner of Collins and Exhibition Streets, Melbourne.

Nigel Smith



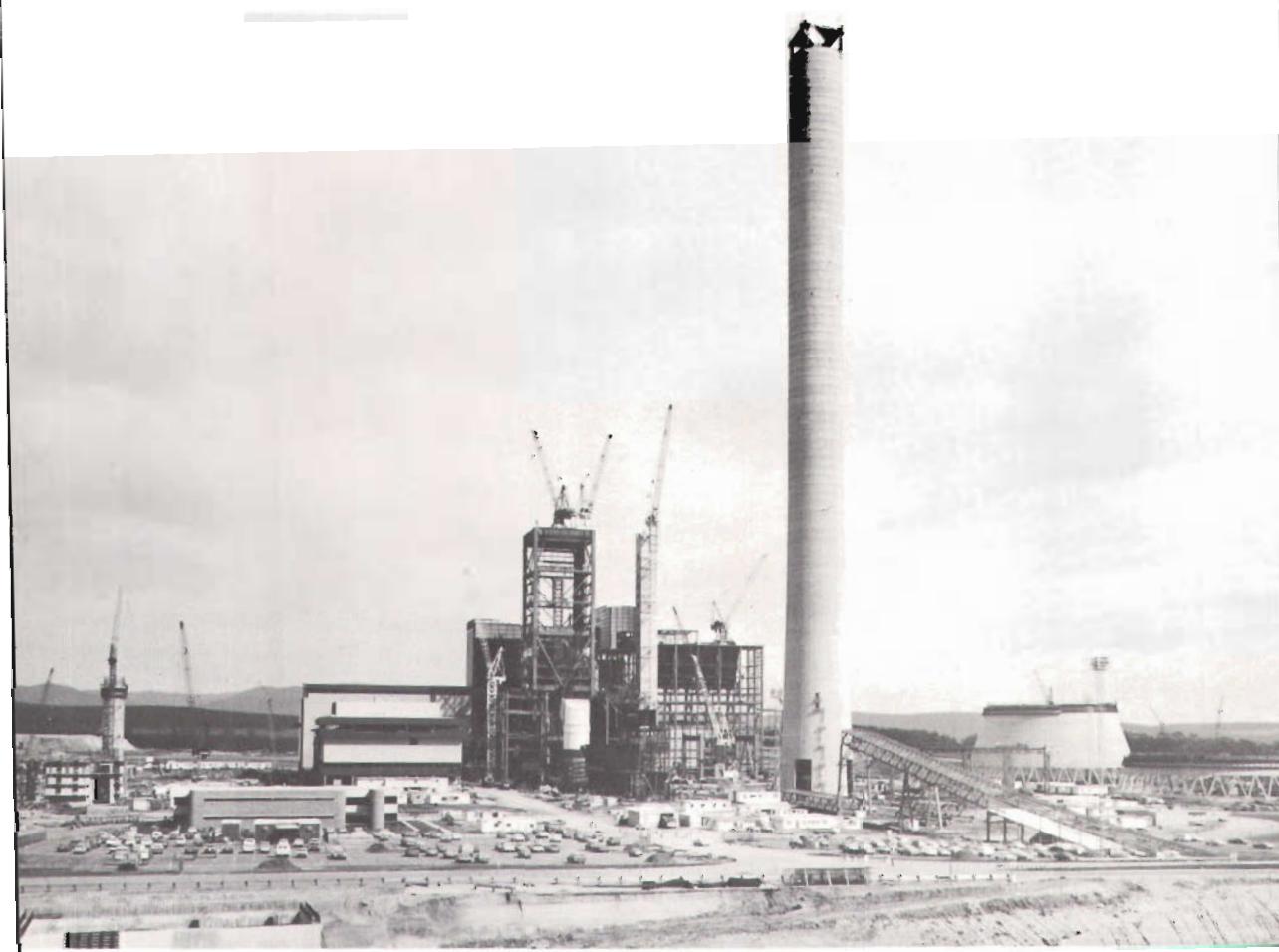


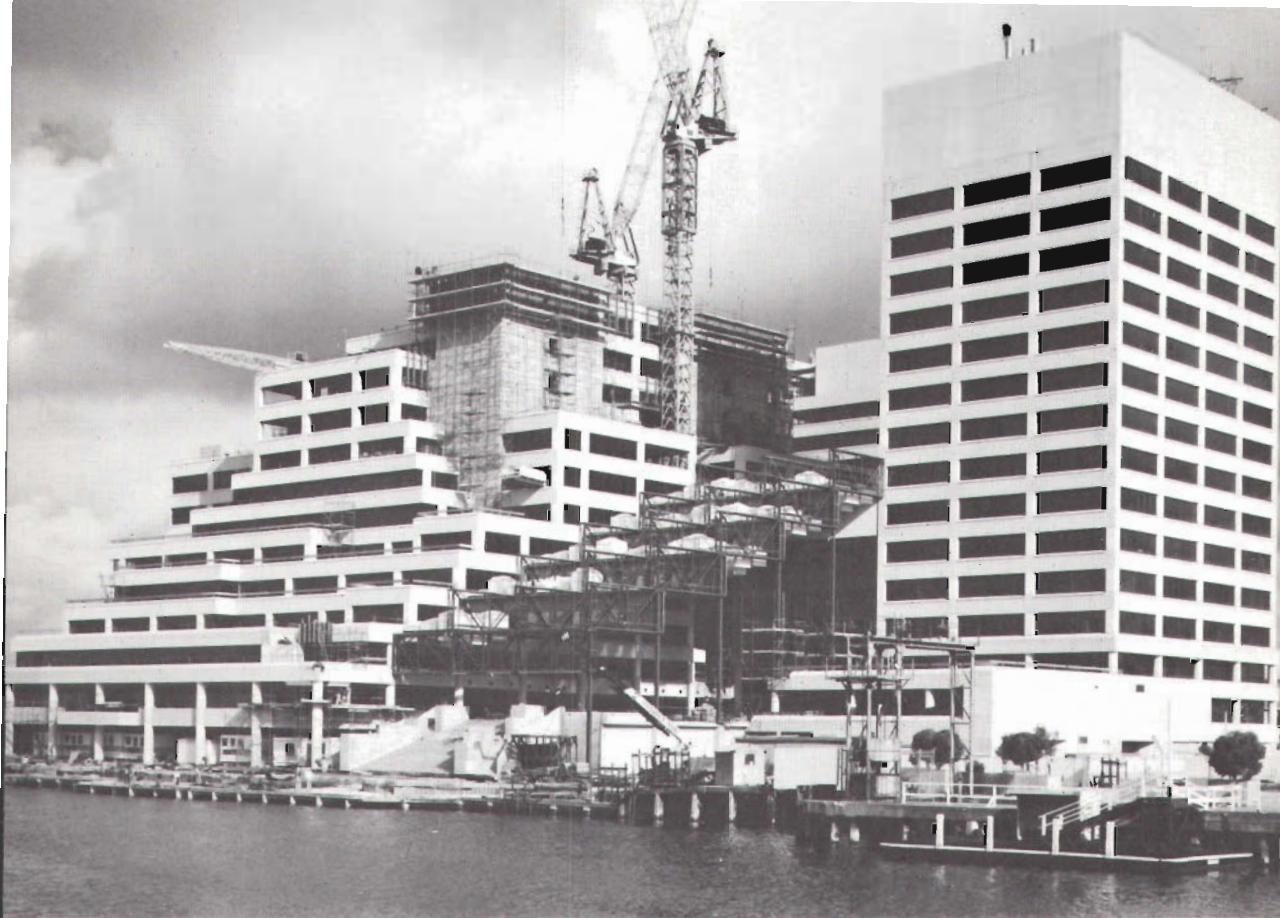
An aerial view of Alcoa of Australia's aluminium smelter under construction
at Portland.

Alcoa of Australia Limited

Victoria's largest power generating station at Loy Yang is under construction.

State Electricity Commission





The Melbourne Trade Centre on the northern bank of the Yarra River, adjacent to Flinders Street, is expected to receive its first occupants late in 1982.

Port of Melbourne Authority

The Victorian State Opera performed *Die Fledermaus* by J. Strauss Jr during the 1981 season at the Princess Theatre.

Victorian State Opera



11

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1979-80

The value of building work done in Victoria in 1979-80 was \$1.877m, an increase of 5 per cent over 1978-79. While this dollar value is higher than in previous years, it represents a reduction of activity in real terms of 4.5 per cent compared with 1978-79. This and other value assessments in this summary are made on the basis of adjusting annual statistics by the Building Cost Index, published by the Building Economist, to allow for the effect of inflation.

Private sector projects accounted for 79 per cent of all building activity in 1979-80, with the balance of 21 per cent provided by public sector projects. This distribution is similar to that of the early 1970s. In the interim, the proportion of private activity rose to 86 per cent in 1973-74.

Victoria's share of all building work in Australia was 23 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in 1978-79. For Victoria, commercial building comprised 29 per cent of building activity; building for community purposes, 15 per cent; and housing, 53 per cent; the balance being in the miscellaneous category.

The direction and magnitude of activity in these groups during 1979-80 has not followed proportionally that of the previous year. Increased activity was apparent in the commercial sector, with office building up 31 per cent, compared with 1978-79, to comprise 9 per cent of total building activity in Victoria. Building for "other business" was up 16 per cent to 4 per cent of total building.

In the community sector, building for entertainment increased 49 per cent, to 4 per cent of activity and hotel building increased 45 per cent, to comprise 1 per cent of building activity.

Substantial declines were apparent in the building of health establishments, down 35 per cent to 3 per cent of activity, and for education, down 30 per cent, to comprise 6 per cent of all building in Victoria.

Activity on other classes of building defined in the statistics changed only marginally in 1979-80, compared with 1978-79. Of these, shops declined by 12 per cent to 6 per cent of activity, and factories declined by 7 per cent to 10 per cent of activity.

Dwelling construction declined 6 per cent in value to comprise 53 per cent of all building activity, compared with 54 per cent in the previous year. The number of dwellings completed was 26,940, a fall of 4 per cent. The average size of private sector, contract-built houses commenced in 1979-80, was 149 square metres, an increase of 8 square metres over the 1978-79 size, but the average commencement value was static in real value terms, although it increased from \$31,500 in 1978-79 to \$34,500 in 1979-80.

The public sector share of housing declined slightly from the previous year, to 3.5 per cent of the total dwelling programme. Domestic owner building activity also declined, but the value of alterations and additions to existing dwellings, valued at more than \$10,000, remained constant. This sector, which became solidly established in the early 1970s, has increased from 1 per cent of building activity in 1973-74, to 5 per cent of total building in 1979-80. This percentage underestimates the actual phenomenon as many jobs are valued at less than \$10,000, and others are not recorded if a building permit is not taken out.

COLLINS PLACE

Plans for the Collins Place project were officially released on 10 June 1970. Prior to this date, the ANZ Banking Group had acquired a number of sites bounded by Collins and Exhibition Streets and Flinders Lane with a view to building a single-rise development. However, the idea of an integrated development including a twin tower complex gradually evolved and the ANZ Banking Group joined with the Mainline Corporation and the AMP Society to complete the project.

Excavations on the site began in October 1972 and work was expected to be completed in 1976. In August 1974, the major contractor for the project, Mainline Corporation, was forced to withdraw from the development and the Fletcher Watts Group was appointed as construction manager and took over the 1.3 hectare site on 13 September 1974. At this time the project was basically completed to ground level. During its construction, the project was affected by strikes, both on-site and off-site, and repeated bad weather also added to the long delay in completion. The first of the two buildings (ANZ Tower) opened in September 1978 and the second main building (Collins Tower), which included the Wentworth Hotel, opened in May 1981.

The two 183 metre-high buildings which rise above the base buildings are set diagonally to the adjoining streets and between them create the Collins Street frontage. The ANZ Tower located at the corner of Collins and Exhibition Streets, is a 46 storey office tower which houses the world headquarters of the ANZ Banking Group as well as other commercial organisations. The adjoining Collins Tower has 2 levels of retail space, 33 floors of office space, and the top 17 floors are occupied by the Wentworth Hotel.

The Wentworth Hotel design incorporates an open cylindrical core (or atrium) which extends through all guest floors to a transparent skylit roof. Bronze-coloured mirrored galleries encircle the atrium and give access to the 377 guest rooms. The concept allows all rooms to have a panoramic view over Melbourne.

The architect of Collins Place saw the project as a great public space first, and a grouping of towers second. The major plaza of the Collins Place complex is known as the Great Space and in many ways is the key to the entire development. The main entry to the Great Space is off a covered plaza facing Collins Street through the narrow opening between the two towers. This level, and the lower level which is directly accessible from Exhibition Street and Flinders Lane, is flanked by a variety of shops, bistros, bars, and restaurants. In addition to the two shopping and entertainment levels the Great Space features one level of hotel ballroom and convention facilities and a top level includes a garden terrace restaurant which overlooks all the activities of the Great Space.

The Great Space is completely protected by a glazed, space-framed roof which covers the entire 0.4 hectare area. The roof is 6 stories high and 60 metres square and regulates light and climate. The area is serviced by 3 glass-sided lifts which also provide access to the 5 level car park which is located beneath Collins Place.

Further references: Building trends since 1945, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 345-7; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964, pp. 365-8; Building materials, 1966, pp. 324-7; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967, pp. 599-600; Early building in Victoria, 1968, pp. 598-600; Housing for aged persons, 1969, pp. 636-8; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970, pp. 614-6; Bridges in Victoria, 1971, pp. 592-4; Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972, pp. 308-11; Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976, p. 302; Historical Introduction, 1977, pp. 323-6; The National Estate, 1977, pp. 326-7; Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1977, p. 328; Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977, pp. 328-9; Residential Land Development Committee, 1977, pp. 329-30; Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977, p. 330; Use of timber in the housing and construction industry, 1978, pp. 279-81; Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77, 1979, pp. 259-61; Building societies, 1980, pp. 269-71; Housing in Victoria during the 1970s, 1981, pp. 263-5; Centenary of St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, 1981, pp. 266-7; Centenary of the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne, 1981, pp. 267-9; Sacred Heart Cathedral, Bendigo, 1981, pp. 269-70

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958 the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain

clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, provided that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Further references: *Urban renewal, Victorian Year Book 1976, pp. 303-4; Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1978, 1979, p. 261*

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of repairs and maintenance to buildings are excluded. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, up to and including the June quarter 1980, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations was undertaken, which comprised the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erected buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

However, from the September quarter 1980, a new Building Activity Survey has replaced the Building Operations collection. The main features of the new survey are: (1) replacement of the previous complete enumeration of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses by a sample survey; and (2) continuation of the complete quarterly enumeration of all other building jobs of \$10,000 and over, other than those outlined in (1) above.

As a result of this change the new survey only provides private sector house building activity data at the State level and it is now not possible to classify this data by as many variables as in the past (e.g. material of outer walls). However, to compensate for this loss of detail a monthly series for new dwellings commenced has been introduced to provide data on a small area basis (e.g., local government area). Although the differences in concept between the new Building Activity Survey and the previous Building Operations collection are minor, figures from the September quarter 1980 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods and caution should be exercised in comparing data across the time of the change in collection methodology.

Both collections are based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private sector or public sector. Building is classified as private sector or public sector according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as public sector. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private sector.

Buildings built by other than contract builders. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by respondents may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistics *Building approvals*

The following table shows the total value of building approved in Victoria for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)**

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Alterations and additions to buildings (b)	Total all buildings
1976-77	1,039,573	536,204	104,631	1,680,408
1977-78	913,392	696,376	111,070	1,720,838
1978-79	886,717	779,119	114,520	1,780,356
1979-80	980,924	749,582	113,769	1,844,275
1980-81	1,108,935	771,250	111,824	1,992,009

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to

increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on the job, according to the type of building, for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Houses	867,801	777,175	705,489	777,009	887,186
Other dwellings	167,398	112,335	100,137	93,026	128,337
Alterations and additions to dwellings	78,440	97,922	86,406	101,226	138,796
Shops	59,426	91,130	106,857	116,434	102,481
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,411	10,848	19,377	26,202	30,240
Factories	126,890	135,186	159,955	149,714	258,799
Offices	130,306	94,573	87,851	165,440	166,130
Other business premises	41,824	59,354	77,300	75,891	112,483
Education	120,866	109,578	128,077	92,408	81,526
Religious	4,813	5,987	7,542	7,413	11,443
Health	63,685	77,278	78,554	38,972	47,654
Entertainment and recreation	30,298	68,085	41,745	60,664	44,961
Miscellaneous	30,704	52,087	110,083	56,927	69,046
Total	1,733,861	1,691,536	1,709,373	1,761,328	2,079,082

(a) New Building Activity Survey. See General concepts on page 251.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Houses	796,043	832,184	769,068	785,744	817,490
Other dwellings	177,775	157,315	111,773	110,680	115,633
Alterations and additions to dwellings	65,343	87,047	91,964	95,387	119,488
Shops	53,597	79,914	107,626	121,310	108,855
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	16,402	12,560	14,837	32,531	32,058
Factories	83,039	114,940	139,621	181,617	157,847
Offices	107,893	114,778	100,086	138,672	167,758
Other business premises	39,553	57,313	62,385	63,307	89,918
Education	126,422	94,202	153,839	113,265	107,722
Religious	7,278	7,357	8,764	5,674	10,159
Health	80,612	71,112	72,847	62,413	56,551
Entertainment and recreation	26,237	33,048	47,842	43,493	47,597
Miscellaneous	37,081	34,272	68,279	51,883	38,520
Total	1,617,273	1,696,045	1,748,931	1,805,977	1,869,596

(a) For footnote see table above.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Houses	853,456	820,914	759,990	785,371	896,783
Other dwellings	185,903	136,022	107,534	108,274	126,845
Alterations and additions to dwellings	72,860	93,322	90,742	99,206	134,666

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Type of building	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Shops	66,329	82,172	112,330	108,794	122,093
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	13,442	11,780	18,645	28,956	34,542
Factories	106,179	128,519	177,999	183,393	200,171
Offices	118,498	128,074	117,648	166,434	185,098
Other business premises	44,023	55,662	66,238	83,322	116,302
Education	105,204	126,975	131,831	105,229	91,621
Religious	5,548	7,382	7,125	7,396	10,466
Health	59,686	75,389	88,277	62,368	65,793
Entertainment and recreation	35,980	36,182	51,268	76,590	62,507
Miscellaneous	40,457	51,568	58,037	62,026	98,858
Total	1,707,568	1,753,961	1,787,664	1,877,358	2,145,745

(a) For footnote see first table on page 253.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Houses	266,180	246,396	222,089	229,643	235,137
Other dwellings	58,196	40,287	37,557	32,502	42,972
Alterations and additions to dwellings	18,279	23,155	19,657	23,658	30,410
Shops	25,593	38,532	36,995	45,003	35,665
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,663	11,305	10,486	9,305	10,250
Factories	50,589	61,225	59,891	53,419	144,296
Offices	126,825	110,767	86,985	126,284	133,354
Other business premises	15,234	21,152	35,753	33,151	40,188
Education	67,959	57,659	56,890	46,154	43,703
Religious	1,829	1,790	2,199	2,480	3,344
Health	50,409	54,146	45,933	37,423	36,330
Entertainment and recreation	14,611	45,810	40,867	30,406	31,977
Miscellaneous	20,856	25,507	78,885	73,611	52,797
Total	728,225	737,731	734,185	743,039	840,423

(a) For footnote see first table on page 253.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,444m at 30 June 1977 to \$1,496m at 30 June 1978, \$1,513m at 30 June 1979, increased to \$1,559m at 30 June 1980, and to \$1,838m at 30 June 1981.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced classified by geographical distribution and the number of houses and other dwellings commenced, completed, and under construction by ownership for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, and the number of houses commenced, classified by material of outer walls for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS COMMENCED:
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		
1976-77	18,623	6,139
1977-78	15,053	3,484
1978-79	13,370	2,790
1979-80	13,219	2,379
1980-81 (a)	13,078	2,747

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND
OTHER DWELLINGS COMMENCED:
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—*continued*

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA		
1976-77	11,165	1,980
1977-78	9,245	1,578
1978-79	8,279	1,189
1979-80	8,734	1,612
1980-81 (a)	8,529	1,958
STATE TOTAL		
1976-77	29,788	8,119
1977-78	24,298	5,062
1978-79	21,649	3,979
1979-80	21,953	3,991
1980-81 (a)	21,607	4,705

(a) For footnote see first table on page 253.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings (b)	
		Houses	By contractors (b)	Other (b)		
COMMENCED						
1976-77	3,273	18,512	8,740	7,382	34,634	37,907
1977-78	2,082	15,456	7,300	4,522	27,278	29,360
1978-79	1,756	15,445	5,212	3,215	23,872	25,628
1979-80	1,230	15,574	5,570	3,570	24,714	25,944
1980-81 (c)	1,684	14,270	6,770	3,909	24,950	26,630
COMPLETED						
1976-77	2,929	19,452	7,234	8,210	34,896	37,825
1977-78	2,886	16,901	7,294	6,408	30,603	33,489
1978-79	1,962	15,659	6,314	4,024	25,997	27,959
1979-80	1,566	15,968	5,726	3,680	25,374	26,940
1980-81 (c)	1,416	14,690	6,020	3,776	24,490	25,900
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1976-77	2,240	6,876	8,923	5,441	21,240	23,480
1977-78	1,403	5,222	8,630	3,430	17,282	18,685
1978-79	1,195	5,029	7,028	2,345	14,402	15,597
1979-80	860	4,365	6,668	2,171	13,204	14,064
1980-81 (c)	1,170	4,650	5,490	2,525	12,670	13,840

(a) See definitions on page 251.

(b) From 1980-81 figures have been rounded to the nearest ten units.

(c) For footnote see first table on page 253.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES COMMENCED:
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other and not stated	Total
COMMENCED						
1976-77	2,015	23,802	1,476	2,329	166	29,788
1977-78	1,458	19,447	1,469	1,773	151	24,298
1978-79	1,541	17,695	1,131	1,199	83	21,649
1979-80	1,839	17,714	966	1,372	62	21,953
1980-81 (a)	1,978	16,007	1,067	940	1,615	21,607

(a) For footnote see first table on page 253.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of money to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged; and the provision of homes in the Territories.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1981

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since the Second World War, namely, in 1945, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1973, 1978, and 1981. In addition, the *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971 made provision for payment of a housing grant to the States amounting to \$5.5m annually and the *Housing Assistance Act* 1973 authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m in 1972-73 for rental housing.

1978 Housing Agreement

This Agreement between the Commonwealth and the six States (excluding the Northern Territory) operated for a three year term ending 30 June 1981. Commonwealth advances to the States were repayable over 53 years at an annual interest rate of 4.5 per cent for Home Purchase Assistance and 5 per cent for Rental Housing Assistance. The allocation of advances to these two programmes each financial year was determined by the Commonwealth Minister in consultation with each State Minister.

Home Purchase Assistance. In the third year of the Agreement at least 40 per cent of total advances made to a State was to be allocated to that State's Home Purchase Assistance Account. Funds available in the Home Purchase Assistance Account are used principally to make loans to terminating building or co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for lending to home purchasers. The annual interest rate charged by a State to societies and approved lending authorities was not to be less than 5 per cent per annum in the first full financial year, increasing by 0.5 per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent below the long-term bond rate was reached, and thereafter varying with movements in the long-term bond rate. Eligibility conditions were set by the State, ensuring that loans are only made to those who cannot obtain mortgage finance on the open market. Provision was made in the Agreement for a number of flexible lending practices, such as escalating interest loans with income geared starts, to be applied by a State subject to variation in repayment in the event of hardship.

Rental Housing Assistance. Funds were used principally for the provision of rental housing by State housing authorities but could be used for other purposes such as urban renewal, funding of voluntary housing management groups, and allocations to local government bodies to provide rental housing. Each State determined eligibility for rental housing ensuring that assistance was directed to those most in need. The level of rent was also fixed by each State having regard to a policy of generally relating rents to those on the open market. Rental rebates were granted to those tenants who could not afford to pay the rent fixed. Each State determined its own policy on sales of rental dwellings but all sales were to be at market value or replacement cost and on the basis of a cash transaction. Home purchase assistance funds could be used to finance the purchase of rental dwellings.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

On expiration of the 1956-66 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Commonwealth-Northern Territory Housing Agreement

On 11 March 1980, the Commonwealth and the Northern Territory formally entered into an agreement for the provision of rental housing assistance and home purchase assistance during the two financial years commencing on 1 July 1979. The principles and

objectives established under the 1978 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are written into the Northern Territory Agreement and provisions made for policies and practices are substantially the same.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria are summarised as follows:

Loan funds advanced (up to and including 1980-81)	\$1,199,633,000
Allocations from State Loan funds <i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971</i> (1971-72 and 1972-73)	\$74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria (up to and including 1980-81)	\$844,265,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Purchase Assistance Account (up to and including 1980-81)	\$429,368,000
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	\$24,558,182
Drawings from Home Purchase Assistance Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies (up to and including 1979-80)	\$493,472,227
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria (up to and including 1979-80)	86,633
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Accounts (up to and including 1979-80)	46,275

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1980

Commonwealth Government advances—	
construction	\$14,594,088
improvements	\$7,893,171
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria—	
construction	731
improvements	2,608

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria (1972-73)	\$1,500,000
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1981 Housing Agreement

A new Housing Agreement was negotiated in 1981 under which the Commonwealth will continue payments to the States and the Northern Territory for housing assistance programmes for persons in need. The Agreement will run for five years from 1 July 1981, continuing the following two programmes:

- (1) Home purchase assistance programme, which assists those persons wishing to buy or build a home, but who are unable to obtain mortgage finance through the private market or from other sources; and
- (2) rental housing assistance programme, for those who cannot afford suitable accommodation for themselves.

The provisions of the 1981 Housing Agreement, which is Schedule 1 to the *Housing Assistance Act 1981*, broadly correspond with those of the 1978 housing legislation. However, there are some basic differences:

- (1) The Commonwealth has guaranteed a minimum level of funding of \$200m for each year of the Agreement. Additional funding for each year is to be determined in the Budget context. Total funding for 1981-82 is \$262.2m: \$146m in loans (advances) and the remainder as grants of which \$32m is allocated for pensioners, \$34.2m for Aboriginals, and a further \$50m is "untied" assistance.
- (2) All assistance, including non-repayable grants allocated for Pensioners and Aboriginals and untied grants are now subject to the terms of the Agreement. (For past arrangements applying to this form of rental housing assistance see "Rental Assistance to Pensioners Scheme" on page 259.)

- (3) The Northern Territory is now included with the six States in the one Agreement.
- (4) An interest rate of 4.5 per cent per year applies to all loans (advances).
- (5) The maximum interest rate charged by a State to a lending authority under the home purchase assistance programme now varies with the Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans.
- (6) Each State is to decide on the allocation of untied funds between home purchase and rental housing assistance programmes.
- (7) A policy of uniform rental rebates is to be developed by the Commonwealth and the States and a policy of progressive movement to full market rents is to apply.
- (8) States grants for Aboriginal housing previously administered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs are incorporated with Housing Agreement grants allocated for Aboriginals after 30 June 1981.

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire homes on concessional terms.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Number of loans granted for—					Capital expenditure during year	Capital receipts during year	Number of loan accounts at 30 June
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes	Total			
1976-77	644	157	641	1	1,443	\$'000 21,874	\$'000 20,758	52,887
1977-78	622	156	707	1	1,486	22,417	19,076	51,693
1978-79	382	118	537	5	1,042	14,980	20,670	50,192
1979-80	335	123	645	8	1,111	15,835	21,865	48,090
1980-81	357	108	825	19	1,309	22,334	22,475	46,591

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist persons to buy or build their first homes. The scheme also aims at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging persons to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The scheme was introduced in 1964 and subsequently replaced by a new scheme which applies to persons who contract to build or buy their first homes on or after 1 January 1977.

The present scheme enables a wide range of persons to qualify for a grant towards their first home. Married, single, widowed, or divorced persons may qualify. To be eligible, they are required to have reached eighteen years of age, unless married or engaged, at the contract date. A grant may be made towards a new or established house, home unit, or flat. The grant is \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings held at the contract date.

The acceptable forms of savings are savings bank deposits, deposits with trading banks (but not cheque accounts), deposits and shares with permanent building societies, deposits with credit unions, and payments made in connection with the acquisition of the land or home or the construction of the home, on or before the contract date. For persons who contracted to build or buy their first home on or after 1 October 1980, Australian Savings Bonds held as Inscribed Stock or for safe custody in the name of a bank are also an acceptable form of savings.

The maximum grants are \$667 and \$1,333 for homes acquired in 1977 and 1978, respectively. From 1 January 1979, grants of up to \$2,000 became payable for three years savings ending on the contract date. However, persons with shorter savings periods of one or two years may continue to qualify for the lower maximum grants of \$667 and \$1,333.

Persons who contracted to build or buy their home on or after 1 October 1980 and who are eligible for a grant, may also be eligible for a Family Bonus. A Family Bonus of \$500 is payable for families with one dependent child and \$1,000 for families with two or more dependent children at their contract date. A dependent child includes a student aged 16 to 25.

A qualifying limit applies to the value of the home, including the land, for persons entering into their contracts after 24 May 1979. The limit is \$35,000-\$40,000 for contracts up to 18 August 1980; for contracts dated 19 August 1980 to 30 September 1980 the limit is \$45,000-\$55,000, and for contracts dated from 1 October 1980 the limit is \$60,000-\$70,000. The grant reduces progressively within these limits, cutting out completely at the upper limit. A full grant, depending on the amount saved, is payable for homes valued at, or less than, the lower value limit of the relevant value limit range.

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS: HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT 1976 (a)

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant
1 Jan 1977-			\$'000	\$
30 June				
1977	3,495	2,603	1,714	658
1977-78	16,932	14,780	11,219	759
1978-79	16,172	13,790	15,562	1,128
1979-80	12,418	13,650	18,037	1,321
1980-81	14,348	12,752	18,081	1,418

(a) This table does not include grants under the 1964 legislation.

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1981, there were 378 flats in use of which 104 were located in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Rental Assistance to Pensioners Scheme

From 1 July 1978, grants were provided to the States for 3 years to 30 June 1981 under Part III of the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*. The scheme allowed the States to provide rental housing assistance for other persons in need as well as pensioners defined in the Act. In 1979-80 and 1980-81, grants were separately allocated to pensioners, Aboriginals, and "other persons in need". Grants may be used for purposes other than construction of housing, e.g., leasing from the private sector. To 30 June 1981, grant payments for pensioners in Victoria totalled \$34,603,000. The number of units provided to 30 June 1980 amounted to 1,889 with a further 280 units nominated in 1980-81.

In 1979-80, 44 dwellings were provided for Aboriginals from the \$2,000,000 grant allocated to this category. A further 54 dwellings were nominated in 1980-81, when the grant totalled \$2,100,000.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. An amendment to the Act in 1977 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land and commercial housing propositions are also insurable. During 1980-81, 11,762 loans for \$414m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1979-80 were 12,721 loans for \$391m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government

Ministry of Housing

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1980 was approximately 3,887,000 persons, more than 370,000 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its inception in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

Over the years, special projects have been developed for the housing of the aged. In addition to the normal types of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in 1976 introduced the "Granny Flat" designed to be erected in a householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents and others in special need.

The Commission in recent years has laid greater stress on quality and variety in housing and, to this end, has generally stopped building houses. Instead, the Ministry is approaching private builders to supply house and land "packages" and contracts for houses to be built to contractors' individual designs.

Greater emphasis has also been directed towards the provision, in collaboration with the local municipalities, and other government departments, of community facilities including schools and pre-schools. An example of this co-operation is at Broadmeadows, where ongoing negotiations commenced two years ago have resulted in the early establishment of the Bethel Primary School, Broadmeadows Leisure Centre, and the Westmeadows landscaping programme on land owned by the Council, the Commission, and the Education Department.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 91,706 dwellings completed to 30 June 1981, the Commission had sold 50,015 in total throughout Victoria.

During 1980-81, the Ministry introduced three new schemes to assist home buyers. These are: (1) an interest subsidy scheme for persons who obtain private finance, (2) a low-interest first mortgage to enable clients to buy a home from the private sector, and (3) a low-interest second mortgage of up to \$20,000 through the Home Finance Trust.

The Commonwealth also makes available funds to the Commission for the purchase or construction of homes for Aboriginal families. The number of houses provided specifically for Aboriginals is 332 to 30 June 1981.

In addition, under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement of 1978, a total of 61 houses have been allocated on a rental basis for Aboriginal families.

The Ministry of Housing prepared a two volume Green Paper on Housing. Volume I, a summary document was released in November 1980. Volume II, containing detailed background material, was completed in early 1981. A White Paper on Housing was due to be tabled in Parliament in December 1981.

The *Urban Renewal Act* 1970 provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interests and skills of the persons of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities.

Neighbourhood stabilisation and revitalisation is also achieved with a variety of housing stock initiatives and redevelopment programmes including renovation and infill programmes in areas of publicly owned property (e.g., Emerald Hill Estate), spot purchase and renovation of houses, general housing studies in co-operation with local government, and investigations relating to infill development and upgrading of the public housing stock. A comprehensive article on this topic can be found on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,167	986	783	427	521
Remainder of Victoria	1,365	1,552	1,051	786	647
Total	2,532	2,538	1,834	1,213	1,168

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION—*continued*

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	832	868	606	563	510
Remainder of Victoria	1,525	1,179	847	616	806
Total	2,357	2,047	1,453	1,179	1,316

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Rentals	45,840	48,384	53,819	54,441	57,042
Gross surplus—house sales	17,246	15,978	11,665	8,227	5,297
Interest—					
House sales (net)	3,407	4,167	4,428	4,163	3,698
Sundry	3,923	3,524	2,364	3,795	5,787
Miscellaneous	2,103	1,751	1,532	1,695	2,491
Total revenue	72,519	73,804	73,808	72,321	74,315
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	13,799	14,627	15,280	15,696	15,760
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—					
State Agreement	2,832	2,988	3,257	3,410	3,759
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	23	25	16	19	17
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	4,120	6,523	5,200	6,583	7,703
House and land sales	2,284	2,484	2,129	2,264	2,429
Rates—less amount capitalised	7,415	7,742	8,523	9,679	10,581
Provision for accrued maintenance	13,315	13,170	14,504	17,053	17,946
Provision for irrecoverable rents	99	74	161	393	486
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	3,072	3,760	4,080	4,527	5,217
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	503	443	432	476	493
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	13,021	12,494	Cr. 2,969	Cr. 2,758	Cr. 2,887
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	553	669	638	686	623
Other	2,324	2,632	3,257	3,375	4,283
Total expenditure	63,367	67,638	54,515	61,410	66,417
Operating surplus	9,152	6,166	19,293	10,911	7,898
Fixed assets at 30 June	560,702	611,196	650,987	694,444	748,512
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	756,801	826,647	880,528	902,904	894,852
Debenture issues	400	400	1,400	2,570	3,641
Death Benefit Fund Advances	7,388	7,388	7,388	8,697	9,823

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference: Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission, Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 272-3

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses

(within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1977 to 1981:

**VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	Unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Societies registered	number	1,864	1,898	2,062	2,026	2,040
Members registered	number	52,240	52,108	52,401	50,680	48,506
Shares subscribed	number	4,311,597	4,818,435	5,251,845	5,501,288	5,634,186
Nominal share capital	\$m	431	482	525	550	563
Advances approved	number	43,768	43,384	42,701	41,362	39,458
Advances approved	\$m	425	476	536	544	559
Government guarantees executed	number	925	965	1,020	988	988
Government guarantees executed	\$m	201	221	243	251	258
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	5,857	5,968	6,171	6,042	6,644
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	6,245	7,263	8,063	8,733	9,904
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	253	283	308	325	338
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	90,756	93,936	97,092	99,155	101,055
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	838	789	1,056	977	668

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1981 and subsisting totalled 2,198 on the security of first mortgages, and 3,864 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$21.5m and \$18.4m, respectively. Corresponding information for 1980 was 2,432 on the security of first mortgages, 3,251 on second mortgages, and the amounts involved were \$23.4m and \$15.5m, respectively.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1967*, p. 618

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1981, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 104, the amount involved being \$193,337.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1967*, p. 619

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved through the Authority to 30 June 1981 exceeded \$23.2m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of the accommodation provided by the Authority.

There are five members of the Authority, representing the Ministries of Housing, Education, Treasury, the teacher organisations, and the building industry.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,150 houses and flats spread throughout the country areas of Victoria, with a total value of over \$52m. The Authority has the power to fix its own rents. The average rent charged in respect of residences is approximately \$26 per week.

Its capital works programme allows for an expenditure of \$3m for the purchase and construction of new housing. Existing houses are being upgraded, while maintenance intensive houses are being replaced with minimum maintenance stock. The location of new housing is determined by the Education Department's Residence Selection Committee.

State Bank

The State Bank grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 can be found in Chapter 21 of this Year Book.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the period ending June 1981. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

Further reference: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 293

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, 1981

Institution	Loan approvals 12 months ending 30 June—
Savings banks	1,014,927
Trading banks	152,594
Permanent building societies	489,301
Terminating building societies	38,040
Finance companies	56,385
Government	83,508
Other	52,766
Total	1,887,521

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- Housing finance for owner occupation—Australia (5609.0)
Building approvals—Victoria (monthly) (8701.2)
Building approvals, Australia (monthly) (8702.0)
Building approvals by Local government areas—Victoria (quarterly) (8702.2)
Building activity: number of new dwellings: preliminary estimates
—Australia (quarterly) (8703.0)
Building activity, Australia (quarterly) (8705.0)
Building activity—Victoria (quarterly) (8705.2)
Number of new dwellings commenced—Victoria (monthly) (8708.2)

12

ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENERGY

Department of Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration and regulation of legislation relating to mining and energy. This includes the following Acts: *Coal Mines Act 1958; Corio to Newport Pipeline Act 1953; Explosives Act 1960; Extractive Industries Act 1966; Gas Act 1969; Groundwater Act 1969; Inflammable Liquids Act 1966; Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958; Liquefied Gases Act 1968* (partially proclaimed); *Mines Act 1958; Mining Development Act 1958; Petroleum Act 1958; Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967; Pipelines Act 1967; Shell (Corio to Williamstown) Pipelines Act 1964; Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963; Coal Mine Workers' Pensions (Early Retirement) Act 1958; Minerals and Energy Act 1976; Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961; and the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980.*

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration of the Department of Minerals and Energy, as well as for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the Victorian Brown Coal Council, and the Victorian Solar Energy Council.

The Geological Survey Division of the Department carries out field geological surveys and regional exploration and the Draughting Branch prepares the resulting geological maps and technical reports which increase understanding of the geology, petroleum, mineral, stone, and groundwater potential of Victoria. Deep drilling to establish groundwater resources for town water supply purposes is undertaken, together with various shallow drilling programmes, by the Drilling Branch of the Oil and Gas Division. The Oil and Gas Division administers, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the Offshore Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, under which crude oil amounting to almost 70 per cent of Australia's requirements is produced. Core and cuttings from drilling operations are retained in a core library, and a geological museum and comprehensive library are maintained. Technical and drilling assistance and loans or grants are considered for mineral exploration, prospecting, and approved development projects. Assays and analyses of minerals and groundwater are undertaken in the laboratory of the Chemical Branch, Geological Survey Division, which also offers advice on mineral problems of a chemical nature. Stamp batteries are maintained at five country locations to enable trial crushings to be made for the benefit of prospectors. The Department also undertakes certain reclamation projects on mined areas and the capping or filling of disused shafts on Crown land.

General

During recent years, natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oilfields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait gas and oilfields.

In 1980-81, about 73 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coalfields in the La Trobe Valley and 16 per cent by peak-load thermal stations. A further 3 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 10 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 96 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input in 1978-79 came from the State's offshore oilfields and the balance was derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY ENERGY RESERVES (PROVEN ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE), 1980-81

Source	Million terajoules	Per cent
Crude oil	17.3	3.7
Brown coal	442.8	93.8
Natural gas	8.5	1.8
Gas liquids	3.3	0.7
Total	471.9	100.0

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 295-7

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the central Gippsland region. These extend over an area of about 500 square kilometres commencing about 140 kilometres east-south-east from Melbourne, with by far the most valuable and best quality coal being located in the La Trobe Valley. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, compare in extent with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale, and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe Valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in Victoria. A map of brown coal areas of Victoria can be found on page 298 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Resources

The total geological resources of brown coal in Victoria are about 124,307 megatonnes. Knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased by drilling, particularly in the eastern part of the coal-bearing areas of the La Trobe Valley and east and south-east of the South Gippsland Highlands.

The resources which have been proved as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The balance is marginal or sub-marginal according to present criteria but is classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table:

VICTORIA—RESOURCES AND RESERVES OF BROWN COAL AT 1 JULY 1980: ORIGINAL QUANTITIES IN PLACE (megatonnes)

Coalfield	Total demonstrated resources	Economically winnable
Yallourn-Morwell	(a)23,331	(a)13,757
Loy Yang	30,248	11,506
Gormandale	4,250	2,117
Holey Plains-Coolungoolun	2,439	1,297
Rosedale	1,381	1,173
Traralgon Syncline	29,935	4,965
Other La Trobe Valley	16,263	3,39
Stradbroke	2,800	2,800

**VICTORIA—RESOURCES AND RESERVES OF BROWN
COAL AT 1 JULY 1980:
ORIGINAL QUANTITIES IN PLACE (megatonnes)—*continued***

Coalfield	Total demonstrated resources	Economically winnable
Gelliondale	(b)5,600	(b)5,600
Anglesea	(c)450	(c)100
Bacchus Marsh	(d)110	(d)30
Bacchus Marsh-Altona	7,500	..
Total	124,307	44,284

(a) Includes 657 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 30 June 1980, and 6,000 tonnes beneath La Trobe Valley townships, storage dams, and the A.P.M. mill area.

(b) Includes 450 megatonnes under Altona township and offshore from Gelliondale.

(c) Includes 11 megatonnes excavated from Anglesea open cut to 30 June 1980.

(d) Includes approximately 10 megatonnes excavated from Maddingley open cut to 30 June 1980.

La Trobe Valley coalfields

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. The brown coal in these seams ranges in geological age from Eocene to early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The La Trobe Valley brown coal resources have been determined as 108,000 megatonnes at 1 July 1980. An amount of 36,000 megatonnes has been classified as economic reserves of which 12,000 megatonnes are considered readily recoverable using present mining techniques.

Other coalfields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field at the eastern end of the South Gippsland Highlands, adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe Valley, with estimated reserves of 2,800 megatonnes in the economically winnable category.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain south of the South Gippsland Highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an area approximately 10 kilometres long and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe Valley. Measured and indicated reserves total about 5,600 megatonnes.

Production, 1980-81

During the period 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981, 32.1 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity, 30.8 megatonnes was won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from 3 open cuts it operates in the La Trobe Valley and an assumed 1.3 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 27.7 megatonnes being used in 1980-81 for this purpose. Only about 4.4 megatonnes was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe Valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 megatonnes during 1965 but with the advent of natural gas declined to less than 1 megatonne in 1976. Production in 1980-81 was 1.1 megatonnes.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Coal to oil conversion

The Victorian Brown Coal Council manages Victoria's research and development programme into potential uses of brown coal (excluding electricity and natural gas production). The Council was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament which became operative on 1 January 1979, and succeeded an advisory committee (the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee) established in 1975.

The endowment of Victoria with brown coal in very large quantities — reserves that are economically recoverable using existing technology amount to more than 35 billion tonnes — makes it possible to consider using some of this coal for the production of synthetic oil. Other products such as solvent refined coal, used in the steel industry, can also be readily manufactured from Victorian brown coal.

The research programme of the Council covers both the description of coal quality in the various fields potentially available for conversion and the behaviour of brown coal when subjected to solvent refining and hydrogenation. Simple tests have indicated that the liquid yields from the various fields differ only slightly, despite considerable variation in some coal properties from field to field. While brown coal suffers some disadvantages for conversion in its high oxygen and moisture content, it offers the advantages of low ash and sulphur contents and high reactivity.

Expert advice on the formulation of the brown coal research programme is obtained from individuals with specialist knowledge, and from member companies of an industry group contributing to the funding of research.

The development of feasibility studies and experimental programmes is undertaken in collaboration with overseas groups and Australian consultants. In respect of processing studies, steps have been taken towards establishing a major pilot plant in Victoria based on the SRC (solvent refined coal) approach to brown coal liquefaction adopted by the Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Co. Ltd (successor to KOMINIC). Consultative arrangements have been set up with the Government of Japan, and an agreement has been made between the Victorian Government in relation to the pilot plant and feasibility study proposals. There is also close co-operation between the Council and the partners Mitsui SRC Development Company and CSR Ltd to assist their feasibility studies into the production of solvent refined coal for use in the steel industry and in the manufacture of other carbon-based products.

The Council is the Victorian agency concerned in the management and conduct of the Joint Australian/Federal Republic of Germany Coal-to-Oil Feasibility Study, in which four Australian State Governments are involved with the West German Government and seven large German companies. Council personnel have worked on the Study programme in Germany. One of the German companies (Rheinische Braunkohlinwerke AG, Cologne) has proposed applying the Study results to a more specific study of a coal production and liquefaction operation in Victoria. The Victorian Government has made an agreement with the company to facilitate carrying out the proposal.

A "Coalfields Development Strategy Study" has been conducted by an Australian consultant under contract to the Council, to indicate possible ways of winning large annual tonnages of brown coal from the more extensive coal-bearing areas.

Further reference: Victorian Brown Coal Council, *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 288-9

Electricity

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy in Victoria is electricity. This is generated and distributed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1920. Since it was formed the Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where it now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

At 30 June 1981, the Commission with 21,226 personnel and capital assets of \$3,826m distributed electricity to 1,321,200 consumers throughout Victoria. In addition, eleven metropolitan municipal councils purchased electricity in bulk from the Commission for retail distribution to a further 275,500 customers. Nearly 117,000 kilometres of power lines are used by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the municipal networks.

Other electricity producers

A 150 MW power station owned and operated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd produces electricity using brown coal found as a fossil fuel at Anglesea in south central Victoria to supply the company's alumina smelter at Point Henry on Port Phillip Bay. A number of other industrial enterprises such as the Shell Refinery at Corio generate electricity within their own plant.

Existing electricity system

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe Valley in central Gippsland with supplementary development of hydro sources in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to receive one-third (New South Wales receives two-thirds) of the electricity generated in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

In 1980-81, 73 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were generated from brown coal. Brown coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. About 44 per cent of these are consumed in power stations, the balance being sold to industry and for domestic purposes.

The major station in the Commission's interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fired power station at Hazelwood which alone generates 38 per cent of Victoria's electricity. The other brown coal fired, base load, power stations in the interconnected system are Yallourn, Morwell, and Yallourn "W".

There are also steam stations in Melbourne (Newport and Spencer Street), a gas turbine station at Jeeralang, and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, Eildon and Dartmouth, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on the Loddon River near Bendigo.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production					
		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—							
Hazelwood	1,600	9,228.3	47.3	9,405.8	45.2	9,758.6	45.7
Yallourn	521	2,183.9	11.2	2,939.0	14.1	2,608.6	12.2
Yallourn "W"	700	4,204.0	21.5	3,525.8	16.9	3,657.9	17.1
Morwell	170	830.1	4.2	1,178.5	5.7	1,140.1	5.3
Newport	198	306.4	1.6	373.7	1.8	439.2	2.1
Newport "D"	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spencer Street (b)	90	109.9	0.6	184.1	0.9	212.7	1.0
Richmond	38	54.7	0.3	58.7	0.3	42.0	0.2
Jeeralang	465	—	—	478.7	2.3	1,046.6	4.9
Total SEC thermal	4,282	16,917.3	86.7	18,144.3	87.2	18,905.7	88.5
						20,786.8	89.4

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING,
AND PRODUCTION—*continued*

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production					
		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Hydro stations—							
Kiewa (c)	184	251.5	1.3	327.7	1.6	304.8	1.4
Eildon (d)	135	263.0	1.3	228.9	1.1	279.2	1.3
Dartmouth (d)	150	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Total SEC hydro	469	514.5	2.6	556.6	2.7	584.0	2.7
Total SEC	4,751	17,431.8	89.3	18,700.9	89.9	19,489.7	91.2
Net purchases	..	2,077.0	10.7	2,105.9	10.1	1,884.2	8.8
Total	4,751	19,508.8	100.0	20,806.8	100.0	21,373.9	100.0
(a) At 30 June 1981.							
(b) Melbourne City Council station.							
(c) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.							
(d) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.							

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

The distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been virtually completed except for some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as separate supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1981 comprised nearly 117,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 184 zone sub-stations, and nearly 87,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 9,000 route kilometres of 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between generating sources. Electricity from Hazelwood is transmitted to the Melbourne area at 500 kV. A map of Victoria's main power transmission system can be found on page 301 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

New generating projects

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe Valley. It was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975. These units are now in operation.

In 1972, the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. Site works commenced in 1975, and one of the generators is now in operation while the other is expected to be fully operational by June 1982.

Newport

The Victorian Government authorised the State Electricity Commission to build a 500 MW regulating power station at the mouth of the Yarra River. This station commenced generating electricity during 1980 while the final stages of construction were being completed. Further information on the Newport power station can be found on pages 799-800 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Dartmouth

The Commission constructed a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generator at Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. The station commenced operating in January 1981.

Further reference: Jeeralang, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, p. 290

Loy Yang power station and open cut project

In 1976, the Victorian Government gave the State Electricity Commission authority to go ahead with the development of Loy Yang. Construction work started on access roads and associated earthworks in February 1977. The Loy Yang project is the largest single engineering project undertaken in Australia and will require a gradual build up in the workforce to 2,500 persons.

The first stage of the project, comprising the Loy Yang A 2,000 MW power station, the open cut, and engineering services, is expected to come into service progressively between 1984 and 1987, and the second stage, comprising a further 2,000 MW station Loy Yang B, between 1989 and the early 1990s. The direct capital cost of the project, at 1981 price levels, is estimated at more than \$3,500m.

Operation of the power station and open cut will require approximately 1,300 employees for the initial 2,000 MW Loy Yang A and some 2,000 employees for the full 4,000 MW development.

The two Loy Yang power stations will be built about five kilometres south-east of Traralgon, on the southern side of the open cut. The first 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang A, will comprise four 500 MW generating units. The turbine house will be about 400 metres long and 36 metres wide and nearly 35 metres high. Boiler house buildings will be about 115 metres high and each pair of boilers will be served by a single chimney 260 metres high.

Natural draught cooling towers, similar to those in service at the nearby Yallourn "W" power station, will be 113 metres high and 92 metres wide at the base. Cooling water circulating through the towers will be used over and over again.

The second 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang B, which is also planned to have 500 MW units, will be located east of the Loy Yang A station.

The Loy Yang open cut will be established between the valleys of the Traralgon and Sheepwash Creeks and extend from the southern boundary of the coalfield towards Traralgon. Overburden removal by the first large bucket wheel excavator (Dredger No. 14) will begin late in 1981.

Coal for the first 2,000 MW stage will be won by three dredgers each with a capacity of about 60,000 tonnes a day — about twice that of the largest dredgers now used by the SEC at Yallourn and Morwell. A fourth dredger of similar capacity will be brought into service for the second 2,000 MW stage. Coal will be transported from the dredgers by large conveyors to a coal storage bunker between the two Loy Yang power stations.

Initially, overburden will be placed in an area south of the coalfield. Later, as coal winning progresses, the overburden removed will be put in the worked-out area of the open cut. The external overburden dump will be landscaped to blend into the surrounding countryside and progressively covered with trees, shrubs, and grasses. By careful design, construction, and operational procedures, the SEC will ensure that any injurious effect of Loy Yang on the environment is kept to a minimum.

In evidence to the public inquiry into the project, the Environment Protection Authority said that there was no reason that waste discharge licences, with appropriate conditions, should not be issued and, in its report, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee concluded that the SEC had the ways and means to comply with these licences and conditions and to minimise adverse environmental effects.

The main works area will be surrounded by a buffer zone varying from 300 metres to 1,000 metres in width. This will screen operations, provide the site with a fire protection break, and give added protection to Traralgon residents from noise, dust, and earth movement.

Portland transmission line

A transmission line from Geelong to Portland became necessary with the approval by the Victorian Government of a proposal by Alcoa Australia Ltd for development of an aluminium smelter at Portland. Studies showed that the most economical way of supplying the load and providing adequate reliability was to build a double circuit 500 kV transmission line. The construction of two 500 kV transmission lines from Melbourne to Geelong, which are ancillary to the project, were planned before the Alcoa proposal but

their service dates were brought forward so that power could be transmitted from Melbourne to Portland by April 1983, the date planned for the smelter's commencement of operation.

The SEC made public in October 1979 details of three alternative routes between Geelong and Portland as well as proposed routes for the transmission lines from Melbourne to Geelong, together with related environmental effects statements. Before the Parliamentary Public Works Committee (PPWC) began its inquiry in February 1980, SEC officers met with parties concerned, including government departments and instrumentalities, councils, and landowners, and used the media to inform the community. When the PPWC began its inquiry, the community responded to the opportunity of being involved, and the PPWC took 1,053 pages of evidence over 11 days of hearing in Melbourne, Geelong, Camperdown, and Portland.

The routes of the transmission lines from Melbourne to Geelong and from Geelong to Portland, as recommended by the PPWC, were approved by the Governor in Council on 6 May 1980 and 10 June 1980, respectively. The route from Geelong to Portland recommended by the PPWC was a combination of the two more northern alternatives proposed by the SEC with modifications suggested by the evidence heard by the PPWC. The two projects require the SEC to establish 500 kV terminal stations at Sydenham, on the south-western outskirts of Melbourne, and at Moorabool, north-west of Geelong. Alcoa is to develop a sub-station in its works at Portland.

Construction on the two projects is being carried out in three sections. In December 1981, the following progress was reported:

- (1) Sydenham-Moorabool: Surveying had been completed and tower site foundations were being constructed. Tower assembly and erection had begun at the Sydenham end.
- (2) Moorabool-Mortlake: Design survey work had been completed and tower foundations had been completed as far as Shelford. Tower assembly and erection had begun between Moorabool and Bannockburn.
- (3) Mortlake-Portland: All main surveys had been completed and tower foundations had been completed between Mortlake and Orford. Steel was being delivered to tower sites in the Woolsthorpe region and tower assembly was about to begin.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America, in drums, during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery, a small one erected at Laverton, was closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio, near Geelong, which was commissioned in 1954, and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery — now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

Discovery and development of indigenous gas and oilfields

Exploration offshore in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1980

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960, principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc., with Esso Australia Ltd as the operator. During this period, 79 exploration wells have been drilled of which 40 have proved to be of commercial significance. The latter are set out in the following table:

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND
BHP OFFSHORE IN THE GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964 TO 1980**

Well	Date well spudded-in	Type of well (a)	Result
Barracouta 1	27.12.64	W	Gas discovery
Barracouta 2	8. 6.65	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta 3	3. 8.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta A-3 (b)	20. 4.68	D	Oil discovery
Barracouta 4	30. 3.77	A	Oil and gas confirmation
Marlin 1	5.12.65	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Marlin 2	31. 5.66	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin 3	16.12.66	A	Gas discovery and oil show confirmation
Marlin A-6 (c)	11. 8.68	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin A-24 (d)	16. 5.73	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Halibut 1	20. 6.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 1	6. 4.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 2	28.11.67	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 3	2. 2.68	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 4	15.11.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 7	26. 5.77	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 1	7. 5.68	W	Gas and oil discovery
Tuna 2	30.10.68	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 3	18. 2.70	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Snapper 1	8. 5.68	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Snapper 2	16. 6.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Snapper 3	24.11.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Mackerel 1	27. 3.69	W	Oil discovery
Mackerel 2	14. 2.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 3	1. 4.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 4	11. 2.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Cobia 1	4. 8.72	W	Oil discovery
Cobia 2	2. 5.77	D	Oil discovery: subsequent production
West Halibut 1 (e)	3. 9.78	A,W	Oil discovery
Fortescue 2	30.10.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 3	26.11.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 1	10. 7.68	W	Oil discovery
Flounder 2	19. 2.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 3	24. 4.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 4	28.12.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation and gas discovery
Flounder 6	12. 7.77	A	Oil and gas discovery confirmation
Bream 2	23. 2.69	W	Gas and oil discovery
Bream 3	16.11.69	A	Gas and oil confirmation
Seahorse 1	30. 7.78	W	Oil discovery

(a) W = wildcat, A = appraisal well, D = development well.

(b) Drilled during development drilling on Barracouta platform in 1968 — deep well probe.

(c) Drilled during development drilling (first stage) on Marlin platform 1968 — deep well probe.

(d) Drilled during development drilling (second stage) on Marlin platform in 1973 — deep well probe.

(e) West Halibut 1 commenced as a step out for the Halibut field but ended as the exploration well for a new field called Fortescue.

Source: The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd, 1980.

Four other companies (B.O.C. of Australia Ltd, Endeavour Oil NL, NSW Oil and Gas Co. NL, and Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd) drilled seven wells during the 1970s but without success.

Following the surrender by Esso-BHP of exploration rights over certain blocks in the waters of the Gippsland Basin, the Minister for Minerals and Energy during 1979 granted to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and Beach Petroleum NL, working as a joint venture, an exploration permit over waters adjacent to the Lakes Entrance area of Bass Strait, with Beach Petroleum NL as the operator. Geophysical exploration work has been carried out and the results are still being evaluated.

Drilling programmes, 1979 to 1981

During 1979 to 1981, the following wells were drilled in the Gippsland and Otway Basins:

VICTORIA—EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED, 1979 TO 1981

Well	Date well spudded-in	Basin	Type of well (a)	Result
Threadfin 1	22. 2.79	Offshore Gippsland	W	Dry hole
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	Offshore Gippsland	A	Oil discovery confirmation
North Paaratte 1	31.10.79	Onshore Otway	W	Gas discovery
North Paaratte 3	29. 5.80	Onshore Otway	W	Dry hole
East Seacombe 1	29. 6.80	Onshore Gippsland	W	Dry hole
North Paaratte 2	21. 1.81	Onshore Otway	W	Shut in gas well
Grumby 1	19. 2.81	Onshore Otway	W	Shut in gas well
Wallaby Creek 1	16. 3.81	Onshore Otway	W	Shut in gas well
Seaview 1	5. 4.81	Onshore Otway	W	Dry hole Plugged and abandoned
Palmer 1	12. 8.81	Offshore Gippsland	W	Dry hole Plugged and abandoned
Bream 4A	18. 8.81	Offshore Gippsland	A	Oil and gas appraisal
West Seahorse 1	16. 9.81	Offshore Gippsland	W	Oil discovery
Yellowtail 1	17.10.81	Offshore Gippsland	W	Oil discovery
Baleen 1	4.11.81	Offshore Gippsland	W	Currently drilling (11.11.81)

(a) A = appraisal well, W = wildcat well.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Tenement holders, 1981

At the end of 1981, tenement holders for exploration in the Gippsland, Murray, and Otway Basins were:

VICTORIA—TENEMENT HOLDERS, 1980

Name of company	Onshore exploration			Offshore exploration	
	Murray Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin
Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Pty Ltd				Vic./L1 to L11	
Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd				Vic./P1	
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L. and Beach Petroleum N.L.				Vic./P11	
Cultus Pacific N.L., York Resources N.L., Metramer Minerals Ltd, and Archean Investments Ltd				Vic./P12	
Bass Strait Oil and Gas N.L., Bass Oil and Gas Participants Pty Ltd, Youngblood Holdings Pty Ltd, Hampton Oil and Gas Group Pty Ltd, and Idlewild Securities Pty Ltd				Vic./P13	
Phillips Australian Oil Co., Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., MIM Investments Pty Ltd				Vic./P14	
Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Inc.				Vic./P15	
Oil and Minerals Quest N.L., Mincorp Ltd, Central Energy Pty Ltd, Zanex Ltd, and Otway Oil and Gas N.L.				Vic./P16	
Beach Petroleum N.L.	P.E.P. 93	P.E.P. 94			
Western Mining Corporation Ltd	P.E.P. 95				
Conserv (No. 779) Pty Ltd	P.E.P. 96 and 97				
Mincorp Ltd, Southern Oil Pty Ltd, and Alan Robert Burns and Derek Rose Gascoine		P.E.P. 98	P.E.P. 99		
Victor Petroleum and Resources Ltd	P.E.P. 100				
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L.					
Siberia Oil and Gas N.L., Scomeld Pty Ltd, and Girvan Oil and Gas Pty Ltd	P.E.P. 101				
Sion Resources (Australia) Ltd	P.E.P. 101				
Australian Aquitane Petroleum Pty Ltd, Australian Occidental Pty Ltd, Alliance Resources Pty Ltd, Agex Pty Ltd, and Cluff Oil Pty Ltd	P.E.P. 102				
				Vic./P17	

VICTORIA—TENEMENT HOLDERS, 1980—*continued*

Name of company	Onshore exploration			Offshore exploration	
	Murray Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin	Offway Basin	Gippsland Basin
Phillips Australian Oil Company, Lend Lease Investments Pty Ltd, and Mount Isa Mines Ltd				Vic./P18	
Shell Development (Australia) Pty Ltd, The News Corporation Ltd, TNT Management Pty Ltd, Crusader (Victoria) Pty Ltd, and Mincorp Offshore Pty Ltd				Vic./P19	

P.E.P. == Petroleum Exploration Permit; Vic./L == Victorian Licence; Vic./P == Victorian Permit.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Development of the Gippsland fields

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971, when the four commercial fields discovered to that time were developed as an integrated system. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gasfields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. This resulted in the construction of the five first-generation platforms listed below:

- (1) Barracouta platform, over the Barracouta gas and oilfield, with eight gas wells and two oil wells. Production started in March 1969.
- (2) Marlin platform, over the Marlin gasfield, with seventeen gas wells and four oil wells. Gas production started in January 1970. The four oil wells were expected to be brought into production in 1982 after the installation of production facilities to produce oil from a small accumulation beneath the main gas reservoir.
- (3) Halibut platform, over the Halibut oilfield, with twenty oil wells. Oil production started in March 1970.
- (4) Kingfish "A" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in April 1971.
- (5) Kingfish "B" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in November 1971.

The second stage of development took place from 1973 onwards with construction of the following second-generation platforms and one sub-sea completion:

- (1) Mackerel platform, over the Mackerel oilfield, with eighteen oil wells. Two of the eighteen wells are high-angle wells drilled directionally to drain the south end of the Mackerel field about 4 kilometres from the platform. Oil production started in December 1977. Drilling was completed in November 1980.
- (2) Sub-sea Cobia 2 oil well, over the Cobia oilfield, came on stream in June 1979. This was the first sub-sea well completed in the Gippsland Basin fields and the crude oil from this well is conveyed by two 100 mm submarine pipelines to the Mackerel platform. This was also the first project where the pre-welded pipeline was laid by the spooling method from a specially adapted ship.
- (3) Tuna platform, over the Tuna gas and oilfield, with eighteen wells. Oil production started in June 1979; gas production commenced in September 1979. Drilling is expected to be completed by the end of 1981.
- (4) Snapper platform, over the Snapper gas and oilfield. The platform was erected in May 1979 and development drilling of the planned twenty-seven wells commenced in March 1981. Production started in July 1981.

Four more second-generation platforms have been planned and are in various stages of development. These are:

- (1) West Kingfish platform, over the western end of the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-seven wells planned. The platform was launched and set in position in August 1981. Offshore construction is in progress.
- (2) Cobia platform, over the Cobia oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. The onshore construction was approximately 96 per cent complete at the end of September 1981.
- (3) Fortescue platform, over the Fortescue oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. The onshore construction was approximately 60 per cent complete at the end of September 1981.

(4) Flounder platform, over the Flounder gas and oilfield, with twenty-four wells planned. The onshore construction was approximately 10 per cent complete at the end of September 1981.

The completion of these four new platforms will bring the total number of platforms in Bass Strait to twelve.

The laying of a gas pipeline from the Marlin platform to the Mackerel platform via the Halibut platform, using the spooling method as used for the Cobia 2 submarine pipeline, was completed during 1980. The pipeline came into operation in August 1981.

The design of Gas Plant 3 at Longford was completed by the end of 1980 and on-site construction had started. Gas Plant 3 was expected to come on stream in 1982 to supplement supply to the expanding Victorian gas market.

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, 1976 TO 1980 (After processing)

Year	Barrels		Kilotres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilotres/day for year
1976	140,559,679	384,043	22,347,162	61,058
1977	145,187,523	397,774	23,074,930	63,219
1978	146,826,012	402,263	23,343,427	63,955
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180
1980	128,993,885	352,442	20,508,424	56,034

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 30 JUNE 1981

Item	Initial	Produced	Remaining	billions (10 ⁹) cubic metres
				gigalitres
Natural gas	220.4	32.9	187.5	
Crude oil	465.8	219.9	245.9	
Condensate	34.4	5.0	29.4	
Liquefied petroleum gas	88.7	25.2	63.5	

NOTE. All figures are for products after processing.

1 gigalitre = 10⁹ litres.

Figures given are based on direct conversion of cubic metres or gigalitres and may be + or - actual production.

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil. Refining capacity at 1 December 1979 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 1 DECEMBER 1979

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd (Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	116,000 to 132,000 BSD 5,657,500 tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	2,200 BSD 100,000 tonnes/year
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point on Western Port Bay 1966	60,000 BSD 2,500,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*, Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd, 1979.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three local refineries.

The total volume shipped by tanker during the 1980 calendar year was 59,089,003 barrels (9,394,417 kilolitres). The volumes of crude oil conveyed through the pipelines to local refineries during 1980 was 89,623,209 barrels (14,248,976 kilolitres).

The three refineries in Victoria also import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7–0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands or transported to other States within Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades — 97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade) — and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 3,541 retail outlets (30 June 1979), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. At 30 June 1979, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,246,200 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations; in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1979

Item	megalitres	tonnes	Item	megalitres	tonnes
Aviation gasoline	18.89	—	Industrial diesel fuel —		
Motor spirit —			Inland	106.35	89,909
Super	3,764.47	—	Bunkers	96.86	83,638
Standard	366.03	—	Total	203.21	173,547
Total	4,130.50	—	Fuel oil —		
			Inland (a)	254.17	237,996
Power kerosene	5.63	—	Bunkers	384.04	363,397
Aviation turbine fuel	432.94	—	Total	638.21	601,393
Lighting kerosene	38.59	—			
Heating oil	161.82	—	Grand total (b)	6,889.80	—
Automotive distillate —					
Inland	1,208.20	—			
Bunkers	51.81	43,144			
Total	1,260.01	—			

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Other petroleum fuels, including refinery oil, are no longer included as principal petroleum products marketed.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso-BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's three refineries. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies also distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1.8 million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant using ethane gas as a feedstock and conveyed by pipeline from Altona has been built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray at a cost of \$60m and is now in production.

Further reference: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974, pp. 382-5*

Gas industry

Introduction

The gas industry in Victoria dates from the formation of the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company in 1850 with the objective of lighting the City of Melbourne by gas. Many other gas companies were formed in the more heavily populated suburbs of Melbourne and country towns of the State during the second half of the nineteenth century, many by municipal authorities.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

In 1877, the Metropolitan Gas Company was formed by the amalgamation of three companies, one of which was the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company. The former company subsequently joined with the Brighton Gas Company and the State to form the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Since then, the structure of the industry changed from multiple privately-owned utilities to gradual unification under the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria — a public authority of the State owned jointly by the Victorian Government and private shareholders.

With the purchase of the Gas Supply Company's Victorian undertakings in 1970, The Geelong Gas Company in 1971, and Colonial Gas Holdings Limited in 1973, complete unification of the gas industry was achieved. The acquisition of The Albury Gas Company Ltd in 1974 made it possible for the Corporation to extend natural gas supply to the Albury/Wodonga Development Project. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria.

During the 1970s, the Corporation progressively extended its natural gas supply system to the point where 99 per cent of the reticulated gas supplied in Victoria is natural gas, and this fuel is currently accessible to more than 80 per cent of the State's population. In 1980-81, natural gas provided over 50 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements, excluding transport.

In areas where it is not economic to supply natural gas, the Corporation meets the community demand for gaseous fuel either by providing a reticulated gas supply based on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or by supplying LPG in cylinders or bulk.

Future sources

Approximately 5.3 billion gigajoules (50 billion therms) of the gas reserves in Esso-BHP's Bass Strait fields were contractually dedicated to the Corporation from 1 January 1975, with an option on a similar quantity from any further reserves established in Victoria by the partners.

In keeping with its responsibility to meet the needs of its consumers and ensure continuing security of gas supply, the Corporation, through a fully-owned subsidiary company, Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., is engaged in exploring for oil and gas in the Bass Strait area in joint ventures with Beach Petroleum N.L. and Hudbay Oil (Australia) Ltd in the offshore Gippsland Basin, with Phillips Australian Oil Company and M.I.M. Investments Pty Ltd in offshore Otway Basin, and in its own right in the onshore Otway Basin.

Conservation of energy

In 1977, the Corporation established Australia's first Energy Management Centre to advise industry and commerce on the efficient use of energy. This Centre comprises:

- (1) An Energy Management School providing courses and seminars on efficient energy utilisation for plant engineers and senior management;
- (2) a consultative service offering advice on the most effective way to gain optimum results from energy used; and
- (3) a Development Division which tests and evaluates new equipment from local and overseas sources.

In 1978, the Corporation established an Energy Information Centre at 151 Flinders Street, Melbourne, to provide information to the general public on all aspects of the use of energy. It also promotes low energy housing and, in 1976, it initiated a home insulation programme resulting in insulation in Victorian homes increasing from 27 per cent to 54 per cent. These activities have played a significant part in increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy and in improving the efficiency of energy utilisation in industry and commerce.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1981, the Corporation was supplying 872,786 consumers with gas through a network of approximately 18,600 kilometres of mains. Of these consumers, 859,368 were receiving natural gas and 13,418 were provided with a reticulated supply based on liquefied petroleum gas.

The areas provided with a reticulated gas supply at 30 June 1981 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1981 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with			
	Natural gas		Tempered LPG	
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh	Greater Melbourne	Pakenham Point Lonsdale	Ararat Colac
	Ballan	Lara	Queenscliff	Hamilton
	Ballarat	Longwarry	Rosedale	Horsham
	Benalla	Maffra	Sale	Kyneton
	Bendigo	Maryborough	Seymour	Portland
	Broadford	Moe	Shepparton	Stawell
	Carrisbrook	Mooroopna	Trafalgar	Warrnambool
	Castlemaine	Churchill	Mornington	Traralgon
	Drouin	Peninsula	Wangaratta	
	Euroa	Morwell	Warragul	
	Geelong	Ocean Grove	Wodonga	

(a) In addition, the Gas and Fuel Corporation provides a reticulated gas supply in Albury, New South Wales, through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Albury Gas Company Limited.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Sales

The degree to which natural gas has penetrated the competitive energy market in Victoria is reflected by the fact that total gas sales have risen from 12.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68 — the last full year of manufactured gas supply — to a total of 125.8 million gigajoules in 1980-81. While the introduction of natural gas has resulted in a four-fold increase in the domestic market, from 8.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 40.3 million gigajoules in 1980-81, its greatest impact has been in the industrial market where sales have risen from 2.5 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 75.3 million gigajoules in 1980-81.

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL SALES OF NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	
	million m ³	million ft ³
1976	3,038.522	107,259.827
1977	3,256.752	114,963.346
1978	3,461.135	122,178.065
1979	4,020.826	141,993.360
1980	4,547.774	160,603.270

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

**VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS
('000 gigajoules)**

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
1976–77	95,396
1977–78	101,943
1978–79	108,757
1979–80	116,146
1980–81	125,771

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes in various parts of the State. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the commencement of the utilisation of the La Trobe Valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in eastern Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 68 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future, liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Following the discovery of a copper-zinc deposit by the Western Mining Corporation in an area west of Benambra during the middle of 1978, further drilling in the area has established the existence of two separate ore bodies containing copper and zinc, in the Wilga and Currawong prospects. Silver is an important minor constituent of these ore bodies. Drilling to evaluate these deposits is in progress. The two ore bodies constitute the most important finds of base metals in Victoria and have stimulated exploration in the State.

Construction materials

Quarry products have maintained their place in Victoria's economy. In 1979–80, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 36,500,000 tonnes, valued at \$122.4m. Slightly less than half of this quantity is produced and used in the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Fossil fuel reserves

At July 1980, Victoria's measured geological resources of brown coal (lignite) amounted to 65,933 megatonnes, of which 64,923 megatonnes occurred in the extensive coalfields of the La Trobe Valley. The total geological resources down to depths at present uneconomic to mine, amount to 124,307 megatonnes. State Electricity Commission estimates have classified 44,284 megatonnes as *economic reserves* and of these, 12,890 megatonnes could be mined from large-scale open cut operations at about present-day costs. The energy contents of economic and readily recoverable brown coal reserves are 442,840,000 and 128,900,000 terajoules, respectively.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas until well into the twenty-first century at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 8,500,000 terajoules will be available if new gasfields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 17,300,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

**VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF ECONOMICALLY
RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES**
(million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
17.3 (a)	8.5 (a)	3.3 (a)	442.8 (b)	471.9

(a) Proven economically recoverable reserves at 30 June 1981.

(b) Economically recoverable at 1 July 1980.

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of all mineral and quarry products.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year, was in 1867 brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and since 1 September 1977 has functioned as a division in the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and sub-surface mapping of the important goldfield areas. In the 1890s, studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland, culminating in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coalfields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gasfields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's sub-surface resources.

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic minerals (a)—			'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Gold bullion	42	112	10	35	26	129	41	456
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony ore	1,227	21	443	17	—	—	1,143	n.p.
Bauxite	5,579	87	2,136	49	1,965	n.p.	—	n.p.

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION—continued

Particulars	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic minerals (a) continued—	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Iron ore	1,785	17	473	4	8,409	n.p.	1,791	n.p.
Tin concentrate	2	10	2	15	1	n.p.	—	—
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite	437	48	269	30	378	35	634	125
Fireclay	17,944	107	26,057	170	12,580	85	33,000	80
Gypsum	84,761	310	107,359	372	201,205	601	277,187	882
Kaolin, refined	18,616	1,572	23,605	2,007	30,723	2,728	42,755	4,248
Kaolin, unrefined (b)	276	4	7,088	30	5,969	25	3,568	27
Limestone (c)	2,081,201	n.a.	2,221,068	n.a.	2,141,251	7,810	2,213,455	8,761
Other clays	2,090,000	2,572	2,259,223	3,083	1,583,347	2,217	1,508,501	2,738
Silica	199,416	960	184,274	1,166	196,175	1,542	255,323	2,101
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	1,034,786	14,925	1,064,094	16,536	1,131,001	25,063	1,253,056	24,938
Brown coal (d)	28,231,206	55,905	27,643,837	64,925	29,094,740	79,630	32,894,505	91,821
	'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³	
Crude oil	22,647		r23,475		23,074		22,080	
Liquefied petroleum gases (e)—								
Commercial butane	1,324		1,387		1,687		1,561	
Commercial propane	1,207		1,267		1,542		1,553	
	million m ³		million m ³		million m ³		million m ³	
Natural gas (f)	2,989		r3,247		3,715		4,262	
Other derivatives (e)—								
Commercial ethane	103,350		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
			110,455		144,025		147,908	
Construction materials—	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Sand	9,040	14,626	8,951	18,314	8,287	19,146	8,400	20,908
Gravel	4,683	4,367	4,807	4,626	4,759	5,387	5,131	6,272
Crushed and broken stone	17,884	48,388	18,665	62,215	18,845	68,616	18,001	80,539
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	7,867	288	r19,889	r641	r14,407	r410	25,640	527
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,327	3,886	r3,551	r5,113	2,482	3,987	3,354	7,061

(a) See next table for assayed content.

(b) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(c) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.

(d) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1976-77: 2,763,000 tonnes; 1977-78: 2,848,349 tonnes; 1978-79: 3,006,289 tonnes; 1979-80: 3,350,154 tonnes.

(e) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(f) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(g) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria; Fuel Branch, Commonwealth Department of National Development; and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	1,214	2,829	1,110	963	520
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony ore	60	109	49	—	—
Gold (gram)—					
Contained in antimony ore	—	—	—	—	—
Contained in gold bullion	105,582	40,175	9,238	21,752	33,709
Total gold	105,582	40,175	9,238	21,752	33,709
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	121	324	145	138	80
Contained in iron ore	3,990	1,071	284	5,045	1,075
Total iron	4,111	1,395	429	5,183	1,155
Rutile (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	118	—	—	—	—
Silica (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	289	—	—	—	—
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	—	1	2	1	—

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	—	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	—	—	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	—	—	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	—	—	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	—	—	27,541,462	45,341
1975-76	—	—	29,211,090	52,871
1976-77	—	—	30,994,476	61,598
1977-78	—	—	30,492,186	73,183
1978-79	—	—	32,896,279	79,630
1979-80	—	—	32,894,505	91,821
1980-81	—	—	32,101,876	117,981

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

Further references: Groundwater in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 384-6; Victorian clays 1970, pp. 376-8; History of the Mines Department, 1970, pp. 105-8; Minerals in Victoria, 1970, pp. 1-29; Mineral exploration, 1972, pp. 363-7; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, pp. 362-3; Extractive industries, 1975, pp. 364-5; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976, pp. 362-3; Mines Department, 1977, pp. 367-9; History of mining, 1979, p. 287

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13

WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL*

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act* 1975 for the purpose of ensuring that the water resources of Victoria are utilised in the most efficient manner.

The *Water Resources Act* 1975 vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of water, sewerage, and drainage functions), the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, the Latrobe Valley Act, the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, the West Moorabool Water Board Act, the Dandenong Valley Authority Act, the Sewerage Districts Act, the Groundwater Act Part V, the River Improvement Act, and the Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising the Director of Water Resources who is chairman; the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the chairman, secretary, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, and the Co-ordinator of Works from the Victorian Treasury. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria, referred to it by the Minister.

During 1981, the Ministry was involved in a number of new and on-going studies, including:

- (1) *Study into institutional arrangements.* This study was aimed at investigating the responsibilities and activities of the various authorities involved in water management in Victoria with a view to identifying areas of overlapping and conflicting interest.
- (2) *Urban Water Services Financing Study.* This study was concerned with assessing both the capital requirements for urban water and sewerage services in Victoria to the year 2000, and the implications of alternative financing methods for selected urban centres.
- (3) *Thomson River Biota Study.* Field work in connection with this study, to assess the impact of construction sediment and flow regulation upon the substrata and biota downstream from the Thomson River dam site, has been completed.
- (4) *Nutrient reductions trials.* A twelve-month pilot study of alternative nutrient reduction processes for sewage effluent, at the Lilydale Sewerage Authority was planned to be completed in February 1982. Results of the study will determine which process is adopted at Lilydale and will also have State-wide application.
- (5) *Reclaimed Water Committee.* Timber growth trials conducted at Mildura, Horsham, and Robinvale to determine the feasibility of growing native trees on land irrigated with sewage effluent. Vegetable growth trials to determine the feasibility of growing vegetables

* A special article on "Water and Victoria's environment" can be found in Chapter I of this Year Book.

on land irrigated with sewage effluent, and associated investigations aimed at determining the health effects resulting from such re-use, particularly the possibility of toxic heavy metal accumulation in the vegetables and the retention of pathogenic bacteria and viruses, have now been completed.

A report has been prepared reviewing the reticulated water supply systems in the Yarra catchment which are outside the area administered by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for water supply. Basic data was assembled on the seven Waterworks Trusts within the region; this included descriptions and plans of present and future works, statistics, financial information, and details of proclaimed water supply catchments.

Further references: *Water resources and their control, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 373-4; 1979, pp. 291-2*

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the city. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the city's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). Until 1 August 1978, the Board comprised 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time elected chairman, and from 1975, a deputy chairman. Commissioners who were required to be members of a municipal council, could not hold their seats for more than three years without reappointment, while the maximum term for the chairman was four years before his appointment was reviewed. The deputy chairman's term was also for four years. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978. It now comprises a full-time appointed chairman and six part-time members, four elected by area commissions comprising groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Victorian Government. Their appointments are for four-year terms.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties but subject to specified minimum charges. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, the Board's statutory contribution towards financing the Melbourne underground rail loop, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Further reference: *Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1977, Victorian Year Book, 1980, pp. 304-6*

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from seven storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the

perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000).

In the 23 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 705,000 megalitres by construction of Greenvale (27,000 megalitres), Cardinia (287,000 megalitres), and Winneke (95,000 megalitres). Work is progressing on a new major reservoir on the Thomson River, in Gippsland, which will add another 1.1 million megalitres of water storage and give Melbourne, by the mid 1980s, a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand at that time.

Other major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967-68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs; and the Thomson-Yarra Tunnel and Easton and Swingler Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to the Upper Yarra Reservoir.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek in the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is by far the biggest of the Board's storages with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Mornington Peninsula system and is fed from the Upper Yarra system via a pipeline from the southern end of the Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir which enables water diverted into the Upper Yarra from the Thomson River to be transferred to Cardinia Reservoir. This system also provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the Thomson River pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

Cardinia, with its large storage, supplies water to both the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. The main dam embankment, with a base width of 303 metres, is rockfill with an impervious earth core. It has a maximum height of 86 metres, a crest length of 1,542 metres and contains about 3.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Cardinia started filling in 1973 and filled for the first time late in October 1977. The reservoir, which was designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, has a shoreline of about 56 kilometres and a surface area of approximately 1,300 hectares.

In mid 1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra system. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was diverted into the tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed,

this dam will be about 165 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 23 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swingler to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra system as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. Excavation of the tunnel is complete and construction of the dam embankment and associated works is proceeding. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during wetter years when inflows are high and thus provide an adequate water supply for Melbourne during drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Winneke Reservoir Project (95,000 megalitres live capacity), to develop the resources of the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Commissioned in November 1980, the Winneke scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water is transferred to the supply system.

The main dam is 85 metres high and 1,000 metres long and impounds 95,000 megalitres of water and is flanked by two smaller saddle dams. Comprehensive treatment of Winneke water is necessary because it is drawn from a habitated catchment. The treatment plant is located close to the southern end of the main dam. It uses conventional water treatment methods in which chemicals are added to clarify water which is then filtered and chlorinated. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Winneke is fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*.

A final decision to proceed with this project followed a comprehensive environmental study of the implications of the proposal, as a result of which significant changes were made to the original proposals to overcome environmental objections.

Winneke supplies the northern and western suburbs of Melbourne and thus reduces the demand on Silvan and other reservoirs supplying this area. Water is conveyed to homes and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from various service reservoirs situated in convenient places so that an adequate pressure can be maintained in the mains. There are 86 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,187 megalitres. Underground distribution and reticulation mains convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use.

As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas north and south of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two different timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

Following consideration of the results of this research up to 1979, the Victorian Government announced in 1981 that commercial logging of timber from the Board's catchments would not be permitted.

In the interest of preserving water quality, public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, but there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves — Donelly's Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for 1980-81 was 453,306 megalitres, which was the highest on record. Rainfall over the catchment area averaged 1,054 mm, compared with the long-term average of 1,349.7 mm.

At 30 June 1981, there were 913,652 properties or an estimated 2,527,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)**

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1976-77	21,600	104,400	120,400	219,500	80,000	545,900
1977-78	20,800	79,400	109,200	216,900	67,100	493,400
1978-79	25,400	109,700	103,900	227,900	75,900	542,800
1979-80	14,300	72,800	79,900	122,400	76,800	366,200
1980-81	10,900	96,600	98,400	183,800	112,400	502,100

Further references: Thomson-Yarra Development Scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p. 253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp. 188-9; Lower Yarra Development Scheme, 1979, pp. 295-6

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	82	45	42	30	27
Maroondah system (including Watson's Creek and Sugarloaf)	8,574	21,286	42,355	55,435	49,177
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	23,041	28,473	22,657	19,297	22,672
Service reservoirs	4,523	3,686	4,704	4,904	3,935
Large mains and pumping stations	14,086	18,488	19,330	9,470	5,097
Reticulation	8,766	9,590	17,712	12,566	14,108
Afforestation	6	21	20	—	—
Investigations, future works	Cr.91	1	Cr.154	Cr.209	Cr.308
Total outlay	58,987	r 81,590	106,666	101,493	94,708

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1981, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,933 megalitres on 19 January 1981, and the minimum consumption was 771 megalitres on 14 July 1980 and 8 June 1981.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS**

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
1976-77	850,834	381,489	2,273	638	1,045	423.59	689,336
1977-78	868,640	402,632	2,399	705	1,103	444.08	716,670
1978-79	875,485	393,626	2,297	694	1,078	434.85	748,787
1979-80	899,341	446,801	2,657	714	1,221	488.90	768,647
1980-81	913,652	453,306	2,933	771	1,242	491.49	793,118

Sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Farm purchase and preparation	898	742	574	1,235	1,793
Treatment works	10,409	7,458	4,942	4,164	2,675
Outfall sewer and rising mains	393	354	89	Cr.214	104
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	1,969	921	1,207	1,491	865
Main and branch sewers	45,249	33,575	14,368	9,669	17,463
Reticulation sewers	26,554	30,667	50,378	46,621	45,128
Sanitary depots	—	3	61	Cr.15	1
Investigations	Cr.121	11	56	Cr.48	Cr.377
Total outlay	85,351	73,731	71,675	62,903	67,652

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1979-80, working expenses were \$361,410, costs of conveying and treatment \$155,674, and investment \$52,113, making a total of \$569,198. Revenue was \$503,886, giving a deficit of \$65,311.

Drainage

The Board has been responsible for main stormwater drainage in the Melbourne metropolitan area since 1923. The current drainage area under the Board's control covers some 1,890 square kilometres. Besides being responsible for underground drains and the smaller creeks and watercourses, the Board also has responsibility over the metropolitan rivers within the drainage area. However, considerable portions of the catchments of these rivers are outside the Board's area of jurisdiction, a situation which has caused many problems. Local drainage responsibilities, those areas draining less than about 60 hectares, rest with the respective municipal councils.

The drainage functions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are aimed at the control of flooding, erosion, and pollution and include construction of works, maintenance of works and natural channels, and policing of regulations. Total prevention of flooding is not financially feasible so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation of the effects. Structural measures such as pipes and channels considerably improve the hydraulic efficiency of a waterway. (Lined channels are often used to overcome the susceptibility of many of Melbourne's soils to erosion.) However, such

solutions are not always viable. Alternative solutions such as retarding basins have been successfully provided and 27 such basins are operated by the Board. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet, always open, which is smaller than the inlet. During high flows the constriction holds back some of the flow and this only gradually escapes to the downstream system as the inflow subsides.

Other measures to minimise flooding take the form of regulations. The prevention of building in flood prone areas, the setting of designated flood levels which control floor levels in new buildings, and the restriction of filling in flood plains which uses up valuable natural flood storage, are examples of such regulations.

The Board carries out continual maintenance to ensure the required waterway area is always available. Such maintenance includes the removal of sedimentation, erosion prevention measures, clearing debris and rubbish, and de-snagging. In so doing the appearance of the creeks and watercourses is preserved and dangerous areas eliminated.

The Board is also the delegated agency of the Environmental Protection Authority in regard to pollution of the rivers, creeks and drains in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These responsibilities include conditional licensing of trade and industrial waste discharges, monitoring and analysing samples, and reporting any infringement or illegal discharge to the Authority.

At 30 June 1981, the total length of constructed drains under the Board's control was 526 kilometres.

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1977-78 to 1979-80 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Water rate	1,641.5	1,677.9	1,719.5
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	1,321.6	1,374.5	1,435.7
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	1,360.6	1,382.6	1,402.1
Metropolitan improvement rate	1,668.9	1,706.5	1,743.9

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,000m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1980, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$1,586.6m, of which \$1,322m had been incurred under section 187. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	57,140	67,189	73,951	82,037	111,452
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	73,237	84,228	92,390	103,792	121,972
Trade waste charges	5,033	6,681	7,411	7,989	9,717
Sanitary and misc. charges	1,456	2,423	2,712	3,042	4,127
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	4	3	2	4	3
Balance, livestock account	Dr. 4	229	421	1,279	2,374
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	10,353	11,870	13,697	15,541	18,499
River water charges	11	12	16	18	122
Total	147,231	172,635	190,600	213,702	268,266
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	7,690	8,694	10,445	12,087	15,199
Maintenance	14,158	16,488	18,847	20,819	23,784
Water supply works	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,932	(a)
Sewerage—					
Management	9,617	10,755	13,144	13,754	15,507
Maintenance	15,320	19,599	22,102	24,747	27,382
Sewerage works	3,068	3,068	3,068	3,588	(a)
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	658	813	884	941	1,027
Maintenance	2,548	2,992	3,383	3,751	4,308
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	1,588	1,735	2,165	3,164	3,510
Maintenance	3,421	4,162	4,691	4,705	5,306
Drainage works	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,380	(a)
Pensions and allowances	513	844	—	—	—
Loan flotation expenses	720	1,128	672	1,593	2,430
Interest (including exchange)	64,161	74,246	89,052	106,304	118,818
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	2,408	2,727	3,172	3,693	4,074
Loans redeemed reserve	5,610	6,436	7,159	7,850	8,378
Renewals fund	1,466	1,796	2,449	3,168	5,632
Depreciation	1,015	1,019	372	299	309
Superannuation account	4,505	4,965	5,317	5,653	5,450
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	279	265	444	442	441
Rates equalisation reserve	3,674	4,371	202	Cr. 6,468	2,952
Appropriations for contingencies, etc.	1,880	3,200	200	300	—
Insurance fund	..	..	..	..	4,500
Capital works	..	..	..	..	18,400
Other	100	500	—	—	859
Total	147,231	172,635	190,600	213,702	268,266
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	434,343	515,931	622,597	724,091	818,798
Sewerage	627,037	700,769	772,445	835,348	903,001
Drainage and river improvement works	66,139	74,098	83,343	91,981	101,339

(a) Not now apportioned between services. See contributions to capital works.

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY**
(**\$'000**)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	14,972	16,344	17,447	17,995	19,447
Recoup from Country Roads Board	—	—	—	—	—
Sales of land	5,225	1,644	4,781	2,766	2,565
Other	665	19	—	—	—
Total revenue	20,863	18,007	22,228	20,761	22,012
EXPENDITURE					
Management	4,249	4,576	4,864	5,650	6,453
Maintenance	38	305	453	757	1,027
Interest	77	120	210	51	51
Contributions to sinking fund	Cr. 24	—	—	—	—
Reserved land and acquisitions	4,759	5,557	2,409	7,084	2,415
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	3,812	6,080	6,629	2,775	6,677
Special Road Projects acquisitions, etc.	553	—	—	—	—
Construction works	308	894	1,451	1,284	1,847
Road and foreshore works	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	1,261	1,372	2,250	3,036	3,900
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	5,469	Cr. 1,289	3,540	Cr. 337	Cr. 828
Other	361	392	422	461	470
Total expenditure	20,863	18,007	22,228	20,761	22,012
Capital outlay at 30 June	44,825	55,591	61,238	69,498	75,715

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts. Within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. Inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years, caused most of the trusts to fail. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage Victoria's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

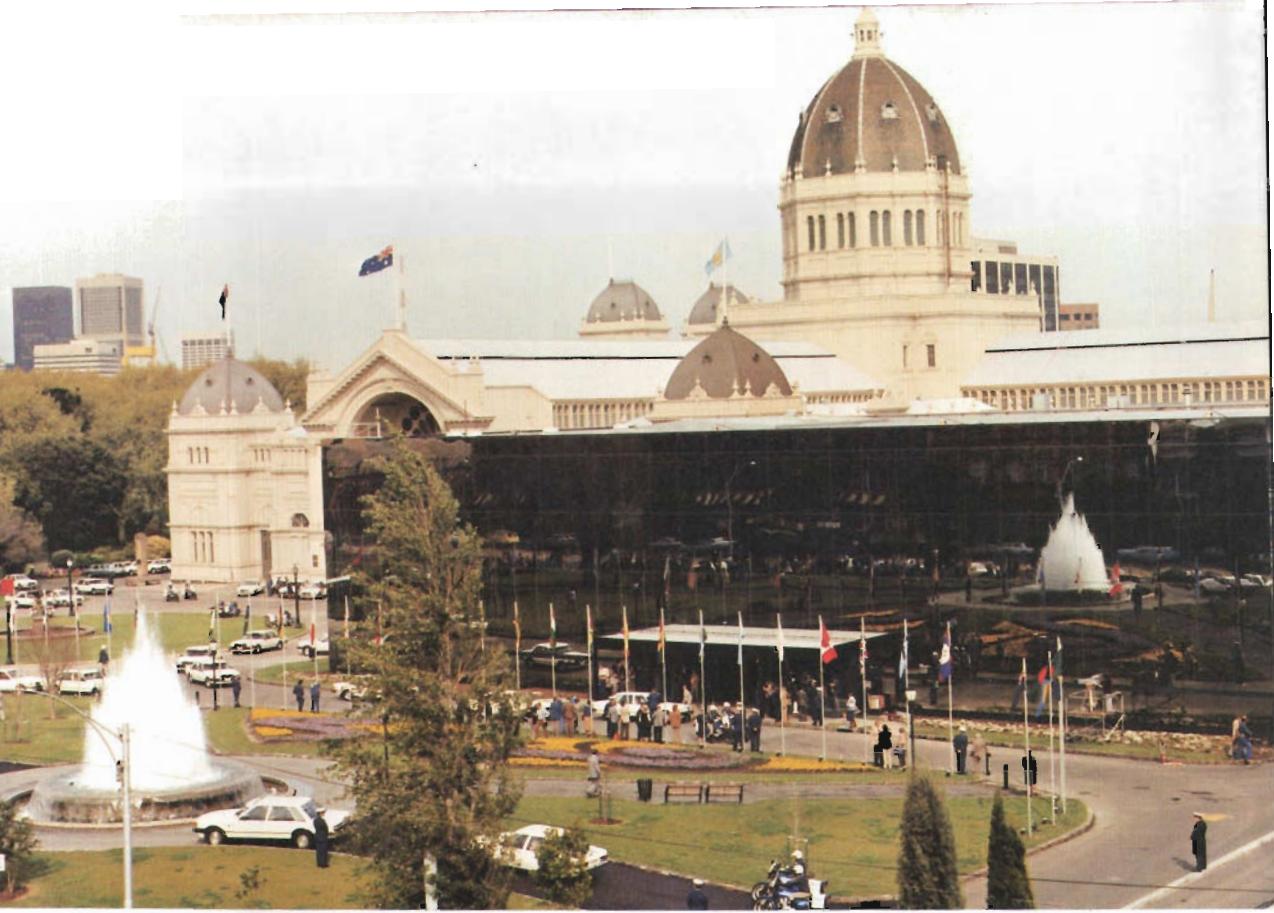
The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of Victoria's water resources and control of the waters from rivers and beds and banks of streams and the control of the other natural sources outside of the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In recent years the Commission's role has broadened. The *Groundwater Act* 1969 gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts: its approval is now required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act* 1975 conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land, and



The opening of the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting took place in the Melbourne Town Hall on 30 September 1981.

Australian Information Service



The eastern annexe of the Royal Exhibition Building housed the Meeting Hall for the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

Australian Information Service



The Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. John Malcolm Fraser, C.H., and Mrs Fraser welcoming Prince Mabandla N.F. Dlamini, and his wife to the opening ceremony of the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

Australian Information Service



(Top) The Prime Minister of Australia, host of the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, accompanies Her Majesty The Queen on a tour of the Meeting Rooms in the Royal Exhibition Building.

(Above) A 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting session in progress in Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building.

(Below) As part of the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting activities, the Australian Exhibition was held in the Great Hall of the Royal Exhibition Building.

Australian Information Service





Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh with heads of delegation before dinner on the *Britannia* at Station Pier during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Melbourne in October 1981.

(Front row, from left): Prince Taufa'ahau Tu'i pehake, of Tonga; Mrs Thatcher, of Britain; President Daniel arap Moi, of Kenya; Dr Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, of Mauritius; President Banda, of Malawi; Prince Philip; Mr Fraser, of Australia; Her Majesty, President Nyerere, of Tanzania; Mrs Gandhi, of India; President Kaunda, of Zambia; Prime Minister Adams, of Barbados; Mr Brincat, of Malta; President Burnham, of Guyana; and Prime Minister Otemo Allimadi, of Uganda.

(Middle row, from left): Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, of Fiji; Mr Bishop, of Grenada; President Tabi, of Kiribati; Mr Seaga, of Jamaica; Mr Alebuia, of the Solomon Islands; Prime Minister, Azizur Rahman, of Bangladesh; Mr Ranasinghe Premadasa, of Sri Lanka; Mr Muldoon of New Zealand; Prince Mabandla N. f. Dlamini, of Swaziland; President Kyprianou, of Cyprus; Mr Assan Camara, of Gambia; Dr Isaac Chinebuah, of Ghana; President Masire, of Botswana; Prime Minister Mugabe, of Zimbabwe; and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.

(Back row, from left): Prime Minister Taisi Tupuola Tufuga Efi, of Western Samoa; Mr Trudeau, of Canada; President Shagari, of Nigeria; Mr Lini, of Vanuatu; Sir Julius Chan, of Papua New Guinea; Dr Conteh, of Sierra Leone; Mr Josie, of St Lucia; Mr Hodoul, of the Seychelles; Prime Minister Mr George Price, of Belize; Mr Rampersad, of Trinidad and Tobago; Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, of Malaysia; Mr Roberts, of the Bahamas; Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth; and Mr Molapo, of Lesotho.

management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority areas.

The Commission comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. At 31 August 1981, it employed a permanent workforce of 1,804 persons throughout Victoria. Of the permanent staff, 461 were engaged in engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations; a further 528 were engaged in water distribution, district operations, and maintenance; another 509 were engaged in accounting and administrative functions; and 306 on miscellaneous works. Of the casual labour force of 995 persons, 130 were engaged on construction projects, 796 on district maintenance, and 69 on miscellaneous works.

In addition to the administration of flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria, more than 60 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes, and reticulated town supplies. All these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained, by the Commission. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 3,076,435 megalitres for 1980-81.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided among the following five Branches, each under the control of a director:

- (1) Engineering and Technical Services Branch is responsible for survey, design, and construction of major projects, maintenance and operation of major storages, and laboratory services;
- (2) Rural Water Supplies Branch is responsible for design of works and operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood protection, river improvement districts, and flood plain management;
- (3) Urban Water Services Branch is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supply systems, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local water supply and sewerage authorities;
- (4) Mechanical Branch is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works as well as supervising the Commission's plant and vehicle fleets; and
- (5) Planning and Development Branch is responsible for investigations of major proposals and salinity control works, developing corporate works programmes and management of the technical computer facilities.

Support services to these Branches are supplied by the Finance, Stores, Personnel, Property and Legal Services, Valuations, and Secretarial Divisions of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 460 towns served by a reticulated water supply scheme, of which 126 are managed by the Commission and the remaining 334 are managed by 204 local water authorities. There are also 139 sewerage authorities, 28 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts serving Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Other services offered by the Commission include: irrigation and agricultural extension services, such as surveying, irrigation land layout, and surface and underground drainage layout; salinity control; licensing and control of private diversions from rivers and streams and from underground sources; and assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water outside the Melbourne metropolitan and La Trobe Valley and Dandenong Valley areas. The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both manual and automatic, for use in farm channels.

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1972 to 1981

Project	Features
Merrimur Tunnel Stage 2 (Lerderderg River to Goodmans Creek)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 metres diameter
Rosslynne Reservoir	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres
South Otway Pipeline	80 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 450 mm diameter

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1972 to 1981—*continued*

Project	Features
Tarago-Western Port Pipeline	90 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 1,050 mm diameter
Cardinia-Frankston Pipeline (Stage 1)	11.73 kilometres concrete-lined, mild steel pipes 1,420 mm diameter
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme	Replacement of channels with pipelines, serving 227,000 hectares
Mildura-Merbein Groundwater Interception Scheme	Construction of bores adjacent to Murray River, and pipeline to inland evaporation basin, to intercept saline groundwater entering Murray River
Dartmouth Dam (River Murray Commission)	Earth and rockfill dam storage, capacity 4,000,000 megalitres

Future programmes

Proposed expenditure on major works, urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality under the Commission's six-year programmes of capital works for the period 1981-82 to 1986-87 requires an allocation of \$294m (at December 1980 prices) over the programme period, but this is subject to the availability of funds. This involves an average annual expenditure of \$49m.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) Completion of three major water conservation dams already under construction and commencement of three further dams to provide water for urban, industrial, and irrigation supplies. Total estimated cost of these projects is \$85m.
- (2) Expenditure of \$37m for the construction of works to augment the Mornington Peninsula water supply system and to improve its operating capabilities.
- (3) Expenditure of \$9m on improvements in the Bellarine Peninsula water supply system.
- (4) Continuance of a programme aimed at enhancing the viability of existing communities dependent on irrigation, having regard to the need to protect Murray River water quality. Works and measures in hand include surface and sub-surface drainage in the Shepparton Region. Together with schemes expected to commence in the next six years, total expenditure will be \$35.5m. This includes amounts for ongoing investigations and monitoring.
- (5) A continuing programme, estimated to cost \$11.4m over the six-year period for water quality improvement works within the Commission's urban water supply systems.
- (6) Allocations for improvements to, and for water treatment at, urban centres, particularly those on the Murray River and in the Wimmera-Mallee areas.
- (7) Continuation of a programme of studies and works relating to flood plain management. Estimated expenditure will be approximately \$1.7m per year.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used. Water rights are available in all but the driest years, and volumes in excess of water rights are usually available. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year (except in severe drought years). Similarly, the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 3,076,435 megalitres for 1980-81.

In 1980-81, the area watered by private diversion from lakes, rivers, etc., was 75,753 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised for irrigation was 6,752. The water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruits, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the natural source.

The following table shows the areas irrigated in Victoria for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Goulburn-Loddon system	276,782	272,339	259,836	256,350	264,786
Murray River system	191,227	181,643	179,329	193,553	192,216
Other northern systems	7,454	7,035	6,541	6,975	7,549
Southern systems	35,012	36,341	34,800	37,725	36,815
Private diversions	78,339	77,988	71,101	74,045	75,753
Total	588,814	575,346	551,607	568,648	577,119

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River Improvement, 1967, p. 298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p. 298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Targo-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7; Storages, 1979, pp. 303-5; Water pollution control, 1981, p. 312

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s, large numbers of persons migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, established the Department of Victorian Water Supply which constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. From 1872, government loans enabled municipal corporations to construct many waterworks of enduring value.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This Act provided for the constitution of waterworks trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are now 460 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. Supplies to 126 of these are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 334 towns are supplied by local water authorities.

Eighty-two towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otways, and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (although a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo-Castlemaine areas). A further sixty towns are supplied from irrigation or waterworks districts in isolated areas of the State.

Local authorities

The administration of water and sewerage systems by separate authorities in country towns is unique to Victoria. Each authority enjoys autonomy in most of its functions but,

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1980-81

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated, (including lands adjoining a district)											
				Pastures								Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Native	Annual	Perennial					
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
				GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM											
Shepparton	82,449	75,963	181,560	38,105	2,421	172	19	374	12,588	17,860	100	3,727	453	391	
Rodney	109,136	100,791	254,356	58,735	2,447	745	500	726	20,136	29,175	62	3,173	1,433	338	
Tongala-Stanhope	31,179	28,630	105,082	25,476	318	143	34	10	6,994	17,609	1	185	—	26	156
Deakin	63,266	41,481	43,660	11,306	355	160	7	13	5,563	4,651	—	—	—	388	169
Rochester	75,610	68,985	148,275	42,224	2,983	801	16	262	15,750	21,059	—	11	759	583	
Dingee	4,379	3,823	10,051	2,524	84	—	—	—	746	1,694	—	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,734	24,720	39,983	11,017	488	157	—	40	5,879	4,215	—	—	—	—	238
Tragowel Plains	88,806	76,218	121,951	47,541	4,036	54	197	1,884	32,278	6,480	—	—	—	—	2,612
Boort	47,290	40,607	53,601	22,800	3,958	695	38	10	11,279	2,212	—	—	300	4,308	
Campaspe	8,537	8,123	19,415	3,679	316	276	—	45	458	2,332	—	—	183	69	
East Loddon	—	—	—	291	—	14	—	—	128	149	—	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	1,088	105	16	—	—	458	8	—	—	—	—	501
Total	537,386	469,341	977,934	264,786	17,511	3,233	811	3,364	112,257	107,444	663	7,096	3,542	9,365	
				MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumberry Weir)											
Cohuna	52,290	49,030	135,534	41,443	595	509	495	640	20,048	18,926	—	—	121	109	
Koondrook	38,146	32,555	73,284	25,816	2,495	12	352	334	16,753	5,231	—	148	24	467	
Swan Hill	15,518	14,754	55,753	10,269	91	197	14	10	1,415	3,692	1,114	442	365	2,929	
Third Lake	9,279	8,401	13,196	3,914	506	185	99	120	2,626	171	—	1	2	204	
Mystic Park	8,673	7,735	11,476	3,970	92	32	—	10	2,949	415	27	14	8	423	
Tresco	1,842	983	5,310	998	—	2	—	—	14	—	738	136	108	—	
Fish Point	7,431	7,044	9,890	5,090	728	5	71	1,047	1,548	300	—	—	9	1,382	
Kerang	34,251	29,729	61,983	23,209	1,339	125	131	1,941	14,491	4,041	—	—	4	4,137	
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	800	286	40	—	—	222	13	82	43	1	113	
Total	167,430	150,231	366,426	115,509	6,132	1,107	1,162	4,102	60,066	32,789	1,961	784	642	6,764	
Murray Valley (Yarrawonga Weir)	128,910	113,427	254,127	56,866	4,600	436	456	—	25,405	22,311	125	1,704	213	1,616	

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1980-81—continued

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated, (including lands adjoining a district)											
				Pastures							Vine-yards				Orchards
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Native	Annual	Perennial	Vine-yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous	
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM—continued															
Direct from river by pumping—															
Nyah	1,566	1,327	9,307	1,070	—	1	10	55	20	151	611	24	165	33	
Red Cliffs	5,505	5,177	43,789	4,881	—	8	—	24	50	6	4,525	182	16	70	
Merbein	3,732	3,500	30,261	3,339	—	6	—	9	—	10	2,952	307	4	51	
Robinvale	3,608	3,076	17,328	2,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,032	122	2	7	
Carwarp-Yelta	—	—	—	318	169	20	—	14	88	—	—	—	—	27	
Total	14,411	13,080	100,685	11,771	169	35	10	102	158	167	10,120	635	187	188	
First Mildura Trust	15,863	8,070	73,792	8,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	6,220	284	—	1,352
Murray River system Total	326,614	284,808	795,030	192,216	10,901	1,578	1,628	4,204	85,629	55,481	18,426	3,407	1,042	9,920	
Coliban Wimmera	—	—	—	4,563	2	54	25	283	590	2,875	23	586	100	25	
Total	—	3,054	—	2,986	17	—	—	—	29	2,876	—	34	20	10	
Bacchus Marsh	2,060	1,290	3,759	1,236	—	46	—	25	—	617	—	213	294	41	
Werribee	3,762	3,553	9,665	3,186	—	58	—	—	—	—	1,168	—	34	1,912	14
Maffra-Sale	34,685	28,434	65,763	19,586	13	23	78	419	—	19,016	—	—	37	—	
Central Gippsland	17,896	15,360	39,527	12,578	193	14	6	50	—	12,027	—	—	—	288	
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	46	
Bellarine Peninsula	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	
Total	58,403	48,637	118,714	36,815	206	141	84	494	—	32,828	—	247	2,406	409	
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE															
GRAND TOTAL 1980-81	—	—	—	75,753	2,944	3,270	1,079	556	15,209	28,185	4,095	4,605	11,512	4,298	
GRAND TOTAL 1979-80	922,403	805,840	1,891,678	577,119	31,581	8,276	3,627	8,901	213,714	229,689	22,707	15,975	18,622	24,027	
	923,060	805,783	1,889,813	568,648	19,329	8,515	2,823	14,006	211,431	230,477	22,620	15,433	17,843	26,171	

as the Victorian Government usually provides a high degree of financial assistance, it requires that each trust submits its operations and proposals to the Commission's scrutiny before approval and funds are forthcoming. At June 1981, there were 204 local water authorities supplying 334 Victorian country towns. A further three town supply systems are under construction.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority:

(1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act; and

(2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise:

- (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee;
- (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees; or
- (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (16) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts, and in some cases, rural districts.

Five local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the La Trobe Valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are not sufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

14

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 36 per cent or 8.1 million hectares of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. Of this, 6.9 million hectares are State forest of which 2,230,000 hectares are reserved forest. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The remaining 4.7 million hectares are mainly protected forest which are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the eastern coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 840,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway

Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 210,000 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 630,000 hectares, of which 380,000 hectares are reserved forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 3,820,000 hectares of which 1,380,000 hectares are reserved forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for over a century and some have entered their third rotation of timber production. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found

along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for railway sleepers, fencing timbers, and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict and marginal farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) is approximately 170,000 hectares.

Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reafforestation of abandoned farmlands and rehabilitation of lands degraded by mining and bad farming practices.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act 1958*. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act, the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest

management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 47 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of State forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reafforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1979-80. A total of 329 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During 1979-80, a total of 2,940 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood using industries.

The establishment of softwood plantations on a major scale in Victoria has many beneficial effects including provision of much needed timber supplies, decentralised industry, employment, and an environment suitable for picnics, pleasure drives, and other recreation. However, the establishment of new plantations may involve environmental changes, and before a plantation is established a considerable amount of research and planning is carried out to minimise undesirable effects. Where a new plantation is to be established within an area of native forest, an ecological survey is conducted and the plantings are located to minimise their influence on the environment. Types of native forest that are limited in extent, or are of special ecological significance, are excluded from the planting area. In addition, substantial blocks and corridors of the original vegetation are retained to provide undisturbed habitats for native flora and fauna.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS: ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES (hectares)

Activity	Area				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New planting	3,889	5,000	4,136	3,667	2,940
Re-planting felled areas	486	388	545	520	719
Thinning—					
commercial	760	934	396	940	1,094
non-commercial	32	65	112	149	5
Pruning	391	131	387	342	127
Fertilisation	2,110	2,764	3,006	3,631	3,488
Firming	430	—	—	—	—
Cleaning—					
ground	5,090	6,738	5,263	4,772	6,040
aerial	1,915	1,107	1,751	9	—

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

VICTORIA—NATIVE STATE FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT (hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other forests		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New planting	873	325	299	328	63	30
Aerial seeding	1,244	1,133	1,406	410	476	1,104
Hand seeding	484	948	709	596	718	1,041
Induced seed fall (a)	20	7	94	3,073	3,626	3,771
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	10	78	212	4,201	6,538	7,326
Liberation felling	344	56	62	2,021	1,762	2,464
Thinning	3	8	29	4,481	2,762	2,741
Coppicing	—	—	—	1,250	830	623
Other	—	—	68	2,138	1,371	809

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1979-80, a total of 22,459 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment relief schemes assisted considerably in this work.

**VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE FORESTS, 1979-80
(hectares)**

Treatment	Area treated					
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box, iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	Total
Aerial seeding	1,406	1,104	—	—	—	2,510
Hand seeding	709	1,041	—	—	—	1,750
Induced seed fall (a)	94	3,671	—	100	—	3,865
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	212	3,837	369	3,120	—	7,538
Liberation felling	62	1,584	780	100	—	2,526
Thinning	29	518	1,283	468	472	2,770
Coppicing	—	40	562	21	—	623
Other	68	804	5	—	—	877
Total	2,580	12,599	2,999	3,809	472	22,459

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.
Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Forest protection

The worst fire danger during 1979-80 occurred in the far east and far west of the State. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 713 wildfires. These fires burnt a total of 27,636 hectares of State forest, national parks, and protected public land. The area of State forest and national parks burnt in the five fire seasons up to and including 1979-80 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST, NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED PUBLIC LAND BURNT BY WILDFIRES
(hectares)**

Year	State forest	National parks	Protected Public Land (a)	Total
1975-76	51,166	2,144	..	53,310
1976-77	118,461	10,379	..	128,840
1977-78	68,151	460	..	68,611
1978-79	37,454	3,610	..	41,064
1979-80	25,773	628	1,235	27,636

(a) The area of Protected Public Land (PPL) is recorded from 1979-80. PPL is public land, managed by other Authorities, for which the Forests Commission is responsible for fire protection.
Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 16 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 22 per cent, and deliberate lighting accounted for 14 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel during the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Grazing interests	1	—	2	1	6
Landowners, householders, etc.	58	41	117	62	120
Deliberate lighting	68	43	94	24	109
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	50	41	67	42	115
Licensees and forest workers	14	5	27	13	41
Smokers	6	5	29	17	50
Lightning	48	95	158	113	154
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	26	8	23	29	29
Children	14	6	22	5	20
Sawmills	1	5	8	4	18
Miscellaneous known causes	28	30	42	7	15
Unknown origin	20	11	17	24	36
Total	334	290	606	341	713

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

A central strategy of fire protection in Victorian forests is to dispose of the dry plant litter, especially bark, leaves, and small dead branches of the eucalypts which are shed every year in great quantities. Removal of accumulations of this flammable material is the most effective means of preventing intense destructive wildfires and enables fire fighters to control any outbreaks.

Control of the fine fuels in the eucalypt forests has become a major activity in forest protection and is an important factor in protecting the softwood plantations. It is achieved by the most natural and least disruptive means, namely, controlled fires which burn at low intensities. Large areas of State forests, approximately 200,000 hectares, are treated in this way each year.

Burning operations to reduce the accumulations of fine fuels are carried out in spring and autumn. The operations are controlled to confine them to periods when weather conditions and dryness of the fuels are suitable for slow controllable fires. Another factor in control of the fires is the method of ignition. Numerous fires are lit more or less simultaneously and allowed to spread slowly. The objective is to burn a mosaic within the planned area with the balance, perhaps as much as half the area, remaining unburnt.

The spacings of these fires are adjusted to suit the conditions of fuel, topography, and weather of each situation, and the fires are ignited by hand with special torches; in large projects, lighting from the air is used, with incendiary capsules dropped at controlled spacings from helicopters and other aircraft.

The fuel reduction system has been developed as a result of research on the conditions under which fires can be lit and kept at low intensities, on equipment and techniques for lighting, and on the effects of controlled fires and wildfires on the vegetation, wildlife, forest growth, and timber quality.

Major improvements have been made in the methods of fire suppression by using aircraft. An effective technique of aerial attack on fires has been developed in which small aircraft that are normally used for agricultural spraying and dusting, fitted with hoppers of 350 to 1,200 litres capacity, are loaded with a fire retardant substance which they drop on the vegetation at the edges of fires. The fire retardant is a formulation with water selected for its lasting effect when applied to forest vegetation in hot weather. It is applied in short-overlapping bands around isolated fires in remote areas and to troublesome sections of other fires. It thus reduces heat intensity and enables the fire fighters to gain control.

The aircraft operate from airstrips within the forest, where facilities have been installed for storage, mixing, and loading the retardant and from other small airstrips near the forests. Helicopters also are used to great effect in fire suppression. Fire officers travel by helicopter to search for small new fires and make rapid inspections of fires; they then inspect and direct the fire fighting operations. Helicopters are also used for transporting men, equipment, and supplies to remote areas.

There are 227 sites in and near the forest, known as helipads, which have been developed for helicopters. Several helicopters are held ready, during the fire danger period, for immediate dispatch to fire duties. Other helicopters are hired if necessary to supplement them. Helicopters of the Armed Services also take part in major fire suppression operations.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 365-7

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning and monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation radiata pine plantations and maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes, and crossbreeding is proceeding to further develop the desired characteristics. Outstanding individuals of various eucalypt species are also being sought for use as future sources of seed in extensive field studies of the natural variation of these species. The selected trees are propagated by grafting and their offspring are planted in progeny trials and seed orchards.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the tolerance of trees and shrubs to salinity for reclamation of salt-affected land; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine plantation sites; and the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers.

Continuing surveys of the mechanisms of, and factors controlling, the biology of major pests and diseases of forests, are concerned with specifying the timing and type of control procedures to be adopted; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures; assessing the likely environmental impact of control measures; and providing service information within and outside the Department.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at the sirex wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and its impact on the management of *Pinus radiata* plantations; and at populations of the stick insect (*Didymuria violescens*), which cause defoliation of ash-type eucalypt forests. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria spp*), including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungus on different species in mixed eucalypt forests; while in softwood plantations the needle cast fungus (*Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii*) is being monitored.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent native forests after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning; on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Information for planning forest management is generated by computer analysis of growth habits of major commercial species under various cultural regimes. This data enables prediction of the quantities and sizes of future timber supplies as stands develop under different patterns of use.

Further references: Fire protection, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 553-4; Economic aspects of forests, 1967, pp. 361-2; Commonwealth State Reforestation Agreement, 1969, pp. 372-4; Forests of Victoria, 1972, pp. 1-26; Victorian School of Forestry, 1977, pp. 399-400; Victoria's forests and man, 1979, pp. 1-35; R. J. Hamer Forest Aboretum, 1979, pp. 313-14; Forests along the Great Dividing Range, 1980, pp. 325-6; Tree planting on farms, 1981, p. 324

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

Conservation of Victorian fisheries and wildlife requires the management of widely diverse species and the habitats which support them. With sound management goes the research upon which it is based. Consequently the responsible authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation, deploys its resources to priorities prompted by the intrinsic value of the State's fauna and the recreational and commercial needs of the community.

Until the 1940s, fisheries and wildlife activities in Victoria were mainly restricted to limited enforcement programmes and the stocking of streams and lakes with trout. Before Federation, the functions were the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Customs, and after 1901, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. In 1909, the activities were taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913, a Fisheries and Game Branch was formed, under the control of the Chief Secretary. In 1933, a 50 cent trout licence was introduced and by 1940 the Branch had an annual budget of \$21,000.

The development of a research and management organisation began in the 1940s. By 1952, the Branch had a staff of 40 with a budget of \$82,000; \$5,000 of which was spent on research. Research into ducks resulted in a \$2 game licence being introduced in 1959.

In January 1973, the Ministry for Conservation was formed, and the functions and the Branch became the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in the new Ministry. By then there were 250 persons on the staff and half of the \$1.8m budget was spent on research.

Conservation research had become a most important function in 1973 and there were 18 scientific officers and 45 support staff in the Marine Pollution Section of the new Division. Early in 1978, the Marine Pollution Section was transferred to the Ministry proper to join a newly formed Marine Studies Group coinciding with its transfer to a site at Queenscliff. In 1979, the responsibility for the biological component of marine fisheries research was transferred to the Marine Studies Group. The Commercial Fisheries Section as a result of this re-organisation has been able to expand and consolidate its management obligations to the fishing industry.

In June 1981, the Division was extensively re-organised along the following lines.

The Commercial Fisheries Branch is now assuming a greater responsibility for the management of marine fisheries and is directing its efforts to this end. To enhance the Division's research capability, there will be close liaison with the Marine Science Laboratories. These Laboratories are part of the Ministry for Conservation but are presently affiliated with the Environmental Studies Division of the Ministry.

Before re-organisation, the Wildlife Branch was responsible for both management and research associated with wildlife problems. In future, a small Resources and Planning Branch will formulate management policies for recreational fisheries and wildlife. The Branch will also identify areas in which research is required for the formulation of management decisions.

Once these research requirements have been clearly identified, the research will be undertaken by the Arthur Rylah Institute. The Institute has been re-organised to provide a structure for scientists and technicians, to ensure that research is co-ordinated. A number of scientists with wide environmental experience have been seconded to the Institute to broaden its research work.

Before the re-organisation, wildlife field management was also associated with the Wildlife Branch, but this function has been incorporated into an upgraded Field Management Branch which is responsible for wildlife management and extension services, as well as field operations or enforcement. The Field Operations Branch originally comprised only enforcement officers who reported to a Chief Fisheries and Wildlife Officer who was in turn directly responsible to the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife. The new Branch, with its broader responsibilities, now reports to an Assistant Director. The Branch has been largely decentralised and considerable responsibility has been allocated to District Superintendents who are based at Bairnsdale, Wangaratta, Melbourne, Warrnambool, and Horsham.

The Division's permanent and exempt establishment numbers 290 and is supported by a budget of \$8m.

Research in wildlife ecology

Historically most wildlife management and research in Victoria has been orientated towards game or pest control. This work is continuing, but in recent years the need to undertake other kinds of research has been recognised. This additional requirement may be related to a general community interest in conservation.

At one time, control of wild animal pests in agriculture and forestry was approached on the basis of developing inexpensive techniques for their elimination. This approach has gradually evolved into what might be called the specialised management of wildlife which requires the basic understanding of the ecology of each species, its relationship with other species, and the use of that knowledge as a basis for control. The control of rabbits by myxomatosis is an example. Studies of native fauna in Australian universities and in government agencies have influenced this change in approach. The knowledge gained has been of great potential value to the wildlife manager.

Research undertaken by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is now orientated towards providing a better basis for management decisions. Programmes are now increasingly directed towards conservation of species and their habitats, but will include monitoring of populations of selected species, even if on a smaller scale.

A survey and classification of wetlands of Victoria is now in progress. Although this work has strong links with management objectives, its significance is much greater because for the first time inland waters are being related to wildlife survival. From the results it will be possible to draw up a list of priorities for the conservation of wetlands on the basis of their values to many species beyond those of game interest.

Similarly, a general survey of the distribution and abundance of vertebrate animals in Victoria is a long-term undertaking which will provide the basic information against which future changes in the status of wildlife may be measured. In the course of this general survey several species have been recognised which require urgent investigation because of their limited distribution of their declining status. In some cases the Division is studying these species or has encouraged other research organisations to do so; examples of such research include studies on the mountain pygmy possum, long-billed corella, Leadbeater's possum, helmeted honeyeater, and the ground parrot. The peregrine falcon is also being studied because it is declining throughout the world, apparently as a result of the effects of pesticides which reduce the strength of its egg-shell.

Another study concerns native rodents which seem to be especially responsive to the effects of fire on heath lands. Studies on the characteristics and acceptability of artificial nest boxes may help to offset some of the effects of commercial forestry on native animals.

Reserves management

Fish and wildlife require a congenial environment if they are to thrive or in some cases even survive. Therefore, to offset ever increasing demands made by an expanding human population, areas reserved for the natural propagation and maintenance of fauna and fish

must be adequate. In order to be self sufficient, the Division's policy is directed to making reserves large and free from undesirable influences exerted on them by surrounding land which may be used for agricultural or other purposes. A continuing land purchase programme is in operation.

Reserves which have been proclaimed or purchased now number 124 and cover about 105,000 hectares. The Division is continuing to establish and consolidate the habitat of wildlife throughout Victoria by purchasing land and recommending additions to the existing sanctuaries to form wildlife management co-operative areas. The Land Conservation Council has made final recommendations involving an additional 74 reserves of about 7,000 hectares in total area.

Wildlife habitat on reserves and other Crown land is either restored to the natural regime or maintained by the replanting of vegetation, the installation of water controlled structures, and sometimes, by releasing wildlife formerly present in the area. Koalas are regularly captured and re-located and emus and magpie geese have been re-introduced into areas around Puckapunyal and Sale Common, respectively. Rare species are propagated at the Division's Wildlife Research Station near Lara.

Further reference: Mud Islands, *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 330-1

Liaison with service groups

In the wildlife area the Division has continued to assist various government and private organisations. Groups such as the Bird Observers Club, the Victorian Field and Game Association, and the Victorian National Parks Association have benefited from Divisional participation. Among the government authorities are the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Forests Commission, the National Parks Service, the Town and Country Planning Board, the Country Roads Board, and the State Electricity Commission.

Monitoring habitat

Visual observation often indicates that physical interference has unfavourably affected the indigenous animal inhabitants. However, at other times the interference may be much less apparent and sometimes insidious.

Nevertheless, the cost of monitoring and thereby forecasting threats to all of the State's habitats is excessive, and too often, therefore, corrective action can only be taken after an adverse effect on land or water is observed in the animal or fish populations. This is usually reflected in an increase in the number of fish or animal deaths or by an easily detectable decline in numbers.

Lake Burrumbeet near Ballarat was the subject of investigation after excessive input of pollutants into the lake was first indicated by the production of dense masses of algae which caused the death of fish and livestock. Similar signs in the Gippsland Lakes have led to a comprehensive study of the lake system. This will incorporate investigations of water movement, inventories of aquatic and land species, and basic measurements of productivity, all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies and management techniques.

Fisheries management

The practical management of fisheries in Victoria is complex in the freshwater environment. Water, because of its susceptibility to physical and chemical influence, plays an important role in determining the range and density of fish populations. In the sea the primary concern is the continued adequate yield of fish for either the fishing industry and recreation, or both.

Victoria's commercial fisheries provide at least 20,000 tonnes of fish worth in excess of \$20m annually and thus considerable research and management is directed towards this industry. The Division is also aware of the importance of the recreational demands on the estuarine and inshore fish stocks. Some of the salt water species which are of primary importance to the fresh fish market (which constitutes about 17 per cent of the total Victorian catch) are also sought by anglers. Snapper, whiting, and flounder are examples, and in the case of snapper it is estimated that the quantity of the commercial catch is matched by that taken by amateur fishermen.

Unlike the recreational fishermen of the inland lakes and streams, those anglers who fish the bays and coastal waters of Victoria do not contribute to the special research and

development trust funds partly financed from licence fees. Because of this, money set aside for marine fisheries investigations is mainly channelled towards commercial fisheries, which do make a contribution through substantial licence payments.

The unrestricted exploitation of natural resources often results in irreparable damage being done to the resource itself with the consequential unfavourable effects ultimately being passed on to the exploiter and the community at large. Many of the State's fisheries are, therefore, subject to controls which limit exploitation by way of imposing ceilings on either the number of fishermen or boats licensed and the quantity of fishing gear which may be used. The licensing provisions of the Fisheries Act are particularly important in the process of management of the fisheries. They establish the Director's prerogative, on the recommendation of the Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel and the Fisheries Management Committee, to grant or refuse an application for a licence. Such decisions are within the context of "having regard to the welfare of the fishery concerned as well as the persons engaged in the industry".

Thus having the authority to refuse applications has provided the Director with a mechanism for limiting the number of fishermen and boats in certain fisheries. During 1980, limited-entry status was afforded the non-culture segment of the eel fishery and certain of the bay and inlet scale fish fisheries. Previously licence limitation had been applied to the scallop, abalone, rock lobster, and some bay and inlet fisheries.

As well as maintaining research and monitoring studies on the State's established fisheries the Division has directed attention to the development of hitherto unexploited resources. Intermittently since 1975-76 the Division has operated its research vessel in the west of the State with the aim of establishing an off-shore trawl fishery adjacent to Portland. This work initially involved surveys of the seabed to determine suitable conditions for trawling and later led to the vessel being engaged, early in 1977, in simulated commercial trawling along with the vessel chartered by the Commonwealth Government. The results obtained were sufficiently encouraging to attract commercial interests and participation in this fishery is now accelerating. The trawling ground so far discovered is in waters of from 300 to 400 metres deep and covers almost 300 square nautical miles. The fishery is based at Portland and is expected to support about 10 trawlers.

Fisheries extension work

Traditionally, extension or advisory work has been one of the duties of the Fisheries and Wildlife Officers of the Field Management Branch. To a large extent this function remains; particularly in relation to advice on fisheries laws, licensing, and general information about the activities of the Division.

Statistics

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA — FISHERIES: MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		\$'000	\$'000
		Number	Value		
1976-77	1,565	825	11,919	2,532	
1977-78	(a) 1,720	891	n.a.	n.a.	
1978-79	(a) 1,891	980	n.a.	n.a.	
1979-80	(a) 1,932	998	n.a.	n.a.	
1980-81	(a) 1,936	1,032	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) Estimated.

NOTE. Up to and including 1978-79, the statistics in this table were collected by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and processed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Since 1979-80, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division have continued the collection of the data and have also assumed the responsibility of the statistical processing.

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES: QUANTITY OF CATCH (a)
(tonnes)

Year	Fish (b)	Crustaceans	Molluscs	Total
1974-75	9,445	387	9,084	18,916
1975-76	7,314	531	6,919	14,764
1976-77	10,089	316	5,868	16,273
1977-78	9,209	345	6,831	16,385
1978-79	9,303	279	7,816	17,398

(a) All figures relate to live weight.

(b) Includes freshwater.

NOTE. The statistics in this table are collected by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and processed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Since 1979-80, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division have also assumed the responsibility for the statistical processing. As yet no data is available for 1979-80.

Trust fund projects

Trust fund revenues provide approximately 40 per cent of the Division's financial resources.

Two major trust funds are the Fisheries Research Fund into which all Commercial Fishing Licence and Amateur Inland Angling Licence fees are paid, and the Wildlife Management Fund into which all Shooters' Licence and Hunting Permit fees are paid.

Expenditure from these trust funds contributes towards the cost of the Division's research projects, particularly those conducted by the Freshwater Ecology Section, the Commercial Fisheries Assessment and Development Sections, and the Wildlife Ecology Section. Trust fund expenditure is also directed towards the Division's management projects conducted throughout the Field Management Branch and particularly, the support of enforcement, the management of reserves, and the land purchase programme.

Murray Cod—Lake Charlegrark

One of the projects made possible by the establishment of a trust fund into which the revenue from fishing licences is paid, is the Warm Water Fisheries Pilot Project at Lake Charlegrark in the far west of Victoria. This project which was officially opened in 1976 was established to develop intensive culture techniques for Murray cod, taking advantage of a naturally reproducing population of cod in the adjacent lake.

A promising breeding technique using artificial spawning sites has been developed which eliminates the high stress and mortality rates associated with earlier hormonal stimulation techniques. A feeding regime for young cod has also been developed at the pilot project based on initial feeding with brine shrimp before weaning the fish onto liver which is followed by a liver-pellet mixture; this eliminates the need for extensive plankton ponds to produce food. These two innovations have removed what were the major barriers to intensively producing cod to a size where they could be safely stocked in waters containing populations of predatory fish such as redfin.

Production techniques are now at a stage which will enable small numbers of fish to be released each year into selected waters.

Research in freshwater ecology

Research within the Freshwater Ecology Section can be classified into four major areas of emphasis: streamflow and habitat requirements of freshwater fishes; breeding biology of native fishes; distribution, abundance, and propagation techniques for salmonids; and the effects of introduced fish on co-habiting species and the aquatic environment. Through these research programmes, the Section provides valuable information upon which resource managers can develop management policies on individual species, bodies of water, and species exploitation.

Estuary perch

A State-wide survey to determine the distribution and life history characteristics of estuary perch, *Macquaria colonorum*, started in mid-July 1975. The survey programme

was discontinued in July 1980 following the survey of 78 coastal rivers, estuaries, and lakes.

The majority of Victoria's coastal rivers and estuaries were found to contain estuary perch populations. Data collected from individual rivers and estuaries over a five year period showed that estuary perch numbers may vary considerably, both seasonally and from year to year. The population of fish was found to be greater in the east coast rivers and estuaries than for the west coast sites.

Estuary perch have an extended spawning season from September to December. Actual spawning takes place under estuarine conditions in salinities that varied between 10,000–24,000 parts per million. The majority of fish spawn for the first time at three years of age.

Fish remains, mostly yellow-eye mullet and gudgeon, comprised about 50 per cent of the estuary perch diet. Shrimp and prawns comprised about 41 per cent of the diet.

Angler harvest of estuary perch from Victorian waters is negligible compared to the catch of bream, mullet, and luderick. There are only a few anglers who have become adept at fishing for and catching estuary perch. Thus, the Victorian stock of estuary perch remains largely unexploited by anglers.

Eel programme

Eels have a life cycle involving spawning at sea, the transport of the larval forms (leptocephalus) by the East Australian Current, invasion of the estuaries by glass-eels, and growth and maturation in freshwater before the sea migration to the spawning grounds.

Aquaculture of eels is dependent on the availability of glass-eels. It is important to determine when the invasion of glass-eels peaks and the specific composition of the glass-eel catch, as at this stage the short-finned eels form the basis of the aquaculture.

Examination of glass-eel samples collected by staff of the Freshwater Ecology Section and those provided by commercial eel fishermen for the period 1975 to 1980 shows that glass-eels may be present throughout the year in particular drainage systems, e.g. Bruthen Creek, Snowy River. Peaks of invasion from the sea occur at different times for the two species of *Anguilla* found in inland waters of Victoria. The short finned species has a winter-spring invasion peak, while invasion by long finned species peaks during late summer and autumn. During the peak periods, glass-eels occur in most estuaries along the entire Victorian coastline.

In each month, best catches were made at the last quarter and/or first quarter phases of the moon. Catches made between noon and midnight were always considerably higher than those taken between midnight and noon. Glass-eel nets, because of their fine mesh (10 meshes to one centimetre), caught 40 species of fishes other than the two species of eel. Of these other fishes, a number were of commercial and angling importance, while the remainder were forage fishes.

This study of glass-eel distribution and occurrence is now in its final stages although catches of glass-eels by commercial eel fishermen will continue to be monitored.

Blackfish programme

The river blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus* Richardson) is the only member of the Gadopsidae and is restricted to south-eastern mainland Australia and northern Tasmania. In Victoria, it occurs in a variety of waters from fast flowing mountain streams to slower flowing lowland rivers. Its preferred habitat appears to be streams with gravel beds and abundant cover in the form of large boulders or submerged timber. The biology of this unique and valued angling species has been very poorly understood.

To examine its life history, staff from the Freshwater Ecology Section studied river blackfish in Mackenzie River, a tributary of the Wimmera system, from 1975 to 1980. Spawning was found to occur from late spring to early summer when adhesive eggs are laid inside submerged hollow logs. The incubation period from fertilisation to hatching is about 16 days. After hatching, the young fish do not leave the ruptured egg membrane; instead the large yoke-sac remains inside, with only the actual embryo itself becoming free. Then follows a period of further development for about 26 days before the fish finally leave the egg membrane. They are thus vulnerable to predation, and parental care by the male is exhibited.

In Mackenzie River, blackfish live to a maximum age of 5 years and grow to a maximum length of about 300mm. They are carnivorous, feeding on aquatic invertebrates living on the river bed and on any terrestrial insects that may fall into the river.

Samples of river blackfish have been collected from many areas of Victoria and the data are now being analysed to determine their distribution and variation in growth and abundance. Preliminary analysis indicates that river blackfish generally grow to a larger size and live longer in streams south of the Great Dividing Range.

Specimens of river blackfish have been placed in a number of farm dams to determine their suitability for stocking such water bodies. The dams are sampled at three-monthly intervals and sampling will continue until March 1982.

The study of the biology of river blackfish is now in the analysis stage.

Carp

Four different standing and flowing water habitats in the Shepparton area have been intensively studied during the past eighteen months: Lake Cooper, Corop; Darcys State Forest, Mooroopna (5 billabongs); Loch Garry, Bunbartha; and the Broken River from Benalla to the Goulburn River (8 sites). Experimental ponds have been established to investigate the effects of carp on standing waters.

Results have shown that carp have experienced at least two years of poor growth and poor recruitment. Growth rates of both marked and unmarked carp from Loch Garry have been minimal. Neither spawning carp nor recruitment of young carp were seen there for the 1980-81 season. Carp in Lake Cooper spawned in the previous two years and in the Broken River in 1980-81, but survival beyond 100mm was very low.

Despite the apparent decline in numbers of carp over the past few years, they are still the dominant fish in most rivers and lakes near Shepparton, together with the other introduced species, goldfish, and redfin. The small native forage species, western carp gudgeon, smelt, and rainbow fish have been found to be widespread and locally abundant, but very few individuals of the larger native fish, golden perch, Murray cod, blackfish, or catfish have been caught. According to anglers, the larger native fish were more abundant in 1981 than in the past 20 or more years. Whether the availability of carp as a food source has played any part in this is unclear.

Increased rainfall and minor flooding in July and August 1981, have expanded spawning sites and allowed fish to move in and out of many water bodies. Successful spawning of carp at Pogues Billabong, Darcys State Forest, occurred in 1981 with many adults taking part and with an apparently good hatching survival. With higher water levels in all habitats this year, carp may flourish again.

Chinook salmon programme

The chinook salmon is the largest of the Pacific salmons and has been introduced to Victoria from North America. Often called the King salmon, it sometimes grows to more than 40 kilograms in weight. Where anadromous populations exist, the fish feed and grow in the ocean for 2-6 years before returning in huge runs upriver to their birth place to spawn. The salmon excavate nests in the clean river gravels, lay their eggs, and die shortly afterwards. After hatching, the small salmon fry feed in the river until they attain about 80mm in length when they begin smolting. The smolts migrate downriver to enter the ocean, where they spend the greater part of their life.

In Victoria, the environmental conditions are not ideal for chinook salmon and special attention has been required to maintain breeding stocks of these fish at the Snobs Creek Fish Hatchery and Research Station near Eildon. Salmon have been raised at the station for more than 12 years and several life cycles have been spent entirely in freshwater.

At present, only a few waters in the western districts are regularly stocked with chinook salmon where they provide excellent angling. During 1981, the incidental stocking of 6,000 two year old "surplus" fish took place in Albert Park Lake, Melbourne, for the benefit of metropolitan anglers. They are an attractive, fine flavoured table fish and being easy to culture, may become increasingly popular as a commercially farmed fish.

The chinook salmon programme is aimed at improving propagation methods and the factors which affect viability are being examined closely. The specific causes of mortalities during the breeding period are being identified, and variations in fish husbandry techniques will be implemented to overcome these mortalities. At present, the effects of

warmer than desirable water temperatures during the late adult maturation and early incubation periods of the life cycle seem to be a major contributing factor to poor viability.

Trout management

During the fifth year of operation, the Trout Management Group continued the work begun in 1977, when it was charged with the task of surveying and reporting on the situation regarding trout populations in Victoria's major angling waters. In 1981, the group conducted surveys in approximately twenty rivers and streams and sixty lakes, reservoirs, and dams. The data gathered provided a basis for fixing trout stocking levels in those waters that proved capable of supporting worthwhile populations of trout. Areas of primary interest were the north-east rivers, Otway streams, south-west coastal rivers, and south-west reservoirs and lakes.

In general, those lakes that produced well in the past continued to do so in 1981. Several lakes showed excellent recovery following re-stocking after fish kills, with both numbers and physical condition of trout up to or better than they were before the kills.

The streams and rivers sampled generally produced fish of smaller size than the lakes, but in good condition, with some natural spawning depending on stream conditions. Poor quality water usually held low populations of trout in poor condition. On this evidence future stocking levels can be determined.

The results of the 1981 surveys tended to support the conclusions reached in previous years: the quality of angling in a particular area depends primarily on the condition of the lake or stream and its catchment. High quality water will produce high quality angling. Degraded areas cannot be made to produce good fish, despite high levels of stocking.

Further reference: Trout surveys, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 330-1

Research in chemistry and toxicology

The impact of chemicals, both material and man-made, on Victoria's native fish and wildlife is not well understood or documented. Each year an increasing number of chemicals have the potential to reach the natural environment and so the need to determine the effects of these materials on fish and wildlife becomes more critical.

Research to be undertaken by the Division's Chemistry and Toxicology Section aims to examine the tolerance of native fish and wildlife to a wide range of chemicals, particularly those that are widespread and persistent. First steps in this research have been taken, as aquarium and animal house facilities have been established at the Arthur Rylah Institute at Heidelberg. Current programmes have already produced data on the effects of fluoride on fish species such as trout. Further testing will involve a number of species of native fish.

Fluoride is also of interest regarding its effects on native animals. While the effects of fluoride on domestic and exotic animals are documented, the chronic effects on native animals are not. With the strong possibility of an aluminium smelter which emits fluoride, being established in Victoria the need to determine these effects becomes very important. The Section will be undertaking field and laboratory work to determine the relationships between fluoride and the health of various bird and marsupial species. Longer term work on chemical effects in fish and wildlife will be concerned with pesticides and other complex organic compounds as well as heavy metals.

Other important aspects of the Section's activities include survey of fish and wildlife to determine the levels of foreign chemicals present in fauna. Information from such studies is useful for the management of animal populations and for the control of chemical substances used in or discharged to the environment.

Enforcement

The day to day responsibility of maintaining contact with the outdoor public and of enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts rests with the 52 Fisheries and Wildlife Officers of the Field Management Branch. Twenty-eight of these officers, are stationed in strategic rural and coastal areas according to the demands of the particular regions of the State. There are, for instance, sixteen Fisheries and Wildlife Officers who occupy offices in fishing ports and direct the major part of their activities towards the commercial fisheries.

In the inland where wildlife conservation and recreational fishing take pre-eminence, the twelve stations into which Victoria is divided, each with its own resident officer, vary considerably in area and nature of responsibility. Following the introduction of a regionalisation scheme in 1979, Victoria has now been divided into five Districts. In each District the Senior Fisheries and Wildlife Officer co-ordinates the activities of the Station Officers in his District.

The Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife Officers also have the delegated responsibility of enforcing Commonwealth fisheries laws and regulations which apply to the adjacent offshore seas.

Angling information

One of the questions of great importance to anglers is where and when to catch fish. In many cases information regarding particular species and size is also sought. To answer these questions, the Division has published an *Angling Guide* which lists over 500 inland angling waters in Victoria and describes the type of water, the surrounding country, and any special problems or fishing restrictions likely to be encountered. The Guide lists the fish type, their abundance and expected size, and in some cases it also gives advice on the best times to go fishing and the methods most likely to succeed.

Further reference: Water pollution; Environmental studies, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, p. 331

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Fisheries (7603.0)

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AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers "squatted" on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1980

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,856,872
Lands in process of alienation	129,564
Crown lands	8,773,564
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1980

Particulars	Area hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	12,136
Grazing leases and licences	2,353,782
Other leases and licences	11,907
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,229,900
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,576
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,419
National parks (under National Parks Act)	774,282
Wildlife reserves	61,278
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	309,033
Other reserves	129,981
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	2,746,270
Total	8,773,564

Physical characteristics of statistical divisions

Introduction

In earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria was based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

From the 1978 edition, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (See also pages 163 to 168.) A map of statistical divisions in Victoria can be found on page 325 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

Melbourne Statistical Division

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podzolic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Kranozems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979–80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establish- ments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	642	190	89	24	7	952
Orchard and other fruit	94	71	61	69	26	321
Vegetables	35	54	110	146	97	442

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979–80(b)—continued

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Nurseries	52	63	66	36	24	241
Poultry	14	24	34	46	59	177
Potatoes	7	7	7	18	15	54
Other	396	246	267	129	35	1,073
Total	1,240	655	634	468	263	3,260

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole. This table excludes those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1979–80 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1980, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podzolic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,200 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979–80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Milk cattle	75	172	379	128	754
Meat cattle	339	103	48	30	520
Sheep	137	93	119	82	431
Other	204	163	223	280	870
Total	755	531	769	520	2,575

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western Statistical Division

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to 1,200 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner. Temperatures are generally cooler away from the coast where the sea has an ameliorating influence during the winter.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil type is the one which is derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline and the numbers of dairy farms and dairy cattle are also falling.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseeds such as sunflowers, linseed, and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	135	385	1,115	403	15	2,053
Sheep	238	282	646	515	95	1,776
Sheep and meat cattle	120	178	319	376	163	1,156
Meat cattle	514	259	142	84	15	1,014
Other	93	69	125	182	55	524
Total	1,100	1,173	2,347	1,560	343	6,523

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Central Highlands Statistical Division

The Central Highlands are a very important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podzolic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Kranozems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woady Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee Rivers flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains greatly and have improved soil fertility, enabling productive clover ley farming to be undertaken.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep	317	215	322	251	49	1,154
Meat cattle	248	54	34	7	4	347

**VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)—continued**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep and meat cattle	95	87	77	66	26	351
Potatoes	21	21	41	69	54	206
Other	225	131	194	251	83	884
Total	906	508	668	644	216	2,942

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Wimmera Statistical Division

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podzolic soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podzolic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

**VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep and cereal	28	134	353	618	175	1,308
Cereal grains	62	119	421	925	378	1,905
Sheep	137	143	191	118	18	607
Other	123	69	79	52	29	352
Total	350	465	1,044	1,713	600	4,172

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Northern Mallee Statistical Division

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown soils (Mallee soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey, highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool, prime lambs, and beef cattle. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes (for drying, table use, and wine), olives, and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Grapes	88	155	536	948	116	1,843
Cereal grains	16	41	165	584	583	1,389
Sheep and cereal	13	22	40	110	51	236
Orchard and other fruit	50	26	46	46	25	193
Other	212	169	260	119	49	809
Total	379	413	1,047	1,807	824	4,470

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat, treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense Grey soils), Podzolic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Meat cattle	362	103	70	23	558
Sheep	329	183	193	137	842
Milk cattle	57	123	474	202	856
Sheep and cereal	49	124	280	595	1,048
Sheep and meat cattle	97	67	77	64	305
Pigs	23	12	30	66	131
Other	284	200	250	476	1,210
Total	1,201	812	1,374	1,563	4,950

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Goulburn Statistical Division

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) and Podzolic soils derived from sedimentary rocks

(grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have, until recently, declined with the fall in prices for beef.

VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	123	326	1,236	386	15	2,086
Meat cattle	577	288	170	75	12	1,122
Sheep and meat cattle	103	179	234	131	23	670
Orchard and other fruit	29	30	101	157	106	423
Cereal grains	74	105	136	127	30	472
Meat cattle and cereal	26	50	88	62	3	229
Other	381	352	517	490	135	1,875
Total	1,313	1,330	2,482	1,428	324	6,877

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

North Eastern Statistical Division

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some cultivable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsolic soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsolic, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centred around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow oilseed crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	535	348	261	109	11	1,264
Milk cattle	37	93	230	109	2	471
Tobacco	1	1	52	178	69	301
Sheep and meat cattle	52	82	73	54	6	267
Other	171	123	173	202	61	730
Total	796	647	789	652	149	3,033

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podzolic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podzols derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979–80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Meat cattle	416	184	110	68	778
Milk cattle	40	81	257	106	484
Sheep and meat cattle	57	79	125	108	369
Other	113	70	103	88	374
Total	626	414	595	370	2,005

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Central Gippsland Statistical Division

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil-types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podzols, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

There are about 5,400 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	153	559	1,441	499	21	2,673
Meat cattle	743	436	224	103	20	1,526
Other	219	146	203	213	98	879
Total	1,115	1,141	1,868	815	139	5,078

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

East Central Statistical Division

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland which has Moe as its approximate geographic centre. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podzolic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some stud properties.

VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1979-80 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Meat cattle	320	111	55	26	512
Milk cattle	63	128	196	58	445
Other	106	66	97	149	418
Total	489	305	348	233	1,375

(a) See footnote to table on page 318.

(b) See footnote to table on page 318.

Further reference: *Financial statistics, Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 341-2

Agricultural improvements

Pasture improvement

A substantial proportion of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is conducted on improved pastures, which can support much higher rates of stocking than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in Victoria has increased from about 2 million to 6.2 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 3 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These pastures consist mainly of unproductive indigenous grasses such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses, with no leguminous species of any value. They do not respond to fertiliser, as do pastures sown with improved species, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500 mm to 750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250 mm to 500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 380,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 44,000 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 20 years the widespread use of superphosphate and, to a lesser extent potash, nitrogen, and the trace elements molybdenum and copper, has contributed greatly to increased pasture productivity. A rise in the price of superphosphate in 1974-75 resulted in an initial large decline in its use on pastures (to about one-third of previous use). There has been a subsequent slow recovery in the amount used. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

The advent in 1977 of new and potentially devastating aphid pests of lucerne and other pasture legumes has stimulated the importation and local development of resistant legume cultivars which are resistant to these and other problems.

Fertilisation

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1979-80, 681,309 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 466,230 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represents an extraordinary fall in use since 1974 and is associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and, to some extent, with the rapid increase in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1979-80, 815,363 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,260,525 hectares of wheat; and 3,529,960 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1979-80 amounted to 681,309 tonnes, or 96 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes
1975-76	1,473	223	1,953	323
1976-77	1,655	241	2,295	353
1977-78	1,851	277	2,670	408
1978-79	1,913	277	3,093	476
1979-80	n.a.	263	3,530	552

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 318.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book 1971*, p. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to "... provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

In 1979, Victorians spent about \$1.5m on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensure that contractors are aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$250 per megalitre.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of successful Government quarantine and other disease control measures and its favourable climate.

The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal Health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle are being tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff and by private veterinarians under contract. Infected animals are slaughtered, and the owners are compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited, allowing them to be advertised and to profit by their disease-free status. Victoria is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area has been declared in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the livestock industries in overcoming disease problems and keeping abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermi and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects the whole range of agricultural industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushlands environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy decided on by the Board is implemented throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is more than \$9.9m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities, and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural purposes for the season 1979-80:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, 1979-80 (a)

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Native pasture	Total area of establishments
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Melbourne	3,477	27,983	133,016	56,359	273,864
Barwon	2,729	54,239	292,925	90,418	509,686

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, 1979-80 (a)—continued

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops hectares	Area of sown pasture and lucerne hectares	Native pasture hectares	Total area of establishments hectares
South Western	6,854	79,388	1,323,592	296,438	1,860,659
Central Highlands	3,084	94,273	546,747	159,446	883,685
Wimmera	4,323	712,798	902,770	274,043	2,468,686
Northern Mallee	4,611	654,195	521,023	537,756	2,625,103
Loddon-Campaspe	5,152	322,904	679,205	367,755	1,638,533
Goulburn	7,256	214,872	738,503	363,948	1,543,015
North Eastern	3,134	61,047	308,999	200,278	879,899
East Gippsland	2,160	7,478	238,059	421,366	1,244,986
Central Gippsland	5,355	14,015	460,494	94,733	685,431
East Central	1,481	3,464	78,942	18,138	121,593
Total	49,616	2,246,656	6,224,275	2,880,678	14,735,140

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 318.

(b) This table excludes data for establishments where the legal entities operating those establishments have an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1979-80 (\$2,587m) contributed 21.0 per cent of the Australian total of \$12,482m.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED (EXCLUDING MINING) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crops—					
Cereals for grain	r224,407	r220,118	196,950	r465,670	587,338
Hay	r61,377	r78,291	47,418	r64,793	71,752
Industrial crops	23,168	28,156	29,177	27,708	32,486
Vegetables	r71,904	r74,665	r98,472	r124,332	123,468
Grapes	37,477	r61,189	60,363	63,747	128,333
Fruit	r49,246	r52,620	r58,697	r78,420	94,431
Other	r16,810	r21,546	r27,492	51,545	70,765
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves	184,873	222,730	318,997	419,554	455,072
Sheep and lambs	75,225	89,533	95,691	116,879	180,896
Other	71,440	81,803	104,484	r123,572	146,468

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)—continued**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Livestock products—					
Wool	174,055	176,732	228,813	271,243	341,201
Dairy products	220,867	230,020	246,977	281,155	307,987
Other	45,353	39,853	r40,550	r41,614	47,005
Total	r1,256,202	r1,377,256	r1,554,081	r2,130,232	2,587,202

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, goats, and deer, together with the various livestock products.

Field crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the five-year period 1976–77 to 1980–81 was 1.4 million hectares, about 65 per cent of the State's total area under crop. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1979–80 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 3.25 million tonnes of wheat from 1.5 million hectares.

Approximately 85 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon–Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern areas. Wheat is normally grown in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley but with increasing areas of grain legume crops—lupins and peas. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) and the addition of grain legumes into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973–74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases. The root disease known as "takeall" took a heavy toll in parts of the Northern Mallee in 1978 where crop yields were reduced by more than 25 per cent. The cereal cyst, nematode, which exists in most wheat soils in the Wimmera and Northern Mallee is a chronic source of loss and can cause severe damage in some seasons, particularly on more intensively cropped land. In 1979–80, stripe rust occurred for the first time and has reappeared in susceptible varieties during each subsequent spring.

During the 67 years from 1911 to 1978, stem rust occurred in some part of Victoria in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen years. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production; 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The variety, Millewa, which was released in 1979, is currently resistant to all known rust strains and other rust resistant varieties are now included in recommended lists. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by fungicide, applied to the seed.

A serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. The prevention of insect infestation of farm stored grain and of grain residues in machinery is a prerequisite for ensuring the delivery of insect-free grains to the export terminals.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979. This legislation provides for a guaranteed minimum price, adjusted annually to 95 per cent of the average of pool returns for the two previous seasons and an estimate for the incoming crop. The guarantee is provided by the Commonwealth Government from consolidated revenue. Movement of the guaranteed minimum price is limited to 15 per cent above or below that of the previous season.

Wheat varieties grown in Victoria were previously of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of hard wheat but harder types, although large areas of the harder variety Condor are now sown in north-west Victoria where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1978-79	Season 1976-77		Season 1977-78		Season 1978-79	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	429,846	38.5	340,837	26.5	349,690	26.0
Olympic	331,587	29.7	372,546	29.0	347,526	25.8
Condor	139,263	12.5	298,629	23.2	309,070	23.0
Summit	75,185	6.7	43,896	3.4	27,867	2.0
Zenith	30,468	2.7	63,864	5.0	94,726	7.0
Insignia	27,073	2.4	8,887	0.7	4,035	0.3
Pinnacle	23,685	2.1	19,699	1.5	16,294	1.2
Egret	22,985	2.1	98,563	7.7	150,240	11.2
Emblem	14,337	1.3	5,804	0.5	2,611	0.2
Heron	8,009	0.7	4,998	0.4	3,853	0.3
Oxley	(a)	(a)	3,607	0.3	8,748	0.7
All other including mixed and unspecified	13,745	r1.3	23,626	1.8	30,333	2.3
Total	1,116,183	100.0	1,284,956	100.0	1,344,993	100.0

(a) Included with "All other".

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard kg/h.l.
1975-76	1,073	1,579	1.47	76.9
1976-77	1,103	1,780	1.61	81.2
1977-78	1,270	1,497	1.18	81.8
1978-79	1,337	2,998	2.24	80.9
1979-80	1,457	3,250	2.23	81.5

(a) Australian Standard White.

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain grazing and hay between 1976-77 and 1980-81 was 325,000 hectares of which about 76 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Russia is another significant importer of feed oats. Oats are also supplied to a speciality market in West Germany for baby food production.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crop, pasture conditions during winter and spring, and trends in the world markets for feed grains.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1975-76	243	282	1.16
1976-77	241	309	1.28
1977-78	228	269	1.18
1978-79	291	446	1.53
1979-80	256	390	1.52

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (99 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1979-80. In 1978-79, a record 519,000 tonnes of barley was produced. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Removal of wheat delivery quotas in 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera

where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheaten stubble land.

A new variety, Weeah, was introduced in 1968 and soon became the dominant type. However, another variety, Clipper, with a higher reputation in export markets was later recommended to replace Weeah for malting barley production in the Northern Mallee and Wimmera. The barley industry aimed for a changeover to Clipper in the malting grades by 1979. Clipper has a 5 per cent greater yield on average than Weeah and is less susceptible to wind damage. However, growers preferred Weeah where conditions were less favourable, and to maintain supplies to the malting industry Weeah was retained as a malting variety. The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes per hectare compared with about 1.2 tonnes per hectare in the Northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The variety Lara, which was introduced in 1971, displaced Research types as the main variety grown in this area. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers, in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. Its small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting, and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling. The new variety, Parwan, with slightly larger grain and improved yield, was released early in 1979 as a replacement for Lara.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearl barley, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom, Europe, Taiwan, and the Middle East. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and intermittent sales to this market have continued. Australia is now a major exporter of barley.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row '000 hectares	6-row '000 hectares	2-row '000 tonnes	6-row '000 tonnes	2-row tonnes	6-row tonnes
1975-76	337	7	436	9	1.29	1.29
1976-77	362	4	397	5	1.10	1.25
1977-78	413	5	354	5	0.86	1.00
1978-79	361	4	513	6	1.42	1.50
1979-80	321	4	487	7	1.52	1.75

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1975-76 to 1979-80 were:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain							
		Area			Production			Average yield per hectare	
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
1975-76	hectares	359	521	5	526	2,510	3	2,513	4.78
1976-77		389	411	22	433	1,685	25	1,710	3.95
1977-78		347	477	28	505	1,729	119	1,848	3.66
1978-79		242	421	92	513	1,930	64	1,994	3.89
1979-80		178	483	92	575	2,798	52	2,850	4.96

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas during the winter months.

Triticale

The synthetic cereal triticale produced from a cross between wheat and rye was grown on a limited scale following release of locally selected adopted varieties. Most crops sown in 1979-80 were used for seed increase to allow greatly increased sowings in 1980-81.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
1975-76	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1976-77	1,471	648	0.44
1977-78	1,401	936	0.67
1978-79	1,828	903	0.49
1979-80	2,449	1,750	0.71
	2,261	1,489	0.66

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods; or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1979-80

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
Meadow grass and clover	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Oaten	340,045	1,341,538	3.95
Lucerne	41,733	157,553	3.78
Wheaten	22,474	95,549	4.25
Barley and other	5,782	15,736	2.72
Total	1,778	4,659	2.62
	411,812	1,615,035	3.92

**VICTORIA—SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS
OF SILAGE AND HAY
(tonnes)**

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1979-80	Stocks at 31 March 1980	
	Silage	Hay	
Melbourne	11,613	9,000	74,596
Barwon	11,992	5,974	146,414
South Western	24,452	22,216	525,622
Central Highlands	2,344	7,047	181,060
Wimmera	1,404	10,041	193,260
Northern Mallee	688	6,195	72,431
Loddon-Campaspe	8,321	10,120	279,731
Goulburn	4,830	16,598	375,011
North Eastern	6,985	12,744	143,451
East Gippsland	1,048	2,982	58,124
Central Gippsland	42,623	23,185	317,281
East Central	9,953	4,793	54,454
Total	126,253	130,895	2,421,435

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, better markets for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1978-79 in both dry land and irrigation districts with an area sown of 14,220 hectares, but declined in 1979-80 to 9,363 hectares.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production		Average yield per hectare
		hectares	tonnes	
LINSEED				
1975-76	4,513	3,056	0.68	
1976-77	4,694	5,393	1.15	
1977-78	7,048	8,089	1.15	
1978-79	4,474	4,747	1.06	
1979-80	5,284	5,208	0.99	
RAPESEED				
1975-76	4,681	2,907	0.62	
1976-77	2,495	1,915	0.77	
1977-78	3,798	2,406	0.63	
1978-79	2,992	2,825	0.94	
1979-80	3,438	3,476	1.01	
SAFFLOWER				
1975-76	3,952	1,701	0.43	
1976-77	3,698	1,405	0.38	
1977-78	3,592	1,258	0.35	
1978-79	3,227	2,180	0.68	
1979-80	1,055	688	0.65	
SUNFLOWER				
1975-76	7,815	5,725	0.73	
1976-77	13,271	8,405	0.63	
1977-78	14,013	11,288	0.81	
1978-79	14,220	10,997	0.77	
1979-80	9,363	7,325	0.78	

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and favourable experience by growers led to the development of the lupin grain industry occupying around 15,000 hectares by the late 1970s.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1970-71 to 1979-80 was about 5,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production from 1976 resulting in substantial increases in sowings in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas for processing locally into split peas for culinary use.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are readily acceptable as a substitute for other protein meals in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of a meat substitute for human consumption. The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 15,000 hectares in 1980. Average yields are about 1.25 tonnes per hectare.

Intensive crops

Introduction

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing fruit canning industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine area increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1979-80, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was almost 19,000 hectares, and the area of vineyards was just under 21,000 hectares. This total of approximately 40,000 hectares is hardly more than 2 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area, the Mallee, the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area, the Mornington Peninsula, West Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and the North Eastern area.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas and the north-east, while early stone fruit is grown in the Northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES
(EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1980**

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Other
Melbourne	34,613	471,546	52,266	4,807	83,256
Barwon	754	7,390	n.p.	875	n.p.
South Western	n.p.	15,265	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Central Highlands	1,860	40,990	3,267	837	3,814
Wimmera	1,731	2,169	2,643	1,138	38,209
Northern Mallee	1,465	5,427	8,133	51,674	94,462
Loddon-Campaspe	25,498	69,505	875	164	4,345
Goulburn	900,395	234,677	483,305	107,256	34,917
North Eastern	258	55,601	844	1,000	4,528
East Gippsland	129	4,060	n.p.	95	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	17,775	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
East Central	5,543	109,327	4,810	n.p.	6,278
Total	972,536	1,033,732	558,878	168,871	270,461

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1980

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Other
Melbourne	n.p.	20,252	n.p.
Barwon	—	n.p.	—
South Western	—	—	—
Central Highlands	—	n.p.	—
Wimmera	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	540,418	54,585	85,874
Loddon-Campaspe	n.p.	n.p.	—
Goulburn	58,032	21,304	6,078
North Eastern	12,258	4,754	189
East Gippsland	—	663	—
Central Gippsland	—	—	—
East Central	n.p.	4,677	n.p.
Total	612,915	106,931	92,620

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area planted to most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fresh and processed fruit and many growers have been forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and protective measures limiting the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

**VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)**

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pears	103,429	103,675	80,055	100,896	96,844
Apples	51,830	61,139	62,880	89,343	75,128

VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)—*continued*

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Peaches	32,017	24,329	24,670	28,337	35,398
Apricots	7,598	6,712	6,268	8,135	7,626
Cherries	3,139	2,562	2,436	2,295	(a)
Plums	3,575	2,946	2,494	6,966	(a)
Olives	814	1,889	712	1,492	(a)
Nectarines	1,218	1,119	1,009	4,607	(a)
Prunes	169	306	56	103	(a)
Quinces	118	148	127	179	(a)
Figs	16	10	17	65	(a)
Oranges—					
Valencias	24,647	21,472	24,100	24,911	28,865
Navels	14,570	13,056	14,023	15,367	16,741
Other	371	764	519	673	911
Lemons and limes	5,365	6,000	5,361	13,883	7,281
Grapefruit	3,728	3,000	2,845	3,740	(a)
Mandarins	2,407	2,842	1,980	2,874	(a)

(a) Not collected in 1979-80.

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. This scheme will be phased out by

1984 and an underwriting scheme will be implemented to cover all apple exports to all markets for the 1981 to 1985 period.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Commonwealth Government has imposed a variable duty on imported citrus juice.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in Central Victoria and north of the Great Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Strawberries	910,069	1,004,395	945,646	1,115,344	1,030,053
Youngberries	125,762	129,756	80,445	53,860	(a)
Raspberries	91,167	88,995	80,949	86,741	142,864
Gooseberries	13,669	11,096	9,103	8,371	(a)
Loganberries	2,189	5,511	5,635	6,955	(a)
Other berries	17,696	15,779	16,783	63,739	(a)
Passionfruit	11,968	5,377	653	910	(a)

(a) Not collected in 1979-80.

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, many growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers, who wanted to diversify, or others, who wanted to take up farming on a part-time basis, have shown interest in planting nuts. Along the Murray Valley, several almond groves have been established,

including two large plantations of over 150 hectares each. Although there has been difficulty in obtaining young chestnut, hazelnut, and walnut trees with proven capacity, several small plantations have been established in suitable localities.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50 tonnes in 1960-61 to less than 11 tonnes in 1976-77, but is now increasing due to recently established groves commencing production. In 1979-80, production exceeded 270 tonnes. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUT PRODUCTION

(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Walnuts	66,345	67,403	77,176	68,016	(a)
Chestnuts	20,028	18,172	19,851	24,884	(a)
Almonds	13,548	10,401	98,975	277,212	272,677
Filberts	586	100	4,342	1,337	(a)

(a) Not collected in 1979-80.

(3) *Marketing.* Nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product (locally produced almonds are protected by tariff).

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1980, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to over 72,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. During the 1977 harvest, there were signs of over-production in red varieties. This became a serious problem in 1978. For persons who wish to make their own wine at home on a small scale, a direct sales market has developed in recent years, based largely on sultanas, Waltham Cross, and Black Muscats. It is estimated that this market may take about 15,000 tonnes of fresh grapes annually. Due to a world wine surplus there seems little potential for developing the very small export trade in wine. Nevertheless imports are increasing.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. Recent shortfalls in the production of dried vine fruits in the U.S.A. and Europe have ensured favourable market conditions for the Australian produce. However, there are indications that the current high prices will not be maintained in the long-term. The diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, without improved efficiency, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes.* Table grape production in recent years, has increased to an estimated 37,000 tonnes in 1980-81. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties, and also by improved handling and storage techniques. The above factors, combined with improved air and sea freighting facilities, are leading to the development of a table grape export trade.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE: AREA AND PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production for —	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
1975-76	hectares 19,308	hectares 1,450	tonnes 59,189	tonnes 226,424
1976-77	19,598	1,197	63,252	208,541
1977-78	19,149	1,233	56,224	173,857
1978-79	19,597	961	65,201	177,623
1979-80	19,820	944	72,485	283,550

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (a)

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
Potatoes	11,256	13,077	279,613	333,614
Onions	703	776	17,009	18,748
Carrots	967	961	35,553	34,603
Parsnips	161	201	5,182	6,049
Beetroot	36	42	709	969
Tomatoes	2,503	2,699	70,051	79,799
French beans	1,026	810	5,382	3,756
Green peas—				
market	156	197	550	477
factory	1,964	2,384	(b) 4,355	5,166
Cabbage and Brussels sprouts	1,061	1,110	83,422	35,444
Cauliflowers	1,089	1,108	68,805	40,762
Lettuce	954	1,034	22,776	22,571
Pumpkins	679	778	10,037	11,798

(a) See footnote on page 318.

(b) Shelled weight

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have in recent years led to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its fifth term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of up to 15,000,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. This plan is operated by the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires

friable and well drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop is usually rather more than one-third of the total Australian production. The crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type. A significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, but is decreasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities, and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour and operating costs, and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally.

The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on most Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture helps tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and by an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts.

The Department of Agriculture has released flue-cured varieties resistant to common strains of blue mould; the blue mould-resistant burley breeding lines also show promise. Other advances in tobacco production include improved practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould, identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production, the testing and development of mechanical harvesting and associated curing methods, and the testing of cheap solid fuels to replace gas and oil for curing.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area hectares	Production tonnes (dry)	Average yield per hectare tonnes (dry)
1975–76	3,755	5,683	1.51
1976–77	3,821	5,999	1.57
1977–78	3,621	5,788	1.60
1978–79	3,505	5,563	1.59
1979–80	3,313	6,119	1.85

Hops

The hop is a summer-growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Victorian hops are of high quality when measured against world standards and the area given over to hops in this State increased during the first half of the 1970s. However, because of uncertain markets, production has tended to decline slightly since then.

Hops need a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep, well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings, or sets, on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to over 100 hectares.

In all cases, production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop for export.

The high quality Victorian bred variety Pride of Ringwood, which is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria, has been well received on world markets but profitable export sales have nevertheless been difficult to negotiate in seasons of overall world surplus.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality. This work has been intensified, and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements and control of weeds and insect pests have recently been introduced.

VICTORIA—HOP PRODUCTION

Season	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Average yield per hectare
1975-76	469	746	1.59
1976-77	424	809	1.91
1977-78	429	959	2.24
1978-79	427	745	1.74
1979-80	457	1,204	2.63

Plant nurseries

In 1977-78, the total area of nurseries in Victoria was about 933 hectares, including about 45 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bush houses; the total value of sales of nursery products exceeded \$30.5m.

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a)

Item	Amount	
	1974-75	1977-78
Number of nurseries	373	321
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—		
Seeds and bulbs	1,458	2,751
Seedlings	2,849	3,578
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758	7,167
Cultivated turf and ferns	167	4,110
Fruit trees and vines	642	2,254
Rose bushes	937	684
Other shrubs and trees	6,792	10,052
Total nursery sales	16,603	30,596

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 41,332 sheep, 155 cattle, and 75 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1871 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the nine years 1972 to 1980. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)
('000)

Year	Cattle (b)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1871 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	721	10,762	131
1881 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,286	10,360	242
1891 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,783	12,693	282
1901 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,584	12,883	333
1921 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	12,171	175
1931 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	16,478	281
1941 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	1,489	727	2,216	20,012	237
1961 at 31 March	1,717	1,147	2,864	26,620	319
1971 at 31 March	1,974	3,086	5,060	33,761	520
1972 at 31 March	1,927	3,508	5,435	29,496	590
1973 at 31 March	1,957	3,488	5,445	24,105	585
1974 at 31 March	1,933	3,906	5,839	25,787	424
1975 at 31 March	1,939	4,235	6,174	26,411	383
1976 at 31 March	1,871	3,996	5,867	25,395	393
1977 at 31 March	1,681	3,423	5,104	21,925	397
1978 at 31 March	1,609	2,963	4,572	22,021	401
1979 at 31 March	1,516	2,619	4,134	22,750	390
1980 at 31 March	1,527	2,725	4,252	24,400	422

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
('000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Sheep	5,677	4,922	4,247	3,879	4,296
Lambs	5,696	5,550	5,731	5,399	5,771
Cattle and calves	3,298	3,594	3,856	2,929	2,189
Pigs	882	935	1,017	961	969

Sheep

Distribution

During 1979-80, the Victorian sheep population increased 7.0 per cent to 24.4 million head—27.8 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria and the numbers of sheep in each statistical division are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1980
('000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	3	118	86	57	265
Barwon	19	690	250	319	1,279
South Western	86	3,540	1,523	1,829	6,978

**VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1980
('000)—continued**

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Central Highlands	37	1,626	1,160	831	3,654
Wimmera	42	1,803	1,013	856	3,712
Northern Mallee	14	694	143	296	1,147
Loddon-Campaspe	32	1,404	812	663	2,910
Goulburn	31	1,322	508	503	2,365
North Eastern	8	316	100	130	554
East Gippsland	8	376	173	184	740
Central Gippsland	9	380	115	221	726
East Central	1	45	2	23	71
Total	292	12,313	5,884	5,911	24,400

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into "wool" and "meat" breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from "woolgrowing" flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1980, the 12.8 million Merinos comprised 52 per cent of the Victorian flock.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woollen strains, in response to reduced price margins for fineness, greater stress on carcass values, and sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 13 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 3 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-wooled crossbreds) make up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreds are used mainly for prime lamb production. These contributed 18 per cent (4.5 million) to the total in 1980, compared with 25 per cent in 1974.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (8.8 per cent in 1980) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs. Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1974		1977		1980	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	12,256,133	47.53	11,973,587	54.61	12,752,386	52.26
Corriedale	2,492,255	9.66	2,419,208	11.03	3,135,726	12.85
Polwarth	688,378	2.67	626,895	2.86	732,463	3.00
Border Leicester	431,096	1.67	782,107	3.57	439,662	1.80
Cheviot	9,797	0.04	4,687	0.02	6,753	0.03
Dorset Horn	491,367	1.90	389,699	1.78	556,201	2.28
Poll Dorset	215,328	0.84	209,465	0.96	443,607	1.82
Perendale	7,200	0.03	7,871	0.04	21,164	0.09
Romney Marsh	262,800	1.02	280,854	1.28	433,876	1.78
Ryeland	19,173	0.07	12,870	0.06	17,014	0.07
Southdown	115,559	0.45	89,612	0.41	134,742	0.55
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	9,588	0.04	18,625	0.08	29,081	0.12

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)—continued

Breed	1974		1977		1980	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Cormo	(b)		(b)		32,220	0.13
Zenith	50,670	0.20	40,912	0.19	30,554	0.13
Comeback	1,887,569	7.32	1,031,150	4.70	1,130,172	4.63
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	6,533,446	25.33	4,017,269	18.32	4,459,959	18.28
Other (including unspecified)	317,192	1.23	20,639	0.09	44,485	0.18
Total	25,787,551	100.00	21,925,450	100.00	24,400,065	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1975, 1976, 1978, or 1979.

(b) Included under "other".

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Favourable seasonal conditions in the year ended 31 March 1980 contributed to the above average lambing. Ewe matings increased to 10.7 million after a five year decline.

Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1975-76	10,365	8,359	81
1976-77	9,551	6,566	69
1977-78	9,462	7,482	79
1978-79	9,562	7,923	83
1979-80	10,723	9,099	85

Wool production

In 1979-80, Victoria produced 147.4 million kilograms of wool (greasy basis), 6 per cent higher than in 1978-79, and this represented 21 per cent of Australian production.

Victorian production peaked at 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$254m) was produced in 1972-73 during a brief period of boom prices. From 1970-71 until 1977-78, the size of the clip declined in line with the decline in sheep numbers but now appears to have stabilised. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln and a small quantity of speciality (hairy) carpet wool.

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
1975-76	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1975-76	23,271	5,839	102,798	8,020	4.42	1.37
1976-77	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31
1977-78	21,449	5,194	96,421	6,867	4.50	1.32
1978-79	22,569	5,896	105,848	8,582	4.69	1.46
1979-80	23,184	6,845	110,404	9,911	4.76	1.45

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1979-80

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
Melbourne	number	number	kg	kg	kg	kg
265,180	58,519	1,270,949	84,758	4.79	1.45	
Barwon	1,243,312	388,067	5,500,067	515,634	4.42	1.33
South Western	6,724,562	2,196,638	30,755,394	3,173,874	4.57	1.44
Central Highlands	3,529,360	859,531	16,354,569	1,244,537	4.63	1.45
Wimmera	3,550,244	974,291	18,131,799	1,461,503	5.11	1.50
Northern Mallee	986,013	287,586	4,974,803	425,502	5.05	1.48
Loddon-Campaspe	2,740,013	762,501	14,176,636	1,155,083	5.17	1.51
Goulburn	2,251,058	611,386	10,401,225	856,093	4.62	1.40
North Eastern	490,191	145,272	2,192,649	200,774	4.47	1.38
East Gippsland	739,782	199,720	3,458,721	251,805	4.68	1.26
Central Gippsland	608,045	328,221	2,923,505	493,269	4.81	1.50
East Central	56,631	33,209	263,752	48,643	4.66	1.46
Total	23,184,391	6,844,941	110,404,069	9,911,475	4.76	1.45

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1975-76	110,818	27,080	137,898
1976-77	97,147	28,996	126,143
1977-78	103,288	28,346	131,634
1978-79	114,431	24,198	138,629
1979-80	120,316	27,004	147,320

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1979-80, Victoria produced 90,435 tonnes of mutton, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production increased by 7.1 per cent to 102,233 tonnes in 1979-80. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State.

During 1979-80, domestic consumption of lamb in Australia increased by 11 per cent to 16 kilograms per head per annum. Mutton consumption remained at 4 kilograms per head per annum during 1979-80, still well below the 20-25 kilogram level that prevailed during the early 1970s.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from 1.3 million head in 1974-75 to 5.7 million in 1979-80. This trade was maintained in 1980-81 when a further 5.7 million live sheep were exported with 99 per cent consigned to Middle East and to North African markets.

During the development of this trade Iran has been the major importing country. However in 1980-81, Iran imported only 21 per cent of live sheep from Australia while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait imported 26 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Libya has

rapidly increased imports to 15 per cent requiring a lighter (45 kilogram) and younger (3 year old) sheep than other countries.

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently looked to the eastern States to fill their contracts. Western Australia supplied 3.3 million head, while 1.9 million and 0.4 million sheep were shipped from South Australia and Victorian ports, respectively. It is estimated that Victorian flocks contributed nearly one million sheep for shipment from Victorian and South Australian ports in 1980-81.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil resources. Traditional taste, religious beliefs, and the lack of refrigeration favour meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the growing demand for lamb and young mutton is the major factor in a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. Carcase meat imports have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigeration storage and distribution facilities have been installed, and traditional habits modified.

Victorian flocks were a large contributor to the 73,794 live sheep exported for breeding from Australia in the year ending June 1981. Romania was the major importer with 54,956 head while other significant importing countries were Mexico (16,723), Indonesia (1,244), and U.S.S.R. (489).

Meat cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of meat cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the meat cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the meat cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million in 1968, to reach a peak of 4.2 million in 1975. This included a large number of heavy bullocks retained by producers anticipating some recovery in market prices, which had dropped dramatically when export demand, especially from Japan, was suddenly curtailed. After 1975, however, several factors combined to force a sharp downturn in meat cattle numbers. They included continued low beef prices, several dry autumn periods, buoyant grain prices, and a gradually improving wool market. Numbers fell to 2.5 million before stabilising in 1979 in response to a marked recovery in beef prices.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of meat cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1980:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1980
('000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	4	2	78	42	25	151
Barwon	3	1	73	33	23	133
South Western	14	4	317	131	99	565
Central Highlands	3	1	76	38	21	139
Wimmera	2	1	35	22	5	65
Northern Mallee	1	1	34	23	8	67
Loddon-Campaspe	5	2	98	56	35	195
Goulburn	9	3	194	108	70	384
North Eastern	6	2	164	85	70	326
East Gippsland	5	1	117	61	25	210
Central Gippsland	8	2	175	98	116	398
East Central	2	1	40	22	25	90
Total	61	21	1,401	719	523	2,725

(a) Steers, bullocks, etc.

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. There were large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef production increased rapidly and reached a peak of 530,199 tonnes in 1978 as producers started to reduce their herds. Exports constituted about 37 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1979-80 and the main markets were the U.S.A., Japan, Korea, Canada, the U.S.S.R., Eastern European countries, and the Middle East. During 1979-80, exports to Japan increased, while exports to the U.S.A., Korea, Soviet bloc, Iran, and Egypt declined.

Domestic consumption of beef and veal is very responsive to price. During the low price period of the early 1970s, consumption rose from about 40 kilograms per head per annum to a peak of 70 kilograms in 1975-76. Consumption fell again to 46 kilograms in 1979-80 in the wake of higher prices which accounted for a large part of the decline in total meat consumption in that year. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers and the table on livestock slaughterings on page 343.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 453-4

Milk cattle

Distribution

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas.

Although cow numbers are decreasing, production per cow is increasing.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1980
('000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total		
			Cows in milk and dry	Heifers					
	1 year and over	Under 1 year		1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	1	—	30	7	7	1	45		
Barwon	2	1	67	16	15	1	101		
South Western	5	2	208	45	43	2	305		
Central Highlands	—	—	9	3	3	1	16		
Wimmera	—	—	3	1	1	2	6		
Northern Mallee	1	—	24	5	6	1	36		
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	88	19	21	1	132		
Goulburn	5	2	207	42	48	2	305		
North Eastern	1	—	44	10	10	1	66		
East Gippsland	1	—	54	11	12	1	80		
Central Gippsland	6	2	264	52	55	1	380		
East Central	1	—	39	7	7	—	55		
Total	25	9	1,037	218	227	12	1,527		

Recent developments

The high capital investment in dairying is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three persons can operate. Improvements in pasture production and

grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

**VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION
('000 litres)**

Purpose for which used	Year ended 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Butter	2,186,791	1,804,081	1,505,882	1,414,097	1,221,605
Cheese	489,095	471,247	518,989	646,344	760,182
Processed milk products	410,504	496,463	533,833	736,432	725,301
Other purposes	431,373	440,456	452,373	450,681	447,449
Total milk produced	3,517,763	3,212,247	3,011,077	3,247,554	3,154,536

Further references: Australian Dairy Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 456; Marketing of milk, 1980, pp. 370-1

Pigs

Approximately two-thirds of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is produced in this State. The remaining one-third is acquired from other States.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about 15 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey—by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many persons left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter persons from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one-third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from many of the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1980 was 421,735. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers. The historical table and the table on slaughtering on page 343 contain further information about the pig industry.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1980

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	419	4,862	31,795	37,076	106
Barwon	133	1,474	7,992	9,599	80
South Western	284	2,747	15,438	18,469	258
Central Highlands	193	2,548	20,841	23,582	129
Wimmera	632	5,765	38,643	45,040	561
Northern Mallee	439	4,095	23,316	27,850	379
Loddon-Campaspe	1,209	16,879	115,282	133,370	537
Goulburn	777	11,664	59,888	72,329	431
North Eastern	363	3,944	24,500	28,807	201
East Gippsland	70	733	3,849	4,652	75
Central Gippsland	220	2,541	14,720	17,481	156
East Central	46	664	2,770	3,480	28
Total	4,785	57,916	359,034	421,735	2,941

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 50,000 layers, and a few much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 240 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley Gardens.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old by machine or hand methods. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is gas, but electric brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a small surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

**VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED
('000)**

Period (a)	Hen eggs set (b)	Chicks hatched (c) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1975-76	40,738	33,219	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 33,219
1976-77	42,615	34,694	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 34,694
1977-78	47,881	38,439	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 38,439
1978-79	53,934	42,798	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 42,798
1979-80	65,185	52,972	..	n.p.	n.p.	(d) 52,972
EGG STRAINS (e)						
1975-76	11,480	196	4,012	145	36	4,389
1976-77	11,842	173	3,804	141	28	4,146
1977-78	8,568	157	2,976	90	27	3,250
1978-79	8,395	123	2,772	103	21	3,019
1979-80	8,964	184	2,926	62	12	3,184

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Incomplete.

(e) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in seven weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins, minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 40,000 to 100,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 200,000 to 500,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now inexpensive and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area—near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under an agreement or contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by commercial chicken hatcheries (i.e. those making sales of day-old chicks) and by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments.

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
('000)**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1975-76	29,233	1,646	84
1976-77	31,435	1,831	55
1977-78	35,053	2,029	261
1978-79	38,294	2,276	256
1979-80	45,379	1,775	331
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) ('000kg)			
Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1975-76	36,332	2,610	131
1976-77	39,785	2,881	249
1977-78	44,230	3,149	441
1978-79	48,359	3,423	469
1979-80	56,112	2,599	552

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora and the various milking breeds; the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Since 1977, Angora goat numbers have risen from about 4,000 to 45,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in 1981.

Angora goats produce mohair—a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, has softness of handle, and is hard wearing. The rapid rise in Angora numbers is attributed to the improved market price of mohair in the mid to late 1970s. World mohair prices tend to be cyclical and have since declined to about 50 per cent of peak prices. Angora breeding animals have broken world price records; the highest price paid for a buck bred in Victoria was \$42,000 on 8 February 1980, and for a doe, \$7,800.

Angora goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair is sorted into grades after which the fibre is sold by auction. Estimated mohair production in 1980-81 was 26,000 kilograms.

Recent interest in cashmere has stimulated the upgrading of cashmere-type feral goats for fibre production. Cashmere is the fine undercoat of goats and is harvested by shearing the animals in spring and then removing the coarse hair in sophisticated machines overseas. Cashmere-type goats in Victoria numbered approximately 3,000 in 1981. Sale of cashmere fibre is by private treaty with overseas manufacturers.

Goat milk production declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised goat milk for children allergic to cows' milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goat milk in 1976-77. Since 1978, fresh goat milk has been sold in increasing quantities and in 1980 there were 10,000 milch-type goats in Victoria.

Although Victoria has few feral goats, it exports significant quantities of meat from goats caught in New South Wales. In 1980-81, Victoria exported 289 tonnes of goat meat valued at \$2.5m. 150,000 goats were slaughtered in Victoria in 1980.

Deer

Deer produce two valuable products, namely venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1980 there were about 2,600 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer being farmed are the fallow and rusa deer. Large herds of sambar deer run wild in Victoria. The small number of animals available for breeding is hindering the development of this industry. Regulatory powers for deer farming are exercised by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife of the Ministry for Conservation.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria rose from 2,715 tonnes in 1978-79 to 4,065 tonnes in 1979-80. The bulk of the honey produced from the 362 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About one-third the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom. In recent years, there has been a decline in imports of Australian honey by the United States of America.

VICTORIA—BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 30 June —	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
1976	492	91,203	3,476	61
1977	529	92,734	1,713	30
1978	455	81,569	3,106	46
1979	477	85,817	2,715	47
1980	362	75,883	4,065	69

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 460-1

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g., the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., stock and station agencies or agricultural consultants engaged in providing services to agricultural industries. One way to categorise these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, marketing, and financial services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services.

Further references: Transport in agriculture, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 370-1; Farmers' organisations, 1981, pp. 378-9

Regulatory services

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection; the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, exists to service producers and consumers of agricultural products through three main functions—regulations, research, and extension. The Department's knowledge base involves all of its functions and their interactions with the individuals, organisations, and industries served.

In order that a clear direction for the Department of Agriculture and the farming community can be achieved, the Victorian Government has set some broad objectives for the 1980s. These are to:

- (1) Lift production by 25 per cent, particularly in grain, sheep, and dairying;
- (2) improve extension work to farmers, by giving greater access to the Department's resources;
- (3) to remove Government regulations wherever possible and provide farmers with advisers, rather than supervisors;
- (4) further extend short courses in order to communicate knowledge and information to farmers;
- (5) reduce and eradicate farm diseases and pests; and
- (6) encourage more "down-the-line" processing and manufacturing of agricultural products in order to generate employment and wealth.

These objectives are refined through a priority budgeting process to ensure that resources of finance and manpower are directed to their achievement. The Department has more than 250 programmes which relate to 51 industry or service areas. Each programme is in turn made up of projects being undertaken by appropriate units.

The Minister of Agriculture has responsibility for a wide range of Acts and Regulations. Most of these are administered by the Department of Agriculture but there are a number of marketing and licensing boards and other statutory authorities that are directly responsible to the Minister.

In addition, the Department undertakes, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Further references: *Verm and Noxious Weeds Distribution Board, Victorian Year Book 1978, pp. 392-3; 1980, p. 376; Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1980, pp. 375-6*

Research

Research is undertaken into all areas of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in agriculture; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies; and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture; fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

Agricultural research is also undertaken by other government departments such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Crown Lands and Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife, Soil Conservation, and the Forests Commission.

The University of Melbourne's School of Agriculture and Forestry and La Trobe University's School of Agriculture also conduct research as do several private companies which manufacture and sell agricultural chemicals and other products. These companies also engage in research into such aspects as hops and other foodstuffs.

A list of the Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations can be found on pages 363-6 of the *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

Educational services

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers six colleges and the State Garden Advisory Service through the Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (established 1886) in the North-East of Victoria; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; Burnley Horticultural College (1891), Swan Street, Richmond, at Burnley Gardens. The newer colleges are Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland, respectively. The Gilbert Chandler College of Dairy Technology (1980) was established as the result of a decision to separate the College from the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology. These colleges are mainly financed from Victorian Government funds and are recognised as Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Institutions.

The objective of the Division of Agricultural Education is to operate these institutions as a multi-level system of colleges providing both advanced education and TAFE programmes. Colleges aim to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons

wishing to work or who are already involved in any aspect of agriculture, horticulture, and open-space management, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education, meeting State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and other education institutions, each reflects the needs of the community in its region. For example, Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges both offer three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Applied Science (Agriculture). In addition, Dookie now offers a Diploma of Applied Science (Horticulture) and a two-year TAFE Certificate in Farming (the Certificate course in farming trains farm owner/operators). The Diploma courses share common ground in that each emphasises farm management and farm technology, while differences relate to the agricultural activities in their respective regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College provides two-year Associate Diploma Courses leading to the Associate Diploma of Farm Management and Associate Diploma of Horse Management. The Associate Diploma of Farm Management is also available by external study. Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year Diploma in Applied Science (Horticulture) with specialist streams such as Amenity Horticulture or Nursery Production and Management as well as a number of part-time Certificate courses. The Gilbert Chandler College of Dairy Technology provides a two-year Certificate course in Dairy Manufacture and a Diploma in Dairy Technology.

The agricultural and horticultural colleges have a substantial commitment to the provision of short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time Certificate courses for farmers and other persons employed in the agricultural and horticultural industries. These activities are supported by the resources and expertise of the Department of Agriculture and relate to the extension activities of the Department.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre which opened in 1977 is unique in that it operates with Regional Education Officers located at four centres in Gippsland: Warragul, Maffra, Leongatha, and Bairnsdale. These officers provide educational programmes in response to district needs. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul—providing the co-ordinating centre for McMillan's activities. A new headquarters for McMillan is currently under construction and funded as a Commonwealth TAFE capital works project. Small off-campus centres are also under construction at Leongatha, Maffra, and Bairnsdale.

McMillan provides a range of part-time and external studies management courses in Dairying, Beef, Sheep, and Farm Forestry as well as many short courses and seminars.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act* 1920, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science, was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four-year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year, the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of

its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four-year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight-month academic period, a twelve-month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight-month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically, Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s, however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train persons already in the trade. In 1971, the

proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975, the horticultural trades were proclaimed as four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

Information services

Agricultural extension services

Technological growth and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the needs of farmers for the latest information about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base their decisions. Extension services to provide such information and to facilitate the interchange of knowledge between farmers and research and extension sources are conducted by several government departments and by commercial firms, which include the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants.

The Department of Agriculture's extension services are district based and are administered locally through eighteen district centres. Each district centre team is led by an extension director who co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists according to the needs of his district, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, and horticultural economics. The district centres maintain close ties with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, regulatory staff, agricultural colleges, the rural community, commercial firms serving agriculture, and related government departments.

In conducting extension activities, extension officers visit individual farmers and groups of farmers; they also use other methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make best use of resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of farmers and through the communication opportunities afforded by the mass media.

Group activities are held in farmers' homes and at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations may attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm-discussion groups and field days, involving up to 20 farmers, enable informal discussions to be held about current methods and problems. Extension officers also co-operate with the Department of Agriculture's agricultural colleges in conducting managerial and technical training programmes in response to the needs of farmers. Further information about courses available in the agricultural colleges can be found on pages 354-7 of this edition of this *Year Book*.

Media services

Extension officers complement their person-to-person activities and their group work by writing articles for newspapers and magazines, preparing farm radio and television programmes, showing films and video-tapes about agriculture, and providing technical information sheets on agriculture. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the mass media, and this prompts them to seek further information to help them decide about adopting new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch located in Melbourne, with its editorial, photographic, design, audio-visual, and printing facilities, provides this complementary information, to and through extension workers in the field. The Department also provides information which reaches farmers through other government departments and commercial organisations.

The Department of Agriculture serves the rural community through a wide range of print and electronic media services. Print media services include *Agnotes* (technical information sheets for farmers, horseowners, turf managers, home gardeners, nurserymen, and others); *Agnews* (weekly press releases for farmers and the general community); *Agfeature* (a weekly feature article service, largely to rural media); *Agricultural and Pastoral Report* (a monthly summary on the state of agriculture, mainly for a commercial audience); and *Coming Events* (a weekly bulletin on forthcoming events of interest to commercial and hobby farmers). Electronic media services comprise a wide-ranging radio service and the provision of films and other information for television stations throughout Victoria. These services include livestock market reports through radio and television, fruit

and vegetable market reports broadcast weekly from the Department's own studio, specialised radio programmes compiled by district officers for rural stations, and specialised television programmes produced regularly at Mildura and Bendigo.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 375-6

Marketing

Introduction

The marketing of agricultural produce poses a number of problems peculiar to the rural sector. The wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions and in supply, demand, and prices which occur on world markets have significant repercussions for Australian farmers. Also, marketing of products overseas requires resources and expertise beyond the capacity of individual farmers. To overcome these marketing problems, organisations have been established with the aim of co-ordinating marketing arrangements for specific products. The following is a brief review of the principal marketing systems in Victoria.

Public auction

Public auction, where the product is sold to the highest bidder, is a common method of selling both to Australian and overseas buyers. Wool, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold in this way.

Price bargaining

The sale of fresh fruit and vegetables, broiler chickens, and oilseed crops is effected either through direct bargaining or through contractual agreements between buyers and sellers.

Marketing controlled by legislation

The *Marketing of Primary Produce Act 1958* enables growers to seek the establishment of a statutory marketing board to control the marketing of a particular commodity. Commodities such as wool, wheat, honey, wine, meat, apples, pears, canned fruits, dried fruits, and eggs are covered by Commonwealth legislation in that boards have been constituted to regulate exports.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 401-2

Financial services

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers in carrying out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war generous terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

Rural Finance Commission

The Rural Finance Commission was established by legislation in 1961 under the name of Rural Finance and Settlement Commission. This legislation and further detailed legislation in 1963 merged the functions of the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation.

Legislation enacted in 1977, effective from 1 January 1978, changed the Commission's name to the Rural Finance Commission. It also provided greater flexibility in the management of funds administered by the Commission by bringing into the Rural Finance Fund money held or to be received by the Commission as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria, as well as providing for loans to be raised by the issue of inscribed stock or debentures. These measures had the effect of significantly increasing the availability of funds for inclusion in the Commission's lending programmes for the rural community.

Among other changes arising from the 1977 legislation was a provision for more flexible arrangements for the disposal of land in the most appropriate manner having regard to general economic and industry circumstances.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under Part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary, on such terms as the Commission thinks appropriate in each case, subject to the Act. Lending to primary industry may be for farm purchase, farm development, re-finance, soil and water conservation projects and seasonal advances. The Commission always endeavours to work in co-operation with other lenders, particularly those within the banking system, to achieve the most appropriate financing arrangements for farmers. Loans for secondary industry—especially those allied to primary activities—are made to assist with the establishment of country-based industries and include advances for plant, equipment, and factory buildings.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government Schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Dairy Adjustment Programme, Rural Adjustment Scheme, Beef Industry Assistance Scheme, and the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme, are administered in Victoria by the Commission.

Under legislation passed in the 1981 Autumn session of the Victorian Parliament, effective from 1 July 1981, the Victorian Treasurer may determine terms and conditions to apply to special assistance for young farmers. Loans for young farmers with suitable experience and potential are provided in three categories and generally involve interest rates and other terms more favourable than those applicable to finance from other sources.

Assistance provided includes loans to assist young persons working in farming as lessees, sharefarmers, or contractors to purchase stock and equipment. Loans are also available to help young persons with experience in farming who are currently engaged in allied occupations and who intend to take up farming full-time as soon as practicable. The third category of lending is the provision of special loans at concessional interest rates to help with the purchase of a first farm property.

Loan statistics

Loan assistance provided by the Commission had totalled \$454m by 30 June 1981 and details of loans made and outstanding loan balances for recent years are provided in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Lending—					
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	5,137	5,349	11,903	22,103	32,120
Agency lending—					
General	1,548	3,984	3,867	597	733
Rural reconstruction	4,172	201	35	..	..
Rural adjustment (a)	2,978	11,699	9,032	6,443	3,453
Dairy adjustment	7,145	509	119	6	..
Fruit growing	751	239	..	..	..
Beef industry	1,169	433	294	4	..
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,217	134	331	834	2,371
Agency lending	100	384	1	216	19
Land settlement	2,893	108	7	800	2,956
Total lending (b)	28,110	23,040	25,589	31,003	41,652

**VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION
(\$'000)—continued**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	34,484	35,023	40,873	57,812	85,870
Agency lending—					
General	10,778	11,748	12,031	9,271	7,632
Rural reconstruction	37,774	34,636	30,784	26,205	22,280
Rural adjustments (a)	2,939	14,355	22,251	26,377	27,904
Dairy adjustment	19,998	18,379	14,914	11,212	8,451
Fruit growing	1,461	1,677	1,285	1,164	1,033
Beef industry	3,271	3,516	3,450	2,578	1,823
Land settlement	15,669	14,859	13,634	12,998	14,952
Soldier settlement	24,744	22,569	20,381	18,118	16,391
Total loans outstanding	151,118	156,762	159,603	165,735	186,336

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes grants and subsidies.

Assistance for rural adjustment

From time to time, the farming community suffers from depressed prices for its product, largely due to overseas market conditions beyond the control of Australian farmers, as well as rising costs and other adverse conditions. In certain situations like this, assistance for reconstruction and adjustment has been provided under schemes implemented after consultation between Commonwealth and State Governments. The Rural Finance Commission administers these arrangements in Victoria.

Loan assistance provided under these arrangements are mainly for debt reconstruction, farm build-up, farm improvement, retraining and rehabilitation and, subject to special agreement from time to time between the Commonwealth and a State or States, to help with essential carry-on requirements.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm Development Loan Fund of the trading banks and the State Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity. Additional finance is made available by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd to prime bank and other approved lending institutions for on lending to the rural community to assist with refinancing arrangements.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 403-7

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 280–2.

Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see pages 1–19 of this edition and the map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*). In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68 and 1972–73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 285–8.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe Valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn–Morwell region presently produce about 31.6 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities

has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1980, 79.6 per cent of Victoria's 12,302 manufacturing establishments and 82.9 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing, were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. Of the 12,302 manufacturing establishments the full range of financial data was only collected from the 8,902 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 370-1 for further details). There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopa Statistical District, Morwell Shire, Wodonga Rural City, Wangaratta City, Warrnambool City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials; clothing; engineering plants (some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century); and more recently in decentralised plants with a defence significance.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing developments during 1980

During 1980, the manufacturing sector of Victoria generally reported satisfactory levels of performance. Some areas reported improved performance, while others a slackening in demand.

The level of demand for heavy engineering products was subdued. However, several Victorian firms were successful in winning contracts for the fabrication and assembly of materials handling equipment for power generation, as well as mineral and energy

development projects throughout Australia. Agricultural machinery manufacturers were also affected by adverse climatic conditions; however, offsetting this was a high level of export demand.

Although national sales of motor vehicles in 1980 were marginally higher than in 1979, sales of locally made passenger vehicles declined while sales of imported passenger and commercial vehicles rose strongly. Victorian sales declined during 1980, despite a strong rise in sales of light commercial vehicles. In response to the Commonwealth Government's announcement in late 1979 of the Export Facilitation Scheme, Victorian based motor vehicle manufacturers announced investment plans worth \$1,100m.

Although demand for electrical equipment relating to the building industry remained stable in 1980, sales of industrial items such as transformers, electrical switchgear, and signalling equipment were encouraging. Demand was mainly from the manufacturing, mining, and electrical supply authorities. Manufacturers responded to this demand by increasing capital expenditure within the electrical machinery and equipment industry by 15 per cent in 1979-80. A significant amount of this additional investment occurred in the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District with the establishment of a distribution transformer plant and the upgrading facilities for the production of a new range of power cable.

Manufacturers of medical, scientific, and specialised electronic equipment increased their exports, however, demand for building materials remained affected by the adverse conditions in the building industry. The paper and paperboard industries continued to achieve satisfactory sales, although competition in Asian markets adversely affected exports.

Production in the plastics industry increased by 4.9 per cent in 1980. Low density polyethelene and polyvinyl chloride remain the most important materials for the manufacture of products such as film and sheet, injection mouldings, and pipe and conduit. The major growth areas in the market occurred in the agriculture, packaging, furniture, bedding, and appliance industries.

Several large investments took place in the production and distribution of food products during 1980. Within the manufacturing sector large investments occurred in both the beverages and malt and milk products industries with increases in capital expenditure of 40 per cent and 99 per cent, respectively. The major capital improvements were a distillery to produce pear spirit from pear waste and a powdered milk production complex, both being located in the Shepparton region. In addition, wholesalers in the Geelong area built a new fruit and vegetable warehouse.

Overall profitability in the chemical industry declined in 1980. This was attributed to the general economic slowdown, rising costs of raw materials, the increasingly competitive nature of the world industry, and disruption to feedstocks and electricity supplies by industrial action. Expenditure continued on the development of offshore crude oil production facilities in Bass Strait and the construction of No. 3 gas plant at Longford near Sale.

Strong interest from various international sources was shown in Victoria's brown coal deposits for the purposes of conversion of coal to liquid fuel and other products. An agreement was signed with the Victorian Government in December 1980 to establish a \$200m pilot plant.

The Commonwealth Government announced the sale of a Victorian based pharmaceutical group, which had been purchased by the Government in 1975.

Significant rationalisation occurred within the tyre manufacturing industry as a result of the merger between two major manufacturers.

During the year the Commonwealth Government announced its decision for a new programme of assistance to the textile, clothing, and footwear industries. These measures are designed to maintain the relative stability achieved in these industries in recent years. The measures will last for a period of seven years commencing from 1 January 1982.

There was some increase in consumer demand for the products of the clothing, textiles, and footwear industries during 1980. This provided the impetus for certain organisations to rationalise and strengthen their operations through takeovers, involving in particular several notable firms in the knitting industry. Investment in modern textile equipment totalling several million dollars took place in establishments located at Yarraville, Ararat, Wangaratta, and Dandenong.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act 1958* represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 196-8.

Ministry for Economic Development

Introduction

The Ministry for Economic Development was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 1 July 1981. The Ministry is responsible for promoting the industrial development of Victoria, and to lead and co-ordinate the Victorian Government's policy of creating more jobs through strong and sustained economic growth.

The Ministry's objectives include sponsoring and promoting the full and balanced economic development of Victoria; this in turn requires the Ministry to focus its efforts on industry and regional development objectives. These objectives include: the promotion of industries with longer term economic viability; monitoring and encouraging investment in regions according to economic and social needs; and facilitating investment in Victoria by establishing liaison with government bodies providing services or involved in regulation activities (i.e., planning, conservation, etc.).

The Ministry has established Regional Development Committees at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Portland, in order to foster, encourage, promote, and implement programmes directed towards the optimum level of development of the area of Committee activity, and to assist and advise the Minister in relation to legislation or matters charged to his administration, while regional offices are located at Wodonga, Ballarat, Geelong, Shepparton, Mildura, Portland, Warrnambool, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Bendigo.

Development and Decentralisation Division

The Division has been charged with responsibility for the promotion, co-ordination, and facilitation of development and has operated in close liaison with the Victorian Economic Development Corporation.

In all cases, other than the very biggest and most complex projects, the Division facilitates all industrial and commercial developments in Victoria that require Victorian Government assistance or co-ordination.

The Division is also responsible for the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme; for facilitating the development of high technology and export oriented industries; for facilitating and co-ordinating "special" and similar projects; and for mounting and maintaining the Victorian Government's "deregulation" and purchasing initiatives.

Under the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme, the Ministry offers secondary industries engaged in manufacturing and processing in country areas of Victoria a range of financial incentives, including payroll tax and land tax rebates, road and rail transport concessions, transport of plant and machinery subsidies, and employment incentives. Other incentives cover electricity power connection costs, housing assistance, and a Victorian Government contract preference scheme.

During 1980-81, the Ministry spent \$33m on incentives to approved industries under its decentralisation programme. In addition, grants to Regional Development Committees in country centres to assist with the promotion and attraction of industry amounted to \$33,000.

Major State projects

The Ministry provides the mechanism to co-ordinate Victorian Government involvement in major development projects throughout the State. The principal objective is to implement Victorian Government policy associated with the establishment of large-scale industries and associated developments through the State.

In fulfilling this function, the Ministry undertakes studies to assess the regional impact of these developments and assesses the likely effect of the development on the economy of

Victoria and the Commonwealth. It is responsible for the operation of Ministerial Councils and Consultative Committees in areas experiencing rapid growth, such as the La Trobe Valley region and at Portland and for Geelong and Albury-Wodonga where major regional development activities are being carried out.

The Ministry is also responsible for ensuring that initiators of major projects are informed of Victorian Government policies and statutory requirements, and that investors are placed in direct contact with Victorian Government agencies which have a specific function to perform in relation to the project.

The Ministry also investigates and prepares reports and submissions to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments seeking funds for infrastructure development and other purposes related to the project.

Policy and Planning Division

The research and policy function of the Ministry has as its principal objective, the provision of advice on policies to develop the State's economy.

To provide a basis for policy advice, this Division of the Ministry monitors the condition of the world economy, the international energy situation, the changing competitiveness of Victoria's main industries, changes in relevant Commonwealth Government policies, the labour market, and the impact of technological change. As part of this responsibility the Division reviews existing policies, and provides advice on specific initiatives and on matters of relevance to the Ministry's overall functions.

The Division also undertakes research studies on regions within Victoria in order to assess their problems, their opportunities, and their resource potential. Ministry submissions to influence policy at the other levels of government are prepared within this Division, e.g., submissions to bodies such as the Industries Assistance Commission.

In addition to these activities the Policy and Planning Division conducts studies to identify industries suitable for encouragement, provides details of development opportunities throughout Victoria, and advises and negotiates with such industries on assistance to secure new investment in Victoria.

Victorian Economic Development Corporation

The Victorian Economic Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the Victorian Government under the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981*. The Corporation came into being on 1 July 1981, and took over the functions of the former Victorian Development Corporation and the Victoria Promotion Committee.

The Corporation was established to facilitate and encourage:

- (1) Balanced industrial development, investment, and technology from overseas and interstate;
- (2) improved tourist facilities and accommodation; and
- (3) the export of Victorian goods and services.

To accomplish these aims the Corporation is empowered to undertake research, participate in trade fairs, maintain overseas and interstate offices as well as arrange finance, acquire land and factories, and do whatever is necessary to stimulate the economic development of Victoria. The Corporation can also make available loans at preferential rates and Government-backed guarantees to a wide range of Victorian industry.

The major functions of the Corporation are executed primarily through two divisions, the Development Division and the Finance Division.

Development Division

This Division endeavours to attract overseas investment, facilitate joint ventures and licensing agreements, and assist Victorian industry to expand export markets of primary produce, manufactured goods, and services.

It provides advice, arranges appointments, furnishes reports, and conducts confidential investigations on behalf of overseas inquirers. It also co-ordinates incoming and outgoing trade missions.

Finance Division

The Finance Division is principally responsible for the provision of financial assistance by way of loan or guarantee to:

- (1) Country manufacturing industries;
- (2) tourist accommodation and facilities throughout Victoria;
- (3) industries utilising advanced technology; and
- (4) manufacturing industries seeking to increase their exports overseas or interstate.

Finance is provided through medium to long-term loans at a concessional interest rate, the rate at October 1981 being within a maximum of 13.5 per cent per year, although in certain circumstances a lower rate may apply.

Loan applications are assessed on the score of viability, creation of new jobs, level of technology being utilised, and the value to Victoria of any increase in exports. Tourism loans, in addition, take into account the extent of the need for the new service to be provided, and the effect upon existing operators in that field.

Because its funds are limited, the Corporation is generally a secondary lender and is prepared, where necessary, to accept secondary charges over assets following first mortgages and debentures to more traditional lenders.

**VICTORIA—VICTORIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
APPROVAL OF LOANS, 1979-80 AND 1980-81**

Sector	1979-80			1980-81		
	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent
INDUSTRY						
Electrical machinery, cables, and appliances	1	700,000	6.2	1	15,000	0.1
Building materials and fittings	11	890,500	8.0	18	1,489,000	10.6
Furniture and joinery	6	473,000	4.2	6	227,292	1.6
Motor vehicles, parts, and motor engineering	4	133,750	1.2	5	286,500	2.0
Machinery, equipment, and general engineering	16	954,875	8.6	21	2,083,250	14.9
Leather and leather goods		—	—		—	—
Textiles and clothing	10	1,722,500	15.4	14	2,360,600	16.9
Printing of newspapers and other publications	3	132,000	1.2	1	67,000	0.5
Paper and cardboard products and printing	2	150,000	1.3	2	55,000	0.4
Sawmilling	5	467,000	4.2	6	630,000	4.5
Food processing, drink, confectionery, and tobacco	17	2,728,100	24.3	15	2,275,000	16.3
Other manufacturing	15	834,000	7.4	7	599,000	4.3
Sundry	4	159,000	1.4	5	200,000	1.4
Total industry	94	9,344,725	83.4	101	10,287,642	73.5
TOURISM						
Hotels, motels, and guest houses	24	1,439,000	12.8	35	2,611,700	18.6
Caravan parks	9	220,500	2.0	5	118,500	1.0
Other	9	199,000	1.8	19	970,000	6.9
Total tourism	42	1,858,500	16.6	59	3,700,200	26.5
Grand total	136	11,203,225	100.0	160	13,987,842	100.0

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department's role is to provide advice on Commonwealth Government policy relating to the development of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries, the tourist industry, and small business. In the course of developing advice appropriate to present and likely future circumstances in these sectors and administering certain aspects of policy, the Department monitors industry trends and conditions, and undertakes reviews of specific industries. The Department is also responsible for the manufacture of goods and the provision of services for defence purposes.

Commonwealth Department of Productivity

The Department of Productivity was abolished in November 1980. Functions relating to manufacturing enterprises were transferred to the Department of Science and Technology.

Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology

The main functions of the Department of Science and Technology relating to manufacturing include development and transfer of technology in industry and commerce;

registration of patents, trade marks, and designs; inventions and innovation assistance; and encouragement of industrial research and development. It also encourages government-industry initiatives through Adventure Workshops in Innovation and entrepreneurship and enterprise development programmes.

The Regional Office (Victoria) participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and other Victorian Government organisations.

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation, through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium, and hydrocarbon fuels.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act* 1973. Amendments to the Act occurred in 1974, 1976, and 1979. The Act was repealed on 26 June 1981.

The functions of the Tribunal were to conduct inquiries in relation to prices charged for the supply of goods or services by prescribed companies, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

On 26 June 1981, the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981 was proclaimed. This Act established the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority, which assumed responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry.

Petroleum Products Pricing Authority

The Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was established on 26 June 1981 pursuant to the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981. The functions of the Authority are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of petroleum products or related services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either:

- (1) A prices justification inquiry, that is to say, an inquiry as to whether the price or prices at which a company or companies supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, products or services of a particular description is or are justified; or
- (2) an inquiry into such specified matter or matters relating to the prices at which products or services are supplied as is required by the Minister.

Those companies that are declared by the Minister in the Commonwealth of Australia *Gazette* are required by section 19 of the Petroleum Products Pricing Act to notify the Authority of proposed increases in the prices of defined petroleum products and associated services. Where a proposed increase is to be the subject of an inquiry, an interim price increase may be allowed by the Authority pending the outcome of such an inquiry.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. Under the Act, the CSIRO replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science and Technology; encouraging the utilisation of the results of such research; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 30 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations, being the Australian member body on the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); it also maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its Victorian and national headquarters at the Australian Design Centre, 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre, there is a small changing display of quality Australian designed products which have received Design Council recognition. The Council provides three authoritative types of endorsements for companies and their products. They are made on the recommendation of independent panels with a wide range of technical and design expertise.

The Design Council's field advisors who are experts in engineering, design, and marketing are available to assist manufacturers with new product development including the provision of scientific and technological abstracts that apply to specific product development needs. The Council's Design Referral Service offers quick access to preselected lists from the Council's extensive register of specialists in all aspects of product development.

The Design Council also runs new product development workshops and lectures. These training programmes, for middle and upper management, follow a logical progression

through the product development process from idea generation to sales and promotion, and include such important stages as financial planning, product design, and research.

The Council assists manufacturers with product design management helping establish corporate design policies and strategies for new product development. If required, the Council can develop a complete product development programme that is tailored to the specific needs of particular companies. Such programmes may encompass design audit, new product idea searches, idea development and evaluation, development of a product profile, and the contracting of external talent and the supervision of their work. The Council can also assist manufacturers with the assembly of panels of creative persons who can apply techniques of creative problem solving. These panels also assist in the training of company staff.

The Design Council's education officers work with teachers and curriculum planners in schools and state colleges assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and understanding of design.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on pages 371-2 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969, the Census of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas has been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment

manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

From the 1977-78 Manufacturing Census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*. The 1978 edition of the classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 Census.

The 1977-78 data used in the following tables is classified according to the 1978 edition of ASIC. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC division and sub-division levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. The ASIC division and sub-division levels are the levels used in this chapter.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of manufacturing statistics

Manufacturing statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous manufacturing censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement* (8208.0), was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1979-80, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 165,455 persons or 41.6 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1979-80, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21), with 54,477 or 13.7 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24), and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing (sub-division 26) with 44,219 and 33,268, respectively, or 11.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
1901	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1911	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(f) 25
1920-21	5,126	111,948	18	(e) 84	(d) 51	32	(f) 28
1932-33	6,532	140,743	43	(e) 212	(d) 135	77	(f) 71
1946-47	8,612	144,428	42	(e) 204	(d) 122	82	(f) 136
1953-54	10,949	265,757	156	(e) 631	(d) 368	263	(f) 244
1960-61	15,533	331,277	472	(e) 1,971	(d) 1,154	817	(f) 679
1965-66	17,173	388,050	776	(e) 3,332	(d) 1,914	1,418	(f) 1,642
1967-68	17,980	439,149	1,077	(e) 4,625	(d) 2,597	2,028	(f) 2,386
	18,030	449,945	1,244	(e) 5,351	(d) 2,957	2,395	(f) 2,685
1968-69	(c) 11,563	431,651	1,342	6,336	3,861	2,542	278
1969-70	(c) 11,393	445,663	1,497	6,998	4,307	2,799	300

MANUFACTURING

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY—continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1971-72	(c) 11,408	450,026	1,800	8,055	4,812	3,328	374
1972-73	(c) 11,735	455,029	2,045	9,078	5,392	3,738	438
1973-74	(c) 12,070	469,838	2,524	10,669	6,486	4,546	418
1974-75 { (g)	(c) 8,924	432,851	2,961	11,730	7,024	5,131	455
(h)	(c) 2,834	5,727	17	100	53	48	2
1975-76 (g)	(c) 8,873	417,107	3,287	13,220	7,564	5,765	462
1976-77 (g)	(c) 8,735	409,196	3,650	15,040	8,696	6,637	495
1977-78 (g)	(c) 8,571	396,722	3,831	16,175	9,473	6,905	653
1978-79 (g)	(c) 8,546	394,964	4,102	(i) 18,228	11,109	(i) 7,377	742
1979-80 (g)	(c) (j) 8,902	397,313	4,563	(i) 21,233	13,353	(i) 8,505	735

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Prior to 1968-69, details relate to materials and fuels used.

(e) Output.

(f) Prior to 1968-69, details relate to land, buildings, plant, and machinery.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(i) Commencing with 1978-79 census, the method of calculating value added, purchases etc. and turnover has been changed to accord more closely with the concepts and definitions used in the Australian National Accounts.

(j) The coverage of the 1979-80 manufacturing census was improved as a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of establishments in some States or industries, its effects on any other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1979-80

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
New South Wales	10,158	436,433	5,253	24,109	9,746	15,071	812
Victoria	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	8,505	13,353	735
Queensland	3,170	115,606	1,253	8,304	2,692	5,777	205
South Australia	2,143	107,043	1,186	5,415	2,233	3,426	189
Western Australia	2,301	65,987	734	4,259	1,643	2,663	169
Tasmania	543	26,158	298	1,656	654	1,046	56
Northern Territory	101	2,512	33	251	77	179	18
Australian Capital Territory	112	3,132	37	127	64	64	4
Total	27,430	1,154,184	13,358	65,355	25,614	41,580	2,187

For footnotes see table above.

The total value added in 1979-80 was \$8,505m. Of this amount, the Metal products subdivisions contributed \$3,441m which represented 40.5 per cent of the total. The Food subdivision followed with \$1,342m or 15.8 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$748m, 8.8 per cent, and the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$650m, 7.6 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by subdivision of industry in Victoria during the year 1979-80:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1979-80

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June (i)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	982	54,477	629	4,435	3,173	1,342	130
23	Textiles	312	20,210	226	930	582	367	19

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION
OF INDUSTRY, 1979-80—continued**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June (j)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover (i)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
24	Clothing and footwear	number 1,038	number 44,219	\$m 400	\$m 1,355	\$m 730	\$m 650	\$m 15
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,156	19,136	184	750	432	331	13
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	949	33,268	415	1,539	826	748	56
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	295	19,792	272	1,750	1,128	693	118
28	Non-metallic mineral products	397	12,974	169	703	362	351	47
29	Basic metal products	175	13,836	193	1,318	943	419	61
31	Fabricated metal products	1,133	36,269	406	1,598	912	740	35
32	Transport equipment	456	60,994	737	3,034	2,037	1,124	144
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,245	54,356	618	2,419	1,363	1,160	63
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	764	27,782	315	1,402	864	580	34
	Total	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	13,353	8,505	735

For footnotes see page 372.

The next table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for the year 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1979-80:
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover (i)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	29	30	31	31	30	30
23	Textiles	48	54	55	51	50	52	41
24	Clothing and footwear	51	55	56	55	53	57	58
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	29	25	25	24	23	24	19
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	34	33	34	34	34	33	31
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	32	33	33	29	28	32	33
28	Non-metallic mineral products	24	28	28	25	23	27	24
29	Basic metal products	33	15	14	15	15	14	19
31	Fabricated metal products	28	33	34	32	31	34	33
32	Transport equipment	32	45	45	48	51	44	66
33	Other machinery and equipment	34	34	34	36	36	36	39
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	35	42	43	44	45	43	40
	Total	32	34	34	33	32	33	34

For footnotes see page 372.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1976 to 1980, classified according to sub-division of industry:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (j)
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	992	963	984	957	982
23	Textiles	332	319	301	291	312
24	Clothing and footwear	1,219	1,141	1,079	1,041	1,038
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,083	1,088	1,078	1,068	1,156
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	874	866	848	853	949

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE—continued**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980(j)
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	280	283	276	286	295
28	Non-metallic mineral products	367	373	380	380	397
29	Basic metal products	176	173	166	169	175
31	Fabricated metal products	1,087	1,118	1,097	1,114	1,133
32	Transport equipment	427	425	409	434	456
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,299	1,281	1,228	1,216	1,245
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	737	705	725	737	764
	Total	8,873	8,735	8,571	8,546	8,902

For footnotes see page 372.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1980 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1980**

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish-ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,937	23,296
10 to 19	1,929	26,309
20 to 49	1,541	47,209
50 to 99	694	49,126
100 to 199	433	60,500
200 to 499	275	79,612
500 to 999	61	38,456
1,000 and over	32	54,861
Total	8,902	379,369

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,400 single establishment enterprises employing 6,874 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1980, 3,937 establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 23,296 persons. That is 44.2 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 6.1 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding; furniture (excluding sheetmetal); joinery and wooden structural fittings; and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1980 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover (i)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
Melbourne	7,182	329,679	3,808	17,259	10,806	6,970	492
Barwon	309	20,477	265	1,273	768	547	151
South Western	121	4,817	48	365	267	110	6
Central Highlands	203	8,196	84	322	179	152	11
Wimmera	70	1,451	12	52	31	20	3
Northern Mallee	95	1,360	12	74	47	35	5
Loddon-Campaspe	225	9,036	89	447	300	160	9
Goulburn	215	6,975	77	472	338	148	26
North Eastern	138	5,602	60	337	200	144	16
East Gippsland	106	2,136	20	117	72	43	2
Central Gippsland	178	6,142	70	428	282	149	12
East Central	60	1,442	16	85	62	26	4
Total	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	13,353	8,505	735

For footnotes see page 372.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 80.7 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1980, 83.0 per cent of the persons employed, and 82.0 per cent of the value added.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of persons employed comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year as specified in the following tables:

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, (g) 1975-76 TO 1979-80

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	59,172	58,380	58,234	55,283	54,477
23	Textiles	23,811	21,075	19,460	19,046	20,210
24	Clothing and footwear	49,441	46,822	45,012	44,983	44,219
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,301	19,640	19,089	18,401	19,136
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	32,503	32,656	31,654	31,656	33,268
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	20,239	20,462	21,174	21,610	19,792
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,524	13,580	12,950	12,737	12,974
29	Basic metal products	12,709	13,197	12,475	12,817	13,836
31	Fabricated metal products	35,989	35,830	35,267	35,061	36,269
32	Transport equipment	60,391	62,171	58,752	61,319	60,994
33	Other machinery and equipment	62,384	58,116	55,402	54,793	54,356
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	27,643	27,267	27,253	27,258	27,782
	Total	417,107	409,196	396,722	394,964	397,313

For footnotes see page 372.

It should be noted that the metal fabricating sub-divisions (31-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) are large contributors.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH
STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
1979-80

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division											Total	
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land		
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	546	49	35	36	24	38	60	62	46	20	49	17	982
23	Textiles	258	19	1	5	3	2	5	7	3	2	5	2	312
24	Clothing and footwear	959	15	4	11	1	—	16	13	4	1	12	2	1,038
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	828	47	21	36	7	10	30	44	27	50	35	21	1,156
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	797	18	12	19	9	11	20	20	9	11	16	7	949
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	270	11	3	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	295
28	Non-metallic mineral products	220	28	15	23	8	14	30	22	14	8	12	3	397
29	Basic metal products	145	12	1	6	1	—	4	2	1	—	2	1	175
31	Fabricated metal products	972	43	6	20	9	7	22	15	10	3	23	3	1,133
32	Transport equipment	375	13	7	12	—	3	16	15	4	2	9	—	456
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,096	37	14	24	5	10	17	11	17	4	7	3	1,245
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	716	17	2	7	3	—	3	3	2	5	5	1	764
Total		7,182	309	121	203	70	95	225	215	138	106	178	60	8,902
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	37,103	1,408	2,429	1,204	508	775	2,383	4,197	1,903	593	1,450	524	54,477
23	Textiles	14,908	1,732	n.p.	413	n.p.	n.p.	644	448	n.p.	n.p.	293	n.p.	20,210
24	Clothing and footwear	37,566	1,850	n.p.	725	n.p.	—	1,236	434	n.p.	n.p.	787	n.p.	44,219
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	13,621	649	519	797	98	92	399	612	667	1,025	431	226	19,136
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	29,097	n.p.	185	524	93	162	398	348	350	141	n.p.	170	33,268
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	17,722	1,669	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	19,792
28	Non-metallic mineral products	9,798	1,258	92	652	68	107	310	202	138	n.p.	281	n.p.	12,974
29	Basic metal products	9,803	2,820	n.p.	789	n.p.	—	154	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	13,836
31	Fabricated metal products	32,321	1,037	49	510	79	n.p.	901	301	140	n.p.	672	n.p.	36,269
32	Transport equipment	53,204	n.p.	75	1,506	—	33	963	193	19	n.p.	56	n.p.	60,994
33	Other machinery and equipment	47,815	2,504	265	918	159	142	1,409	130	445	62	488	19	54,356
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	26,721	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	60	n.p.	n.p.	109	n.p.	27,782
Total		329,679	20,477	4,817	8,196	1,451	1,360	9,036	6,975	5,602	2,136	6,142	1,442	397,313

For footnotes see page 372.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at 30 June 1976 to 1980:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT**

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1976	4,287	102,632	311,731	418,650
1977	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963
1978	4,007	99,170	288,021	391,198
1979	4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346
1980	4,160	98,425	288,442	391,027

For footnotes see page 372.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1980 classified according to industry sub-division:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1980**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	633	14,955	36,542	52,130
23	Textiles	70	4,870	14,861	19,801
24	Clothing and footwear	590	5,679	38,081	44,350
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	725	3,541	15,070	19,336
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	381	10,168	23,038	33,587
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	33	7,565	12,188	19,786
28	Non-metallic mineral products	184	3,116	9,410	12,710
29	Basic metal products	45	4,914	8,914	13,873
31	Fabricated metal products	504	9,124	26,553	36,181
32	Transport equipment	199	13,429	43,655	57,283
33	Other machinery and equipment	481	14,414	39,640	54,535
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	315	6,650	20,490	27,455
	Total	4,160	98,425	288,442	391,027

For footnotes see page 372.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 73.8 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.9 per cent in sub-division 24 to 61.6 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 38.2 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.2 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 3.7 per cent of the total number employed.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population per 10,000 working in these establishments in 1979-80 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901 TO 1979-80**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,751	139,276	785	450,026	1,268
1972-73	314,259	1,744	140,770	782	455,029	1,263
1973-74	320,921	1,758	148,917	816	469,838	1,287
1974-75	302,234	1,634	130,617	706	432,851	1,170
1974-75 (h)	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	15
1975-76 (g)	291,736	1,560	125,371	668	417,107	1,113
1976-77 (g)	288,743	1,530	120,453	636	409,196	1,082
1977-78 (g)	280,708	1,461	116,014	601	396,722	1,030
1978-79 (g)	279,315	1,454	115,649	598	394,964	1,025
1979-80	281,959	1,455	115,354	592	397,313	1,022

For footnotes see page 372.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1980 were 29.0 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.9 per cent of the sub-division total.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.5 per cent.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June—				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
MALES						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	42,256	42,149	39,929	37,907	37,727
23	Textiles	13,337	11,625	11,083	11,139	11,852
24	Clothing and footwear	11,800	11,389	11,221	11,053	10,741
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16,503	16,645	16,023	15,682	16,431
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	24,119	24,172	23,418	23,417	24,526
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	15,160	15,487	15,959	16,369	15,004
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,059	11,854	10,959	11,073	10,852
29	Basic metal products	11,616	11,774	11,027	11,824	12,423
31	Fabricated metal products	28,853	28,509	27,981	28,303	29,242
32	Transport equipment	51,915	50,728	49,565	53,835	48,689
33	Other machinery and equipment	46,442	43,571	41,103	41,658	41,415
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	19,067	18,595	18,544	18,910	19,068
Total		293,127	286,498	276,812	281,170	277,970
FEMALES						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	15,826	15,451	14,983	14,733	14,403
23	Textiles	9,933	8,425	8,223	7,948	7,949
24	Clothing and footwear	37,156	34,522	33,758	34,084	33,609
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,049	3,213	2,908	2,882	2,905
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	8,714	8,781	8,379	8,328	9,061
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,188	5,151	5,322	5,445	4,782
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,800	1,760	1,788	1,920	1,858
29	Basic metal products	1,417	1,363	1,253	1,342	1,450
31	Fabricated metal products	7,639	7,316	6,960	6,916	6,939
32	Transport equipment	10,124	9,344	8,983	10,173	8,594
33	Other machinery and equipment	15,574	14,540	13,515	13,749	13,120
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,103	8,599	8,314	8,656	8,387
Total		125,523	118,465	114,386	116,176	113,057

For footnotes see page 372.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1979-80. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1979-80**

(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	194	435	629
23	Textiles	71	155	226
24	Clothing and footwear	68	332	400
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	41	143	184
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	139	276	415
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	114	158	272
28	Non-metallic mineral products	50	120	169
29	Basic metal products	79	114	193
31	Fabricated metal products	111	294	406
32	Transport equipment	208	530	737
33	Other machinery and equipment	182	435	618
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	87	228	315
Total		1,344	3,219	4,563

For footnote see page 372.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1979-80—\$4,563m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,954m or 42.8 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$629m or 13.8 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$400m or 8.8 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$415m or 9.1 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (i)**

(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,767	3,104	3,477	3,901	4,435
23	Textiles	674	699	710	827	930
24	Clothing and footwear	942	1,002	1,073	1,208	1,355
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	521	606	618	661	750
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	939	1,047	1,165	1,314	1,539
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	904	1,076	1,216	1,458	1,750
28	Non-metallic mineral products	487	579	586	635	703
29	Basic metal products	577	744	773	953	1,318
31	Fabricated metal products	959	1,104	1,196	1,360	1,599
32	Transport equipment	1,909	2,311	2,444	2,656	3,034
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,696	1,811	1,886	2,078	2,419
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	845	957	1,032	1,177	1,402
Total		13,220	15,040	16,175	18,228	21,233

For footnotes see page 372.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, and from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): PURCHASES,
TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**
(**\$m**)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,808	1,998	2,339	2,707	3,173
23	Textiles	391	407	420	511	582
24	Clothing and footwear	495	512	551	653	730
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	286	330	335	371	432
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	467	535	604	703	826
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	514	670	723	881	1,128
28	Non-metallic mineral products	239	285	299	322	362
29	Basic metal products	378	499	486	677	943
31	Fabricated metal products	497	576	640	739	912
32	Transport equipment	1,093	1,355	1,510	1,689	2,037
33	Other machinery and equipment	938	1,001	1,005	1,160	1,363
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	460	528	561	697	864
	Total	7,564	8,696	9,473	11,109	13,353

For footnotes see page 372.

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**
(**\$m**)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
OPENING STOCKS						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	382	383	407	482	515
23	Textiles	126	140	141	150	162
24	Clothing and footwear	130	159	169	186	217
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	64	73	82	84	94
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	138	133	145	166	187
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	189	175	202	239	254
28	Non-metallic mineral products	52	57	73	89	83
29	Basic metal products	105	131	152	139	163
31	Fabricated metal products	180	194	215	222	254
32	Transport equipment	379	382	462	514	537
33	Other machinery and equipment	475	473	473	509	550
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	144	151	176	178	200
	Total	2,364	2,451	2,696	2,959	3,216
CLOSING STOCKS						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	396	409	464	497	596
23	Textiles	139	143	144	158	181
24	Clothing and footwear	154	167	187	219	241
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	72	83	85	89	107
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	134	152	160	185	222
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	176	200	232	257	325
28	Non-metallic mineral products	57	75	91	81	93
29	Basic metal products	130	161	139	160	207
31	Fabricated metal products	197	213	226	236	307

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—continued**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
CLOSING STOCKS—continued						
32	Transport equipment	377	471	478	555	664
33	Other machinery and equipment	491	504	515	578	654
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	149	168	178	200	243
	Total	2,473	2,746	2,899	3,217	3,840

For footnotes see page 372.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	973	1,132	1,195	1,208	1,342
23	Textiles	296	295	293	324	367
24	Clothing and footwear	471	498	540	588	650
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	244	285	285	296	331
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	468	530	576	630	748
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	377	432	523	595	693
28	Non-metallic mineral products	254	312	305	306	351
29	Basic metal products	225	276	275	297	419
31	Fabricated metal products	479	547	567	635	740
32	Transport equipment	814	1,044	950	1,008	1,124
33	Other machinery and equipment	775	841	922	987	1,160
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	390	445	474	502	580
	Total	5,765	6,637	6,905	7,377	8,505

For footnotes see page 372.

Relation of costs to turnover

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1979-80 are given in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1979-80**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover (i)	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		
				Purchases and selected items of expense (i)	Wages and salaries	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	4,435	+ 81	3,173	629	714
23	Textiles	930	+ 19	582	226	141
24	Clothing and footwear	1,355	+ 24	730	400	249
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	750	+ 13	432	184	147
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,539	+ 35	826	415	333
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1,750	+ 71	1,128	272	421
28	Non-metallic mineral products	703	+ 10	362	169	182
29	Basic metal products	1,318	+ 44	943	193	226
31	Fabricated metal products	1,599	+ 53	912	406	334
32	Transport equipment	3,034	+ 127	2,037	737	387
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,419	+ 104	1,363	618	542
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,402	+ 43	864	315	266
	Total	21,233	+ 624	13,353	4,563	3,941

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 372.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1979-80
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover (£)	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		
				Purchases and selected items of expense (£)	Wages and salaries	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	100.0	1.8	71.5	14.2	16.1
23	Textiles	100.0	2.0	62.6	24.3	15.2
24	Clothing and footwear	100.0	1.8	53.9	29.5	18.4
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	100.0	1.7	57.6	24.5	19.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	100.0	2.3	53.7	27.0	21.6
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	100.0	4.1	64.5	15.5	24.1
28	Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	1.4	51.5	24.0	25.9
29	Basic metal products	100.0	3.3	71.5	14.6	17.1
31	Fabricated metal products	100.0	3.3	57.0	25.4	20.9
32	Transport equipment	100.0	4.2	67.1	24.3	12.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	100.0	4.3	56.3	25.5	22.4
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	3.1	61.6	22.5	19.0
Total		100.0	2.9	62.9	21.5	18.6

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 372.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 29.5 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 53.9 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 14.2 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 71.5 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): SPECIFIED COSTS
OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)**

Year	Turnover (£)	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		
			Purchases and selected items of expense (£)	Wages and salaries	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
1975-76	13,219	+ 108	7,564	3,287	2,476
1976-77	15,040	+ 293	8,696	3,656	2,981
1977-78	16,175	+ 203	9,473	3,831	3,074
1978-79	18,228	+ 258	11,109	4,102	3,275
1979-80	21,233	+ 624	13,353	4,563	3,941

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 372.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)**

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
1975-76 (g)	100.0	+ 0.8	57.2	24.7	18.7
1976-77 (g)	100.0	+ 1.9	57.8	24.5	19.8
1977-78 (g)	100.0	+ 1.3	58.6	23.7	19.0
1978-79 (g)	100.0	+ 1.4	60.9	22.5	18.0
1979-80 (g)	100.0	+ 2.9	62.9	21.5	18.6

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 372.

Fixed capital expenditure, and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses are the amounts paid for renting, leasing, and hiring of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS AND RENT, LEASING, AND HIRING EXPENSES, 1979-80
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals			Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	35,627	94,489	130,116	36,769
23	Textiles	1,158	18,180	19,338	12,491
24	Clothing and footwear	2,273	12,627	14,900	17,799
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,516	9,648	13,164	15,692
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	6,231	50,028	56,259	20,601
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	10,671	106,974	117,646	11,085
28	Non-metallic mineral products	18,204	28,629	46,833	4,739
29	Basic metal products	19,312	41,794	61,106	6,675
31	Fabricated metal products	7,948	27,283	35,231	20,438
32	Transport equipment	38,400	105,167	143,567	19,187
33	Other machinery and equipment	12,043	50,777	62,820	33,297
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	3,698	30,061	33,760	21,343
Total		159,082	575,657	734,738	220,117

For footnotes see page 372.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	50,694	63,982	91,453	120,962	130,116
23	Textiles	14,522	14,674	11,576	15,667	19,338
24	Clothing and footwear	8,152	7,154	11,148	13,393	14,900
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16,072	21,656	9,169	16,970	13,164
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	37,093	57,021	60,106	62,933	56,259
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	61,343	57,444	161,264	159,475	117,646
28	Non-metallic mineral products	42,350	18,370	26,724	25,657	46,833
29	Basic metal products	59,370	72,762	55,970	46,125	61,106
31	Fabricated metal products	31,782	33,277	27,685	32,505	35,231
32	Transport equipment	61,902	77,323	120,689	154,718	143,567
33	Other machinery and equipment	45,102	36,414	45,484	59,760	62,820
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33,765	35,050	31,974	34,327	33,297
Total		462,149	495,127	653,243	742,492	734,738

For footnotes see page 372.

Electricity and fuels used**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	35,682	38,219	44,530	49,921	57,767
23	Textiles	10,226	10,930	11,521	13,563	15,347
24	Clothing and footwear	5,595	5,530	5,925	7,160	8,530
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	4,618	5,600	6,318	7,390	9,126
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	14,393	13,191	13,754	16,947	20,020
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,049	25,740	29,822	35,061	41,538
28	Non-metallic mineral products	18,232	21,524	23,555	24,577	27,154
29	Basic metal products	21,385	24,028	25,816	35,086	40,067
31	Fabricated metal products	10,220	11,673	12,667	14,969	18,877
32	Transport equipment	14,223	17,342	18,258	22,384	26,815
33	Other machinery and equipment	13,509	13,763	15,196	17,596	20,224
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	12,260	13,606	14,594	17,682	20,560
Total		181,393	201,146	221,955	262,337	306,027

For footnotes see page 372.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY COMMODITY (\$'000)

Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Electricity	107,344	117,847	131,909	158,651	183,317
Coal and coke—					
Black coal	53	65	31	34	58
Brown coal	1,568	1,468	1,382	1,965	1,893
Brown coal briquettes	3,626	4,111	3,931	4,635	5,067
Coke (including coke breeze)	2,573	3,346	3,137	3,882	4,298
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—					
Light oils, etc.	3,391	4,590	5,921	5,727	7,063
Industrial diesel fuel	4,835	6,141	6,486	6,588	8,412
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	23,759	19,688	17,169	18,826	24,393
Reticulated gas	25,431	35,669	42,240	50,634	57,422
Other fuels	8,811	8,220	9,748	11,397	14,105
Total		181,393	201,146	221,955	262,337
For footnotes see page 372.					

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED BY COMMODITY

Fuel	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	tonne	1,700	1,470	693	658	859
Brown coal	"	386,547	331,417	310,475	r426,639	399,197
Brown coal briquettes	"	345,222	337,738	279,249	r285,135	274,199
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	38,376	39,719	35,264	r37,816	36,546
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	29,652	35,103	40,902	r33,795	33,012
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	63,760	74,009	71,795	r54,626	40,956
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	442,938	310,055	232,865	r221,094	181,673

For footnotes see page 372.

Some selected factory products of Victoria and Australia*Annual quantity and value*

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few

commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1979-80 and 1980-81. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	22	17	39	36
051.56-59	Ice cream	mill litres	84	88	215	216
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	65	55	80	65
n.a.	Factory butter (b)	"	69	68	84	79
n.a.	Cheese (b)	"	r 95	79	r 154	135
062.01	Flour, white (including sharps)	"	224	235	1,042	1,091
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	233	242	522	557
064.21	Biscuits	"	50	52	124	129
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	r 48	52	r 152	150
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	'000 tonnes	97	99	119	130
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	r 14	18	r 22	24
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	35	29	126	117
104.06-18	Confectionery—Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	26	32	56	61
104.21-29	Other	"	27	32	53	57
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	17	18	22	25
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	185	186	199	201
171.03, 07, 08,	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (c)	mill litres	r 235	264	r 943	1,007
242.07-11	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	32	34	83	90
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	r 1,230	1,081	r 1,230	1,081
372.22-36, 48, 50	Finished woven fabric—woollen (d)	'000 sq m	r 2,873	3,244	5,950	6,628
372.52-72; 374.51-59	Blankets, and rugs (e)	'000	r 689	626	r 1,099	1,064
403.02, 18, 20, 52-56	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	r 547	536	762	727
404.01-98						
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay	mill	438	451	r 2,200	2,251
472.12; 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	57	57	r 224	236
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,580	2,570	11,282	12,076
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	1,303	1,449	r 3,720	4,007
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (f)—Cars and station wagons	'000	206	193	363	329
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,636	1,815	2,819	3,313
775.01-39	Women's hosiery	'000 doz pairs	5,300	5,943	6,628	7,642
775.51-82,	Men's hosiery	"	1,774	1,936	2,007	2,255
775.91-98;						
776.11-22	Children's hosiery	"	1,209	1,268	r 1,209	1,270
776.31-42	Infants' hosiery	"	114	113	114	114
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 61, 65 66, 71, 81	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (g)—Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	r 7,794	7,763	r 11,760	11,833
793.06, 09, 23, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 62, 67, 68, 72, 82	Women's and maids'	"	r 10,759	12,003	13,881	15,367
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 63, 69, 73, 83	Children's and infants'	"	5,092	5,767	r 6,184	6,792

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

(c) Excludes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(d) Excludes blanketing and rug material.

(e) Double, three-quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram etc; wool mixture and other fibre. From 1 July 1975, includes tufted blankets.

(f) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(g) Excludes thongs and adults boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the

month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances (8357.0)	5	Building Materials and Fittings (8361.0)
2	Clothing and Footwear (8358.0)	6	Chemicals and By-Products (8362.0)
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (8359.0)	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (8363.0)
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings (8360.0)	8	Miscellaneous Products (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE BALLARAT AREA

General background

The Ballarat Statistical District is defined as the City of Ballarat, Borough of Sebastopol, and parts of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, Creswick, and Grenville, the total area representing some 49,450 hectares with a population of more than 80,000 persons. The topography of the region is relatively uniform. The mean maximum temperature is 17°C and the mean minimum temperature is 5°C. Mean rainfall for the area is 810mm and is distributed all the year round, with the highest falls from June to September. Light snow falls on an average of two days in the months of August and September.

The region is a designated area for accelerated development under the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme, and its industrial base, stimulated by major investments, has broadened in recent years. At the beginning of 1982, there were more than 263 businesses which had been approved as decentralised secondary establishments. This development has, in part, been fostered by the Ballarat Development Committee which comprises local businessmen and council representatives from the Ballarat area.

Ballarat is well situated in Victoria's network of highways and railways and is a recognised industrial and trading area of the State. The region is well serviced with water, electricity, natural gas, and sewerage facilities all of which can cope with expansion. Areas of serviced industrial estates are also available at rates deliberately set to attract industry. Ballarat has an airport with capacity to handle planes up to the size of Fokker Friendships with night landing facilities, and charter air services are available to any of the three Melbourne airports and to those in other areas of the State.

Immediately east of Ballarat is the main potato growing area for Australia. This and other agricultural activities have prompted the development of agricultural equipment manufacturers who now service not only the local market but also extend to international distribution. There are deposits of china clays, fine clays, white plastic clays, and alluvial clays, and these are used by several brick and tile manufacturers in the area. Extensive deposits of kaolin also occur in the region and these are being refined locally and used for paper coating. There are both hardwood and softwood forests most of which are owned by either the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Ballarat Water Commissioners, or Australian paper Manufacturers Limited.

Recent developments

Ballarat has become established as a manufacturing and agricultural area as well as the commercial centre for western Victoria, and its manufacturing sector has been assisted by the policy of the Victorian Government through its decentralisation programme and by the Ballarat Development Committee. The engineering sector is the most important of Ballarat's industrial economy. This includes several types of engineering activities from small panel beating shops to large manufacturers. This sector in particular has experienced

rapid growth since the Second World War. Other important industrial sectors are textiles and textile goods, food, drink, bricks, and pottery. Major industrial expansion since 1976 has been in confectionery and home construction.

More recently there has been substantial diversification and expansion of established industries in the areas of ceramics, dairy product manufacture, fabrics, pottery, tourist facilities, footwear, engineering, prefabricated construction, coated papers, and hydroponics.

The Ballarat Begonia Festival, the Royal South Street Eisteddfod, the Art Gallery, several theatre groups, Kryal Castle, and Sovereign Hill are well known and popular cultural and tourist attractions in Ballarat. Sovereign Hill is a living museum complex developed and run by the Ballarat Historical Park Association. It comprises the Red Hill Gully Diggings, and a Gold Mining Township, which illustrates the story of the ordinary man's quest for gold, paralleling the development of Ballarat during the first decade of its existence after the discovery of gold in 1851. The presentation is in the form of re-creations of shops, businesses, buildings, and equipment known to have existed in Ballarat during that decade, and the exhibits are activated by appropriately costumed staff. Several of the re-created businesses at Sovereign Hill constitute "industries" under the Victorian Government's "Approved Decentralised Secondary Industries" classification.

Ballarat has continued to grow since commercial mining ceased at the turn of the century. It is recognised that substantial quantities of gold are still to be found in Ballarat and major mining companies still hold exploration leases over many of the old fields. The cessation of company mining was due to underground streams flooding shafts, thus making gold winning uneconomical. This situation still remains although a few small mining ventures are being planned in close proximity to Ballarat where the water table is not a problem.

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-18; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7; Manufacturing industry in the Geelong area, 1980, pp. 406-8; Development of Point Wilson, 1981, pp. 382-3; History of the brewing industry in Victoria, 1981, pp. 405-7; Manufacturing industry in the Bendigo area, 1981, pp. 407-9

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Manufacturing establishments: details of operations (8201.2)
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Manufacturing establishments—details of operations by industry class (8203.0)
Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics (8203.2)
Manufacturing establishments: usage of electricity and fuels (8204.2)
Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations (8205.2)
Production bulletins Nos 1 to 8 (see pages 386 of this *Year Book*) 8357.0-8364.0

INTERNAL TRADE

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The Ministry administers the following legislation: *Consumer Affairs Act 1972*, *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*, *Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962*, *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*, *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, *Market Court Act 1978*, and *Residential Tenancies Act 1980*.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of or in defence of consumers, trading stamps, or coupons; false or misleading advertising; bait advertising; misleading marking of prices; mock auctions; door to door sales; unordered goods or services; pyramid selling; merchandise marks; footwear regulations; furniture regulations; and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs of goods.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs is made up of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, Consumer Affairs Council, Small Claims Tribunal, Market Court, Motor Car Traders Committee, Residential Tenancies Bureau, and Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in respect of other matters affecting their interests as consumers, investigates such matters, conducts research, collects and collates information, and attempts to settle disputes between consumers and traders where this seems the appropriate action to take.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of no more than ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and in respect of matters affecting the

interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts

Articles on the Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts can be found in Chapter 28 of this Year Book.

Motor Car Traders Committee

The Motor Car Traders Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by, and for the purposes of administering, the *Motor Car Traders Act* 1973. This Act provides for the regulation of motor car trading activities. In addition to licensing all new, used, and commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and regulations.

In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders, arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all motor vehicles sold for a sum in excess of \$1,000. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. Furthermore, the Committee administers a guarantee fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act. The Committee is required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report of its activities.

Residential Tenancies Bureau

The Residential Tenancies Bureau gives advice to members of the public in relation to the operation of the *Residential Tenancies Act* 1980. A major function of the Bureau is to receive complaints from both tenants and landlords. Once a complaint is lodged with the Bureau an investigations officer attempts to settle the complaint by negotiation.

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

The Residential Tenancies Act provides for the establishment of a Tribunal which deals with disputes lodged by either tenants or landlords. Monetary orders by the Tribunal are limited to \$1,500.

It is intended that the Tribunal will provide a quick, informed, and inexpensive method for the resolution of disputes. Any decision made by the Tribunal will be final and binding on both parties. Recourse can however be made to the Supreme Court if it is alleged that there has been a denial of natural justice or if the Tribunal operated outside its jurisdiction.

Parties normally will not be allowed legal representations and will be expected to conduct their own cases. However, provision is made, in certain circumstances, for legal representation.

RETAILING

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, and 1979-80 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail census data is available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

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

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

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

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

Further information concerning Integrated Censuses can be found on pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was held primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the regular monthly and quarterly retail survey conducted throughout Australia. While the definition of retail trade was the one used in previous retail censuses, the scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census and the data collected were limited to the scope and data required by the survey.

The Census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as the 1968-69 Census, using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1969. The definition of data items for which information was collected was also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Comparison of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the scope and coverage of establishments in the two Censuses and because generally 1968-69 Census data are not available in a form suitable for producing comparable tables. In addition, boundaries of statistical divisions have changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions created.

Further information on the 1973-74 Retail Census can be found on pages 413-16 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981 and the Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74* for Australia and each State.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80

The 1979-80 Census was the eighth in the series of censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia, and the third conducted as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' programme of integrated economic data collections. Within the programme, data from each industry sector conforms to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. For a detailed description of the objectives of the integrated economic data collections reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

A much wider range of data was collected than for the 1973-74 Retail Census. The 1979-80 Retail Census was more similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 Retail Census and was the first retail census in which details of total floor space were collected for all States and the Northern Territory. Floor space data was not collected for bread and milk vendors, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers, nor for selected service establishments.

The scope of the 1979-80 Retail Census includes all establishments classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) (1978 Edition) Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade) and the "selected service" classes from ASIC Division L (Recreation, Personal, and Other Services). The ASIC classes from Division L are 9133—Motion picture theatres, 9231—Cafes and restaurants, 9232—Hotels, etc., (mainly drinking places), 9233—Accommodation, 9241—Licensed bowling clubs, 9242—Licensed golf clubs, 9243—Licensed clubs n.e.c., 9340—Laundries and dry cleaners, 9351—Men's hairdressers, and 9352—Women's hairdressing and beauty salons.

The types of establishments not included were vending machine operators, door to door salesmen (other than bread and milk vendors), independent van salesmen, and occasional stall holders (including markets operated on a one day basis).

A range of census data was collected from all retail and selected service establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of \$50,000 or more (except for establishments classified to the ASIC classes 9232—Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) and 9233—Accommodation, for which the full range of data was collected irrespective of their value of turnover). Employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and floor space (retail enterprises only) were also collected from single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. These small enterprises generally contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments and floor space.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

Establishments at 30 June. The number of establishments in operation at 30 June relates to retail and selected service establishments as such and does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons employed. Working proprietors and employees (including both full-time and part-time) on the pay-roll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded.

Wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

Retail sales. Total value of retail sales of goods.

Turnover. Sales of goods (retail and wholesale); all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise such as repair and service revenue; hiring of consumer goods; commissions; takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions, and laundry and dry cleaning; and rent, leasing, and hiring revenue. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. Purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing; transfers in from establishments of the enterprise other than retail or selected service establishments; charges for commission and sub-contract work; purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuel, and repair and maintenance expenses; outward freight and cartage; motor vehicle running expenses; sales commission payments and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

Total floor space. Total floor area occupied by establishments (whether rented, leased, or owner-occupied) including basements and upper floors. Excludes parking areas and residential areas.

Comparison of the 1979-80 Retail Census with the 1973-74 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1979-80 and 1973-74 and previous censuses have not been made because of the increased scope and coverage of the 1979-80 Census, the differences in methodologies used, and the changes in classification of census units as a result of the later version of ASIC.

The tables below provide some results of the 1979-80 Retail Census. For more statistics and further information on the scope, coverage, definition, etc. of the Census reference should be made to a series of publications that are available for Australia as a whole and for each State and Territory. The publications include details of operations by industry class; industry and commodity details by regional areas; commodity sales and service takings; selected statistics by retail sales, turnover, and employment size, etc. The publications also include one for the accommodation component of the Census and one on selected shopping centres statistics in Victoria.

VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons (b) employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Total floor space
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Department and general stores	204	22,281	174,672	904,590	953,273	706,794	874,679
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	5,336	23,794	153,605	1,181,357	1,202,859	905,940	1,181,916
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,149	11,979	86,823	754,098	857,313	670,020	563,463
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	6,644	44,390	329,788	3,173,288	5,319,574	4,410,701	—
Food stores	11,069	70,237	304,573	3,579,074	3,615,046	2,944,572	1,944,717
Other retailers	4,637	20,161	109,325	891,448	926,577	676,020	809,875
Total	30,039	192,842	1,158,786	10,483,854	12,874,641	10,314,047	5,374,650

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN \$50,000 : SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Total floor space
		Males	Females	Persons			
Department and general stores	12	10	16	26	26	311	1,010
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	2,268	1,270	2,390	3,660	3,845	58,355	125,419
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,112	1,043	799	1,842	1,832	28,284	76,389
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	1,575	2,389	628	3,017	4,560	44,842	—
Food stores	3,026	2,847	3,407	6,254	4,340	96,664	155,499
Other retailers	2,306	1,598	2,032	3,630	2,952	51,026	278,766
Total	10,299	9,157	9,272	18,429	17,554	279,482	637,083

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres	127	1,744	12,121	8,071	49,112	21,170
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	4,294	44,240	240,021	619,561	1,128,615	630,857
Licensed clubs	424	5,024	33,264	64,844	110,148	52,931
Laundries and dry cleaners	416	3,811	29,906	579	74,347	20,262
Hairdressers and beauty salons	545	2,876	19,452	2,729	43,870	12,394
Total	5,806	57,695	334,765	695,784	1,406,092	737,614

(a) Excludes single selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000 (except for hotels, etc. [mainly drinking places], and accommodation establishments).

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT
ENTERPRISES (a) WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN
\$50,000 : SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
Motion picture theatres	number 20	number 42	number 25	number 67	\$'000 74	\$'000 324
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	606	745	1,181	1,926	2,191	19,152
Licensed clubs	47	69	17	86	333	1,574
Laundries and dry cleaners	443	415	413	828	981	9,278
Hairdressers and beauty salons	2,185	1,067	3,377	4,444	13,142	47,331
Total	3,301	2,338	5,013	7,351	16,721	77,660

(a) Excludes hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), and accommodation establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SELECTED ITEMS BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Total floorspace (d)
		Males	Females	Persons			
Melbourne	28,304	79,408	74,759	154,167	898,150	10,164,311	4,123,282
Barwon	1,913	5,040	5,364	10,404	52,723	554,677	296,888
Central Highlands	1,166	2,880	2,855	5,735	30,266	305,319	214,268
South Western	1,088	2,501	2,257	4,758	22,043	240,327	163,838
Wimmera	718	1,489	1,308	2,797	12,881	142,894	103,413
Northern Mallee	848	2,184	2,084	4,268	21,758	228,764	131,446
Loddon-Campaspe	1,688	3,920	3,871	7,791	36,138	381,322	232,725
Goulburn	1,381	3,446	3,389	6,835	32,701	357,815	217,791
North Eastern	817	1,960	1,674	3,634	18,435	196,991	179,146
East Gippsland	678	1,617	1,544	3,161	15,155	178,465	98,642
Central Gippsland	1,298	2,933	3,380	6,313	31,139	337,129	187,665
East Central	439	708	700	1,408	4,953	66,108	62,629
Total	40,338	108,086	103,185	211,271	1,176,340	13,154,123	6,011,733

(a) Includes all retail establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(d) Excludes ASIC group 486—motor vehicle dealers, and petrol and tyre retailers.

**VICTORIA—SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : SELECTED ITEMS
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
Melbourne	5,630	20,433	25,155	45,588	261,718	1,027,832
Barwon	480	1,364	1,832	3,196	16,420	75,277
Central Highlands	342	729	1,051	1,780	7,855	42,835
South Western	305	717	1,009	1,726	7,322	38,007
Wimmera	211	409	582	991	3,939	21,637
Northern Mallee	228	680	985	1,665	8,885	39,451
Loddon-Campaspe	477	929	1,357	2,286	8,584	52,219
Goulburn	417	929	1,216	2,145	9,031	53,417
North Eastern	313	690	992	1,682	7,399	37,785
East Gippsland	244	526	749	1,275	7,012	31,123
Central Gippsland	312	737	1,226	1,963	9,606	45,858
East Central	148	319	430	749	3,716	18,312
Total	9,107	28,462	36,584	65,046	351,486	1,483,752

(a) Includes all single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) : NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY ITEM, 1979-80**

Commodity item	Establishments at 30 June number	Retail sales \$'000
Groceries and confectionery	8,835	1,767,035
Fresh meat	3,021	549,393
Fresh fruit and vegetables	2,951	231,542
Bread, cakes, and pastries	5,424	154,927
Ready to eat take away food, including fresh seafoods	4,770	240,302
Ice cream, soft drinks, milk drinks—for immediate consumption	5,961	107,249
Beer, wine, and spirits	821	250,156
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	7,929	264,916
Furniture, mattresses, awnings, blinds, etc.	1,193	250,975
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, floor tiles, etc.	721	125,337
Fabrics, piecegoods, drapery, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, etc.	1,601	228,384
Clothing and accessories—men's and boys'	2,056	334,018
Clothing and accessories—women's, girls', and infants'	3,169	559,019
Footwear	1,781	200,186
Radios, radiograms, record players, tape recorders, television sets, and accessories	1,131	197,852
Musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc,	602	83,409
Domestic refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, stoves, clothes dryers, dishwashers, air conditioners, and evaporative coolers	611	139,372
Other household appliances and accessories	1,138	124,462
Kitchenware, china, glassware, and garden equipment	2,181	206,988
Petrol, oils, and motor lubricants, etc.	3,316	754,280
New motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	656	1,070,603
New parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2,519	271,317
Used motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	1,206	739,548
Used parts and accessories for motor vehicles	485	37,768
New and used motor cycles, motor scooters, parts, and accessories	289	60,244
New and used tyres, tubes and batteries for motor vehicles and motor cycles	2,199	155,588
New and used boats, outboard motors, car, box, and boat trailers	204	37,210
New and used caravans	103	40,312
Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc.	2,431	166,944
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	1,472	168,309
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,611	57,936
Watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware	1,408	154,528
Sporting goods and requisites, camping equipment, bicycles, toys, etc.	2,230	189,652
Books, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, devotional and religious goods, artists' requisites	3,790	307,739
Antiques, disposal goods, unredeemed pledges, and other secondhand goods	545	73,570
Cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, trees, and other nursery stock	752	63,170
Goods not included above	2,247	119,614
Total retail sales of goods	..	10,483,854

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail

establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a sample, based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

The last period for which estimates were made for the series based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments was for December quarter 1975. Statistics for the latest series are based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments and are available from September quarter 1975 onwards.

The introduction of the sample based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments has affected the comparability of the value of sales for September quarter 1975 onwards with estimates for earlier periods because of the difference in scope of survey collections. In the previous sample all retail establishments with retail sales of less than \$5,000 in the 1968-69 census were excluded. In the present sample all retail establishments with sales of less than \$20,000 in the 1973-74 census are excluded.

Estimates of retail sales by wholesale, manufacturing, mining, and electricity and gas establishments were included in the previous series. Estimates of retail sales by these types of establishments are not included in the present series.

In the present series all establishments included in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification sub-division 48 except motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, and household electrical repairers are included in the scope of the survey. The following establishments are also included: cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressers. Further information on the scope and coverage of the series based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments can be found in *Retail Sales of Goods*, March quarter 1978 (8503.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

A new sample for the monthly and quarterly retail surveys will be selected in 1982 based on the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments. The new series based on this sample is expected to commence from April 1982 for the monthly survey and from the June quarter 1982 for the quarterly survey.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a)
(\$m)

Commodity group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Groceries	1,003.2	1,158.4	1,310.5	1,530.5	1,728.5
Butcher's meat	390.0	439.3	512.3	586.3	630.6
Other food (b)	586.7	645.2	693.3	757.1	884.6
Total food and groceries	1,979.7	2,242.9	2,516.1	2,873.9	3,243.7
Beer, wine, and spirits	650.9	729.7	813.7	897.7	993.7
Clothing and drapery	865.0	974.5	1,032.1	1,092.0	1,250.0
Footwear	146.7	163.0	174.0	190.5	215.5
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (c)	227.5	263.7	286.6	325.8	379.2
Electrical goods (d)	523.0	495.5	488.1	538.1	638.3
Furniture and floor coverings	309.8	340.0	329.6	373.4	419.2
Chemists' goods	303.4	336.5	361.3	394.5	444.4
Newspapers, books, and stationery	212.4	233.8	247.9	286.1	324.6
Other goods (e)	524.1	579.6	625.6	700.1	776.0
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	5,742.7	6,359.2	6,875.0	7,672.1	8,684.6

(a) Surveys based on 1973-74 Retail Census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware, garden supplies, and garden fertilisers and pesticides.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, and bottled liquefied petroleum gas.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, and antiques.

Further references: *Retailing in Victoria since 1957*, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; *Retailing in Victoria*, 1975, pp. 510-2; *Wholesaling in Victoria*, 1977, p. 521; *Changes in retailing during the 1970s*, 1981, pp. 411-12; *Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments*, 1981, p. 413

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation was created as a statutory authority in Victoria by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, dated 8 June 1976. The powers of the Corporation are to do all things necessary for, or in connection with, encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, continuation, expansion, and development of small business in the State.

The Corporation's activities have included:

- (1) The establishment of a centre known as the Information and Referral Centre, where the small business proprietor can determine, with the assistance of a counsellor, the specific needs of the business, and then be provided with information and advice, and referred to an existing resource of expertise to help meet those needs;
- (2) continually evaluating the effects on small business of the actions of Commonwealth, State, and local governments, making recommendations for changes to legislation where appropriate;
- (3) arranging, supporting, and sponsoring training and educational programmes for small business;
- (4) participating in the development, publication, and distribution of printed information for the guidance of small business;
- (5) helping small business to obtain financial assistance by providing advice on the methods of making an application for finance, by introduction to finance sources, and by making recommendations to the Victorian Treasury for the issue of a Victorian Government guarantee to support a borrowing; and
- (6) investigating, studying, and researching the present state and future needs of small business.

TOURISM

General

Tourist expenditure in Victoria is estimated to be \$750m per year, and in recognition of the growing importance of tourism to the State economy the Victorian Government created a separate Ministry for Tourism in 1981 with the responsibility to encourage tourism in Victoria, assist tourism projects, and promote travel to and within Victoria.

The Ministry is initiating a major review of tourism development, promotion, and marketing. A research and information report on tourism was released in June 1981, and makes a series of recommendations on Victorian Government assistance to the tourist industry with the emphasis on marketing. Many of the recommendations have been accepted by the Victorian Government in principle, including integration of Ministry for Tourism and Victorian Government Travel Authority, and the phasing out of Victorian Government Travel Authority travel booking facilities at country offices.

The Ministry for Tourism is also introducing a State Tourism Development Plan. The purpose of this plan will be to research and facilitate development of tourist attractions. The plan, to be developed by the Ministry for Tourism with the Ministry for Economic Development, will concentrate on the "catalyst" projects and facilities most needed, give priority to private development proposals and foster, where necessary, investment through tenders or joint ventures.

For public sector projects, the Ministry's Development Division allocates subsidies and loans for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and tourist attractions (from the Tourist Fund—General) to local municipalities and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund—Boating. Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

One of the most significant contributions made to tourism over recent years has been the formation of regional tourist authorities. These authorities are jointly funded by the Victorian Government, local government, and private industry. The authorities are autonomous, locally based, self-help groups whose functions are to: attract visitors to the region; encourage visitors to stay longer; and stimulate and co-ordinate tourism activities within the region.

The authorities employ one or more full-time professional promoters, produce tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally promote tourism to and within their region. The authorities are subsidised by the Ministry for Tourism which also provides guidance and co-ordination. The whole of Victoria is covered by twelve fully operational regional tourist authorities.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as a statutory authority reporting to the Minister responsible for Tourism, and its aim is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria.

The number of tourist trips undertaken in Victoria rose from 12.3 million to 13.3 million in the three years to 1980-81. The Authority employs marketing techniques to promote increased travel in the three main levels of Victorian, interstate, and international tourism. International tourism is promoted in co-operation with the Australian Tourist Commission and, during almost the same three years, the number of international visitors to Victoria rose from 254,000 to 332,000.

With the closure of the Victorian Government Travel Authority ticket selling offices in country areas of Victoria, the Authority is concentrating on marketing and promotion to increase travel to and within Victoria. Three new offices will be opened in Canberra, Hobart, and Perth, and a three year marketing plan has been prepared to provide for an Australia-wide advertising programme in 1981-82 to promote Victoria and assist the Victorian travel industry.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TOURISTS

Tourists	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Domestic (a)	12,134,000	12,787,000	12,947,000
International (b)	254,626	319,137	332,364
Total	12,388,626	13,106,137	13,279,364

(a) Domestic data incorporates both intrastate and interstate visits and represents the number of trips made. Data is from the Domestic Tourism Monitor based on a 12 month survey period April to March.

(b) International data has been calculated on a financial year basis from information supplied by the Australian Tourist Commission.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. An Accommodation Census was also conducted as part of the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services Establishments 1979-80, described on pages 390-1 of this *Year Book*.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from the September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the current surveys is based, in part, on that of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments. The scope of the Census included licensed and unlicensed hotels, private hotels, motels, and guest houses providing accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature whether or not such establishments provided private facilities for most guest rooms. Also included in the scope of the Census were caravan

parks which provided tourist accommodation and which were registered as caravan parks with a local government authority.

From the September quarter 1976 until the June quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys remained as that for the Census with the exception that caravan parks were excluded.

Since the September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys has included licensed and unlicensed hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature and which have private facilities for most rooms and which also provide breakfast. Establishments which did not provide private facilities for most rooms were replaced in the survey at this time with those caravan parks catering mainly to short-term visitors and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the 1973-74 Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

(1) *Licensed hotel with facilities*. A tourist accommodation establishment which is licensed to operate a public bar, provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests.

(2) *Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities*. A tourist accommodation establishment which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests but is not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.

(3) *Caravan park*. A tourist accommodation establishment which provides powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

Definitions

(1) *Number of establishments*. The number of tourist accommodation establishments within the scope of the survey in operation at 30 June 1979. Establishments comprising more than one type of accommodation activity (e.g., a motel with attached caravan park) are treated as two separate establishments. Included are those establishments which operated for any part of the quarter or which closed temporarily for the quarter because of seasonal reasons.

(2) *Guest rooms*. The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodation.

(3) *Bed spaces*. The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place (excepting cots) at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.

(4) *Powered sites*. The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period. Included are powered sites occupied by on-site vans.

(5) *Unpowered sites*. The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(6) *Cabins, flats, etc.* The maximum number of cabins, flats, units, and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(7) *Total caravan park capacity*. The maximum number of on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc., available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(8) *Room occupancy rate*. The proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of guest rooms available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(9) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of bed spaces available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(10) *Site occupancy rate.* The proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the total caravan park capacity available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(11) **Takings from accommodation.** The revenue received from the provision of short-term and long-term accommodation at the tourist accommodation establishment. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge, an estimate of takings from meals is excluded. Takings from accommodation for each year represent the takings received during that year. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of, or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the annual figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the year. Rental and storage fees paid to caravan parks for the keeping of private vans in parks are included in the takings of the year they are received.

**VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION:
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity			Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation \$'000	
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1979	December qr 1979	March qr 1980		
Melbourne	59	4,675	1,293	123	6,091	10.7	18.4	40.7	13.3	
Barwon	43	6,378	1,716	324	8,418	2.4	10.8	34.3	6.3	
South Western	31	3,324	1,457	28	4,809	4.2	11.7	28.0	8.4	
Central Highlands	19	1,327	679	12	2,018	11.9	17.0	27.6	17.9	
Wimmera	21	1,106	759	29	1,894	9.8	12.1	18.2	19.1	
Northern Mallee	24	1,970	690	—	2,660	29.8	26.0	35.8	32.2	
Loddon-Campaspe	33	2,960	772	18	3,750	15.5	20.4	38.5	22.2	
Goulburn	35	2,712	1,637	29	4,378	10.7	14.9	26.7	18.8	
North Eastern	33	2,772	1,266	43	4,081	11.8	12.5	24.3	15.0	
East Gippsland	52	2,823	2,079	94	4,996	7.0	15.4	27.7	10.6	
Central Gippsland	28	1,380	1,013	29	2,422	7.0	14.7	33.8	11.9	
East Central	24	1,750	278	37	2,065	2.6	9.5	35.8	9.6	
Total	402	33,177	13,639	766	47,582	9.2	14.9	31.8	13.9	14,535

**VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY
RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION:
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1980-81**

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation \$'000
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1980	December qr 1980	March qr 1981	June qr 1981	
Melbourne	64	5,208	1,223	117	6,548	11.3	19.9	43.3	18.6	3,123
Barwon	46	6,965	2,142	284	9,391	4.2	13.1	42.5	7.3	2,769
South Western	31	3,236	1,618	42	4,896	4.5	12.1	27.7	9.3	1,258
Central Highlands	21	1,433	677	9	2,119	17.0	21.7	31.8	23.0	832
Wimmera	21	1,128	719	22	1,869	14.7	13.4	16.6	17.3	447
Northern Mallee	24	1,937	634	4	2,575	28.2	26.0	30.7	31.4	1,599
Loddon-Campaspe	35	3,059	918	68	4,045	22.2	20.7	32.8	23.1	1,435
Goulburn	38	2,825	1,694	72	4,591	11.6	14.3	26.2	15.5	1,128
North Eastern	33	2,907	1,545	58	4,510	15.8	14.3	25.7	14.8	1,349
East Gippsland	53	2,999	2,069	111	5,179	9.3	13.7	25.6	11.7	1,604
Central Gippsland	27	1,327	1,125	31	2,483	6.0	12.9	29.6	9.9	561
East Central	25	1,999	295	37	2,331	2.9	11.6	33.6	7.8	803
Total	418	35,023	14,659	855	50,537	11.0	15.8	32.7	14.5	16,904

**VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND
TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Number of establishments at	Capacity at 30 June 1980		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation \$'000
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1979	December qr 1979	March qr 1980	June qr 1980	September qr 1979	December qr 1979	March qr 1980	June qr 1980	
Melbourne	147	6,549	16,413	64.4	66.8	71.1	64.3	39.2	39.7	43.7	37.9	50,221
Barwon	40	767	2,120	40.2	48.2	60.9	44.8	23.1	28.9	42.2	27.0	3,184
South Western	43	908	2,499	36.1	46.1	53.1	45.4	20.7	29.4	36.9	28.8	3,312
Central Highlands	27	505	1,420	61.3	61.5	56.0	59.6	39.1	40.5	46.1	40.9	2,907
Wimmera	31	485	1,482	53.8	53.7	52.0	48.7	31.3	31.4	31.6	29.4	1,931
Northern Mallee	44	1,166	3,477	61.1	58.8	50.8	58.1	39.5	35.4	33.9	38.0	5,778
Loddon-Campaspe	46	751	2,175	61.5	59.0	56.6	58.8	38.1	34.2	34.6	36.7	3,503
Goulburn	58	1,040	2,781	46.9	40.7	44.0	43.8	31.6	26.9	29.4	28.4	3,770
North Eastern	58	1,198	3,206	57.6	46.5	49.4	48.8	41.0	29.2	36.1	34.3	4,720
East Gippsland	43	915	2,699	40.2	45.2	52.0	44.8	24.6	27.5	35.8	28.6	3,430
Central Gippsland	35	644	1,681	44.5	49.5	56.8	47.8	24.7	28.5	33.6	28.2	2,497
East Central	26	494	1,458	31.8	41.9	56.8	44.1	22.2	28.0	42.3	30.0	2,043
Total	598	15,422	41,411	55.7	57.1	60.8	55.8	34.4	34.3	39.0	34.4	87,302

**VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND
TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1980-81**

Statistical division	Number of establishments at	Capacity at 30 June 1981		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation \$'000
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1980	December qr 1980	March qr 1981	June qr 1981	September qr 1980	December qr 1980	March qr 1981	June qr 1981	
Melbourne	152	6,686	16,761	65.9	67.8	70.5	65.1	38.6	40.8	43.7	38.8	59,666
Barwon	38	724	2,096	43.8	51.6	63.0	44.5	24.8	29.8	40.7	27.3	3,486
South Western	43	904	2,533	42.2	49.5	63.5	51.4	24.0	29.5	41.4	30.7	4,317
Central Highlands	27	502	1,440	59.0	60.8	66.2	62.5	39.8	42.3	44.7	40.8	3,140
Wimmera	31	487	1,464	49.2	49.6	46.9	46.3	28.3	28.9	28.6	27.2	1,991
Northern Mallee	44	1,272	3,855	60.3	53.4	49.2	56.1	38.3	35.1	32.4	36.4	6,410
Loddon-Campaspe	48	808	2,342	60.9	54.3	57.2	56.8	37.2	32.0	34.1	35.3	3,956
Goulburn	56	1,028	2,848	44.8	40.0	46.9	47.2	30.6	25.4	29.8	29.6	4,241
North Eastern	59	1,154	3,279	54.7	42.8	50.3	55.2	40.1	28.1	35.0	38.7	5,431
East Gippsland	43	914	2,728	41.2	47.2	58.5	47.5	25.7	28.7	39.9	30.5	3,961
Central Gippsland	35	658	1,761	41.7	39.7	53.8	51.3	22.7	23.0	31.1	29.4	2,459
East Central	26	492	1,498	29.7	42.5	58.8	39.6	19.4	26.8	41.0	26.1	2,037
Total	602	15,629	42,605	56.2	56.6	61.8	57.2	34.0	34.2	39.0	35.0	101,100

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19

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly, the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1979-80, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 34.0 per cent of imports and 24.0 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and industrial machinery, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 527-8

Constitutional provisions and legislation

Constitutional provisions

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Australian Parliament. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution.

Commonwealth Government legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act* 1901, the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966, and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

Customs Tariff

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from countries of the Commonwealth and certain developing countries. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act* 1901. Valuation must follow precise rules and practices to ensure consistency and equity in the treatment of goods subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty. Customs values are also the basis for import trade statistics.

For some years, Australian valuation legislation was modelled on the Brussels Definition of Value, an international system adopted by a number of countries. The customs value was defined as the price the goods would have fetched on a sale on the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

During 1981, Australia moved towards acceptance of another international valuation system which is expressed in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

This GATT Agreement provides that the customs value shall be based, as far as is possible, on the actual price of the goods. The price may be subject to a limited range of adjustments for such matters as packing costs and other consideration, passing from the buyer to the seller. The price cannot be used as a basis for valuation if the buyer and seller are related and the price has been influenced by that relationship.

Where there is no price, or the price cannot be used, the agreement provides other valuation methods.

Further information may be obtained from Collectors of Customs in capital cities or from the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra.

Preferential rates

Preferential rates apply to certain goods which are the produce or manufacture of Canada, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and of certain specified developing and declared preference countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

Details of the rules covering the application of preferential rates may be found by reference to sections 151 and 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901.

A full list of developing and declared preference countries and goods excluded from the special rates of duty normally applicable, in the case of developing countries, is given in the *Australian Customs Tariff*.

General rates

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

By-law provisions

Customs by-laws and Ministerial Determinations are legal instruments, made in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act* 1901, to authorise admission of imported goods at rates of duty lower than those normally applicable. The rates of duty that apply where concessional entry has been granted are contained in the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 and are normally identified by the words "as prescribed by by-law". The most frequently used by-law provision is Item 19 in Schedule 2 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 which allows admission of goods at concessional rates, "being goods a suitable equivalent of which that is the produce or manufacture of Australia is not reasonably available". Normally, by-laws identify goods by general description, have neither quantity nor time limitations and may be used by any importer. Ministerial Determinations may be either in that form or, if it is necessary to limit the availability of concessions to ensure that the tariff protection accorded to local industry is maintained, be restricted in some way, e.g., quantity or time limitations. By-laws and notices of the making of Ministerial Determinations are published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*.

Anti-Dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping duty see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* and the publication *Facts about the Australian Dumping Law* which is available from the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra.

Import controls

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission and the Temporary Assistance Authority. At present, the textile, apparel, footwear, and motor vehicle industries are assisted by import control. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action, and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 58 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra.

Export controls

Export restrictions

Section 112 of the *Customs Act 1901* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (1) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (2) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (3) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

Exchange control — Banking Act 1959

As an integral part of the framework of exchange control, a control over goods exported from Australia is maintained under the provisions of Part III of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations to ensure that the full proceeds of such goods are received into the Australian banking system and that these proceeds are received in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia. This action is complementary to that taken under other parts of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities and currency.

Trade descriptions

Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905

This Act, administered by the Bureau of Customs of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 422-7

Trade promotion and incentives

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade and Resources undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity programme.

Trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays, throughout the world.

Initially, the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed toward the public and the general commercial community; however, with the development of specialised export promotion techniques and the greater diversity of goods available for

export, greater emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, and Wellington.

Trade missions

At the end of 1981, the following types of trade missions were in use:

Survey missions

These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions

Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and negotiates sales.

Publications and advertising

The Department of Trade and Resources produces a range of multi-lingual publications for distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate advertising in foreign media publications.

Export education

The Commonwealth Government recently completed a three year "Export Now" campaign. This has been replaced by an "Export Education" programme involving seminars, workshops, and training activities to help Australian exporters to gain access to overseas markets.

Export awards

The Department of Trade and Resources in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual programme of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition, various other awards are also given from time to time.

Export incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides financial incentives to encourage exports. The Export Market Development Grants Act which was introduced in 1974 will operate until 30 June 1983. The scheme administered by the Export Development Grants Board, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources, is designed to encourage exporters and potential exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets. The scheme covers exporters of primary products, industrial goods, certain services including tourism, expertise, and industrial property rights, whether the exporter is an individual, partnership, company, or marketing organisation.

The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$100,000 (and in certain circumstances to \$125,000), against eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and promotional publicity activities and development.

The Board also administers the Export Expansion Grants Act; a scheme designed to reward improved export performance. Grants, which are taxable, are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in exports in a year, over the average annual exports in the three immediately preceding years. The scheme covers a wide range of goods and services. However, some products are excluded including minerals, wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, most meats, woodchips, hides and skins of cattle and sheep, unwrought aluminium, unrefined lead, unrefined copper, gold, and silver. The scheme took effect from 1 July 1977 and will run until mid-1983.

Government authorities*Export Finance and Insurance Corporation*

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. The EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

Australian Overseas Projects Corporation

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established in November 1978 as a statutory authority of the Commonwealth Government to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. Its prime objective is to assist Australian consultancy and construction firms to compete for contracts for overseas development projects, particularly those which are beyond the resources of individual firms and require a multi-discipline approach, or require a government-to-government involvement. The Corporation's major functions are, on request, to act as prime contractor, consortium member, or agent on behalf of Australian firms.

Trade relations*Multilateral—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trading opportunities. The aim of the GATT is to liberalise world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

The GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory. Since that date, GATT membership has expanded to 85 countries, with a further 32 countries applying its rules on a *de facto* basis.

Seven rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalise world trade have been held under the GATT, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1975–1979). Concessions negotiated by member countries are incorporated in their "Schedules of Concessions" which form an integral part of each country's obligations under the GATT. These concessions generally involve commitments not to increase tariffs on specific products above specified levels. The Tokyo Round negotiations also resulted in a number of agreements on non-tariff measures which clarified and expanded the existing rules of the GATT. These agreements included codes of conduct on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, trade in civil aircraft, and a group of texts under the heading "Framework for the Conduct of International Trade". The latter includes texts which deal with reciprocity, more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries, trade measures for balance of payments purposes, safeguard action for development purposes, consultation, dispute settlement, and surveillance. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

All major developed countries have acceded or intend to accede to most of these agreements and Australia has already acceded or intends to accede to those on customs valuation, anti-dumping, import licensing, the "Framework", texts and the arrangements on bovine meat and dairy products. Decisions have been deferred on standards and subsidies and countervailing duties.

An important aspect of the GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- (1) Trade without discrimination: the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all Contracting Parties;
- (2) agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions;
- (3) provision of mechanism for consultations and dispute settlement;

- (4) safeguard, or emergency protection, provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports; and
- (5) special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus rather than vote, although two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of "waivers" (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975, a Consultative Group of 18 comprising high level officials from key member countries was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

The Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) reflects the GATT's increased focus on the problem of developing countries and has the duty of following all activities of GATT to ensure that problems of concern to developing countries are given priority attention. The CTD was formed after the introduction, in 1965, of Part IV of GATT which embodies commitments to individual and joint action by Contracting Parties, aimed at ensuring that the developing countries can increasingly find the means to raise living standards and promote rapid economic development through increased participation in international trade. This commitment has been elaborated by the Framework agreement enabling differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system.

A number of other committees have also been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements, examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions for balance of payments purposes, the agreement on textiles, anti-dumping practices, and financial/administrative questions. Working parties are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession, verification that agreements concluded by members are in conformity with GATT, and to investigate disputes.

The developed country contracting parties to the GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences.

The Australian System of Tariff Preferences for Developing Countries, in common with those of other donors, is a unilateral, non-reciprocal and non-contractual provision of specified preferential tariff advantages. Accordingly, Australia reserves the right at any time to modify, withdraw, suspend, or limit the preferential treatment for any item or with respect to any beneficiary.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976, and 1979. On 1 January 1981, the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing, and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

In 1979-80 import clearances from developing countries totalled \$4,211m of which \$3,206m (76.1 per cent) was eligible for duty free entry either at General Tariff rates or under the Developing Countries Preference system. A further \$488m (11.6 per cent) was dutiable at Developing Countries preferential rates and only \$516m (12.3 per cent) was excluded from preferences and dutiable at General Tariff rates.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products from the system are referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report within 45 days. This procedure gives all interested parties the opportunity to submit their views in evidence to a public inquiry.

Market advisory services

The Australian Government has established a Market Advisory and Preferences Section in the Department of Trade and Resources to advise and assist developing countries, and countries with centrally planned economies, in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two Australian Trade Commissioners — one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne — to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

To further assist developing countries the Commonwealth Government has established the International Trade Development Centre in Sydney. The Centre houses the Sydney office of the Market Advisory Services and provides a venue for small national trade displays or product orientated international displays by developing countries.

The Centre is operated by the Department of Trade and Resources and is funded under Australia's development assistance programme.

*Bilateral arrangements**West Europe*

Australia has not concluded a trade agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC comprises the world's largest trading bloc (accounting for 40 per cent of world trade) and is Australia's second largest trading partner and its largest source of imports.

Although the EEC has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia. However, in the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Australia was able to gain improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. In addition, Australian exports of a range of agricultural and industrial products are benefiting from progressive tariff reductions which have been implemented by the EEC from 1 January 1980.

In recent years, Australia has suffered a large and growing trade deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. Since 1977, Ministerial and high level officials' discussions between Australia and the EEC have been directed towards correcting this situation. In May 1979, a bilateral settlement with the EEC was concluded within the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which provides certain Australian agricultural exports, particularly beef and cheese, with valuable new openings and guaranteed levels of access in EEC markets. While the bilateral settlement does not eliminate all of the problems which affect Australia's trading relationship with the EEC, it represents an important beginning. In areas such as EEC export subsidies, where serious problems still exist, Australia will continue to seek a limitation on the level of those subsidies particularly when they operate to the disadvantage of Australian exports in our traditional markets. Greater co-operation has also been sought from the EEC in international commodity stabilisation especially in respect of sugar.

While agriculture remains the dominating feature of the bilateral relationship, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as a supplier of a wide range of minerals and energy resources and in attracting increased European investment to resource based development projects in Australia.

*Trade agreements**Asia*

People's Republic of China — signed 1973. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the inter-change of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement. A protocol on Economic Co-operation to the Trade

Agreement was signed in September 1981. The Protocol has the objective of notifying to enterprises and organisations of the two countries that their governments have agreed on a range of industry and industry sectors regarded as holding prospects for co-operation between the two countries, and the form in which co-operation projects may be implemented.

Japan — signed 1957. The current Agreement on Commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963, and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

Republic of Korea — signed 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The new Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements; and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines — signed 1965. Provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; established a Joint Commission; and encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. The Agreement came into force in May 1979.

Thailand — signed 1979. Provides, *inter alia*, for strengthening and diversification of bilateral trade; supports trading arrangements among Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries; supports international commodity agreements; and encourages economic, commercial, and industrial co-operation, including investment in joint ventures. Provides for a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually or as required.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam — signed 1974. Provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports and expresses support for the principle of long-term commercial contracts.

Indonesia — signed 1972. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement signed in 1959. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of ASEAN; and declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia.

Malaysia — signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

Pacific

New Zealand — The New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), signed in 1965, came into force on 1 January 1966 and formally established a free trade area between Australia and New Zealand. However, complete free trade was not thereby achieved. The Agreement provides for free trade only in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for additions to the free trade schedule. It also provides, in respect of

non-scheduled goods, for the two governments to agree on special measures (including the remission or reduction of duties) beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

Following the termination in early 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an interim arrangement on tariffs and tariff preferences on 7 May 1973. This has been replaced by a new Agreement which came into effect on 1 December 1977 and allows for the continuation of the contractual right of both countries to margins of preferences in each others' markets.

Papua New Guinea — The Papua New Guinea Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA) which came into force in 1977 provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Americas

Canada — signed 1960. Provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

Brazil — signed 1978. The Agreement represented a significant development in strengthening trade and economic links between Australia and Brazil. It basically confirms GATT rights and obligations and emphasises industrial co-operation including investment. A significant feature is the ten year initial life of the Agreement to cover long-term commodity contracts. It also establishes a Joint Consultative Committee.

Europe

East Europe — The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid-1960s.

Formal trade agreements Australia has signed with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), Romania (in 1975), and Poland (in 1978 — supplementary to the earlier 1966 Agreement) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the Trade Agreements with Hungary, Poland, and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations, and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products.

There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups, and delegations.

In addition, the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other.

The Agreement with the U.S.S.R. (signed 1965) provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognised the preferential agreements of both countries. A supplementary Agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973 and provided, *inter alia*, for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries; encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation; support for international commodity agreements; it also established a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Mixed Commissions are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems. Other Bilateral Trade Agreements are in force with Yugoslavia, signed 1970, Czechoslovakia, signed 1972. A protocol (to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic) on Industrial and Technical Co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

Switzerland — signed 1938. Provides, *inter alia*, for most favoured nation treatment in the Customs Tariff of each country; for reduction in import duties on certain goods by each country and minimum annual quotas for several Australian primary products exported to Switzerland.

Middle East

Bahrain — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in May 1979. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two Governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations by the establishment of a Joint Committee, the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encouraging the exchange of technology and technical expertise between commercial enterprises.

Iraq — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment between Australia and Iraq, encouragement to the negotiation of commercial contracts between relevant organisations and commercial enterprises, and the establishment of a Joint Governmental Commission.

Saudi Arabia — The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980 and provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in each country, encouraging the exchange of scientific and technological research, and the establishment of a Joint Commission.

Iran — signed 1974. The Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation; declares the support of both governments for the principle of long-term contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.

Others

India — signed 1976. The Agreement confirms that trade between the two countries shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of GATT. It provides for encouragement and co-operation between India and Australia and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually and review the operation of the Agreement and advance its objectives.

South Africa — signed 1935. Provides for most favoured nation treatment in the Customs Tariff of each country.

Trade services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. Since the Second World War, the Service has increased steadily; by late 1981 there was an establishment of 180 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 53 posts in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial information in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other

promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian Government representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in many cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Trade and Resources (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank — Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial), or First or Second Secretary (Commercial).

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list: (except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only). Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic of; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Poland; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York); U.S.S.R.; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 427-30

Victoria's business representation overseas

The State of Victoria is represented overseas by an Agent-General's office in London, a Victorian Government office in Tokyo, and Victoria Promotion Committee offices in London, Milan, Munich, New York, and Paris.

The Tokyo office is administered by the Department of the Premier and serves Japan, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. The other offices are administered by the Victoria Promotion Committee which has two committees, one located in Melbourne and the other in London. Both committees comprise leading members of the business community and representation from the Victorian Government. Currently, their activities centre around attracting overseas industries and capital to Victoria and the linking of overseas and local interests in joint ventures, technological expertise, and licensing agreements, etc.

In various ways, all the overseas offices direct their efforts to attract investment into Victoria and to promote communication and trade with other countries. Consequently, the overseas offices maintain direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations. For instance, the Ministry for Economic Development, and the Victorian Development Corporation co-operate to provide comprehensive information to

overseas inquiries. Some of these include such topics as the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, detailed submissions on industrial locations, and promoting generally the overseas use of Victorian expertise and skills.

Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays to maintain an awareness of the export potential of the State. Assistance is provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits.

The Victorian Government also maintains up-to-date information on interstate and overseas channels of distribution and marketing of commercial intelligence, undertakes market surveys, and identifies areas of comparative advantage for Victorian products.

The overseas offices handle inquiries relating to contracts and tenders, and from overseas organisations wishing to obtain a wide range of goods and services. Where practicable, these inquiries are directed to Victorian manufacturers or suppliers.

Further references: Victoria's pattern of trade, *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 781-5; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975, pp. 531-2; Historical background, 1977, pp. 527-8; World Trade Centre, Melbourne, 1980, pp. 431-2; Industries Assistance Commission, 1981, pp. 423-4; Temporary Assistance Authority, 1981, p. 424

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Collection and presentation of statistics

Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act.

Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e., total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

Exports of Australian produce are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

Re-exports are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Total exports are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on governments' accounts, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

State statistics

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Bureau of Customs. Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Bureau of Customs.

Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation, and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

*Valuation**Exports*

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

Imports

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis (i.e., charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, "country" refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported "For orders" and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as "Destination unknown". For imports, "country" refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Overseas trade statistics

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS
INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000)**

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1975-76	2,875,342	1,752,502	65,742	1,818,244	1,057,098
1976-77	3,665,917	2,131,432	84,803	2,216,235	1,449,682
1977-78	3,855,619	2,421,256	84,512	2,505,768	1,349,851
1978-79	4,693,631	3,129,109	125,473	3,254,582	1,439,049
1979-80	5,506,400	4,320,622	212,628	4,533,250	973,150

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE
AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1975-76	8,240,187	9,600,748	17,840,935	34.9	18.9	26.3
1976-77	10,410,617	11,646,412	22,057,029	35.2	19.0	26.7
1977-78	11,166,553	12,269,530	23,436,083	34.5	20.4	27.1
1978-79	13,751,845	14,242,747	27,994,592	34.1	22.9	28.4
1979-80	16,217,505	18,870,079	35,087,584	34.0	24.0	28.6

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000)**

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports (a)	
		1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
00	Live animals chiefly for food	5,658	8,641	11,058	26,070
01	Meat and meat preparations	856	1,507	357,949	322,802
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	12,818	16,762	167,379	215,434
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	37,665	48,622	11,355	18,364
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	6,270	6,337	233,922	768,259
05	Vegetables and fruit	32,601	41,542	98,671	126,738
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	4,264	3,698	1,993	3,592
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	91,738	128,795	17,090	17,301
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4,481	6,627	16,295	6,439
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	6,467	7,133	2,992	3,067
11	Beverages	20,156	16,223	6,450	10,563
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17,200	20,047	1,153	3,154
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	2,078	2,495	142,297	148,582
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	869	2,686	920	2,915
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	38,095	50,037	2,045	2,024
24	Cork and wood	35,392	46,034	578	1,413
25	Pulp and waste paper	22,223	26,420	443	1,042
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	42,648	53,023	462,330	469,045
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	38,913	39,244	910	1,840
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,110	3,134	37,754	32,134
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.	11,270	14,561	9,242	12,296
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	248	427	3,317	5,888
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	106,532	158,301	173,866	244,518
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	41	73	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	467	339	35,513	29,023
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	21,453	24,910	560	524
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	5,207	7,428	3,664	3,252
51	Organic chemicals	117,571	195,024	13,078	21,623
52	Inorganic chemicals	27,713	35,889	12,075	16,505
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	30,173	39,867	4,819	8,474
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	33,678	46,470	23,649	24,232

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports (a)	
		1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	12,568	17,266	3,512	4,370
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	4,079	7,834	44	214
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4,573	5,517	1,763	2,474
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	133,052	179,773	39,864	45,961
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	66,217	86,287	28,329	34,784
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	18,646	22,969	6,979	6,985
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	46,456	60,615	3,145	5,932
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	19,525	24,572	924	997
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	118,142	149,350	8,996	18,720
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	381,691	436,648	26,420	30,834
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	83,974	105,301	15,029	16,415
67	Iron and steel	112,469	136,391	48,174	52,615
68	Non-ferrous metals	24,896	33,986	73,587	93,551
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	152,683	179,098	50,589	62,996
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	193,451	193,790	8,711	13,136
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	284,106	319,814	41,389	54,960
73	Metalworking machinery	67,841	59,774	5,210	6,723
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	285,288	327,091	35,429	44,020
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	77,961	77,625	8,896	8,212
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	117,970	138,659	8,852	12,137
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	242,771	277,908	21,659	26,115
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	592,817	577,108	83,138	100,559
79	Other transport equipment	136,804	97,668	26,544	58,732
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	13,329	16,757	784	1,069
82	Furniture and parts thereof	24,473	28,487	1,489	1,951
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	13,186	17,445	66	111
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	120,814	121,222	6,462	10,806
85	Footwear	42,255	50,383	1,422	1,879
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	94,590	107,625	20,803	32,291
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	114,106	136,162	34,388	47,677
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	227,623	281,755	25,514	40,387
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	65,063	98,239	(c)187,490	(c)359,982
9B	Total merchandise commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	4,669,273	5,425,415	2,678,970	3,744,708
		24,358	80,985	29,195	38,224
	Total	4,693,631	5,506,400	2,708,165	3,782,932

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, refer page 412.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79 (a)	1979-80 (a)
Arab Republic of Egypt	39	28	24	56,593	68,243	143,143
Belgium-Luxembourg	41,312	38,022	48,029	15,498	14,503	20,059
Brazil	13,189	16,700	22,257	12,603	6,388	8,039
Canada	76,718	103,779	144,246	43,427	46,135	51,543
China— Excluding Taiwan Province	37,457	52,601	74,580	96,064	53,700	217,983
Taiwan Province only	98,935	139,313	183,766	40,684	50,584	56,405
Denmark	12,859	17,181	21,773	3,526	3,046	4,376
Fiji	3,011	2,700	4,014	24,693	38,192	67,092
Finland	18,146	22,556	43,678	1,516	1,511	1,547
France	67,066	103,238	120,299	70,167	75,271	99,900
Germany, Federal Republic of	336,487	451,758	444,030	85,635	82,825	68,603
Hong Kong	101,791	130,625	155,335	53,398	75,971	85,385
India	35,354	38,910	45,139	14,683	36,506	31,870
Indonesia	30,653	33,511	32,585	34,881	45,685	69,751
Iran	1,747	2,271	5,007	61,199	14,032	33,840
Italy	92,706	122,096	148,529	57,879	65,257	71,682
Japan	703,398	798,105	796,565	524,156	535,138	750,269
Korea, Republic of	58,081	62,870	65,947	56,393	82,048	52,676
Kuwait	21,375	7,895	28,160	7,690	10,031	17,410
Malaysia	47,871	59,308	68,254	51,026	49,512	53,695
Nauru, Republic of	4,025	10,952	13,144	10,937	8,486	15,381
Netherlands	77,300	66,955	84,315	19,017	25,716	31,017
New Zealand	148,951	171,055	211,171	223,664	289,680	316,729
Pakistan	2,608	5,134	5,668	5,896	4,968	18,078
Papua New Guinea	40,049	29,979	45,387	59,613	72,729	95,114
Philippines	22,158	30,138	28,612	40,659	49,256	59,475
Poland	2,595	3,707	4,342	22,056	19,495	20,549
Saudi Arabia	35,563	14,785	20,287	43,312	59,924	80,513
Singapore	55,377	62,057	114,238	67,515	64,756	102,505
South Africa	20,131	25,676	37,644	17,550	19,810	17,676
Spain	16,722	19,025	19,786	17,432	7,911	9,139
Sweden	61,785	100,768	121,769	13,701	8,165	11,469
Switzerland	47,524	69,499	57,075	4,415	4,861	3,984
Thailand	10,495	12,680	19,454	21,887	30,220	43,515
United Kingdom	524,879	606,123	673,465	88,057	88,367	129,546
United States of America	834,757	1,086,714	1,351,825	232,327	289,950	294,273
U.S.S.R.	1,999	1,852	57,789	75,875	80,318	313,392
Yugoslavia	2,340	2,811	3,741	24,915	27,611	23,673
Other and unknown	r148,166	r170,254	184,471	r205,229	r201,364	291,636
Total	3,855,619	4,693,631	5,506,400	2,505,768	2,708,165	3,782,932

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, refer page 412.

Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1979-80 totalled 3,108,646 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 991,210 tonnes; miscellaneous manufactures, 731,317 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 382,204 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 55,538 tonnes; chemicals, 47,423 tonnes; food preparations, 45,124 tonnes; iron and steel, 43,890 tonnes; and beverages, 38,236 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,249,590 tonnes, the principal commodities being iron and steel, 415,794 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 308,594 tonnes; petroleum products, 243,884 tonnes; timber, 229,174 tonnes; gypsum, 219,826 tonnes; raw sugar, 218,224 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 189,594 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 185,780 tonnes; and chemicals, 150,915 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1980 amounted to 1,610,538 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,584,348 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 423,704 tonnes, and consisted mainly of aluminium, 239,741 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 105,395 tonnes; and steel, 44,193 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., cost, insurance, and freight [c.i.f.] basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the free on rail (f.o.r.) equivalent.

For 1979-80, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$1,037.9m. Machinery and transport equipment, \$368.9m; manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, \$207.9m; miscellaneous manufactured articles, \$168.2m; and food and live animals chiefly for food, \$110.3m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$168.9m. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels, \$29.9m; manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, \$28.9m; and machinery and transport equipment, \$26.4m were the main types of commodities imported.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis. Two changes to trade documentation recording commenced on 1 July 1978 which affected interstate trade figures: see page 412.

For 1978-79, exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$472.4m. Petroleum products, \$89.8m; transport equipment, \$68.0m; clothing and accessories, \$39.3m; and machinery other than electric, \$34.7m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$387.6m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$28.2m; preserved vegetables, \$35.9m; and refined zinc, \$25.3m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.0m.

Further reference: *Customs and excise revenue, Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 418-19

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- Exports by mode of transport (quarterly) (5415.0)
- Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars (preliminary) (monthly) (5416.0)
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PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1981-82

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1981-82 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 16 September 1981.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) Staged abolition of probate duty and gift duty; (2) reductions in stamp duties; (3) land tax exemptions for family home lifted to \$100,000; (4) increase for works programmes including record allocations for public transport; (5) increased benefits to Budget from use of non-renewable energy resources; (6) a rise in State housing activity and a four-fold increase in rebate of stamp duty for first home buyers; (7) reductions in payroll tax for small businesses, including primary producers; (8) special rebate of payroll tax for new apprentices; (9) introduction of temporary payroll tax surcharge on larger firms; (10) special provisions for new initiatives by the Ministry of Employment and Training and the Ministry for Economic Development; (11) increase in Pensioner Rate Concession ceiling; and (12) encouragement for Mental Retardation Services.

Revenue, 1981-82

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1981-82 increased by \$887.2m to \$5,401.3m. This included Commonwealth payments for health, not taken through the Consolidated Fund under the previous hospital cost-sharing arrangements of \$316.7m and a Total Tax Sharing Grant of \$1,521.5m. A significant development in the tax sharing arrangements was the use of transitional arrangements for 1981-82 and the new arrangements from 1982-83 when Victoria's tax sharing entitlement will be determined as a basic percentage of total tax paid in 1981-82. At the Premiers' Conference held in June 1981, the Commonwealth Government agreed to special additions totalling \$26m to Victoria's basic tax sharing entitlement, and \$16m benefit from revised population estimates in the tax sharing formula. The Commonwealth Government also agreed to provide grants of \$70m and special borrowing authority of \$40m over a two year period as a contribution towards the urgent requirements of public transport.

The other significant changes affecting revenue collection from 1981-82 included the following. An increase in the payroll tax exemption level came into operation on 1 January 1982. The main exemption level was \$125,000, reducing by \$2 for every \$3 increase in payrolls above that figure to a flat exemption of \$37,800 at payrolls of \$255,800 and above. In addition, the Victorian Government introduced a temporary payroll tax surcharge of 1 per cent to operate on payrolls during the period 1 October 1981 to 30 June 1982 to apply to payrolls of \$1m or more in 1981-82 and is expected to yield an additional net revenue of \$61m during 1981-82. Existing rates of probate duty will be reduced by one-third where death occurs on or after 1 January 1982. Where death occurs on or after 1 January 1983 the reduced rates then applying will be halved and from 1 January 1984 probate duty will be totally abolished. The exemption level under the Gift Duty Act will be lifted from \$20,000 to \$50,000 with effect from 1 January 1982 followed by total abolition of gift duty in respect of gifts made on or after 1 January 1983. The exemption level under the Land Tax Act will be increased from \$45,000 to \$100,000 with

effect from 31 December 1981. The 1981-82 payment by the Gas and Fuel Corporation will be increased from 8 per cent of 1980-81 turnover to 15 per cent giving an estimated additional payment by the Corporation of \$17.3m. There will be no change to the present 5.5 per cent rate of payment by the State Electricity Commission.

The Victorian Government has decided to gain access to additional revenue from oil and gas liquids by imposing a new flat rate licence fee of \$10m in 1981-82 on the two pipelines carrying Bass Strait crude oil and natural gas liquids from Longford (Sale) to Long Island (Western Port) and the natural gas pipeline system linking Longford and Dandenong.

The fee for licences for petroleum wholesalers and retailers will increase from 4.5 to 5.4 per cent of the value of motor spirit, and from 7.1 to 8.6 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold for road vehicle use. The additional revenue, which was estimated at \$8.7m in 1981-82 and \$14.9m in a full year, will be used for roadworks and other transport purposes throughout Victoria.

Expenditure, 1981-82

The total works programme of Victorian Government departments and major statutory bodies for 1981-82 were estimated to increase by \$340m or 17.7 per cent. The basic Government works allocation from the Loan Council and the aggregate figure of roads, housing, and other works grants from the Commonwealth Government remained constant in dollar terms. Victorian Government works programmes for the Budgetary Departments, the Country Roads Board and the Housing Commission funded from both Commonwealth and Victorian Government sources will involve an estimated expenditure in 1981-82 of \$968m, an increase of 12.9 per cent. Expenditure from the Works and Services Account was estimated at \$453.4m.

The 1981-82 semi-government borrowing programme for Victoria was \$600.7m, an increase of 8 per cent on 1980-81. This included coverage of the new money borrowing requirements for authorities each borrowing more than \$1.2m under the normal semi-government programme, the special temporary borrowing allocation of \$20m for railway upgrading and an amount of \$3m allocated for borrowing by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Economic development

Total funds for the new Ministry for Economic Development, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Victorian Economic Development Corporation for 1981-82 were \$61.6m, an increase of 23.9 per cent over 1980-81. Provision for assistance to approved decentralised industries was \$31.6m, and \$5.5m was provided for the Development Fund. Total provision for the Victorian Economic Development Corporation was \$8m. An additional \$1.2m from borrowings, together with internal funds will be available to the Corporation. The Ministry of Tourism has been allocated \$5.7m.

Police and emergency services

The Current Account provision for Police was \$226.6m, an increase of 11.4 per cent over 1980-81. This provides for an increase of 200 in the force to an estimated 8,186 by 30 June 1982. In addition, 70 police will be released for active duty as a result of the re-organisation and merging of the Transport Regulation Board and the Motor Registration Branch. The police vehicle fleet will increase by 30 vehicles in addition to the 48 vehicles which became available after the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Melbourne in September 1981.

Community welfare services

The 1981-82 allocation was \$145.2m, an increase of 12.4 per cent over 1980-81. An amount of \$47.1m was to be provided for rate and fare concessions to pensioners. Funds were provided for the expansion of existing attendance centres, the introduction of two new Regional Foster Care Programmes, one new Protection Unit, and commencement on the Community Work Order Scheme.

Youth, sport, and recreation

The provision for youth, sport and recreation was estimated at \$20.9m. An amount of \$12.6m was provided for racing (including \$1.7m for special assistance to country racing), and \$6.5m was made available towards construction of the State Indoor Sports Centre at Olympic Park.



The main street of the Sovereign Hill "living museum" complex developed and run by the Ballarat Historical Park Association. The Park attracts over 400,000 visitors each year.

Ballarat Historical Park Association

A joint proprietor of the Cobb & Co. Stage Coach Company built the mansion *Labassa* in the Melbourne suburb of Caulfield. It was purchased by the National Trust in 1981 and will be restored to its original condition.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)





In line with an advanced technological environment, the Victoria Police now operate a helicopter for many of their activities ranging from the air to ground control of traffic to search and rescue operations.

Victoria Police



A group of Red Cross volunteers being trained to assist disabled persons with household duties.

Australian Red Cross Society — Victorian Division



The interior of new air conditioned passenger cars for railway commuter trains.

VicRail



New growth on native trees some three months after a bushfire passed though Belview Terrace near Fern Tree Gully in January 1980.

Forest Commission



(Above left) Telecom's latest telephone equipment installed in a private car provides press button dialling for the subscriber.

Telecom Australia

(Above right) Employees of Bankcard register credit purchases into computer equipment.

Charge Card Services Limited

(Below) Signals from the Japanese Geostationary Meteorological Satellite are received by a 5 metre diameter dish antenna located on the roof of the Bureau of Meteorology building in Melbourne. Pictures are received every three hours, and in addition to routine forecasting, are used for locating and tracking cyclones and other severe weather events.

Bureau of Meteorology



Employment and training

The 1981-82 allocation for employment and training was \$14.5m, an increase of 72 per cent over 1980-81. An amount of \$5.2m was provided for grants to organisations and costs associated with employment and training schemes and programmes, \$3.4m as contribution to the State Additional Apprentices Scheme Trust Account, \$0.6m for the Co-Operative Development Programme, and \$1.5m for meeting workers compensation premiums for first year apprentices.

Education

Total education expenditure was estimated at \$1,690.6m. Following a review by the Ministerial Economics Committee, the Budget incorporated decisions to re-deploy professional staff from administrative positions to teaching positions, reduce paid study leave, maximise possible transfer of in-service education to the vacation period, rationalise long service leave arrangements to reduce inconvenience to operations, and defer the increase in per capita grants to non-government schools until the second half of the 1982 school year.

Attorney-General

An amount of \$68.7m was allocated for the Law Department reflecting the establishment of the new Legal Aid Commission and the upgrading of the Titles Office.

Conservation

An amount of \$37.3m was provided for 1981-82. The National Parks Service has been allotted \$7.7m. Three new parks, including Bogong, are expected to contribute significantly to the tourist industry in Victoria. The Soil Conservation Authority has been allocated \$5.3m.

Crown lands and survey

Funds allocated were \$43m and work has begun on establishing a register of all government-owned property, with a view to disposing of those parcels which are no longer required. A target of \$5m has been set for sale of redundant properties in 1981-82.

Local government

The Victorian Government has made provisions for two new initiatives arising from the recommendations of the Board of Review of Local Government. Consultants will be engaged to conduct research into the Municipal Accounting Regulations and the Local Government Act with the aim of substantial simplification and updating.

Agriculture

The total funds available for expenditure were \$62.3m and emphasis is being given to control of the serious problem of salinity. An extensive research programme will complement the Salinity Loans Programme jointly administered by the Department of Agriculture, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Rural Finance Commission.

Health

Estimated expenditure for 1981-82 was \$1,104.8m, an increase of 8.9 per cent over 1980-81. Recurrent expenditure on hospitals was estimated at \$762.5m. In addition, hospitals will have available additional revenue, assessed by the Commonwealth at \$80m for 1981-82, from the new fee structure. Total works effort on hospitals was estimated to be \$49.9m.

Mental health was allocated \$122.3m, an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1980-81. The allocation from the Works and Services account to Mental Retardation Services increased from \$2.1m to \$3.7m and included provision for 11 new group homes and for the development of regional services.

The arts

The allocation for the arts was \$65.3m which included a record expenditure of \$52m on the Victorian Arts Centre for 1981-82. In addition to the building works and associated costs, \$1.25m has also been provided towards meeting the operating costs of the Centre's Concert Hall which is due to open in 1981-82.

Housing

Commonwealth funds for welfare housing have been reduced from \$67.9m in 1980-81 to \$59.8m in 1981-82. State activity in housing will be increased to \$91.2m in 1981-82, an increase of \$10.9m. An amount of \$1.8m has been provided for the existing interest subsidy scheme, and \$1m for special assistance to home owners.

Water resources

The Current Account provision for water resources for 1981-82 was \$92.5m. An amount of \$4.3m was provided for maintenance and renewal work on irrigation and country water supply systems; \$2.7m was allocated by the Commonwealth and State Governments on salinity control and drainage works in northern Victorian irrigation areas; \$1.5m was to be spent on the flood-prone land problem; and \$12.1m was allocated to the State Rock Dam, the Sandhurst Reservoir, and the Mitchell Dam. The Cardinia-Frankston pipeline was to be completed at a cost of \$7.5m.

Transport

The allocation for public transport in 1981-82 was \$551.1m an increase of 25.6 per cent over 1980-81. The railway deficit was estimated to increase by \$44m. A significant part of the increased provision for VicRail reflects the enhanced capital works programme which rose from \$61.6m in 1980-81 to \$102m in 1981-82 to cover upgrading of both suburban and country passenger services through new and improved rolling stock. For the suburban system, the planned delivery rate is 60 new carriages a year.

The deficit of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board is estimated to increase to \$49.4m. Substantial upgrading of rolling stock is being undertaken with 28 new trams being delivered each year. The number of new trams will total 204 by the end of 1981. Over the past two years, the Victorian Government has assisted the Board to purchase 130 new buses for its replacement programme. A further 30 new buses were on order for delivery in 1981-82.

Funding for roads increased by 10.9 per cent to \$316.4m. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the safety and efficiency of the road system for road users.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Head of receipt	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Balance 1 July	32,396	12,424
State taxation	1,601,587	1,893,550
Other State sources	718,546	817,787
Railways operating income	252,272	269,700
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Personal income tax sharing entitlement	1,354,860	..
<i>States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981—</i>		
Tax sharing	..	1,521,543
Health grants	..	316,700
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	133,095	167,299
Total	4,097,010	5,003,257
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	218,947	218,947
Loan repayments	14,869	11,033
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	109,473	109,473
School building grants	59,053	55,000
Transport grants	14,812	3,605
Total	417,154	398,058
Grand total	4,514,164	5,401,315

**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1981-82
(\$'000)**

Function of payments	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	913,013	1,063,238
Departmental votes	2,730,113	3,408,997
Railways operating expenses (a)	441,460	502,801
Total	4,084,586	4,975,036
Balance carried forward	12,424	—
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	417,154	426,280
Grand total	4,514,164	5,401,315

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt 1980-81 (Actual) \$55.4m; 1981-82 (Estimate) \$60.3m; charges on debt since 1960 to 1980-81 (Actual) \$31.7m; 1981-82 (Estimate) \$35.6m.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS
General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which, experience has shown, can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget

papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether directly (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to:

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$m)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	OUTLAY				
Final consumption expenditure	r2,022.6	r2,389.3	r2,724.4	r3,001.4	3,368.0
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	4.5	8.8	r4.5	r7.3	19.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	r1,250.4	r1,407.7	r1,592.8	r1,753.4	1,883.4
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	r88.0	r78.0	r65.5	r53.0	10.0
Total gross capital formation	r1,342.9	r1,494.6	r1,662.8	r1,813.7	1,912.5

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$m)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
OUTLAY					
Transfer payments—					
Interest paid—					
To Commonwealth Government	217.4	261.6	299.5	323.3	343.9
Other	196.8	234.4	280.3	337.4	383.7
Personal benefit payments	63.0	66.7	66.4	65.6	64.0
Subsidies paid—					
To private enterprises	4.7	8.3	9.8	12.5	18.4
To public enterprises	9.2	11.2	14.3	17.1	19.3
Transfers overseas	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Grants for private capital purposes	18.6	14.5	r19.8	23.4	18.2
Total transfer payments	r509.9	r596.8	r690.0	r779.3	847.5
Net advances—					
To the private sector	90.6	103.4	r89.2	r60.6	34.0
To public financial enterprises	5.8	4.9	5.1	2.8	2.1
Total net advances	96.4	108.3	r94.3	r63.4	36.0
Total outlay	r3,971.8	r4,588.9	r5,171.4	r5,657.7	6,164.1
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	r2,513.9	r2,971.6	r3,394.6	r3,757.3	4,197.4
Capital outlay	r1,457.9	r1,617.3	r1,776.8	r1,900.4	1,966.7
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,310.6	1,497.2	r1,649.9	r1,749.7	2,000.7
Income from public enterprises	r120.1	r170.7	r205.7	r249.9	331.1
Property income—					
Interest	r70.2	r89.7	r105.6	r107.5	120.7
Rent, royalties, and dividends	r46.5	r53.2	r69.0	r81.1	115.7
Grants from the Commonwealth Government—					
For current purposes	1,374.5	1,514.9	1,769.7	1,929.1	2,152.5
For capital purposes	387.0	373.4	360.8	358.2	352.1
Total receipts	r3,308.9	r3,699.0	r4,160.6	r4,475.3	5,072.8
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
State public trading enterprises	250.8	320.4	415.2	r514.8	678.2
State general government	3.4	2.0	5.2	5.8	7.0
Local authorities	45.0	51.1	r58.1	r53.1	56.5
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	181.2	189.5	198.0	194.3	160.3
Other	174.0	138.1	116.3	90.0	44.8
Net receipts of private trust funds	-79.5	80.7	33.1	r43.9	58.7
Reduction in cash and bank balances	r-123.4	r-11.0	r81.7	r63.1	-32.7
Reduction in security holdings—					
Investments of private trust funds	37.6	-30.5	-49.8	-62.7	-72.0
Investments of government trust funds and public corporations	5.5	-27.7	-97.5	-34.4	-41.0
Other funds available—					
Change in debtors/creditors	14.0	-2.8	-18.3	20.5	-106.7
Depreciation allowances	r85.3	r98.1	r118.6	r136.6	122.9
Other reserves and provisions	15.7	19.1	7.1	-8.5	97.5
Capital transfers	60.8	81.7	95.8	108.3	90.2
Other (including errors and omissions)	-7.5	-18.7	47.4	57.7	27.5
Total financing items	r662.9	r889.9	r1,010.8	r1,182.4	1,091.3
Total funds available	r3,971.8	r4,588.9	r5,171.4	r5,657.7	r6,164.1

**VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$m)**

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	148.1	173.4	r205.5	r229.5	272.2
General administration, n.e.c.	r149.4	165.9	r190.6	r220.4	255.8
Education—					
Primary and secondary	608.5	738.7	860.4	942.6	1,045.6
University	110.7	141.0	159.9	159.8	174.5
Other	226.9	274.0	293.9	317.3	353.9
Health—					
Hospital and clinical services	449.4	516.5	572.5	634.2	692.3
Other	48.8	58.7	63.3	71.0	78.8
Social security and welfare	41.7	50.7	r68.2	r81.6	87.3
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.7	r0.9	r0.8	r1.0	1.6
Community and regional development	r10.8	r12.4	r14.1	r17.1	19.7
Sewerage and drainage	0.2	0.6	5.1	4.7	3.4
Sanitation and protection of the environment, n.e.c.	r29.6	r34.0	r37.5	r41.7	49.1
Community amenities	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.4
Recreation and culture	62.5	75.1	r84.5	r94.1	105.8
Economic services—					
Soil and water resources management	11.1	11.4	14.7	17.8	22.4
Forest resources management	9.7	8.6	8.7	9.7	11.2
Other agriculture and fishing	39.0	46.1	50.7	54.6	63.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	9.2	10.2	r12.2	r13.5	17.3
Electricity and gas	—	—	—	—	—
Water supply	0.5	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-2.4
Rail transport	r0.7	r0.2	r0.6	r0.3	0.3
Sea transport	—	—	—	-0.1	-0.1
Road systems and regulation	18.5	21.7	r24.6	r26.4	40.8
Other transport services, n.e.c.	1.7	r1.5	r1.8	r2.3	2.5
Other economic services (including general administration)	r43.0	r47.0	r53.3	r60.3	67.9
Other purposes	0.3	0.8	0.8	r0.9	0.9
Total	r2,022.6	r2,389.3	r2,724.4	r3,001.4	3,368.0

EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	13.9	22.8	r24.9	r27.5	19.2
General administration, n.e.c.	61.9	67.0	r70.8	r63.7	70.2
Education—					
Primary and secondary	122.6	107.7	118.5	112.6	99.9
University	9.0	6.1	6.0	11.1	10.7
Other	38.1	44.0	46.4	66.6	62.5
Health—					
Hospital and clinical services	66.3	72.0	59.7	58.8	54.9
Other	7.3	8.8	11.4	8.5	5.1
Social security and welfare	2.0	2.7	r4.4	r4.9	5.8
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	29.0	31.7	r40.0	r37.4	34.9
Community and regional development	r8.6	r7.5	r1.9	r1.5	21.3
Sewerage and drainage	125.9	115.9	120.7	118.7	122.4
Sanitation and protection of the environment, n.e.c.	1.5	1.6	7.6	5.6	6.3
Community amenities	0.1	—	0.8	1.0	1.5
Recreation and culture	32.2	33.1	r61.1	r83.6	76.1
Economic services—					
Soil and water resources management	32.2	35.7	36.2	29.3	27.6
Forest resources management	15.5	19.3	22.7	23.1	22.1
Other agriculture and fishing	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	12.9	26.6	r27.4	r26.0	57.0
Electricity and gas	181.8	231.5	r311.7	r433.6	532.5
Water supply	75.3	102.7	129.5	r125.0	118.3
Rail transport	r72.3	r90.1	r100.9	r113.6	114.9

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$m)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
Sea transport	20.2	18.2	r17.8	r23.1	20.0
Road systems and regulations	294.8	331.2	r333.8	r343.1	343.9
Urban transit systems	11.6	9.7	14.2	10.3	15.5
Other transport services, n.e.c.	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.6
Other economic services (including general administration)	13.0	18.9	r22.8	r22.8	39.0
Other purposes	—	0.5	0.1	0.1	—
Total	r1,250.4	r1,407.7	r1,592.8	r1,753.4	1,883.4

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1980-81, the only claimant State for special grants under section 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) is given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. During 1975-76, amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1979-80 and 1980-81, the sinking

fund contributions made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria were \$9.6m and \$10.1m, respectively.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government.

Personal income tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments became entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in two stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year. The States' entitlements are subject to the guarantee that their entitlement in any year is not less in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grant formula as laid down in the *State Grants Act* 1973. For 1980-81, the States are further guaranteed that their entitlements will not be less in real terms than in 1979-80. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis. The weights are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76.

Stage 2 of the arrangements came into effect in 1977-78. Each State became entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions and the basic income tax rate structure were to remain uniform throughout Australia. There would continue to be one income tax collection form and the Commonwealth was to remain the sole collection agency.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers' Conference to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to using 39.87 per cent, and not 33.6 per cent, as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements.

In 1980-81, the guarantee provision for maintaining entitlements in real terms came into effect and the States' entitlement amounted to \$6,011.3m.

The arrangements under which State governments are entitled to a share of net personal income tax collection were reviewed at the May 1981 and June 1981 Premiers' Conferences. For 1981-82, the States' entitlements will be 9 per cent higher than in the previous year and pending a review of tax sharing relativities Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are to receive additional assistance grants.

The States will also be entitled to additional amounts in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which are to be terminated and the proposed transfer of certain functions to the States.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)**
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Tax sharing entitlements	841,700	984,690	1,090,025	1,233,934	1,354,860
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	8,003	8,540	9,098	9,649	10,100
Capital assistance grants	114,354	120,071	120,071	104,260	109,473
Research grants	3,014	2,470	2,856	2,951	—
Government schools—					
Capital grants	37,657	40,882	36,313	33,440	30,055
Recurrent grants	69,450	71,107	71,856	76,204	85,756
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	7,259	10,301	12,668	10,478	10,460
Recurrent grants	58,590	59,674	73,130	87,390	108,626
Schools—joint programmes	7,040	7,560	7,088	6,020	7,666
Technical and further education	23,199	23,891	33,101	31,554	46,682
Colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges	161,931	160,490	169,568	178,870	196,359
Universities	145,222	164,650	169,709	184,235	203,353
Pre-schools and child care	16,882	—	—	—	—
Pre-school education	n.a.	15,744	9,015	9,015	7,108
Child care services	n.a.	2,459	2,800	3,722	4,524
Child migrant education	51	41	609	1,067	1,263
Hospitals—capital development	27,000	11,800	—	—	—
Public hospital running costs	149,903	228,557	252,575	268,476	308,585
Community health	15,015	17,669	12,473	13,134	16,323
School dental scheme	3,602	3,861	3,352	3,770	3,465
Blood transfusion service	1,356	1,889	2,732	2,172	2,575
Dwellings for aged pensioners	3,419	2,530	3,388	7,186	7,409
Senior citizens centres	1,864	1,944	958	1,433	1,460
Home care services	2,018	2,520	3,450	4,226	4,331
Aboriginal advancement	1,936	1,809	1,568	1,837	2,005
Welfare housing grants	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Other housing assistance grants	—	—	—	r13,045	13,570
Rental assistance for Aboriginals	—	—	—	2,000	2,100
Apprenticeship training	2,804	2,123	1,062	121	7
School to work transition	—	—	—	515	5,409
Sewerage	5,794	100	—	—	—
National estate	591	370	415	300	330
Leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities	1,089	492	134	42	122
Agricultural extension services	2,291	2,341	2,307	1,135	1,136
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	4,938	5,858	6,980	5,754	4,432
Dairy adjustment programme	643	241	—	—	—
Rural reconstruction	950	6	—	—	—
Roads	91,100	98,900	105,771	113,683	126,359
Urban public transport	15,885	9,830	12,000	12,131	13,500
Transport planning and research	2,193	2,411	1,714	1,842	1,668
Water resources	1,136	1,136	1,136	r1,136	1,250
Local government general purpose grants	35,398	42,078	45,666	56,436	76,554
Natural disaster relief	1,992	621	812	-229	—
Other payments	r4,445	3,805	4,564	r5,812	6,999
Total	1,877,316	2,121,061	2,276,566	r2,494,342	2,781,475

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, cash benefit payments to persons, and repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Further reference: New Federalism Policy, Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 453-6

Capital assistance

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each State's total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per

cent in 1977-78. In 1980-81, they amounted to \$435.8m of which Victoria received \$109.5m.

Education

In recent years, a number of changes have been made to the arrangements for payments to the States in the four broad areas of education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. In 1977, a three-year rolling programme was adopted. From 1979, however, fixed triennial funding arrangements have been adopted in respect of recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education, to facilitate forward planning in these areas. Payments to the States for schools, technical and further education recurrent programmes, and all tertiary capital and equipment programmes continue to be determined annually. From the beginning of 1981, the present retrospective arrangements for automatic supplementation for cost increases will cease. Instead, in determining the 1981 programme, the Commonwealth Government has already taken into account likely cost increases.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. For 1982, planned savings resulting from the rationalisation of administration and course offerings of higher education institutions have been effected in capital and recurrent programmes for universities and colleges of advanced education. Expenditures on equipment, however, will increase in 1982 to permit universities and colleges of advanced education to replace outdated equipment and there is to be an overall increase in assistance for the technical and further education sector.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1980-81 were \$774.2m of which Victoria received \$203.4m (\$194.1m for recurrent expenditure and \$9.3m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1980-81, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$547.4m of which Victoria received \$196.4m (\$179.6m for recurrent expenditure and \$16.8m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1980-81, grants to the States amounted to \$169.6m of which Victoria received \$46.7m (\$19m for recurrent expenditure and \$27.6m for capital expenditure).

Schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. For 1981 and 1982, rolling programme planning guidelines allowed for maintenance of the same level of funds in real terms as those allocated for the 1980 base programme. In 1980-81, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$797.3m of which Victoria received \$242.6m (\$202m for recurrent expenditure and \$40.5m for capital expenditure).

School-to-Work Transition

The Commonwealth Government is providing up to \$150m in real terms during the five years from the beginning of 1980 for a range of education, training, and counselling activities in schools and technical and further education institutions. These activities are directed particularly to young persons who have left or are likely to leave school early, and are intended to better equip them to move into the work force. In 1980-81, grants to the States amounted to \$23.2m of which Victoria received \$5.4m.

Pre-schools

Commonwealth grants to the States for pre-schools commenced in 1973-74 with the provision of funds for both capital and recurrent purposes. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for the recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grants have represented the total Commonwealth contribution to the States towards capital and recurrent costs of pre-schools. The grants in 1980-81 amounted to \$30.8m of which Victoria received \$7.1m.

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid, new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria were not renewed after a one year extension of their expiry date to 30 June 1981 during the course of the Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals. Payments for public hospitals will be replaced by identified health grants within the arrangements for general purpose payments for 1981-82 and later years. In 1980-81, the States received \$1,237.3m of which Victoria's share was \$308.6m.

Children's services

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. Grants for pre-schools are discussed earlier in this chapter. The grants in 1980-81 for children's services other than pre-schools amounted to \$12.6m of which Victoria received \$4.5m.

Community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations. Since 1 July 1978, the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of recurrent and capital costs of approved projects instead of the 75 per cent provided in 1977-78. Funds allocated through the States for recurrent costs of women's refuges will, however, continue at the rate of up to 75 per cent. In addition to the abovementioned arrangements, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of those community health projects which have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973-74. Since 1979-80, further funds have been provided to the States through the Community Health Programme for the employment of ethnic health workers, interpreters, and translators. In 1980-81, \$59.6m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme of which Victoria received \$16.3m (\$15.8m for recurrent expenditure and \$0.6m for capital expenditure). As from 1981-82, these arrangements will be replaced by arrangements involving general purpose payments.

School Dental Scheme

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government initiated an Australia-wide School Dental Scheme for all primary school children to be administered by the States. Until 1975-76, the Commonwealth Government met the full capital and operating costs of training facilities for dental therapists, as well as the full capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of school dental clinics. These arrangements have been revised since then and from 1978-79 the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of the operating costs of

training facilities and clinics and 50 per cent of the capital costs of new facilities. In 1980-81, grants for the School Dental Scheme amounted to \$20.4m of which Victoria received \$3.5m. As from 1981-82, these arrangements will be replaced by arrangements involving general purpose payments.

Home care services

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their own homes. Grants provided in 1980-81 totalled \$11.5m of which Victoria received \$4.3m.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners are now being assisted. In 1980-81, grants amounted to \$31m of which Victoria received \$7.4m.

Commonwealth extension services

Grants are made to the States to promote improved practices in the dairy industry and for development (in the States) of agricultural advisory services generally. Grants are also made available under this programme for soil conservation extension and research programmes. Grants in 1980-81 amounted to \$4.7m of which Victoria received \$1.1m. As from 1981-82, this function is to be transferred to the States and allowance has been made in determining States' tax sharing grants for that year.

Roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms — general assistance, and assistance for specific road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. An amount of \$606.9m was made available to the States in 1980-81, and Victoria's share of this was \$126.4m. Legislation also sets down annual quotas of expenditure which are to be met from State sources. In 1980-81, these quotas amounted to \$534.3m of which Victoria's quota was \$156.4m.

Urban public transport

The Commonwealth Government first began providing assistance to the States for approved urban public transport projects in 1973-74. Since 1978-79, assistance has been provided under the *States Grants (Urban Public Transport) Act 1978*. In 1980-81, \$44.1m was provided to the States of which Victoria received \$13.5m. From 1981-82, this function is to be transferred to the States and allowance has been made in determining States' tax sharing grants for that year.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Housing for servicemen	4,191	753	948	45	400
Housing	98,159	101,759	82,451	41,744	43,440
Growth centres	15,793	9,075	7,391	8,804	10,244
Land acquisition	4,926	5,340	3,201	3,267	3,649
Sewerage	11,970	—	—	—	—

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Dairy adjustment programme	3,565	363	—	—	—
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	3,230	5,212
Rural adjustment scheme	2,958	9,733	8,712	3,281	3,303
Rural reconstruction	2,850	18	—	—	—
Dartmouth Dam	1,875	—	—	—	—
Other	2,923	1,364	814	415	521
Total	149,210	128,404	103,517	60,787	66,770

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970, legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Taxation (a)	888,053	1,025,288	1,112,952	1,171,533	1,379,758
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	76,779	89,340	101,633	110,265	112,822
Redemption and repayment of advances	9,343	11,774	14,328	16,711	19,845
Other	4,076	4,208	4,588	4,652	4,063
Railways—					
Ordinary income	142,571	156,920	166,603	177,515	215,378
Other	4,372	6,990	13,954	11,322	13,328
Forestry—					
Royalties	11,994	15,024	14,795	14,678	17,750
Other	1,696	1,237	1,003	1,283	1,107
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	43,333	47,560	70,390	88,142	133,891
Other	6,140	7,377	8,706	11,797	10,405
Ports and harbours	5,975	6,991	7,241	7,518	9,014
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	27,221	33,026	36,884	39,976	44,955
Fees and charges, etc., n.e.i.	r79,303	r92,289	r106,764	r115,625	123,587
Fines	12,577	15,252	16,342	19,606	23,330
Miscellaneous	53,388	69,612	83,363	106,473	125,931
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance (b)	706,389	841,700	984,690	1,090,025	1,233,934
Education grants (c)	57,967	72,107	80,778	84,415	89,605
Tuberculosis arrangement	4,205	2,647	2,277	1,544	1,725
Pre-school child education and care (c)	10,150	13,119	13,225	9,015	9,015
School dental programme (c)	1,365	1,897	2,373	3,572	3,679
Deserted wives — social welfare	—	2,824	4,517	5,434	5,313
Other (c)	r4,474	r6,426	r7,010	r9,768	11,250

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	108,871	114,354	120,071	120,071	104,260
Education grants (c)	45,075	45,612	52,939	53,886	36,156
Sewerage Agreement (c)	30,809	13,100	—	—	—
Urban public transport (c)	—	11,331	7,050	10,963	8,664
Other (c)	4,693	4,070	3,579	2,407	2,713
Loan raisings	217,744	228,706	240,142	240,142	225,840
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	5,381	10,580	12,432	10,997	13,919
Total	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598	3,985,502

(a) For details of total taxation collections see page 437.

(b) From 1976-77, personal income tax sharing entitlements.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 435-6.

The principal payments for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publications *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia, 1979-80* (5502.0) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia 1979-80* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication entitled *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	175,734	209,251	239,448	257,403	274,653
Sinking Fund	29,000	31,156	33,458	35,849	38,208
Other	1,042	1,216	1,200	1,587	1,825
Commonwealth — State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	29,735	35,075	39,248	42,979	45,365
Repayments	7,715	7,564	8,408	9,252	10,044
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	267,923	299,727	326,389	341,312	381,984
Other	5,639	5,891	6,504	7,330	8,134
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services					
Culture and recreation	29,756	38,263	39,359	41,551	51,858
Development and decentralisation	16,604	19,942	28,317	28,328	32,549
Education—	21,131	26,796	32,835	36,721	40,953
Registered schools	29,163	41,897	51,976	58,730	51,529
State schools —					
Primary and secondary (b)	543,862	644,775	741,056	807,268	901,391
Technical and vocational	25,051	28,577	35,773	42,009	49,083
Universities	72	73	23	24	30
Other higher education	39,920	35,833	30,948	24,462	20,391
Other (c)	69,206	83,270	95,565	106,070	119,191
Forestry	14,991	17,202	18,115	19,378	21,756
Health services —					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	80,762	95,050	108,480	118,356	137,181
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	225,834	247,864	272,750	273,706	340,742
Other	29,696	36,452	39,335	43,215	47,306
Lands, survey, and mining	33,384	38,028	48,405	57,166	74,486
Law, order, and public safety —					
Justice	32,761	35,971	39,856	42,069	47,272
Police	100,814	119,467	138,804	154,823	183,851
Prisons and probation	12,956	15,034	17,067	18,794	21,319
Public safety, etc.	619	696	701	925	5,636
Legislative and general administration	51,587	62,786	65,327	74,631	79,440
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (d)	45,898	61,471	74,567	85,301	88,884

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Local government, n.e.i.	3,212	3,490	4,015	4,509	5,165
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	6,158	7,543	9,016	11,331	13,165
Pay-roll tax	36,727	44,430	49,351	55,322	60,143
Pensions and superannuation (e)	38,568	51,746	64,724	77,709	90,547
Ports and harbours	6,960	7,891	8,402	9,219	9,936
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	6,960	8,449	10,212	11,019	11,683
Social welfare, n.e.i.	41,581	58,167	71,708	85,746	94,881
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	30,018	34,608	38,144	41,017	45,163
Miscellaneous	51,072	64,132	69,989	87,279	127,952
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	426,092	435,844	435,427	431,225	419,432
Total	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598	3,953,106

(a) Excludes interest etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes travelling allowances and fare concessions for students.

(d) Includes grants to municipalities for education, health, social welfare, culture, and recreation among others.

(e) Railways pensions are included under "Railways — Working expenses".

VICTORIAN TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of money provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1979-80 aggregated \$3,879.2m and credits \$3,914.8m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.7m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$319.9m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$96.8m, cash advanced was \$26.6m, while the balance, \$196.5m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1979-80:

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS, 1979-80

(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1979	1979-80		Balance at 30 June 1980
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	227.7	2,779.2	2,818.1	266.6
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	8.8	17.3	18.6	10.1
Commonwealth Government funds	26.1	1,072.4	1,065.8	19.5
Bequests, deposits, etc.	21.8	10.3	12.3	23.7
Total	284.3	3,879.2	3,914.8	319.9

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1979-80, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$419.4m (referred to in more detail below); (2) Hospitals and Charities Fund, credited with \$342.2m; (3) The Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$108.8m; (4) The Licensing Fund, credited with

\$42.9m; (5) The Roads and Special Projects Fund, credited with \$42.2m; and (6) Roads (Special Projects) Fund, credited with \$38.3m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Salaries and Wages in Suspense Account, credited with \$281.8m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$195.6m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$438m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Cattle Compensation Fund with receipts of \$8.2m and \$3.9m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend money received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$475.7m; (2) health \$287m; (3) housing \$97.2m; and (4) transport \$119m.

Money held for bequests, donations, deposits, and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.7m purchased by the Victorian Government.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	11,529	9,652	5,860	5,061	5,015
Culture and recreation	14,224	14,918	23,550	26,451	31,992
Development and decentralisation (a)	6,560	r6,278	r7,872	r6,571	7,959
Education—					
Primary and secondary (b)	105,966	103,428	98,423	103,383	93,469
Technical and vocational	28,815	28,673	41,235	48,424	44,316
Universities	103	—	—	—	20
Other higher education	1,138	645	2,248	888	2,098
Other	1,735	10,220	16,185	11,080	8,238
Electricity supply	14,000	14,000	—	—	—
Forestry	8,177	10,988	13,585	13,618	12,728
Gas supply	40	20	20	40	20
Grants to municipalities (c)	7,753	r6,501	r4,885	r3,021	3,181
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	14,003	13,344	12,437	12,002	8,037
Other hospitals	27,794	35,433	38,128	48,311	47,813
Other	2,192	3,687	4,290	4,999	1,825
Housing	400	200	200	25	—
Lands, survey, and mining	4,058	5,779	5,942	7,217	4,983
Law, order, and public safety	11,526	15,016	16,148	20,797	14,508
Legislature and general administration	14,835	19,654	18,928	10,861	14,096
Natural disaster relief	3,500	17	—	801	—
Ports and harbours	2,945	3,287	2,356	3,982	3,249
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	65,252	47,208	32,552	9,631	5,690
Railways	32,278	41,206	44,411	51,117	47,215
Roads and bridges	1,428	1,725	1,214	1,764	28
Social welfare	3,998	3,798	6,142	5,827	5,530
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	31,710	41,651	44,814	33,572	30,654
Miscellaneous	1,273	1,120	1,989	2,757	1,781
Total	417,221	438,440	443,409	432,196	394,447

(a) Includes advances to the Victorian Development Corporation of \$5.8m in 1975-76; \$5.2m in 1976-77; \$5.75m in 1977-78; \$4.25m in 1978-79; and \$3.5m in 1979-80.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 442-3 for details of this allocation.)

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Pay-roll tax (a)	389,889	431,785	475,138	510,505	562,518
Probate and gift duties	71,392	80,471	89,079	62,955	52,512
Land tax	56,253	59,981	60,753	69,592	90,225
Liquor tax	24,830	26,139	34,088	37,242	42,841
Lottery tax	40,251	59,369	74,746	84,889	104,524
Soccer pools taxes	(b) 6,762	1,474	1,452	1,926	2,462
Racing taxes	56,575	62,894	66,070	67,325	70,955
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	92,496	110,672	137,889	140,602	134,974
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	14,864	14,572	16,089	24,303	25,232
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	31,500	40,680	44,040	47,696	53,550
Road transport taxes	5,873	6,883	7,132	7,449	7,707
Road maintenance contributions	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	7,317	7,461	7,799	7,938	12,531
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	192,658	230,403	236,480	247,750	290,422
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	3,820	4,640	5,000	7,680	10,698
State Electricity Commission	13,520	15,480	18,720	21,480	34,540
Business franchise licences—					
Tobacco	12,184	24,498	25,983	29,619	34,763
Petroleum products	..	..	..	..	48,366
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	11,061	12,552	13,873	14,979	14,632
Other taxes	1,700	993	1,584	2,244	2,730
Total	1,043,077	1,200,915	1,325,733	1,395,751	1,597,669
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	888,053	1,025,288	1,112,952	1,171,533	1,379,758
Trust funds	155,024	175,627	212,781	224,218	217,911

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments and general government enterprises.

(b) Includes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

Specific collections

Pay-roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian Pay-roll Tax Act 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per

cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Exemptions from pay-roll tax on wages and salaries paid by other employers are also provided. For details see page 419.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1979-80, \$21,085,470 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1980, amounted to \$562.5m. For changes proposed in 1981-82 see page 419.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled in Victoria:

- (1) No duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a spouse of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 October 1976;
- (2) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a child of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 21 November 1977;
- (3) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a grandchild of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 January 1980; and
- (4) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a parent or grandparent of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 January 1981.

In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled outside Victoria, duty is calculated under a separate scale (irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the deceased) where the date of death of the deceased occurred on or after 21 November 1977. For changes proposed in 1981-82 see pages 419-20.

VICTORIA—RATE OF PROBATE DUTY, 1981 (a)

On that part of the final balance which —		Brothers and sisters		Other dutiable beneficiaries	
Exceeds base	Does not exceed	Duty on base	Duty on excess	Duty on base	Duty on excess
\$	\$	\$	per cent	\$	per cent
1,200	3,000	Nil	5	Nil	7.5
3,000	10,000	90	10	135	10
10,000	13,000	790	15	835	17.5
13,000	20,000	1,240	15	1,360	20
20,000	30,000	2,290	12.5	2,760	17.5
30,000	50,000	3,540	17.5	4,510	20
50,000	70,000	7,040	20	8,510	20
70,000	90,000	11,040	25	12,510	25
90,000	110,000	16,040	30	17,510	37.5
110,000	130,000	22,040	32.5	25,010	40
130,000	140,000	28,540	37.5	33,010	40
140,000	160,000	32,290	40	37,010	42.5
160,000	170,000	40,290	42.5	45,510	42.5
170,000	180,000	44,540	42.5	49,760	45
180,000	190,000	48,790	45	54,260	45
190,000	230,070	53,290	45	58,760	47.5
230,070	233,258	on final balance	31	77,793.25	47.5
233,258				on final balance	34

(a) These rates apply only where the deceased was domiciled in Victoria and died on or after 1 January 1981. A separate scale of duties applies to the estate of deceased persons domiciled outside Victoria.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.357 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$38,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$880,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned and it is used exclusively by the owner as his principal residence, no land tax is charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$45,000. Where the value exceeds \$45,000 the tax otherwise payable is reduced by \$173.69. If the principal residence is jointly owned the concession applies if one of the joint owners uses the land exclusively as the principal residence. For changes proposed see page 419.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions, unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972 and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary production purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1976 to 1980.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable \$'000	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a) \$'000
1976	72,033	58,792	816.18	3,170,845
1977	64,267	56,129	873.37	3,152,445
1978	60,840	97,860	1,608.48	6,119,197
1979	59,415	89,772	1,510.94	6,102,393
1980	57,974	92,251	1,591.25	6,382,539

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Licences—					
Victuallers	14,949	15,099	17,898	20,294	23,498
Spirit merchants and grocers	7,324	8,164	12,559	13,066	14,704
Others	569	578	911	865	1,176
Club certificates	1,296	1,462	1,727	1,913	2,256
Permits—extended hours, etc.	571	668	745	852	948
Fees	120	169	248	252	259
Total	24,831	26,139	34,088	37,243	42,841

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct lotteries in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*. They are also licensed to sell the lotteries in Tasmania, Northern Territory, and Australian Capital Territory. In addition to Sweepstakes, a consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced in 1972; "Soccerpools" in 1974; "Gold Lotteries" in 1977; and "Super 66" in 1979. The object of the lotteries is to provide prizes, and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects.

In February 1981, the Trustees joined with Lottery Commissions of South Australia and Western Australia to form the Australian Lotto Bloc to combine and share in a common prize pool, commencing with the first draw on 7 March 1981. In March 1981, the Trustees entered into an agreement with the Queensland Golden Casket Office, to co-operate and provide guidance in promoting Gold Lotto in that State and selling commenced on 1 July 1981. Queensland also joined the Australian Lotto Bloc.

The Tattersalls Consultation Act provides that 32.5 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to Soccerpools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two-thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations	16,460	14,440	12,069	12,240	9,612
Tattslotto consultations	116,001	177,186	220,032	265,592	282,690
Super 66					15,791
Soccer football pools (a)	5,809	4,537	4,400	6,185	7,563
Gold lotteries		2,500	7,500	2,500	2,500
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	(b) 42,089	60,843	76,198	86,815	106,986
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	36,231	53,966	65,046	77,114	94,515
Mental Hospitals Fund	4,633	5,894	7,084	7,642	9,980
Historical and Community Projects Fund			3,100	775	850
Other funds, etc. (c)	1,225	983	968	1,284	1,641

(a) Subscriptions from within Victoria only. Duty is, however, payable to the Consolidated Fund on subscriptions from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Excludes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

(c) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing Amendment Act 1978* provided that the 15 per cent commission deducted from the on-course totalizator for win, place, quinella, double, and trifecta wagers from 5 December 1978 be divided as follows: double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to Consolidated Fund and 6.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments are divided 4.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 10.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 3.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 11.25 per cent to the club.

The *Racing Financial Provisions Act 1979* which came into operation on 19 December 1979 further amended the *Racing Act 1958* by increasing the commission deducted from the trifecta totalizator from 15 to 17 per cent.

The trifecta commission is now divided as follows: for metropolitan meetings, 7.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 9 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund. For country meetings, 5.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 11 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund.

The *Racing (Further Amendment) Act 1980* which came into operation on 24 March 1981 provided that daily double (including feature double) and quadrella bet types be available at on-course totalizators with commission to be deducted at the rate of 17 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. The commission is allocated in the same proportions as for the off-course totalizator except that the race club receives the 8.25 per cent instead of the Totalizator Agency Board. The Act also made provision for the introduction of jackpot and treble bet types but at November 1981 these had not yet been offered.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960* off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella — 15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles, feature doubles, and trifecta — 17 per cent;
- (3) from investments for quadrella — 19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR: COMMISSION DEDUCTED

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles, trifecta	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds			
Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	—	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION (\$'000)

Year	Totalizator investments		Invest- ments with licensed book- makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On- course	Off- course		Totali- zator	Book- makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
1975-76	83,498	488,070	396,023	47,905	8,376	295	56,576
1976-77	90,268	546,514	450,214	53,102	9,403	389	62,894
1977-78	101,077	570,821	476,884	55,706	9,977	387	66,070
1978-79	113,181	585,279	495,895	56,564	10,386	375	67,325
1979-80	125,313	628,456	496,434	60,210	10,390	355	70,955

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. The following amended rates of gift duty came into operation on 1 January 1981. For changes proposed in 1981-82 see page 419.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1981

Where the value of all relevant gifts—	The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$	
Does not exceed 20,000	Nil
Exceeds 20,000 but does not exceed 25,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.00082 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$20,000
,, 25,000 „ „ „ 74,000	5.6 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$25,000
,, 74,000 „ „ „ 201,777	10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000.
,, 201,777	22 per cent

*Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles*VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund— Registration fees—recreational vehicles	10	8	7	6	7
Country Roads Board Fund— Motor registration fees, etc.	58,031	68,975	85,847	87,669	83,525
Roads (Special Projects) Fund— Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	26,684	31,592	39,063	39,770	38,322
Transport Regulation Fund— Motor omnibus registration fees	1	2	2	2	2
Traffic Authority Fund— Surcharge on motor registration	1,051	2,616	4,490	4,569	4,688
Transport Fund— Additional registration fees (part)	6,719	7,479	8,480	8,586	8,430
Total	92,496	110,672	137,889	140,602	134,974

DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES

Consolidated Fund— Drivers licence fees (part)	5,771	5,873	6,528	10,465	10,668
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	2,628	2,074	2,233	2,202	2,733
Country Roads Board Fund— Drivers licence fees (part)	1,478	1,506	1,674	2,658	2,711
Drivers test fees (part)	437	477	490	524	485
Learner drivers permits (part)	192	208	235	542	571
Municipalities Assistance Fund— Drivers licence fees (part)	2,885	2,936	3,264	5,223	5,322
Drivers Licence Suspense Account— Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	1,473	1,498	1,665	2,689	2,742
Total	14,864	14,572	16,089	24,303	25,232

STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)

Consolidated Fund	31,500	40,680	44,040	47,696	53,550
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund— Sale of log books	12	15	15	19	21
Transport Regulation Fund— Licences, etc.	4,975	5,869	6,025	6,258	6,397
Permits	886	999	1,092	1,172	1,289
Total	5,873	6,883	7,132	7,449	7,707

**VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued***
(**\$'000**)

Paid to—	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	7,317	7,461	7,799	7,938	12,531
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	47,226	56,096	60,607	68,307	79,489
Country Roads Board Fund	70,282	81,149	98,079	100,989	88,800
Municipalities Assistance Fund	2,885	2,936	3,264	5,223	5,322
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	26,684	31,592	39,063	39,770	38,322
Transport Regulation Fund	5,862	6,870	7,119	7,432	7,688
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	1,473	1,498	1,665	2,689	2,742
Traffic Authority Fund	1,051	2,616	4,490	4,569	4,688
Transport Fund	6,719	7,479	8,480	8,586	8,430
Total	162,182	190,236	222,767	237,565	235,481

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 1 January 1981 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1981

Dutiable class		Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value— Based on consideration	{ up to \$100—per \$25 or part over \$100—per \$100 or part for each \$100 or part—	14c 60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY— Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	{ up to \$ \$ over 7,000 7,000 to 15,000	\$ 1.50 1.75
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration	" 15,000 " 40,000 " 40,000 " 100,000 " 100,000 " 500,000 " 500,000 " 1,000,000 " 1,000,000	2.00 2.25 2.50 3.00 3.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE) —Annual licences	{ based on annual premium income	7 per cent
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	12c 24c
CHEQUES— Payable on demand		12c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, trans- ferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria		12c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES— Payable on demand		12c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State		12c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	{ for each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part	1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part	12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT		\$5

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1981—*continued*

Dutiable class		Duty payable
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more	2.1 per cent
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000 up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	\$4 70c 80c 2.1 per cent \$1
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS		
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—		
Partnerships, sale of business, etc. Caveats Licence to use real property, etc. Transfer of mortgage Discharge of mortgage of real property Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy Appointment of trustee Discharge of mortgage of a life policy		\$7 each
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable		\$1
MOTOR CAR OR MOTOR BOAT—		\$5
On every application for registration of a motor car or trailer not previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere—		
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value		\$5
On every other application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—		
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value		\$8
MOTOR BOAT—		
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor boat—		
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value		\$5

(a) From 1 January 1972, the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the Stamps Acts. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown above but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the Gift Duty Act.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Business franchise licences

The *Business Franchises (Tobacco) Act 1974* requires every person carrying on the business of tobacco wholesaling or retailing to hold a licence issued under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$100 plus 12 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a wholesale merchant and \$12 plus 5 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a retail merchant.

The *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979* requires petroleum wholesalers, group petroleum wholesalers, and petroleum retailers to acquire a licence under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$50 plus 4.5 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 7.1 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold for petroleum wholesalers and \$50 for petroleum retailers.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund, in each of the financial years, a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971, the percentage was increased to 4 per cent and for 1979–80 the percentage was further increased to 5.5 per cent. For 1980–81, the contribution of the Gas and Fuel Corporation was raised to 8 per cent of the Corporation's revenue. There was no change in the basis of the contribution from the State Electricity Commission. For changes proposed in 1981–82 see page 420.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

Commonwealth Government estate duty

Commonwealth estate duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 June 1979. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1980-81 was: 1976-77, \$76.0m; 1977-78, \$95.5m; 1978-79, \$82.1m; 1979-80, \$48.4m; and 1980-81, \$17.1m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1981-82 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1981 the following were the principal changes:

(1) Personal income tax rates were reduced by the removal of the 1.07 per cent surcharge which applies in 1979-80 and the rate scale was adjusted by applying a half indexation factor of 3.8 per cent. The standard rate of 32 cents in the dollar applies to taxable incomes in excess of \$4,041.

Concessional rebates for dependants, etc., were increased by 34 per cent.

(2) The rebate for concessional expenditure in excess of \$1,590 was changed from 33.07 per cent to 32 per cent.

(3) The maximum marginal rate of tax payable in respect of a fully assessable lump sum retirement payment for leave was charged from 33.07 per cent to 32 per cent.

(4) The special rules to be applied in calculating the tax on "unearned" income derived by certain unmarried persons who are under 18 years of age as at the end of the income year were varied.

The minimum rate of tax applicable to such income was changed from 47.07 per cent to 46 per cent. Although the minimum amount to which this rate applies remains at \$1,041, the "shading-in" provisions for 1980-81 apply to income up to \$3,432 compared with \$3,625 for 1979-80.

(5) Legislation was enacted under which a person who is self-employed or is otherwise engaged in a gainful occupation but in respect of whom no other person or employer contributes towards superannuation benefits, may claim a deduction up to a maximum of \$1,200 in respect of superannuation contributions made after 19 August 1980.

A deduction is allowable only where the contribution is made to a superannuation fund which meets prescribed tests of eligibility under the relevant sections of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, as amended.

Contributions in excess of \$1,200 per year will be treated as rebatable expenditure up to the existing concessional limit of \$1,200 for life assurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

(6) A concessional deduction is now allowable in respect of amounts paid by a resident taxpayer for the cost of home insulation where the taxpayer or his/her spouse is the owner or a long-term lessee or licensee of the relevant property. The subject home must be the sole or principal residence of the taxpayer in Australia and neither the taxpayer nor, in the case of a married couple, the taxpayer or his/her spouse, may have previously owned (or been the long-term lessee or licensee of) another dwelling in Australia which was used as his/her home.

The new provisions apply to amounts paid by a taxpayer for thermal insulation materials and for their installation in a new or second-hand dwelling that was acquired on or after 1 October 1980, otherwise than under a contract entered into before that date, or a dwelling or extensions the construction of which by the taxpayer commenced on or after that date.

The rates of tax that applied to taxable incomes of individuals for the year ended 30 June 1981 are set out in the following scale:

**AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS
(1980–81 income year)**

Total taxable income		Tax at composite rates on total taxable income		
Not less than	Not more than			
\$	\$	\$		
0	4,041	Nil	plus 32c for each \$1 in excess of	4,041
4,041	17,239	Nil	plus 46c for each \$1 in excess of	17,239
17,239	34,478	4,223.36	plus 60c for each \$1 in excess of	34,478
34,478 and over		12,153.30		

Rebates

(1) Dependents, housekeeper, sole parent, zone allowance, and overseas forces:

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1981 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

**AUSTRALIA—REBATES FROM TAX PAYABLE
ON TAXABLE INCOME
(1980–81 income year)**

Dependant, etc.	Maximum rebate (a)
	\$
Spouse, daughter—housekeeper (a)	800
Parent or parent-in-law (a)	722
Invalid relative (a)	362
Housekeeper	800
Sole parent rebate (a)	559
Zone and overseas allowance—	
Zone A and overseas forces	\$216 plus 25 per cent of above rebates (b)
Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of above rebates (b)

(a) The dependant rebate otherwise available to a taxpayer is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income of the dependant exceeds \$272. The sole parent rebate is allowable to a single, widowed, or divorced person who has the sole care of a child or student whose separate net income is less than \$1,720.

(b) Plus notional rebates for students and dependant children.

(2) Concessional expenditure:

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. The amount of the rebate is 32 per cent of the excess of the total of the expenditure over \$1,590, but the rebate cannot exceed the tax otherwise payable.

(3) Capital subscribed:

A rebate of 30 cents in the dollar is available to shareholders for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 and before 1 May 1981 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on petroleum exploration, prospecting, or mining. For subscriptions on or after 1 May 1981 the rebate is 27 cents for each dollar paid.

The benefit is available in respect of money subscribed as paid-up share capital to companies holding licenses or permits (or recognised interest therein) to prospect, explore, or mine for petroleum in Australia.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income:

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations;
- (2) living-away-from-home allowance;
- (3) expenditure relating to allowances received;
- (4) other expenditure necessarily incurred in earning income;
- (5) gifts to approved school building funds, public funds, and public institutions; and
- (6) tax agents fees.

**VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1979–80
(1978–79 income year)**

Grade of taxable income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income (b)	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under- 5,000	72,104	85,707	157,811	684,088	672,364	32,050
5,000– 5,999	53,420	67,336	120,756	675,933	663,778	63,032
6,000– 6,999	56,382	67,669	124,051	822,760	807,059	102,793
7,000– 7,999	63,759	71,911	135,670	1,038,402	1,018,549	155,670
8,000– 8,999	82,038	72,021	154,059	1,336,894	1,311,096	225,177
9,000– 9,999	97,064	65,967	163,031	1,578,463	1,548,267	288,301
10,000–10,999	101,091	43,673	144,764	1,550,174	1,517,842	299,443
11,000–11,999	89,930	30,144	120,074	1,410,316	1,378,729	285,542
12,000–12,999	77,258	20,619	97,877	1,250,644	1,221,848	263,007
13,000–13,999	63,539	14,408	77,947	1,075,435	1,050,750	233,334
14,000–14,999	50,018	10,093	60,111	890,862	870,249	198,614
15,000–15,999	40,210	7,668	47,878	758,421	741,108	173,123
16,000–17,999	57,858	10,628	68,486	1,184,924	1,157,326	282,354
18,000–19,999	32,054	4,641	36,695	712,239	694,148	183,932
20,000–21,999	19,182	2,735	21,917	470,712	458,007	129,746
22,000–23,999	11,456	1,722	13,178	311,058	302,101	90,473
24,000–25,999	7,488	1,220	8,708	223,632	216,992	67,933
26,000–27,999	5,195	906	6,101	169,353	164,435	53,635
28,000–29,999	3,746	684	4,430	131,863	128,246	42,913
30,000–31,999	2,844	575	3,419	108,783	105,797	36,585
32,000–39,999	6,652	1,477	8,129	293,757	285,827	104,807
40,000–49,999	3,139	482	3,621	164,409	160,117	66,947
50,000–99,999	2,904	403	3,307	217,695	213,901	102,754
100,000 and over	467	62	529	84,885	83,749	47,080
Total	999,798	582,751	1,582,549	17,145,702	16,772,286	3,529,243

(a) Taxable income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less all allowable deductions".

(b) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".

NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements, other than the Philippines, is limited to 15 per cent. With effect from 1 January 1980, withholding tax on dividends paid to residents of the Philippines, except in specified circumstances, is payable at the rate of 25 per cent of the gross dividend. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

**AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES:
1980–81 FINANCIAL YEAR (1979–80 income year)**

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	46.0
Public—	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	41.0
Other	46.0
Other	46.0

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,542, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate of credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,311, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	12,642	16,263	19,591	22,582	25,437
Other	35,603	48,439	61,317	73,436	86,212
Total	48,245	64,702	80,908	96,018	111,649
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	2,442	2,442	2,442	3,280	3,280
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	68	51	93	89	69
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	440	545	668	739	804
Grand total	51,199	67,744	84,115	100,130	115,807

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act 1925* to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*). In succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act 1975*. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66½ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) widows' pensions at the rate of two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) right to convert part of the pension into a lump sum;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme;
- (7) railway officers may elect to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of twelve units, or to forgo superannuation altogether in order to receive retiring gratuities and/or service grants; and
- (8) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	50,468	56,669	55,837	65,280	72,491
Consolidated Fund (a)	37,480	48,887	58,532	67,624	77,005
Interest	20,103	21,620	26,245	30,155	36,050
Other	10,836	4,661	5,470	6,139	6,915
Total	118,887	131,837	146,085	169,197	192,461

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	42,564	52,683	61,547	69,886	79,275
Lump sum payments	r34,311	r26,827	r23,510	r24,098	24,781
Contributions refunded	3,654	4,652	5,093	5,719	9,671
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	8,720	10,479	12,819	14,945	16,956
Other	—	2,005	5,352	2,534	15
Total	89,249	96,646	108,321	117,182	130,698
Balance in Fund at 30 June	300,698	335,889	373,652	425,667	487,430

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1978-79

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi- government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME (a)				
Contributions—				
Employees	65,964	9,648	28,494	104,106
Employing authorities	(b) 98,202	14,535	58,532	171,269
Interest, etc.	41,072	11,706	55,669	108,447
Total	205,238	35,889	142,695	383,822
EXPENDITURE (a)				
Pensions	117,184	145	21,100	138,429
Lump sum payments	30,334	11,408	28,782	70,524
Other	2,550	4,576	3,310	10,436
Total	150,068	16,129	53,192	219,389
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	10	22,481	2,863	25,354
Local and semi-government	252,167	70,163	92,009	414,339
Other securities, etc.	185,127	39,625	490,353	715,105
Total	437,304	132,268	585,226	1,154,798
Contributors (c)	number (d) 83,739	number 22,862	number 47,884	number (d) 154,485

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown on page 448 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the

situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1980. These liabilities include advances of \$1,079m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$73.4m for sewerage, \$64.4m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$88.6m for growth centres, \$40.5m for land acquisition and \$12m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	(a) 2,618,754	2,807,054	3,005,216	3,222,352	3,417,227
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	19,346	15,673	16,115	14,387	4,347
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,170	585	2,451	10,746	..
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-2,504	+ 1,027	+ 723	+ 706	+ 212
Net increase in debt	-3,674	+ 442	-1,728	-10,040	+ 212
Debt outstanding at 30 June	15,673	16,115	14,387	4,347	4,559
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	16,172	11,314	10,441	7,906	5,980
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	5,620	1,811	2,304	2,078	1,528
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 762	+ 938	-229	+ 152	-96
Net increase in debt	-4,858	-873	-2,533	-1,926	-1,624
Debt outstanding at 30 June	11,314	10,441	7,906	5,980	(b) 4,356
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,654,272	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646	3,427,554
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	578,909	517,416	567,274	541,163	425,966
Domestic raisings	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	360,898	288,372	326,482	300,692	216,818
Total new debt incurred	218,011	229,044	240,791	240,471	209,148

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
TOTAL					
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	36,499	33,279	28,410	58,421	51,945
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-1,742	+1,966	+493	+858	+116
Net increase in debt	179,769	197,731	212,874	182,908	157,319
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646	3,427,554	3,584,874

(a) Adjusted in accordance with Financial Agreement as amended (Act 8843 of 1976). Liability of \$241.9m was assumed by the Commonwealth.

(b) Includes New York, \$A2,610,837; Canada, \$A1,247,838; and the Netherlands, \$A497,087.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(\$A'000)

At 30 June—	Amount					Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	The Netherlands	
1976	2,807,054	15,673	8,453	1,872	988	2,834,041
1977	3,005,216	16,115	7,589	1,845	1,006	3,031,771
1978	3,222,352	14,387	5,498	1,540	869	3,244,646
1979	3,417,227	4,347	3,915	1,332	733	3,427,554
1980	3,575,959	4,559	2,611	1,248	497	3,584,874

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
				per cent
1976	199,930	1,483	201,412	7.11
1977	225,594	1,461	227,055	7.49
1978	253,707	1,228	254,935	7.86
1979	272,823	572	273,395	7.99
1980	295,653	496	296,149	8.27

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commission on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere overseas (a)			
1975-76	173,909	968	509	347	175,734	1,041	176,775
1976-77	207,723	896	459	173	209,251	1,215	210,466
1977-78	238,005	925	370	148	239,448	1,201	240,649
1978-79	256,231	772	273	128	257,403	1,587	258,990
1979-80	274,095	276	166	(c) 116	274,653	1,825	276,477

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A75,705, and the Netherlands, \$A40,130.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	29,000	31,156	33,458	35,849	38,208
Commonwealth Government	7,500	8,003	8,540	9,098	9,649
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	36,500	39,159	41,998	44,947	47,857
Interest on investments	49	31	173	922	338
Total	36,549	39,190	42,171	45,868	48,195
Total to date	546,332	585,522	627,693	673,562	721,757

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A '000)

Particulars	1975-76(a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Australia—					
Face value	29,710	30,882	23,656	45,596	50,417
Net cost	29,697	30,881	23,653	45,544	50,413
London—					
Face value	1,170	585	2,451	10,746	—
Net cost	962	492	2,597	11,996	—
New York—					
Face value	1,538	1,601	1,934	1,673	1,219
Net cost	1,531	1,650	1,923	1,659	1,202
Canada—					
Face value	69	45	168	188	64
Net cost	65	42	162	181	63
Netherlands—					
Face value	173	165	202	217	245
Net cost	166	177	206	234	259
Switzerland—					
Face value	3,840	..	..	..	..
Net cost	4,049	..	..	..	..
Total—					
Face value	36,499	33,279	28,410	58,421	51,945
Net cost	36,469	33,242	28,540	59,615	51,937
Total to date—					
Net cost	544,479	577,721	606,261	665,875	717,813

(a) In accordance with the 1976 amendments to the Financial Agreement, purchases made since 30 June 1975 are brought to account at net cost plus accrued interest. In previous years net cost only was charged to State's accounts.

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PRIVATE FINANCE

CREDIT FACILITIES IN THE 1970s

Introduction

Sources of credit change gradually in response to the needs of borrowers. Reference to the accompanying table shows the way in which non-bank financial institutions have been able to fill gaps in the provision of financial services, particularly in those areas where official control limited banks' adaptation to the market's needs. For example, even with the gradual reductions of savings bank prescribed asset ratio requirements, the volume of lending for housing from savings banks was insufficient to meet the prevailing needs of the household sector. This inevitably aided the growth of non-bank sources of housing finance. Similarly, the major trading banks' comparative balance sheet growth was constrained by their inability to compete vigorously for deposits, at least until 1981.

However, from early 1972, ability of the major trading banks to compete in financial markets was enhanced by liberalisation of the interest rate arrangements applying to both lending and borrowing, including abolition of interest rate ceilings on certificates of deposit and large overdrafts. From the end of 1974, the banks strongly marketed their interest rate competitiveness through these certificates of deposit and, on the asset side, paid particular attention to widening their range of lending services. This included the introduction of Bankcard and increasingly strong marketing of personal loans as well as specialised forms of commercial finance such as leasing. As a result of these developments, the pace of decline in the relative importance of banks in the financial system tended to abate.

**AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:
PER CENT OF TOTAL AT 30 JUNE**

Financial institutions	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980p
Trading banks	22.1	21.2	20.0	21.3	22.7	24.0	23.8	22.8	22.3	22.7	23.3
Savings banks	19.7	19.0	17.9	17.7	17.1	17.7	17.4	16.8	16.6	15.9	14.9
Other banking institutions	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Banks (consolidated) (a)	41.4	39.9	37.6	38.7	39.1	41.1	40.9	39.4	38.9	38.5	38.3
Reserve Bank	8.3	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.3	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9
Life insurance offices	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.2
Public pension funds	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0
Private pension funds	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Non-life insurance offices	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.4
Finance companies	9.2	9.7	10.3	11.7	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.0	11.7
General financiers	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Money market corporations	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.3
Permanent building societies	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.1
Terminating building societies	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Authorised money market dealers	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Credit co-operatives	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:
PER CENT OF TOTAL AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Financial institutions	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980p
Pastoral finance companies	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other financial institutions	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Identifiable balances between the above groups excluded.

Household sector

In the 1960s, finance companies were the major providers of credit for private consumption expenditure through the avenue of hire purchase. Their position was challenged from March 1967 when trading banks were permitted to make personal loans (secured or unsecured loans repayable by instalments usually spread over 2–5 years and at a flat rate of interest). The 1970s saw finance company emphasis on consumer instalment credit change to a more balanced portfolio of business and consumer loans. In the early 1970s, some finance companies made substantial advances on (and investments in) certain classes of real estate, which in a number of cases subsequently proved detrimental to their viability; more recently the emphasis has been on the provision of lease finance to businesses, and consumer and personal loans.

A major development in the availability of credit to the household sector was the introduction of Bankcard — a credit card system operated jointly by the Australian banks — in late 1974. Bankcard allows credit up to a specified limit on an unsecured basis for the purchase of goods and services or for obtaining cash advances on presentation of a charge card.

The result of these developments was that instalment credit balances outstanding declined from 46 per cent (\$1,562m) of finance companies' total balances outstanding in June 1970 to 24 per cent (\$2,873m) in June 1980, and for their personal loans the percentage grew from 5 per cent to 12 per cent over the same period. By June 1980, advances outstanding on Bankcard had reached \$936m, and the major trading banks' personal loans outstanding grew from \$65m (1.5 per cent of major trading banks' total loans, advances and bills discounted) in June 1970 to \$2,236m (13 per cent) in June 1980.

Housing finance remained the household sector's most important requirement for finance during the decade and the savings banks and permanent building societies were the dominant providers of this long-term finance. The 1970s saw the very rapid growth of permanent building societies as providers of housing finance. Individual societies do not operate in more than one State and are subject to State legislation. The provisions of these various State Acts are not uniform but in all cases they are far less onerous than those of the Banking Act, which guide the nationally operating savings banks. (State Government owned savings banks are not subject to the Banking Act, but generally conform to the operating practices of the nationally operating banks.)

This difference enabled the permanent building societies to grow rapidly during the decade, to become almost equal with the savings banks as sources of home finance. In June 1970, permanent building societies' mortgage loans outstanding were \$994m, rising to \$8,510m in June 1980. Comparable figures for the savings banks were \$1,898m and \$10,640m, respectively. For 1979–80, permanent building societies provided 34 per cent of the value of housing loans approved to individuals for the construction or purchase of a dwelling, the savings banks approved 38 per cent with the sources of the remaining 28 per cent split among the trading banks (mainly for bridging finance), finance companies, life insurance companies, and other lenders. The share of lending by life insurance companies and pension funds declined during the decade. Inflationary pressures in the 1970s, reduction in taxation advantages on their type of operations, and better return on investment elsewhere saw these institutions divert funds away from housing.

Commercial sector

Throughout the 1970s, the trading banks remained the major financiers and source of funds, though their pattern and type of lending underwent considerable change.

The major trading banks' ability to provide a varied range of consumer and commercial finance expanded with the introduction of the Term Loan Fund, which had commenced in 1962 to enable lending for periods of 3-10 years. The ensuing years saw the introduction of commercial bill financing, personal instalment loans, leasing finance operations, consortium loans (often in conjunction with overseas financial institutions) especially for large resources projects, and in 1974, Bankcard (which effectively assists a merchant in financing his working capital needs). The following table illustrates the changed pattern of lending, with a reduction in lending to commercial enterprises and a corresponding increase in personal lending, indicative of the strong competition from finance companies and money market corporations to provide business finance and greater consumer demand for bank finance.

AUSTRALIA — MAJOR TRADING BANKS: LOANS,
ADVANCES, BILLS DISCOUNTED (a)
(June, average)

Item	1970		1980	
	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total
Temporary advances to wool buyers	135	3.1	196	1.1
Term loans	484	11.0	1,916	10.9
Farm development loans	79	1.8	698	4.0
Bills discounted	34	0.8	268	1.5
Personal instalment loans	65	1.5	2,236	12.8
Bankcard outstandings	..	..	798	4.6
Leasing (b)	16	0.4	543	3.1
Other	3,588	81.5	10,860	62.0
Total (c)	4,401	100.0	17,514	100.0

(a) Comparable data for all banks is not available.

(b) Residual value leasing only. Leveraged leasing data not available as recorded in "other securities" in balance sheets.

(c) May not add due to rounding.

A bank's commercial bill operations involve the acceptance/endorsement and discounting of bills drawn by its customers and, for funds management purposes, the purchase and sale of bills, including those endorsed by other banks. A bank acceptance/endorsement helps the customer to raise funds in financial markets, as "bank bills" are normally more marketable and carry lower yields than "non-bank bills" of comparable maturity. By discounting a bill, a bank is committed to provide funds to its customer, and hence discounting forms an alternative means of providing bank finance. The data for bills discounted in the preceding table understates the magnitude of bank's bill operations. The figures only include all bills acquired by major trading banks whether through market dealing or as a result of commitments entered into with customers. In January 1974 (the earliest published data), bills outstanding under acceptance/endorsement and discount limits of all trading banks and the State Savings Bank of Victoria amounted to \$692m and in June 1980 this had increased to \$5,044m.

Leasing arrangements involve a bank purchasing specific goods and then leasing them for a set term to its customer who at the end of the lease has to meet any shortfall in the residual value of the goods, i.e., between assessed and realised value (residual value leasing). An important refinement to banks' leasing operations occurred in 1976 with the introduction of leveraged leasing whereby suitably qualified lessors (including banks) form themselves into partnerships to utilise available taxation benefits. Leveraged leasing is a highly technical and flexible financial arrangement and the leveraged leasing package usually includes debt finance.

In addition to introducing new methods of financing, a gradual change was occurring in the provision of overdraft facilities by banks. Rising deposit interest rates, coupled with the cost of providing finance and the cost of unutilised overdraft limits saw the increasing emphasis being placed on fully drawn advances. With fully drawn advances, the specific amount required is lent and a fixed repayment arrangement is agreed. Consequently, the cost of retaining unused liquidity is reduced and allocation of funds maximised.

In the decade to 1980, three specialised development banks operated. The Commonwealth Development Bank, operating since 1960, continued to provide finance for primary production and the establishment or development of industrial undertakings. The Australian Resources Development Bank (in operation since 1967) provided long-term finance for major Australian venture projects by re-financing of trading bank loan facilities, the provision of direct lending and at times, direct equity participation. In 1978, the Primary Industry Bank of Australia was incorporated to provide financial assistance to the agricultural and fishing industries.

The emergence of banks as short-term lenders to the household sector and the narrowness of finance companies' portfolios, dominated by instalment credit for retail sales, encouraged diversification of finance companies' operations. In the property boom of the early 1970s, finance companies made heavy commitments to property development, as already mentioned and, subsequently, emphasis was given to leasing and direct commercial lending in the form of wholesale finance and factoring. The wholesale finance and factoring share of finance company outstandings rose from 5.7 per cent in June 1970 to 11.5 per cent in June 1980. The annual amount of wholesale finance and factoring finance provided rose from \$1,151m in 1969-70 to \$5,336m in 1979-80. The value of all lease agreements outstanding in June 1980 was \$6,552m compared with \$346m in June 1970. Despite the problems experienced during the decade, property development remained a feature of finance company activity, representing an estimated one-third of their total balances outstanding at the beginning of 1980.

The mineral boom of the late 1960s saw money market corporations (usually known as "merchant banks") emerge as an important segment of the financial sector. While their growth in the early 1970s was associated mainly with foreign investment in resources projects, their role in other areas of financing expanded. The changing economic climate of the mid and late 1970s, with lesser emphasis on large-scale resources projects at that time, led to a growing concentration by merchant banks on the provision of short and medium-term finance by way of commercial bills, bridging loans, term loans, and mortgage loans. Total loans, advances, and bills discounted (excluding those to related corporations) were about \$515m in June 1970 and rose to \$5,196m in June 1980, having doubled over the preceding three years.

In general, life insurance offices and pension funds declined in importance as lenders to the commercial sector, partly as a result of money market corporation competition and the removal of tax concessions which have hampered their ability to attract funds. Nonetheless, these organisations continued to provide long-term funds for commercial and residential property development and to provide equity finance for resource development.

Conclusion

The 1970s highlighted the changing needs of the commercial and private sector requirement for funds, and the ability of institutions to adopt lending policies to suit borrowers' needs. The growth of consumer credit, boosted by the provision of personal loans by the banks and the introduction of Bankcard, reflected the emergence of the household sector as a growing competitor for funds rather than as the traditional provider of funds. Bank moves to fulfil household sector finance needs were to some extent matched by the increasing involvement of non-banks in the provision of commercial sector loans.

BANKING

Banking in 1980

In 1980, there was a continuing official concern about growth in volume of money. The Commonwealth Government maintained a commitment to the reduction of inflation; curtailment of monetary growth was seen as necessary to achieve this.

The four broad areas which contribute to, or detract from, the formation of money are:

- (1) Private sector external transactions (i.e., the amount by which private sector receipts into Australia exceed payments abroad);
- (2) the Commonwealth Government's domestic budgetary transactions;
- (3) growth in bank lending; and
- (4) transactions between the Reserve Bank of Australia and the private sector with regard to the purchase/sale of Commonwealth Government securities.

In addition, there are from time to time various other transactions between the Reserve Bank and the private sector which affect the latter's holdings of money.

Policies directed at control of monetary growth can entail any of the above factors and frequently include a directive about growth in bank lending. In practice, since strong savings bank lending is generally seen as desirable because of its ramifications for the housing sector, the brunt of lending control falls onto the trading banks. From January 1976, the Australian major trading banks (MTB) operated under a quantitative guideline which was designed to limit their combined new lending approvals. At the end of 1977, the Reserve Bank combined with this control over new lending approvals, an indication that restriction of growth in total outstandings on loans would be desirable. Monitoring of this growth in outstandings gradually became the more important tool for quantitative control; emphasis on the measurement of new lending approvals was dropped. In September 1979, it was indicated to banks that their combined yearly growth rate in total loans outstanding should be around 10 per cent during 1979-80.

Volume of money

As 1979 closed, growth in M3 (volume of money, measured by the public's holdings of notes and coin, trading, and savings bank deposits) was 11.5 per cent higher than it had been a year earlier. While this was not necessarily inconsistent with the aim of 10 per cent M3 growth for the year to June 1980 (announced by the Commonwealth Treasurer when he brought down the 1979-80 Budget in August 1979), the new year opened badly from the point of view of monetary management. The seasonal fall in trading bank loans outstanding was not as great in January as could have been expected and total outstandings thus were 15.3 per cent higher than in January 1979; the system did not appear to be moving much closer to the Reserve Bank's suggested 10 per cent annual growth rate. More importantly, however, Australia's attractiveness to overseas investors improved temporarily but sharply and private capital inflow (including the balancing item) for the month of January totalled \$596m. The effect was that the yearly rate of M3 growth rose to 12.6 per cent in January, clearly contrary to official hopes.

After January, rising interest rates overseas caused a lull in the rate of capital inflow to Australia and MTB lending growth re-emerged as the chief contributor to M3 growth. This was particularly so from April onwards, when the Commonwealth Government's accounts swung into surplus under the influence of taxation collections. The yearly rate of M3 growth declined each month until May, when a large capital inflow again demonstrated the vulnerability of Australia's monetary targets to interest differentials between Australia and abroad and to the decisions of overseas investors. Private capital inflow (plus balancing item) was \$569m in May and pushed the yearly M3 growth rate to 11.4 per cent. It then became fairly obvious that M3 growth would not be acceptably close to the target of around 10 per cent for 1979-80. In fact, a fairly strong inflow of private capital continued in June and was instrumental in lifting M3 growth again, to 12.3 per cent.

When the Commonwealth Treasurer brought down the Budget for 1980-81 in August 1980, he suggested that M3 growth of 9 to 11 per cent would be desirable for the year as a whole. The Commonwealth Government itself planned to assist monetary restraint, with a budgeted domestic surplus of \$39m. The Reserve Bank continued to suggest that a yearly growth of 10 per cent in MTB outstandings would be appropriate and the trading banks aimed to comply with this guideline: the annual rate of growth in total loans outstanding declined significantly from 17.1 per cent in July to 12.2 per cent in December. In the December half however, there was a substantial increase in private capital inflow (including the balancing item); it amounted to \$2,358m for the six months, compared with \$96m in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was instrumental in holding M3 growth up; it was 13.2 per cent in July and—despite the significant cut back in bank lending growth—was still 13.0 per cent in December.

Removal of deposit ceiling

On 2 December 1980, banks received a significant freedom. The Commonwealth Treasurer announced the removal of interest rate ceilings on savings bank and trading bank fixed deposits (formerly 9 and 10 per cent, respectively). This immediately gave

banks greater ability to compete with other deposit-taking institutions, although the maintenance of ceilings on lending interest rates in the under \$100,000 area continued to curb the advantage.

Bank deposits

Total MTB deposits in Australia rose by 13.4 per cent (\$2,978m) during the year to reach \$25,128m at the end of 1980. This growth rate was slightly higher than the 13.0 per cent (\$2,549m) increase in 1979. In 1980, current deposit growth was particularly strong at 19.3 per cent, above the 16.8 per cent rise of the previous year, while growth in term deposits (including certificates of deposit) slowed to 8.8 per cent, down from 10.1 per cent in 1979. As a result the ratio of term deposits to total deposits fell from 55.4 per cent to 53.1 per cent.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased by \$2,123m (10.3 per cent) to \$22,699m in the year ended December 1980, greater than the growth of \$1,706m (9.0 per cent) in the year ended December 1979. Investment accounts increased by 16.9 per cent and their ratio to total deposits increased over the year from 38.6 per cent to 40.8 per cent. Growth in passbook and other deposits slowed from an annual rate of 8.0 per cent in December 1979 to 6.2 per cent in December 1980.

Bank lending

New lending commitments by the MTBs in 1980 peaked in November and December, both months recording levels of \$185m a week, and averaged \$156m a week during the year, the same as in 1979. MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted increased by 12.2 per cent (\$2,027m) in the year to December 1980, less than the 14.5 per cent (\$2,097m) growth for 1979.

In the year ended December 1980, the level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,360m (12.0 per cent) to reach \$12,701m in December 1980, compared with an increase of \$1,383m (13.9 per cent) in the year ended December 1979. The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose from 55.1 per cent to 56.0 per cent over this latest twelve-month period.

Banking in Victoria

MTB deposits in Victoria totalled \$6,156m at the end of 1980, an increase of 10.1 per cent (\$564m) on the previous year. Victoria's share of national deposits was 24.5 per cent at December 1980, a fall of 0.7 percentage points on 1979.

Savings bank deposits in Victoria grew by \$836m (11.1 per cent) over the year ended December 1980 to reach \$8,364m compared with an increase of \$613m (8.9 per cent) in the same period the previous year. In December 1980, Victoria's share of all savings bank deposits in Australia was 36.8 per cent, up marginally from 36.6 per cent a year earlier.

In December 1980, savings bank deposits in Victoria averaged \$2,152 per head of population, up \$195 (10.0 per cent) from the preceding December's \$1,957. The Australia-wide average rose by \$136 (9.6 per cent) to reach \$1,553 in the same period.

Further references: *History of banking in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 625-9; *Commonwealth banking legislation, 1966*, pp. 648-50

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are spelled out in the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Financial Corporations Act* 1974, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. Internationally, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control, and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 511

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK:
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	46	46	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	217	222	276	373	407
Australian notes on issue	3,172	3,549	3,950	4,416	4,958
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	1,304	1,121	870	1,272	1,632
Other deposits of trading banks	69	42	33	16	9
Deposits of savings banks	1,213	1,123	1,093	657	393
Other liabilities	1,255	2,282	2,815	4,296	4,865
Total	7,276	8,385	9,083	11,076	12,310
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	2,612	2,720	3,236	4,553	5,496
Australian notes and coin	27	35	38	41	50
Cheques and bills of other banks	6	5	4	5	7
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	1,758	2,315	2,300	3,378	3,759
Other	2,190	2,453	2,590	2,315	2,281
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	78	82	86	137	158
Loans, advances, and all other assets	605	775	829	647	559
Total	7,276	8,385	9,083	11,076	12,310

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT: AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	289.0	483.1	549.3	381.9	224.1
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	350.3	549.3	619.4	455.8	302.5

Foreign exchange developments

Foreign exchange business in Australia is governed by the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations of the *Banking Act 1959*. These regulations prohibit persons from entering into foreign exchange transactions without authority from the Reserve Bank and also provide that exchange rates used in the conversion of Australian currency into foreign currency, or *vice versa*, must be those fixed or authorised by the Bank. With minor exceptions, related to travel business, the Reserve Bank has to date authorised only banks in Australia to deal in foreign currencies.

Exchange rates

Australia has a managed, flexible exchange rate supported by a framework of exchange controls (relating to both spot and forward transactions).

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government decided on a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the US dollar rather than to sterling. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the \$US was replaced by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. The Reserve Bank continued to publish each day the exchange rate for the Australian dollar in terms of US dollars but its value was varied from day to day against the \$US (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the \$A in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia trades, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

Since November 1976, the arrangement for setting the exchange rate has comprised a *variable* link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Under these

arrangements, frequent small shifts in the relationship of the \$A to the "basket" of currencies may occur through adjustments to the trade-weighted index.

AUSTRALIA—TRADE-WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Date	Mid-rate (a) (\$US = \$A1)	Trade-weighted index (b) (May 1970 = 100)
29 September 1978	1.1566	83.6
29 December 1978	1.1505	82.7
30 March 1979	1.1182	82.3
29 June 1979	1.1211	83.1
28 September 1979	1.1298	83.5
31 December 1979	1.1055	83.3
31 March 1980	1.0831	84.4
30 June 1980	1.1576	85.0
30 September 1980	1.1690	85.8
31 December 1980	1.1807	87.1
31 March 1981	1.1684	88.8
30 June 1981	1.1480	92.9
30 September 1981	1.1414	93.8

(a) The rate is the mid-point of the outer limits set by the Reserve Bank at which banks in Australia may deal for spot transactions.

(b) Index of average value of \$A vis-a-vis currencies of Australia's trading partners.

Forward exchange

Facilities, which are underwritten and regulated by the Reserve Bank are provided by the trading banks to allow Australian exporters and importers to offset their forward exchange risks and to fix from the outset the amount of Australian currency they are to receive or pay under contracts written in foreign currencies. Since June 1974, to be eligible to use these facilities, a trader must lodge an application with a bank within seven days of a coverable exchange risk being incurred.

The lack of access to officially supported forward facilities by traders who are outside the "seven-day" eligibility period, or by businesses with foreign currency risks arising from capital transactions, has made room for private sector initiatives to provide alternative facilities. One such initiative, the currency hedge market, has been operating on a loosely structured basis for some years. The Australian banks have also provided currency hedging facilities since June 1979. In March 1980, the Sydney Futures Exchange established a currency futures market.

Exchange control

Without the prior authority of the Reserve Bank, residents may not undertake external transactions and non-residents may not undertake transactions in Australia. Exchange control at present is mainly concerned with the regulation of the inflow and outflow of capital. Administratively, this also requires a surveillance of current account transactions (exports, imports, dividends, freight, etc.). A brief history of exchange control in Australia, an outline of its legal basis, and a summary of the main current policies are contained in the booklet *Exchange Control* published by the Reserve Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and at 30 June 1981, had a network of 1,293 branches and agencies throughout Australia. It also has a comprehensive network of correspondent banks overseas and branches in London, New York, Papua New Guinea, and Norfolk Island, an agency in Los Angeles, and representative offices in Hong Kong, Tokyo, and the Cayman Islands.

The Bank is one of the largest Australian trading banks; it offers a full range of domestic and international banking facilities including portfolio management, nominee and share registry, travel, and Bankcard services. It also provides general finance services through CBFC Limited (jointly owned with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia) and merchant bank facilities through Australian European Finance Corporation Limited (23 per cent owned).

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK:
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1977	2,673	1,314	3,987	2,544	1,622
1978	2,730	1,430	4,160	3,002	1,685
1979	3,140	1,738	4,878	3,397	1,769
1980	3,495	1,960	5,455	3,736	1,801
1981	3,884	2,216	6,100	4,110	1,902

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (CSB) is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1981 of \$8,556m. Deposits with the CSB are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The CSB offers a wide range of savings facilities including individual, joint, and trustee accounts as well as higher interest investment accounts and the recently introduced Keycard accounts which also attract a higher interest rate than normal passbook accounts. Societies and clubs are also catered for with passbooks and special cheque accounts. The Bank operates a Christmas Club which at 30 June 1981 had over 355,000 members with total balances exceeding \$38m. The CSB, jointly with the Commonwealth Trading Bank operates Travelstrength Limited and CBFC Limited. Travelstrength Limited provides a full travel service for existing and non-customers alike while CBFC Limited caters for general finance needs including leasing, hire purchase, and commercial and personal loans.

At 30 June 1981, amounts on deposit with the CSB totalled \$8,097m. The CSB was conducting 8,402,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia-wide network of 1,243 branches and sub-branches as well as 5,674 agencies.

The CSB maintains the largest commercial on-line computer system in Australia with 2,308 terminals installed at branches and over 8,200,000 accounts being processed by computer.

The CSB's depositors' balances are invested widely in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$4,271m outstanding at 30 June 1981, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,764m, and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$2,189m.

During 1980-81, the CSB remained Australia's largest lender for housing and approved housing loans totalling \$903m, providing 34 per cent of all housing loan finance made available by savings banks. A feature of the CSB's housing lending programme in 1980-81 was the continuing demand for its house insurance scheme. Housing loan borrowers may, if they choose, insure their homes against fire and certain other risks with the CSB's insurance scheme, the premiums being paid monthly with the housing loan instalment.

In 1980-81, the CSB continued its long-established programme of support to local and semi-government bodies by providing loans of \$204m for the supply of community services.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, Migrant Information Services in all mainland cities and selected regional areas, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK: NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1977	r8,008	5,953	2,816	2,754
1978	r8,149	6,554	3,197	2,965
1979	8,234	7,093	3,540	3,322
1980	r8,286	7,521	3,937	3,427
1981	8,402	8,097	4,271	3,972

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the Bank provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an over-riding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the Bank is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium to long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for a wide range of rural purposes, including restructuring unsuitable private mortgage debts or helping with probate or similar payments. Assistance is given to purchase of properties for farm build-up and other appropriate circumstances. The Bank normally expects applicants for rural loans to be actually or prospectively engaged in rural production as a principal activity.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also assists the Australian fishing industry by way of loans for the purchase of construction of new fishing vessels, assistance with the purchase of gear and ancillary equipment, and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older fishing vessels. It provides loans to finance change of ownership of fishing vessels in appropriate circumstances as well as to finance the repayment of existing debts on fishing vessels arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

In assisting the forestry industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides would lead to increased production or improved efficiency.

The words "business undertakings" are interpreted by the Commonwealth Development Bank as applying to all kinds of business undertakings including, service industries, professions, tourism, mining, and undertakings relating to primary production. The Bank is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings. Within this concept the Bank does not approve loans, except in special circumstances, which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debts from another lender, nor does it provide finance for working capital except in cases

where the need for such assistance clearly arises from a developmental project being financed by the Bank.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other approved instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning plant, equipment, and motor vehicles used in primary production and business.

The Commonwealth Development Bank has a well-qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1981 numbered 2,304 for a total amount of \$93m and equipment finance approvals numbered 5,000 for a total amount of \$65m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)**

Type of industry	Rural loans		Type of industry	Business loans	
	1980	1981		1980	1981
Beef cattle	57,715	54,995	Manufacturing	38,523	40,383
Sheep	79,417	84,495	Transport, storage, and communication	1,867	2,618
Dairying	31,959	38,642	Retail and wholesale	6,606	11,301
Other livestock	19,469	20,517	Building and construction	1,333	2,216
Wheat	64,934	71,308	Fishing	18,116	23,066
Other grain crops	19,613	20,471	Tourism	8,205	10,806
Fruit	12,482	13,789	Sawmilling	1,314	1,118
Other rural industry	26,510	32,752	Other business and services	7,551	12,842
Total	312,099	336,969	Total	83,515	104,350

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 688-9

**State Bank of Victoria
General**

The State Bank of Victoria, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager and his three deputies.

The Bank accepts interest-bearing deposits through passbook, school bank, coupon club accounts, deposit stock, term deposits, and investment accounts. It provides cheque accounts, safe deposits, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The State Bank of Victoria is the largest bank in Victoria, having assets of \$4,995m at 30 June 1981. The total deposits of its 4,027,030 operative accounts amounted to \$4,261m which represented approximately 49.4 per cent of all savings bank balances, or 28.1 per cent of all bank balances, in Victoria. Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$4,261m at 30 June 1981. The Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 541 in 1981. Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1981, 93,620 borrowers owed \$289m. Funds also have been invested in its 25 per cent shareholding of Tricontinental Holding Limited in order to diversify its interests into the merchant banking field.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest.

A 1973 Act removed a requirement for approval of the Governor in Council to changes in interest rates. This had involved administrative delays which sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, from 30 June 1974, one-half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia. Amendments to the Act assented to in December 1980 provided for further expansions of banking services and a change of name to the State Bank of Victoria, a title more in keeping with the Bank's present banking status.

Amendments to the State Savings Bank Act in 1978 and 1980 extended the overdraft lending powers of the Bank. In conjunction with other lending operations, this new facility enabled the Bank to offer a full, competitive banking service to business and individuals.

In order to provide banking facilities for an expanding population, and to maintain its market share in the 1956–1981 period, the Bank more than doubled its branches and sub-branches and many of the existing were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

In November 1980, the Bank's main branch was transferred from nearby temporary premises to the new State Bank Centre head office complex at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne. In June 1981, administrative departments moved from other temporary locations to permanent quarters in the Centre.

At 30 June 1981, 396 branches were served by a computer complex at the Bank's Head Office. These included 328 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

Lending

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank of Victoria has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1981, 120,619 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$2,102m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home buyers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1981, \$42.7m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1981, owed the bank \$8.5m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. In addition, the Bank is a shareholder in the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited (P. I. B. A.) and supplements its traditional lending to the rural sector with loans re-financed through P. I. B. A. Advances to farmers totalled \$10m in 1980–81 and at 30 June 1981; \$42m was outstanding from 1,454 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1981 was \$809m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls, and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1980–81 totalled \$2.5m.

Overdraft lending

Following amendments to the State Savings Bank Act which were proclaimed during 1978, the Bank extended overdraft lending to small business customers in April 1979. Further extensions to overdraft powers resulted from amendments to the Act passed in December 1980. These amendments enabled the Bank to provide overdraft facilities to any customer.

*Other facilities**School banking*

The State Bank of Victoria's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1981, banking was provided at 2,104 schools for 457,126 depositors whose balances totalled \$13.8m.

Foreign currency transactions

In May 1979, the Bank became a participating member of the newly formed Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Hedge Market to enable customers dealing in foreign trade and capital transactions to obtain cover against exchange risks associated with their forward commitments.

Secondary securities market

In September 1981, the Bank established a secondary market for the purchase and sale of securities of certain semi-government authorities. This facility was established to assist small holders wishing to sell securities prior to maturity, and to aid development within Victoria by making the securities of Victorian semi-governmental authorities more marketable.

Other services

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ended 30 June 1981, \$28.5m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club, and \$7.2m to members of the Calendar Club.

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, Bankcard, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts at 30 June		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount \$'000	Deposits \$'000	Withdrawals \$'000	
1976-77	3,588	2,849,284	12,537,767	12,446,814	147,109
1977-78	3,691	3,126,660	12,088,914	12,063,166	163,599
1978-79	3,804	3,467,642	14,098,620	14,031,665	177,729
1979-80	3,897	3,872,408	16,755,830	16,581,587	194,761
1980-81	4,027	4,259,855	22,167,363	22,093,467	241,094

VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA: ADVANCES AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a) (\$m)

Year	Advances			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.	
1976-77	330.1	3.2	1.5	1,280.8
1977-78	351.0	4.1	1.1	1,503.5
1978-79	352.6	6.6	1.4	1,704.9
1979-80	439.5	8.0	1.5	1,959.4
1980-81	461.4	10.0	2.5	2,165.5

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank of Victoria at the end of each of the five years to 1980-81 were: 1976-77, \$89.4m; 1977-78, \$107.7m; 1978-79, \$127m; 1979-80 \$145.5m; and 1980-81, \$171.5m.

Further reference: History of the State Savings Bank, *Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 630-4

Trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria:

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1980		At 30 June 1981	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	183	72	186	71
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd(a)	297	53	295	57
The Bank of Adelaide	2	—	—	—
Bank of New South Wales	210	6	211	5
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	182	20	181	23
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	151	17	151	16
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	242	53	242	53
Total major trading banks	1,267	221	1,266	225
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	2	—	2	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—
Total other trading banks	3	—	3	—
Total all trading banks	1,270	221	1,269	225
Melbourne metropolitan area	792	116	792	121
Remainder of Victoria	478	105	477	104

(a) From October 1980, includes the Bank of Adelaide.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1981 (\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	412,624	696,234	1,108,858	845,778
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd (c)	810,055	963,899	1,773,954	1,426,297
Bank of New South Wales	333,854	616,418	950,272	705,584
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	371,730	517,284	889,014	730,785
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	191,424	279,892	471,316	341,482
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	517,134	847,389	1,364,523	914,325
Total	2,636,820	3,921,116	6,557,936	4,964,251

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) From 1 October 1980 includes the Bank of Adelaide.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a) AND ADVANCES (\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1977	1,746,788	3,003,300	4,750,088	3,408,171
1978	1,832,957	2,774,974	4,607,931	3,688,647
1979	2,061,679	2,812,602	4,874,280	3,986,840
1980	2,285,381	3,444,116	5,729,498	4,416,155
1981	2,636,820	3,921,116	6,557,936	4,964,251

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES OF BORROWERS (\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July...				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	290.8	301.6	333.1	356.8	429.5
Manufacturing	620.5	717.8	697.3	910.7	803.5
Transport, storage, and communication	56.9	57.5	58.9	70.3	99.1
Finance	224.4	293.1	253.3	269.9	270.4
Commerce	409.0	408.4	471.3	520.7	574.3
Building and construction	121.2	130.3	128.1	125.1	148.0
Mining	164.6	83.9	100.7	106.5	69.9
Other businesses	414.8	409.2	361.5	423.2	525.2
Unclassified	70.6	72.1	106.1	96.4	102.3
Total business advances	2,372.8	2,474.0	2,510.3	2,879.5	3,022.3
Advances to public authorities	113.2	58.9	53.2	52.8	92.1
Personal advances	1,037.6	1,184.6	1,400.7	1,521.4	1,817.1
Advances to non-profit organisations	35.5	39.7	39.5	42.4	47.3
Total advances to resident borrowers	3,559.2	3,757.2	4,003.8	4,496.0	4,978.8
Non-resident borrowers	5.7	2.6	4.8	11.7	13.8
Grand total	3,564.9	3,759.8	4,008.5	4,507.8	4,992.6

The following table shows the average weekly amounts for June each year debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the first table on pages 467-8) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS (\$m)

June	Average weekly debits	June	Average weekly debits
1974	2,932.5	1978	5,552.6
1975	3,334.9	1979	7,050.1
1976	4,442.3	1980	7,854.9
1977	5,209.3	1981	8,871.0

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. The number was reduced to six from October 1970, and increased to seven from August 1972, and then reduced to six from October 1980 with the merger of the Australian and New Zealand Savings Banks Ltd and the Bank of Adelaide.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS' BALANCES AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1977	1,885,959	31.6
1978	2,059,088	31.4
1979	2,260,139	31.4
1980	2,389,071	30.5
1981	2,630,784	30.5

At 30 June 1981, private savings banks had 1,082 branches and 540 agencies throughout Victoria.

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1977 to 1981:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Bank (a)	2,849,284	3,126,660	3,467,642	3,872,408	4,259,855
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	1,242,289	1,366,780	1,478,579	1,577,267	1,731,301
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	620,913	675,553	733,416	769,846	827,262
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd (b)	3,933	4,466	5,393	4,749	—
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	414,550	452,941	494,292	525,669	567,246
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	591	703	949	1,190	1,317
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	248,270	272,616	306,751	327,163	366,358
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	225,287	243,433	268,048	285,531	325,764
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	372,415	409,376	451,290	474,923	542,837
Total deposits	5,977,532	6,552,528	7,206,360	7,838,746	8,621,940
Deposits per head of population	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,878	\$ 2,029	\$ 2,206

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) From 1 October 1980, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd merged with the Bank of Adelaide.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Introduction

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of

government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The Campbell Committee of Inquiry into the Australian financial system was the first since the 1937 Royal Commission into the Monetary and Banking Systems in Australia. The Committee of Inquiry was established early in 1979, an interim report was issued in May 1980, and in November 1981 its final report was tabled in Parliament. The recommendations in the report mainly favoured a loosening of existing controls and raised public debate on a number of issues.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 p
AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS (\$m)					
Trading banks	r21,305	r23,432	r25,471	30,086	35,330
Savings banks	15,568	17,294	19,026	21,040	22,684
Other banking institutions	1,041	1,105	1,197	1,354	1,648
Banks (consolidated) (a)	r36,572	40,578	r44,466	50,957	58,115
Reserve Bank	6,193	8,057	8,679	10,247	12,007
Life insurance offices	9,703	10,503	11,568	12,646	14,001
Public pension funds	3,551	r4,058	r4,672	5,364	6,146
Private pension funds	3,282	3,811	r4,423	5,131	5,944
Non-life insurance offices	4,390	5,935	6,195	7,984	8,219
Finance companies (b)	11,797	13,793	15,709	17,540	19,740
Money market corporations	r2,980	3,356	3,873	4,932	6,460
Building societies	6,106	7,503	r8,738	10,397	12,323
Authorised money market dealers	1,053	1,145	1,503	1,579	1,698
Credit co-operatives	839	1,066	1,342	1,760	2,192
Pastoral finance companies	883	(c) 760	824	951	1,257
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	396	415	447	562	935
Investment companies	416	484	529	582	649
Other financial institutions	1,179	1,455	r1,436	1,873	2,239
Total	r89,340	r102,919	r114,404	132,505	151,925
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS (per cent)					
Trading banks	r23.8	r22.8	22.3	22.7	23.3
Savings banks	r17.4	16.8	16.6	15.9	14.9
Other banking institutions	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Banks (consolidated) (a)	40.9	39.4	38.9	38.5	38.3
Reserve Bank	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9
Life insurance offices	10.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.2
Public pension funds	4.0	r3.9	r4.1	4.0	4.0
Private pension funds	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Non-life insurance offices	4.9	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.4
Finance companies (b)	r13.2	r13.4	13.7	13.3	13.0
Money market corporations	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.3
Building societies	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1
Authorised money market dealers	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Credit co-operatives	r1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Pastoral finance companies	1.0	(c) 0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Investment companies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other financial institutions	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

(c) Break in series.

Historical development

It should be noted that the importance of these financial institutions cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 52 per cent of total assets was, twenty-five years later, in a less dominant position with about 38 per cent. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-oriented. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms; the ceiling on bank deposit interest rates was removed in December 1980 and in August 1981 the minimum term for certificates of deposit was reduced to 30 days. On the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade, the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970 to 1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only recently become available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

There was a 67 per cent growth in the asset value of unit trusts in 1979-80 in contrast to the limited growth experienced in past years.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy since the Second World War. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in both the financial system and the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions*, 1973-74 (5615.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see pages 473-4). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES: AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a) (\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (e)						
1977-78	340.2	208.0	1,175.2	231.4	391.4	2,346.2
1978-79	341.6	224.1	1,421.3	167.7	419.6	2,574.3
1979-80	r298.0	239.5	r1,536.2	158.2	r514.9	r2,746.8
1980-81	326.5	243.9	1,661.5	184.9	604.0	3,020.8

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES: AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES
OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a)—continued
(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1977-78	607.2	370.8	330.9	652.6	747.0	2,708.5
1978-79	609.5	412.4	384.6	541.8	807.4	2,755.7
1979-80	r572.1	r423.0	r423.3	497.2	r898.1	r2,813.7
1980-81	575.7	439.2	451.4	472.7	1,018.0	2,957.0
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (f)						
1977-78	441.3	247.8	1,164.4	335.8	411.9	2,601.2
1978-79	488.6	276.8	1,406.7	336.5	480.6	2,989.2
1979-80	r476.5	r316.5	r1,572.9	278.5	r572.8	r3,217.3
1980-81	461.8	324.1	1,699.1	251.7	652.5	3,389.2

- (a) The statistics of finance companies presented from July 1978 are not completely comparable with those for earlier periods, especially the figures for housing, other commercial loans and total, because of changes in coverage and size criteria.
- (b) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost less than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.
- (c) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost more than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.
- (d) Includes loans for the purpose of developing land into residential blocks.
- (e) The actual cash provided. It excludes initial deposits, hiring charges, interest, and insurance.
- (f) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest, and insurance and other liquidations such as bad debts, debts written off, and rebates for early payouts.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on page 472), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments (see Chapter 18 of this Year Book), and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July 1981* (5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.			Household and personal goods			Total
	Finance companies	Other business	All business	Finance companies	Other business	All business	
1976-77	276.8	0.9	277.8	66.2	84.4	150.6	428.4
1977-78	279.5	—	279.5	60.7	82.1	142.8	422.3
1978-79	279.5	—	279.5	62.2	69.3	131.5	411.0
1979-80	r231.2	—	r231.2	66.7	74.5	141.3	r372.5
1980-81	248.7	—	248.7	77.8	82.7	160.5	409.3

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS:
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)**
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.			Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)		
1976-77	71.9	100.1	23.8	195.7	260.6
1977-78	70.4	110.6	26.5	207.6	259.2
1978-79	70.1	122.5	26.3	218.9	268.2
1979-80	r60.5	r100.9	22.1	r183.6	240.2
1980-81	71.6	100.5	23.0	195.1	260.1

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against their holdings of certain government and public authority securities and thereby have an assured source of funds to repay loans. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for his solvency generally.

The Bank not only lends to the nine dealers and trades in securities with them, but provides a range of other facilities which contribute towards the efficient operation of the market. It maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another. It also maintains a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)**
(\$m)

Clients	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
All trading banks	132.4	335.0	354.3	333.1	453.0
Savings banks	68.1	135.8	133.1	203.6	132.1
Insurance offices	53.3	68.4	74.7	75.5	56.9
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	14.8	25.4	72.2	33.0	31.1
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies		6.7	17.4	27.4	7.3
Companies, n.e.i.	309.7	364.8	314.6	322.0	285.3
Commonwealth and State Governments	43.2	150.6	212.2	130.6	136.3
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	121.3	175.8	207.6	168.1	156.8
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)		47.2	92.1	108.2	102.5
Total	796.8	1,365.3	1,504.3	1,375.5	1,366.8

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Interest rates paid by authorised dealers on the great bulk of clients' loans are renegotiated daily and average levels reflect the substantial day to day variation in funds' positions. The pattern of payments by the Commonwealth to the States each month whereby large amounts are disbursed in the beginning and middle of the month, has a substantial influence. Rates paid may reflect not only earnings (including expected capital gains) on assets held by dealers but, at the margin, also a wish to avoid transactions' costs in selling and buying back securities, or being locked into last resort loans for seven days.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)	
	At call		For fixed periods			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
June 1978	0.50	18.86	3.00	11.50	9.05	
September 1978	1.00	19.15	5.50	12.80	9.27	
December 1978	3.00	16.35	4.61	11.60	8.39	
March 1979	1.00	15.15	4.10	12.25	7.40	
June 1979	1.00	18.25	3.10	11.00	7.75	
September 1979	1.00	17.85	2.60	12.65	8.89	
December 1979	2.50	18.15	5.00	12.11	8.56	
March 1980	3.00	18.70	4.60	12.00	9.25	
June 1980	1.00	18.80	5.50	13.00	10.34	
September 1980	1.00	18.85	4.80	14.50	9.81	
December 1980	1.00	18.20	2.00	12.60	9.43	
March 1981	1.00	18.20	5.10	13.25	11.11	
June 1981	5.00	21.76	11.75	15.00	13.04	

(a) Weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may hold. The great bulk of dealers' assets normally comprises Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years with lesser amounts in paper issued by other public authorities and banks. Also, a small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities with longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

The business conducted by a dealer—borrowing funds for short terms, holding a portfolio of selected assets, and trading in those assets—is a highly individual one, and considerable scope exists for differences in the pattern of business pursued by the different members of the market. Dealers are, however, expected to trade readily in, and thereby broaden the market for, the securities they hold. While their portfolios and turnover remain dominated by government paper, short-term private paper has grown in importance.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)
(\$m)

Month and year	Commonwealth Government securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
June 1978	57.9	1,085.6	1,143.5	153.5	15.8
September 1978	179.6	1,188.7	1,368.3	157.8	16.0
December 1978 (d)	151.8	1,129.1	1,280.9	107.4	18.0
March 1979	312.1	916.9	1,229.0	84.6	17.1
June 1979	176.7	1,069.5	1,246.2	190.2	18.3
September 1979	40.8	1,210.8	1,251.6	192.1	16.9
December 1979 (d)	314.6	902.4	1,217.0	160.9	19.8
March 1980	609.3	771.4	1,380.7	151.0	13.6
June 1980	93.6	1,180.6	1,274.2	228.9	58.1
September 1980	262.7	935.3	1,198.0	243.8	43.0
December 1980 (d)	945.3	634.8	1,580.1	157.2	15.8
March 1981	788.2	765.0	1,553.2	181.6	12.8
June 1981	581.9	813.1	1,395.0	257.9	25.2

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act 1961* and subsequent amendments.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
New companies registered (number) —					
Victorian	14,122	10,645	11,131	12,017	18,370
Other	409	430	542	660	722
Total	14,531	11,075	11,673	12,677	19,092
Number of companies struck off —					
Victorian	2,334	2,602	2,699	2,869	2,537
Other	147	55	158	164	105
Total	2,481	2,657	2,857	3,033	2,642
Approximate number of existing companies at end of June —					
Victorian ('000)	97.9	106.2	114.4	123.5	140.0
Other ('000)	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.6
Total	104.2	112.8	121.4	130.9	147.6
Nominal capital of new companies (\$m) —					
Victorian	242.3	370.5	377.4	822.9	1,843.4
Other	63.9	29.1	514.3	311.5	1,425.6
Total	306.2	399.6	891.7	1,134.4	3,269.0
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during the financial year (\$m)					
	775.0	1,175.8	1,169.5	2,112.9	3,942.0

Further reference: Company law in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 891-5

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1884. Since that time there has been continuous growth in share ownership, and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. The type of market has developed over the years from the "call room" style of trading to the present post trading method which was introduced in December 1961 and is practiced in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association and Rules were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations.

The Melbourne Exchange has a committee of 12 members elected by the membership. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected annually by the membership. The committee deliberates and formulates matters of domestic policy covering its members and the listed companies for which it acts as Home Exchange.

At 30 June 1981, membership of the Exchange totalled 215. The number of member firms at this date totalled 30.

New developments since 1976

In December 1976, a Joint Committee consisting of 5 committee members from each of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges held its inaugural meeting. The Joint Committee adopted uniform rules covering accounts, audit, capital requirements, brokerage, client relations, membership, delivery and settlement, trading and dealing, and advertising, and

meets monthly alternately in Sydney and Melbourne to administer these rules and determine policy within these rules for members of both Exchanges. The two Exchanges have also formed a jointly owned company, Joint Exchange Computers Pty Ltd, which is responsible for the present computer installations of the two Exchanges and has a mandate to introduce a joint installation so that computer services for the two Exchanges are identical.

The trading floors of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges are linked by a common public address system to allow company announcements to be made simultaneously to both floors. The Council of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (an association of the six capital city Exchanges in Australia) has recently resolved that this public address system be extended to all member Exchanges of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges. Common Articles adopted by the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges allow member firms of one Exchange direct access to the trading floor of the other Exchange for the purpose of buying and selling securities. At 30 June 1981, twelve Sydney member firms had applied for and been granted access to the floor of the Melbourne Exchange and eight Melbourne firms had applied for and been granted access to the Sydney Exchange trading floor.

List Requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. The Listing Manual is uniform to all Exchanges in Australia. In order to provide for changing conditions, List Requirements are continually updated and expanded.

In July 1979, a complete revision of the Manual was published. This revision:

- (1) Removed Listing Requirements duplicated by laws;
- (2) standardised wording and improved layout; and
- (3) showed additional information or action required beyond that required by the Companies Act.

Since July 1979, five amendment supplements to the Manual have been issued.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp.493-4

Stock market during 1980-81

Australian Stock Exchange Indices

The Australian Stock Exchange Indices, a new series of share price indices produced jointly by the Stock Exchanges of Melbourne and Sydney, were calculated for the first time on 2 January 1980. These Indices have replaced the original Sydney and Melbourne Share Price Indices. The new Indices are currently calculated from Melbourne and Sydney share prices, but data from other Exchanges can be incorporated when the necessary computer links are established.

The new series offers better coverage of the market, especially oil and gas stocks, property trusts, and those stocks that tend to trade exclusively in either Melbourne or Sydney.

The price indices are not adjusted for dividend accruals and payments but each price Index has a matching accumulation Index in which dividends are notionally re-invested on the ex-dividend date. These accumulation Indices provide standards against which the total performance (i.e., capital gains plus income) of a portfolio can be measured.

The base values of the price and accumulation index series, 500.0 and 1,000.0 at 1 January 1980, respectively, have been chosen to reduce confusion between the price and accumulation indices for each group.

Australian Share Price Indices

The Australian All Ordinaries Indices, Group 30, Share Price and Accumulation (accum.) opened on 1 July 1980 at 635.6 (1,301.1 accum.) and dropped to record a low for the year of 626.1 (1,281.9 accum.) on 15 July 1980.

After a fairly mild month the Indices began a steady climb through to mid-November where a record 746.2 (1,552.8 accum.) was reached on 17 November 1980.

The months to February displayed a steady fall in the Group, only to rise again to close 30 June 1981 with 699.6 (1,489.6 accum.) representing an increase of 11 per cent (16 per cent accum.) for the financial period.

The 50 Leaders Indices, Group 31, followed a similar pattern to the All Ordinaries reaching its peak of 759.5 (1,576.7 accum.) on 17 November 1980 before falling to close the financial period at 660.5 (1,403.7 accum.) an increase of 4 per cent (8 per cent accum.) for the period.

Only 2 Indices displayed a loss for the 12 months to 30 June 1981: Group 1—Metals 8 per cent (10 per cent accum.) and Group 2—Solid Fuels 16 per cent (15 per cent accum.).

The greatest percentage increase was Group 10—Automotive from 540.3 (1,125.0 accum.) on 1 July 1980 to 881.3 (1,949.4 accum.) or increases of 63 per cent (73 per cent), respectively.

This was followed by Group 4—Developers and Contractors from 633.8 (1,297.2 accum.) to 979.5 (2,086.1 accum.) or 55 per cent (61 per cent accum.) and Group 18—Merchants and Agents from 584.6 (1,203.6 accum.) to 871.8 (1,909.5 accum.) or 49 per cent (59 per cent accum.).

The Group with the highest aggregate market value at 30 June 1981 was Group 1—Metals, with \$8,399m or 20 per cent of the All Ordinaries followed by Group 3—Oil and Gas with \$4,291m or 10.3 per cent.

The 50 Leaders Index represented 65.3 per cent of the All Ordinaries Index with an aggregate market value of \$27,212m.

Australian Share Price Index

Largest group relative size

The percentage of Aggregate Market Value in the All Ordinaries Index for the four largest groups at 30 June 1981 has moved as follows:

**AUSTRALIA—AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE,
ALL ORDINARIES INDEX,
JUNE 1980 TO JUNE 1981
(per cent)**

Group	June 1980	Sept. 1980	Dec. 1980	March 1981	June 1981
50 Leaders	68.5	69.8	69.2	65.7	65.3
Metals	24.6	26.9	24.1	20.7	20.0
Oil and Gas	8.8	9.0	9.9	10.7	10.3
Banks and Finance	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.3	7.6

Market turnover

Turnover by value

Total turnover by value for the 12 months to 30 June 1981 rose by 24 per cent when compared to the previous corresponding period, to a record \$5,208m.

Turnover by value for both Industrial and Preference shares increased by 23 per cent to a record \$1,973.3m and 5 per cent to \$2.2m, respectively, when compared with the previous corresponding period.

In the Oil sector, turnover by value increased by 79 per cent to a record \$793.3m with mining shares up 22 per cent to \$1,423.5m compared with the previous year.

The only increase in value recorded in the Fixed Interest sector was produced by Semi-Government Loans with a 63 per cent rise to \$79.3m for the year ended 30 June 1981.

Commonwealth Loans recorded a 1 per cent loss to \$924.8m (1980, \$925.6m) with Debentures and Notes down 12 per cent to \$11.4m (1980, \$12.9m).

Turnover by volume

Turnover by volume of 3,910.3 million for the year ended 30 June 1981 represented an increase of 23 per cent over the previous corresponding period. The greatest rate of increase was recorded in the Preference sector which increased 50 per cent to 3.6m when compared to 2.4 million for the previous year. This was followed by the Oil sector which increased 48 per cent from 464.4 million to 687.5 million for the 12 months. Turnover in the Industrial and Mining sectors increased 14 per cent to 820.0 million (1980, 719.4 million) and 34 per cent to 1,252.8 million (1980, 936.5 million), respectively.

Commonwealth Loans and Semi-Government Loans increased by 6 per cent to 1,047.9 million and 42 per cent to 85.4 million, respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Debentures and Notes was the only sector in which turnover by volume decreased when compared to the previous year with a fall of 8 per cent to 13.1 million (1980, 14.2 million).

Transactions

The total number of transactions in equity securities increased by 8 per cent to 825,291 for the year ended 30 June 1981 compared with 767,151 for the year ended 30 June 1980.

Activity in the Oil sector dominated the increase in equity securities, displaying an increase of 24 per cent. The Mining and Industrial sectors recorded increases over the previous year of 8 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Compared to the previous year, Semi-Government transactions increased 44 per cent whereas the number of transactions in Commonwealth Loans and Company Debentures and Notes fell 21 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively.

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act* 1874 made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act* 1958 and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Number of Societies	53	53	52	51
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				
Income —				
Interest from loans	104,081	128,299	151,345	187,052
Interest from deposits	16,771	16,086	15,524	14,929
Income from holdings of securities	4,382	6,839	14,821	20,970
Other income	4,141	4,851	5,569	6,871
Total	129,375	156,075	187,259	229,822
Expenditure —				
Interest on shares	24,602	28,596	38,037	45,426
Interest on deposits	71,619	86,312	101,226	123,984
Interest on loans	2,011	1,673	1,590	2,225
Other expenditure	22,896	29,758	38,155	47,366
Total	121,128	146,339	179,008	219,001
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)				
Liabilities —				
Share capital and reserves —				
Non-withdrawable shares	17,474	18,886	22,774	26,318
Withdrawable shares	267,830	337,725	444,118	514,918
Statutory reserves	5,802	7,736	8,183	9,672
Other reserves (b)	9,319	11,746	14,312	16,783
Deposits	827,549	973,733	1,222,901	1,497,151
Loans	21,150	22,759	21,588	28,374
Other liabilities	8,683	9,315	10,440	12,249
Total	1,157,807	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465
Assets —				
Amount owing on loans	904,345	1,113,424	1,371,054	1,644,039
Cash on hand	818	813	2,236	3,954
Deposits with banks	127,005	118,790	90,960	88,901
Deposits with other institutions	47,181	27,206	49,602	65,943
Bills, bonds, and other securities	52,680	90,350	190,538	245,543
Accounts receivable	4,982	3,740	3,937	5,279
Physical and other assets	20,796	27,577	35,989	51,806
Total	1,157,807	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1979, 617 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$13,886,053; while in 1980, 642 guarantees were in force, and the amount involved was \$15,597,373.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Producer	70	71	71	67	70
Trading	84	91	90	99	106
Community settlement	13	19	23	26	29
Community advancement	854	869	888	928	1,002
Credit	220	218	214	213	213
Associations	3	3	4	4	4
Total	1,244	1,271	1,290	1,337	1,424

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on pages 261–2. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

One of the outcomes of the Review of Commonwealth Government Functions in 1980–81 was the discontinuation of the Australian Bureau of Statistics collection relating to the table below. The year 1978–79 was the last for which statistics were available. However, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Victoria collects similar data for the co-operatives societies registered under the *Co-operation Act 1958*.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES

Particulars	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Number of societies	137	135	163	145	140
Number of members	174,860	178,150	183,858	188,026	183,779
\$'000					
Income—	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				
Sales	300,105	274,304	270,359	289,175	331,914
Other	8,810	12,020	12,992	13,899	16,433
Total	308,915	286,324	283,351	303,074	348,347
Expenditure—					
Purchases	228,075	192,400	188,734	202,833	232,134
Working expenses, etc.	83,601	80,988	77,082	100,774	84,207
Interest	6,603	7,772	6,091	5,458	6,341
Rebates and bonuses	985	808	839	795	690
Total	319,264	281,968	272,747	309,860	323,372
Dividend on share capital	3,225	2,519	2,797	2,890	3,006

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES—*continued*

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS					
Liabilities—					
Share capital	35,610	35,270	37,648	36,875	37,080
Loan capital	30,789	35,076	31,898	30,835	42,491
Bank overdraft	39,199	34,650	30,976	28,436	35,302
Profit and loss (Cr.)	4,279	3,801	4,049	3,971	5,501
Reserve funds	36,995	39,104	37,683	40,526	47,408
Sundry creditors	46,024	43,954	30,910	35,095	46,717
Other	13,233	11,382	14,591	27,489	16,012
Total	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228	230,511
Assets—					
Land and buildings	88,758	92,941	84,340	85,463	93,383
Fittings, plant, and machinery					
Stock	38,882	36,235	29,216	46,041	42,007
Sundry debtors	55,645	53,172	50,662	50,331	65,735
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	3,381	4,820	6,616	5,319	7,267
Profit and loss (Dr.)	5,649	5,471	3,609	1,654	3,795
Other	13,813	10,599	13,313	14,420	18,325
Total	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228	230,511

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Number of Societies	205	205	205	199	193
Number of members	176,066	206,955	241,026	280,228	326,393
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
Income —					
Interest from loans	14,165	21,031	29,019	40,142	56,843
Interest from deposits	1,100	1,298	1,758	3,759	5,383
Other income	365	941	1,485	1,676	2,640
Total	15,630	23,270	32,262	45,577	64,866
Expenditure —					
Interest on deposits	8,378	12,255	17,392	26,592	39,056
Interest on loans	320	497	686	617	1,052
Wages and salaries	3,552	4,715	6,121	7,664	9,551
Other expenditure	3,619	5,044	6,485	9,387	12,576
Total	15,869	22,511	30,684	44,260	62,235
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)					
Liabilities —					
Paid up share capital	1,591	1,865	2,192	2,566	3,002
Statutory reserves	97	193	387	638	933
Other reserves (b)	-776	-91	1,240	2,690	4,797
Deposits	139,621	192,733	265,306	395,133	537,080
Loans	5,386	7,297	8,475	8,915	16,152
Other liabilities	1,431	1,246	1,683	2,143	3,001
Total	147,349	203,243	279,282	412,085	564,967
Assets —					
Amount owing on loans (c)	124,845	173,929	233,191	336,639	462,437
Cash on hand	391	519	687	1,266	1,639
Deposits	15,345	18,191	30,250	54,365	67,180
Bills, bonds, and other securities	1,817	4,013	7,093	6,700	12,738
Physical and other assets	4,952	6,591	8,062	13,115	20,973
Total	147,349	203,243	279,282	412,085	564,967

(a) At the balance dates of credit societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) These figures are not of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Life insurance

History

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 65 per cent of the business is handled by wholly mutual offices—with no shareholders—where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by share-capital companies which offer life insurance services to the public. There are statutory limitations on the funds which these offices may pass on to shareholders rather than to policyholders.

Most of the wholly mutual offices are Australian controlled and several share-capital offices are Australian-owned or controlled. However, many share-capital offices are owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, particularly the major mutual offices, offer Australia-wide facilities. There are 45 registered life offices in Australia and, in addition there are government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the latter having begun operations in March 1978.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute—the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria; and
- (2) The Life Insurance Federation of Australia—a national life insurance industry organisation, which was formed on 30 April 1979. Forty-two private enterprise life insurance companies joined together to form the Federation. This association replaced the Life Offices Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices which ceased functioning.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the accumulation of a substantial pool of funds which represents protection for, and the savings of, millions of Australian policyholders. In June 1981, life offices held assets in Australia with a value estimated to be in excess of \$15,500m. There were 7.4 million policies in force covering about 4.4 million persons for sums insured of more than \$127,000m.

Life insurance is important to the community for a number of reasons. It provides an avenue for individuals to pool risks and thereby to reduce uncertainty by sharing the losses associated with premature death. This function of life insurance also relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities.

Life insurance is important also because the funds which are accumulated are the result of contractual savings programmes. This form of savings is significant because its inbuilt compulsive element provides both the public and private sectors of the economy with access to a predictable supply of long-term capital funds as well as enabling policyholders to participate in a wide range of investments.

Types of life insurance

There are three main forms of life insurance: whole of life, endowment, and term. All three forms can be obtained in a variety of combinations and are often sold under special product names by different life companies. Over recent years, some life offices have

developed policies which separate the life cover from the savings element. These are commonly known as "unbundled contracts". Under some contracts the entire premium may be devoted to the savings elements. Unbundled policies may be either "investment account" or "investment linked". There are also two quasi-life insurance policies: pure endowment and annuity.

Whole of life. These policies give lifetime protection, with the sum insured and any accrued bonuses paid on death. It provides basically for dependants.

Endowment. In these policies the sum insured and any accrued bonuses are payable on survival to a specified age or on prior death. They give family protection and a systematic method of saving for retirement, repayment of loans, educational expenses, etc.

Whole of life and endowment policies may be "with profit" (participating in the distribution of bonuses) or "non-profit" (not participating in the distribution of bonuses), the choice depending on the level of premium paid.

Term. These policies provide inexpensive, "death only" cover within a specified period. The policies expire if the insured life survives the period, and no benefit is paid. There are several variants: renewable term, decreasing term, and convertible term, with the option to convert to whole of life or endowment insurance at a later date with no need of proof of medical fitness.

Pure endowment. In these policies the sum insured is payable only if a person lives to a pre-determined age. On prior death, premiums plus interest are returned.

Annuities. These are contracts under which a life office pays a fixed regular amount from a particular date until the death of the annuitant or to some earlier pre-arranged date. The premium, or consideration, is paid as a lump sum, or by instalments if the commencement of the annuity is deferred.

Ordinary life insurance. These are policies on which premiums are paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Industrial (Collector) life insurance. These are policies where premiums are collected periodically (usually monthly) by life office agents from policyholders' homes. They constitute a costly operation which has lost popularity in recent years.

Superannuation. These are benefits provided either by lump sum payments on retirement or pensions to retired employees or self-employed persons or their surviving dependants. Superannuation schemes conducted by life offices account for about one-third of total Australian superannuation business.

Investment account policies. The premium, after deduction of the cost of life cover and expenses, is paid into an investment account. After payment of tax, interest is credited to the account. The account is capital guaranteed.

Investment-linked (or unit-linked) policies. The benefits payable are expressed in units each representing a share in a portfolio of investments managed by a life office. Policies do not have a guaranteed value because the price of the units fluctuates as the market value of the underlying investments changes and as investment income accrues.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance.

Statistics

The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures are distorted by the widespread practice of placing policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, although the policyholder is not a resident of the A.C.T. Such policies are shown in the published statistics as A.C.T. business.

Care should also be taken when using the figures for "Policies discontinued or reduced". This term includes death claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States, or overseas.

**AUSTRALIA—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA:
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)**
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fixed assets—					
Property	2,275.4	2,542.9	2,831.9	3,124.8	3,527.7
Furniture	24.7	30.3	30.5	39.2	42.0
Total fixed assets	2,300.1	2,573.2	2,862.4	3,164.0	3,569.7
Loans (excluding advances of premiums)—					
On mortgage—					
Rural	91.1	83.8	76.8	72.1	67.8
Housing	494.9	505.4	501.8	486.2	497.3
Other	717.8	708.7	679.3	673.6	692.1
On policies	277.4	292.0	297.0	301.5	320.0
To controlled companies	36.9	54.3	68.2	78.3	100.3
To building or housing societies	5.8	6.2	7.1	6.8	8.5
Other	22.9	24.9	41.6	49.3	83.3
Total loans	1,646.8	1,675.3	1,671.8	1,667.8	1,769.3
Investments—					
Government securities	2,283.6	2,507.8	2,706.9	2,887.3	3,096.8
Local and semi-governmental securities	873.5	995.5	1,121.1	1,199.3	1,342.6
Debentures	760.1	755.7	800.9	827.3	794.2
Secured and unsecured notes	156.4	164.5	165.9	169.8	224.2
Preference shares	81.9	69.9	69.0	70.1	68.4
Ordinary shares	1,629.6	1,831.5	2,075.0	2,496.8	3,221.4
Holdings in controlled companies	70.0	76.7	127.4	125.2	167.1
Other	3.4	85.6	86.1	94.2	178.2
Total investments	5,858.5	6,487.2	7,152.3	7,869.9	9,092.9
Cash—					
On deposit—					
Banks	12.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.6
Other	55.2	55.7	87.5	169.3	109.6
On current account and in hand	6.3	6.1	12.2	51.6	92.0
Total cash	74.3	62.2	100.1	221.1	207.2
Total selected assets	9,879.7	10,797.9	11,786.6	12,922.8	14,639.1

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date. Figures include those for State Government insurance offices.

There is no official direction of life office investment in relation to the safeguarding of policyholders' funds, although there are statutory taxation requirements for investment in government securities (see *Taxation*, below). The Life Insurance Commissioner, nevertheless, maintains a surveillance over the industry (see *Regulation of the industry*, page 485).

Taxation

Life offices

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973-74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 of the Income Tax Assessment Act from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. In the 1974-75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased up to the normal rate for companies.

Policyholders

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government replaced the system of concessional deductions, including those for certain levels of life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, with a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational, and other expenses, and life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied.

In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate was discontinued with the introduction of taxfree threshold income. Nevertheless, concessional expenditure over a total of \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic rate of tax—32 cents in the dollar. In the 1978-79 Budget, this basic rate was raised to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but lowered to 33.07 cents in the 1979-80 Budget and to 32.0 cents in the 1980-81 Budget. The components of the concessional expenditure allowance remain unchanged, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

However, from 1980-81 the position is different for persons who are self-employed or who are employees not covered by employer sponsored superannuation arrangements. Such persons are entitled to deduct from their assessable income up to \$1,200 per year in respect of contributions made by them to a qualifying superannuation fund. Any contributions in excess of the \$1,200 can be included in rebatable expenditure items up to the existing limit of \$1,200, giving these persons a total allowance of up to \$2,400 in respect of life insurance and superannuation contributions.

The proceeds of life insurance policies are tax-free in policyholders' hands, the income having been taxed at the life office stage. One-twentieth of a lump sum superannuation benefit is treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient in the year it is received, but investment income from the re-invested sum is taxable as normal income. Superannuation benefits in the form of a regular pension are, with some exceptions, treated as fully taxable income.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act* 1945 which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide-ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although they voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

Current problems

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured and it has increased operating costs. Continued pressure on policyholders' cash flows, the growth of superannuation and increasing attention to short-term investment avenues have led many policyholders to switch to cheaper term insurance (which contains no savings element). This has long-term implications for the industry's ability to accumulate and generate investment funds for both the public and private sectors of the economy.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES) (\$m)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1975	399.2	129.7	108.9	5.3	243.9
1976	428.6	139.4	126.9	4.0	270.3
1977	450.7	157.9	149.6	4.3	311.8
1978	487.3	182.3	166.3	3.8	352.4
1979	511.8	189.5	215.6	4.1	409.2

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)**

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Ordinary and industrial business —					
Number of policies	141,519	134,221	125,857	127,953	121,374
Sum insured \$m	2,127.2	2,410.7	2,608.9	2,948.1	3,286.5
Annual premiums \$m	28.5	28.9	29.0	30.9	33.2
Superannuation business —					
Number of policies	19,016	22,039	22,045	18,778	15,799
Sum insured \$m	1,924.7	2,190.4	2,145.2	2,152.3	2,465.6
Annual premiums \$m	52.8	49.6	55.5	55.3	53.1
All combined —					
Number of policies	160,535	156,260	147,902	146,731	137,173
Sum insured \$m	4,051.9	4,601.1	4,754.1	5,100.4	5,752.1
Annual premiums \$m	81.3	78.5	84.5	86.2	86.3

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1979 averaged \$27,077 for non-superannuation business.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)**

Cause of discontinuance	1977		1978		1979	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)
Ordinary and industrial business —						
Death or disability	9,139	26.5	8,958	29.5	8,604	31.0
Maturity, expiry, etc	59,310	155.4	55,695	187.8	54,807	228.0
Surrender	90,196	608.9	95,422	771.8	107,688	981.9
Forfeiture	26,044	344.2	28,790	448.4	30,070	503.0
Other (b)	6,903	24.5	-8,695	-169.9	16,164	277.2
Total	191,592	1,159.5	180,170	1,267.6	217,333	2,021.1
Superannuation business —						
Death or disability	382	15.5	507	21.8	432	24.3
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,295	77.6	1,698	138.4	1,466	111.9
Surrender	7,504	782.6	7,925	866.2	6,961	837.9
Forfeiture	1,279	30.7	1,197	30.8	1,362	40.6
Other (b)	3,793	126.1	2,637	335.4	15,586	309.9
Total	14,253	1,032.5	13,964	1,392.6	25,807	1,324.6
All combined —						
Death or disability	9,521	42.0	9,465	51.3	9,036	55.3
Maturity, expiry, etc.	60,605	233.0	57,393	326.2	56,273	339.9
Surrender	97,700	1,391.5	103,347	1,638.0	114,649	1,819.8
Forfeiture	27,323	374.9	29,987	479.2	31,432	543.6
Other (b)	10,696	150.6	-6,058	165.5	31,750	587.1
Total	205,845	2,192.0	194,134	2,660.2	243,140	3,345.7

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

(b) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)(a)**

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Ordinary and industrial business—					
Number of policies	2,106,923	2,035,699	1,969,964	1,917,747	1,821,788
Sum insured \$m	11,120.6	12,203.2	13,652.6	15,333.1	16,598.5
Annual premiums \$m	219.6	226.2	232.9	239.6	242.2

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)(a)—continued**

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	111,876	120,434	128,226	133,040	123,032
Sum insured	\$m 6,058.4	\$m 7,131.9	\$m 8,244.6	\$m 9,004.3	\$m 10,145.3
Annual premiums	\$m 162.6	\$m 185.7	\$m 212.1	\$m 230.9	\$m 250.9
All combined—					
Number of policies	2,218,799	2,156,133	2,098,190	2,050,787	1,944,820
Sum insured	\$m 17,179.0	\$m 19,335.1	\$m 21,897.2	\$m 24,337.4	\$m 26,743.8
Annual premiums	\$m 382.2	\$m 411.9	\$m 445.0	\$m 470.5	\$m 493.1

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

The average size of the sum insured under a non-superannuation policy up to and including 1979 was \$9,111.

General insurance

Introduction

The general insurance industry provides security for policy owners in the event of loss, and by its investments, holds readily convertible assets to cover unforeseen or unexpected claims. Insurance companies also invest capital into many large-scale projects. As the national body of the general insurance industry the Insurance Council of Australia Limited (ICA) promotes the role of the industry to governments and the community.

The ICA has two principal functions: it explains the interests of the general insurance industry in Australia and it provides a statistical, technical, and information service to the industry. The main areas in which the ICA represents the insurance industry include dealings with governments, other trade and business organisations, the media, and consumers. The ICA seeks to provide effective representation for its members to these groups.

For some time, the ICA has been concerned with disaster mitigation and alleviating the trauma experienced by victims of natural disasters. Consequently, the ICA in association with the Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters and the Council of Loss Adjusters, representing the loss adjusting professions, has established the Insurance Emergency Service (IES).

The IES is intended to speed up the processing of insurance claims in the event of a major disaster. The agreement provides for the pooling of administrative and technical resources by the members of the IES to enable claims to be assessed and paid promptly. The service operates in liaison with governments who have recognised its work following a catastrophe.

The general insurance industry in Victoria comprises: property and liability insurance companies (of which most are members of the ICA), representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers, Victorian Government insurance offices, local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies, and independent private brokers.

The insurance industry contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by providing protection for a wide range of risks. Some examples of the policies available are listed below:

VICTORIA—TYPES OF GENERAL INSURANCE POLICIES

Type of policy	Type of policy	Type of policy
Aviation hull	Employers liability (including workers compensation)	Leisurecraft
Baggage	Fidelity guarantee	Livestock
Boiler explosion	Fire	Marine hull
Burglary	Houseowners and householders	Personal accident
Business interruption	Industrial special risk	Plate glass
Cargo in transit		Pluvius
Cash in transit		Public liability
Credit insurance		Travel
Crop (fire and hail)		Wool (sheep's back to store)

Workers compensation cover and motor vehicle third party insurance are compulsory by law in all States.

Statistics

The following tables show premiums and claims relating to general insurance business undertaken by authorised insurers and government instrumentalities in Victoria for the years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80. These statistics are not directly comparable with those published previously, including those for 1977-78. Details relating to stamp duty, fire service charges, management expenses, and investment income were not collected as part of this collection for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

In many instances brokers have no knowledge of claims made by the insured on overseas insurers in respect of business placed through them. Because of this, no details of claims were collected from brokers for 1978-79 and 1979-80. Data for 1977-78 have been adjusted to exclude details of claims for brokers for that year. For 1978-79 and 1979-80, premium details for brokers have been collected on an Australia-wide basis, although previously details were collected on a State basis. Accordingly, the data series on premiums by State for 1977-78 have been adjusted to exclude details for brokers.

In general, business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. Due to the centralised record keeping of brokers (usually in the major capital cities) it is considered inappropriate to classify their business by State.

Premiums comprise the full amount receivable in respect of direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business written or renewed within Australia (including business placed overseas by Australian brokers) during the year less outward facultative reinsurance within Australia, stamp duty and fire service charges paid, and returns, rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders. Premiums are not adjusted to provide for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts differ from *earned premium income* appropriate to the year.

Claims comprise, for direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business, payments made during the year, plus the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the beginning of the year. Salvage and other amounts recoverable, including outward facultative reinsurance claims recovered or recoverable, have been deducted.

VICTORIA—PREMIUMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a)

(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	78,073	71,469	67,607
Loss of profits	14,023	9,321	9,150
Crop (including hailstone)	2,288	3,935	5,074
Houseowners and householders	71,513	76,331	87,274
Contractors risks	4,692	5,125	4,924
Marine hull—			
Private pleasure craft	4,345	4,320	3,596
Other	1,689	2,676	3,405
Marine cargo	22,682	21,828	24,754
Aviation hull, cargo	1,851	1,832	2,001
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	215,725	227,088	219,683
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	186,950	189,474	194,955
Employers liability	324,867	250,216	247,212
Public liability	19,828	19,492	20,560
Product liability	1,078	1,578	1,763
Professional indemnity	3,530	3,319	5,370
Loan, mortgage and lease	6,761	8,219	14,996
Burglary	8,722	8,947	8,779
All risks, baggage	7,826	9,803	11,007
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	4,538	5,244	5,633
Plate glass	2,700	2,927	3,101
Guarantee	1,437	1,837	1,533
Livestock	948	971	1,269
Personal accident	19,753	20,595	21,671
Other	21,162	20,561	23,994
Total	1,026,981	967,108	989,311

(a) Excludes brokers.

**VICTORIA—CLAIMS ON AUSTRALIAN
RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a)
(\$'000)**

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	26,490	43,195	54,099
Loss of profits	2,520	3,931	6,189
Crop (including hailstone)	2,070	2,673	1,712
Houseowners and householders	41,122	54,760	64,377
Contractors risks	2,686	2,986	3,786
Marine hull—			
Private pleasure craft	2,384	3,086	3,048
Other	1,323	2,029	2,547
Marine cargo	12,105	12,760	16,175
Aviation hull, cargo	1,151	1,238	1,883
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	129,423	159,183	168,364
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	211,215	222,638	235,420
Employers liability	197,246	180,287	210,928
Public liability	13,551	10,926	15,324
Product liability	1,165	2,367	801
Professional indemnity	2,014	2,265	4,934
Loan, mortgage and lease	5,097	2,750	5,533
Burglary	4,657	5,667	7,329
All risks, baggage	5,017	6,507	7,978
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	2,184	2,776	2,826
Plate glass	1,910	2,176	2,326
Guarantee	55	585	726
Livestock	1,408	991	1,022
Personal accident	8,506	10,468	11,943
Other	8,380	6,908	9,740
Total	683,679	743,152	839,010

(a) Excludes brokers.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1979-80**

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		
	Within a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Total
Private and business	998,955	615,038	1,613,993
Goods carrying	119,210	182,279	301,489
Hire	4,210	3,620	7,830
Hire and drive yourself	2,253	707	2,960
Passenger transport	1,571	1,438	3,009
Miscellaneous	10,516	57,336	67,852
Motor cycle	23,870	30,462	54,332
Recreation vehicles	613	710	1,323
Total	1,161,198	891,590	2,052,788

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established on 1 July 1975, under an Act of the Victorian Parliament which brought together the functions and staff of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office. The State Insurance Office is controlled and managed by the Insurance Commissioner.

The State Insurance Office transacts employers liability, motor vehicle, and compulsory third party insurance. Other responsibilities of the Insurance Commissioner relate to the

Workers Compensation Supplementation Fund, the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, uninsured employers, nominal defendant in the motor car and employers liability jurisdiction, casual firefighters, jurors, civil defence volunteers, education volunteer workers, and the Standard Insurance Act.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Gross premium	230,421	275,877	240,887	281,723	309,128
Net earned premium	178,065	259,497	261,548	279,492	292,544
Investment income	29,485	46,847	64,938	85,250	103,565
Net claims	178,991	229,946	273,894	328,689	363,877
Expenses and commission	9,025	14,723	18,914	15,711	17,396
Underwriting profit (loss)	-9,952	14,828	-31,260	-64,908	-88,728
Net profit (loss)	19,534	61,675	33,678	20,342	14,836
Underwriting reserves	351,237	603,842	721,915	935,518	1,014,348
Other reserves	-18,004	28,671	46,422	52,471	53,364

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE: COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	37,484	41,094	45,655	54,010	62,296
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	30,453	34,467	33,889	41,995	49,801
Cash variation	7,031	6,627	11,766	12,015	12,495
Balance at 1 July	50,014	57,045	63,672	75,438	87,453
Balance at 30 June	57,045	63,672	75,438	87,453	99,948

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1976-77	1,338	3,278
1977-78	1,296	2,780
1978-79	1,194	2,851
1979-80	1,108	2,783
1980-81	1,115	2,458

Statutory trustee companies

The concept of a company acting as executor of a person's will first developed in 1834 in South Africa, because of difficulties of securing persons of integrity and ability to administer estates. Outside that country, the first trustee company in the common law world was formed in Victoria in 1878. There are now eight companies authorised to operate in Victoria, most having been incorporated for more than 90 years.

Statutes of Victorian Parliament were enacted at the formation of each company to authorise the Courts to grant Probate or Letters of Administration to a corporation, to limit them to fiduciary business as executor and trustee and as agent for individuals, and to limit the number of shares an individual could own in any one of the companies. These enabling Acts were consolidated into one statute of the Victorian Parliament in 1928 — the Trustee Companies Act.

As a protection for the proper administration of trust funds, all companies have funds lodged as security with the Victorian Treasury; there is a statutory reserve liability attached to the share capital; and company assets and reserves are, by law, liable as additional protection.

After a review by the Victorian Parliament of the services appropriate for the community, the controlling legislation was amended during the 1950s to remove the original limitations on business activities. That legislation also authorised the establishment of Common Funds to permit the blending of trust funds into a common investment pool by the trustee companies. Changes to the Companies Act in that period specifically authorised the statutory trustee companies to act as trustee for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. This brought a diversification of commercial trust business to the hitherto restricted trust operations of the companies.

Investment responsibilities of trustees increased further in 1979 when the Victorian Trustee Act was amended to widen statutory trustee investments with an additional range of fixed-interest investments, including the trustee companies' Common Funds, and to authorise investment of up to one-third of the value of an estate in the purchase of real estate.

The statutory trustee companies now offer a complete range of fiduciary services for persons during their lifetime, in addition to traditionally acting as executor and trustee of wills. These personalised services include asset and investment management and supervision, accounting and taxation services, retirement planning, purchase or sale of real estate as licensed estate agents, pastoral and property management, nominee services, money market activities, trusteeship for family trusts, charitable trusts and foundations, superannuation and pension funds, and will and estate planning.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES: TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE

(\$m)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Stock and debentures	148.4	118.3	102.4	97.7	93.1
Advances on mortgages	147.8	158.9	179.5	204.5	259.2
Real estate, farms, etc.	145.7	154.4	157.5	142.8	181.5
Shares	203.6	207.9	246.5	296.6	379.9
Deposits, cash, etc.	74.9	87.2	104.6	102.4	126.0
Other	40.7	28.9	33.3	38.8	30.8
Total	761.1	755.6	823.8	882.8	1,070.5

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to those trust funds, the companies were responsible as trustees for debenture and note holders of issues in excess of \$3,000m.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 758-60; 1980, pp. 506-7

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*). The *Strata Titles Act 1967* introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the Strata Titles Act is not compulsory. Further information about the Strata Titles Act can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book 1968*.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1976	58,808	784	292	59,884
1977	66,100	842	228	67,170
1978	56,084	1,063	369	57,516
1979	54,628	810	328	55,766
1980	43,710	1,131	257	45,098

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

Two summaries of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land and Property Law Acts are shown in the following tables for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE: TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Transfers	Mortgages (a)	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
1976-77	156,611	127,575	17,546	7,789	34,525	136,344	480,390
1977-78	134,459	123,028	17,801	7,194	41,975	127,719	452,176
1978-79	127,314	124,360	18,541	6,795	35,876	138,262	451,148
1979-80	137,123	126,774	17,781	6,378	37,943	144,786	470,785
1980-81	143,580	126,934	17,176	6,171	39,340	149,493	482,694

(a) Statistics on mortgages are no longer directly comparable to previously published figures. The number of mortgages now include those previously excluded; principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts. Value of mortgages on this basis is not available.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Number of mortgages (a)	Reconveyances		Conveyances	
		Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
			\$'000		\$'000
1976-77	2,362	2,025	14,340	3,798	96,148
1977-78	2,355	1,976	10,037	3,877	91,794
1978-79	2,145	1,981	(c)	3,384	(c)
1979-80	2,521	2,075	(c)	3,387	(c)
1980-81	2,551	2,247	(c)	3,640	(c)

(a) Statistics on mortgages are no longer directly comparable to previously published figures. The number of mortgages now include those previously excluded; principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current account. Value of mortgages on this basis is not available.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

(c) These figures are no longer available.

Mortgages of real estate

Details of some mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table. They do not include certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The year 1977-78 is the last for which these statistics will be available as the collection was discontinued following the Review of Commonwealth Government Functions in 1980-81.

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of mortgagee	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Number	Amount \$'000	Number	Amount \$'000	Number	Amount \$'000
Banks	34,525	626,347	37,002	739,697	35,016	763,029
Building societies	11,296	239,986	12,187	290,937	13,030	344,081
Co-operative housing societies	3,278	55,473	3,028	59,597	3,114	70,293
Friendly societies	99	1,650	225	4,953	264	5,915
Insurance companies	1,149	47,735	1,615	71,202	1,754	82,769
Government institutions	3,639	74,630	3,294	88,571	3,767	109,530
Trustee institutions	368	22,830	705	46,068	758	49,630
Finance companies	6,365	181,765	8,164	247,142	7,137	226,626
Private individuals	12,861	264,749	13,628	324,628	12,860	329,365
Other mortgagees	2,835	133,134	5,293	206,717	7,224	291,121
Total	76,415	1,648,300	85,141	2,079,512	84,924	2,272,357

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1976 to 1980 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

**VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS**

Security	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Stock mortgages—					
Number	344	268	298	404	496
Amount (\$'000)	1,215	602	(a)	(a)	(a)
Liens on wool—					
Number	11	15	10	4	10
Amount (\$'000)	75	43	(a)	(a)	(a)
Liens on crops—					
Number	120	131	204	82	71
Amount (\$'000)	602	1,011	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total—					
Number	475	414	512	490	577
Amount (\$'000)	1,892	1,656	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1976 to 1980:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bills of sale—					
Number	29,127	29,729	28,845	34,675	37,195
Amount (\$'000)	95,211	115,714	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1974, pp. 708–11; Assurance fund, 1977, pp. 626–7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538–9

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 Finance companies, Australia (monthly) (5614.0)
 Finance companies (annual) (5616.0)
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 Life insurance (annual) (5622.0)
 Instalment credit for retail sales (monthly) (5631.0)
 Permanent building societies (annual) (5632.0)
 Terminating building societies (annual) (5633.0)

PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail, wholesale, and export prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977* and *Labour Report (6.7)* last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of nine short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, and September quarter 1976 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or "indexed", using movements in the Index. The Index is also used in the indexation of income ranges for income tax purposes. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures "price movements" and not "price levels". The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index among other things would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending pattern of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed "the Consumer Price Index population group". For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the State capital cities and Canberra.

Information on the spending habits of a representative cross-section of Australian households is obtained from household expenditure surveys. The 1974-75 survey was used to obtain estimates of spending patterns for the consumer population group, and the current series (the ninth) of the Index introduced in September 1976, was based on these estimates.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items were chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as "motor vehicle operation", "all groups, goods component" and "all groups, excluding food".

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a "weight" (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied whenever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table indicating the relative importance of them at the September quarter 1979. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1979:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD	22.287		Drapery	1.104	
Dairy produce	2.043		Household utensils and tools	1.452	
Cereal products	2.234		Household supplies and services	3.184	
Meat and seafoods	6.676		Postal and telephone services	1.171	
Fruit and vegetables	2.613		TRANSPORTATION	18.290	
Soft drinks, ice-cream, and confectionery	2.105		Private transport	16.317	
Meals out, take-away food	4.466		Public transport fares	1.973	
Other food	2.150		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL	9.995	
CLOTHING	10.068		Alcoholic beverages	6.908	
Men's and boys'	2.847		Cigarettes and tobacco	3.087	
Women's and girls'	4.509		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE	5.389	
Piecedgoods and other clothing	0.575		Health services	2.961	
Footwear	1.602		Personal care products	1.705	
Clothing and footwear services	0.535		Personal care services	0.723	
HOUSING	12.830		RECREATION	7.399	
Rent	5.083		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.451	
Home ownership	7.747		Other recreational goods	2.780	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION	13.742		Holiday accommodation	0.906	
Fuel and light	2.269		Other recreational services	2.262	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.955		TOTAL (ALL GROUPS)	100.000	100.000
Appliances	1.607				

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate, based on expenditures in 1974-75, valued at relevant prices in September quarter 1979.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing,

commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75.

Prices are calculated from many sources and around 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter. However, to smooth out collection workloads, some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once each year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price changes to give a "pure" price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals and the next revision will be reflected in the June quarter 1982 index. Following each revision, the new series are linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of six State capitals, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each capital city including Canberra, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price movement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

To sum up, the Consumer Price Index is designed to provide a "broad measure" of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates (see Appendix B of this Year Book) such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications—*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index* (6402.0); and *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index*.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined:
year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Six capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1976-77	220.0	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	212.9
1977-78	241.0	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	232.3
1978-79	260.7	264.4	256.8	258.0	259.7	262.8	257.7	251.1
1979-80	287.2	292.4	282.5	283.0	285.8	287.4	284.0	278.0
1980-81	314.2	320.8	309.1	309.3	312.0	312.7	310.1	305.1

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0 except Health and Personal Care: December quarter 1968 = 100.0 Recreation: September quarter 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation	All groups
1976-77	198.9	232.4	242.6	188.0	216.8	229.3	(a)266.1	103.7	216.6
1977-78	220.9	257.7	263.0	204.2	236.7	241.6	321.5	113.0	238.2
1978-79	245.8	276.5	276.1	218.5	256.9	277.8	307.3	120.5	256.8
1979-80	278.8	295.0	291.7	238.6	292.8	302.2	327.0	131.1	282.5
1980-81	307.7	315.9	318.5	266.0	321.7	319.0	360.3	143.5	309.1

(a) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index, from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

**AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1980:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**
(Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1,083
						1980	1,578

(a) November.

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1981 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, and personal care products. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products, but they do not comprise "all" the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for the food items are collected as at the middle of each month excepting the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. The average prices shown for food items are quarterly averages of average monthly prices. Prices for non-food items are collected as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, JUNE QUARTER 1981

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
Dairy produce—		cents	Fruit and vegetables— <i>continued</i>		cents
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600ml	70	Bananas	1kg	106
Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	359	Potatoes	1kg	49
Cheese, processed	500g	135	Tomatoes	1kg	156
Butter	500g	113	Carrots	1kg	59
Cereal products—			Onions	1kg	94
Bread, milk loaf, sliced supermarket sales (white loaf)	680g	65	Peaches	825g can	74
Biscuits, dry	250g	59	Pineapple, pieces	450g can	51
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	91	Peas, frozen	500g pkt	72
Flour, self-raising	1kg	62	Confectionery—		
Rice, short grain	500g	37	Chocolate, milk, block	200g	104
Meat and seafoods—			Other food—		
Beef—			Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	144
Rib (without bone)	1kg	382	Sugar, white	2kg	95
Rump steak	1kg	636	Jam, strawberry	500g jar	107
T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	553	Tea	250g	74
Chuck steak	1kg	328	Coffee, instant	150g jar	281
Silverside, corned	1kg	416	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	80
Sausages	1kg	233	Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	87
Lamb—			Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	42
Leg	1kg	308	Baby food	125g can	23
Loin chops	1kg	382	Household supplies—		
Forequarter chops	1kg	266	Laundry detergent	1kg	194
Pork—			Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	163
Leg	1kg	371	Facial tissues	pkt of 224	97
Loin Chops	1kg	409	Toilet paper	2x550 sheet rolls	74
Chicken, frozen	1kg	240	Pet food	405g can	42
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	194	Alcoholic beverages—		
Beef, corned	340g can	162	Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	98
Salmon, pink	220g can	125	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	58
Fruit and vegetables—			Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	87
Oranges	1kg	57	Personal care products—		
			Toilet soap	2x125g	75
			Toothpaste	140g tube	97

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building, and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each

month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base for the House Building indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100.0 while the base year for the Other than House Building indexes is the year 1979-80 = 100.0. Each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. Although many of the selected materials are also used in house building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the index is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area (building other than house building), the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building.

In February 1981, the revised Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building was first published. The revised index has been compiled for each month from July 1979 on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 and replaces the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

A technical note showing a method of linking the revised index groups to previous index groups, so that series from the revised index can be converted to the reference base of the previous index, is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics on request.

The revised Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building also includes index numbers for "Electrical Materials". These index numbers replace the index numbers previously released in the publication *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (6409.0) which was discontinued in February 1981.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: year 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1979-80	1980-81
Structural timber	100.0	116.0
Clay bricks	100.0	115.8
Ready mixed concrete	100.0	115.2
Precast concrete products	100.0	110.6
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	100.0	112.7
Structural steel	100.0	113.5
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	100.0	115.9
Aluminium windows	100.0	108.0
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	100.0	113.5
Builders' hardware	100.0	113.5
Sand, aggregate, and filling	100.0	110.1
Carpet	100.0	109.6
Paint	100.0	118.4
Non-ferrous pipes	100.0	95.2
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	100.0	113.4
All electrical materials	100.0	109.3
All mechanical services	100.0	111.1
All plumbing materials	100.0	111.3
All groups	100.0	112.7

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types

included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS

USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	213.1	232.0	244.8	292.9	325.6
Cement products	279.1	303.4	325.9	357.8	410.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	209.4	223.7	239.4	266.9	312.2
Timber, board, and joinery	233.5	247.2	255.8	291.9	337.1
Steel products	269.4	295.8	316.2	347.9	399.4
Other metal products	206.2	219.9	242.6	285.1	321.3
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	218.7	221.7	228.4	261.1	304.0
Electrical installation materials	200.3	213.8	238.1	281.2	313.6
Installed appliances	181.9	195.4	203.8	220.7	246.1
Plaster and plaster products	175.8	187.7	199.5	217.3	236.4
Miscellaneous materials	208.2	221.4	230.7	255.0	296.1
All groups	223.6	238.6	251.4	283.4	324.7

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 638-40

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for each year since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis. From the base year to December 1979, the index numbers were published for four groupings (Iron and steel, Aluminium, Copper and brass, and Other metallic materials) and an All Groups combination. However, because the All Groups index was being significantly affected by rapidly changing prices for silver, a special grouping "All groups, excluding silver" was published from January 1980 in order to indicate more accurately the general trend in prices for metallic materials. Also, it was no longer meaningful to publish the "Other metallic materials" index, and separate index numbers for the two components of that index, zinc and silver, are now published as shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	227.8	248.9	264.9	294.4	336.0
Aluminium	8.9	176.9	193.7	208.9	251.5	281.5
Copper and brass	5.7	158.1	153.9	179.2	216.6	209.9
Zinc	0.5	259.8	237.9	291.3	329.5	332.4
Silver	1.7	222.5	246.8	327.4	957.3	719.7
All groups	100.0	219.4	238.5	256.2	297.6	330.4
All groups, excluding silver		219.3	238.3	255.0	286.2	323.7

(a) Percentage contribution to All Groups Index at base year.

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

Prices for each item included in the Index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant material.

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Electric motors and motor control equipment	156.7	153.1	173.9	204.6	202.8
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	167.3	163.0	194.6	236.9	230.7
Distribution transformers	145.6	140.0	159.1	185.1	177.4
Power transformers	144.3	138.9	167.3	205.4	199.7
General transformers	153.4	148.0	169.3	197.8	189.6

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 553

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published into broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an "industry of origin basis", and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a "commodity basis". The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of locally produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store basis". Prices relate to "goods of fixed specifications" with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly "monthly average prices" rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Home produced materials—					
Agriculture	152.5	162.4	228.8	280.3	295.9
Forestry and fishing	245.2	273.5	263.5	300.3	344.4
Mining	189.2	211.4	281.8	r403.5	454.1
Electricity	148.8	160.9	173.8	186.7	210.2
Total home produced materials	163.2	176.7	238.7	r305.2	330.9
Imported materials—					
Agriculture	258.6	303.4	285.3	329.2	293.6
Mining	479.5	515.3	542.6	911.8	1,146.3
Manufacturing	182.1	201.6	222.1	261.8	278.7
Total imported materials	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0
All groups	182.2	198.5	248.8	r321.8	353.2

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Home produced and imported materials—					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	191.7	199.2	227.4	r288.8	286.9
Electricity, gas, and fuels	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5
Imported manufactured materials—					
Chemicals	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3
Other manufactured materials	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9
All groups	182.2	198.5	248.8	r321.8	353.2

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 549-51

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of

articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Industry Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e., weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages, and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, "Appliances and electrical equipment" and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc." were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the

index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the "model".

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
All manufacturing industry index (a)	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2
Net sub-divisions (b)—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9
Textiles (23)	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7
Clothing and footwear (24)	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2
Basic metal products (29)	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8
Fabricated metal products (31)	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6
Transport equipment (32)	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9

(a) This index is on a net division basis and relates in concept only to articles which are produced in the Manufacturing Division of ASIC for sale or transfer outside that Division.

(b) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a)**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	184.8	203.5	217.8	244.4	275.0
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)—					
Appliances and Electrical Equipment (332)	176.7	186.0	200.1	224.4	245.3
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	228.3	252.5	273.0	308.2	346.1

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 551-3

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers were published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 to February 1969, when monthly publication commenced. In February 1981, index numbers for Electrical Materials were incorporated into the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building (see page 501) and the separate publication of an Electrical Installation Materials Price Index was discontinued.

Because the former Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials was an important component of the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building the two were reviewed together. This review resulted in the adoption of common concepts, reference base, and weighting for the two indexes and enabled an expansion of the range of electrical materials priced. It also enabled the publication of Electrical Material indexes for each State capital city based on prices relating to each of these cities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 554

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a limited number of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this extensive review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base of 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and from 1974-75 to 1978-79. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an "industry of origin" format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e., prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on

price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	All groups	AECC SECTIONS				
		Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1976-77	122	98	141	156	117	118
1977-78	128	100	149	167	136	125
1978-79	144	119	162	170	157	146
1979-80	174	145	191	198	169	188
1980-81	185	162	202	217	145	181
SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS						
	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1976-77	125	94	185	89	108	83
1977-78	154	107	200	81	160	72
1978-79	234	113	229	86	167	74
1979-80	285	123	230	107	184	95
1980-81	274	141	227	121	210	143
	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1976-77	188	135	140	164	137	117
1977-78	198	139	151	176	141	136
1978-79	308	153	157	178	157	157
1979-80	326	181	189	180	241	169
1980-81	231	190	207	189	290	145
	Manufactures of —					
	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Power generating machinery and equipment	Machinery specialised for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
1976-77	91	123	119	147	130	95
1977-78	96	125	139	166	145	120
1978-79	118	161	154	178	154	165
1979-80	145	255	173	195	166	347
1980-81	142	210	194	211	187	408

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS					
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting		Mining		Manufacturing	
1976-77		106		148		119
1977-78		105		159		127
1978-79		114		163		150
1979-80		137		180		190
1980-81		150		191		199
SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS						
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products
1976-77	137	164	109	135	130	122
1977-78	147	176	118	140	137	128
1978-79	155	178	151	156	144	149
1979-80	180	180	179	183	231	209
1980-81	191	189	190	192	266	204

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 554-5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

General

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index (see page 496). Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1974-75		1975-76		
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria
Number of households in sample	2,544	653	498	176	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	822.00	837.40	239.90	85.70	1,163.00
Average number of persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	45.03	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	212.22	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service—					
Current housing costs (c)	22.95	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18
Fuel and power	4.38	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75
Food—	33.24	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	3.66	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91
Meat and fish	8.30	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	4.81	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	4.77	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92
Other food	11.69	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	9.04	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75
Clothing and footwear	15.65	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56
Household equipment and operation	14.87	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	6.21	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54
Transport and communication	25.90	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14
Recreation and education	14.67	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.88	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56
Total expenditure	161.83	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49
Selected other payments (d)	43.47	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

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Price Index of Materials used in House Building (monthly) (6408.0)

Price Index of Metallic Materials (monthly) (6410.0)

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry (monthly) (6411.0)

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Bulletin No. 2. Preliminary results (6508.0)

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Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure classified by income of household (6510.0)

Bulletin No. 5. Quarterly expenditure patterns (6511.0)

Bulletin No. 6. Expenditure classified by household composition (6512.0)

Bulletin No. 7. Income distribution (6513.0)

Bulletin No. 8. Expenditure classified by selected household characteristics (6514.0)

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Bulletin No. 2. Expenditure patterns of households of differing characteristics and compositions (6517.0)

Bulletin No. 3. Expenditure and income by States and Territories (6518.0)

Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure and income by regions (6519.0)

TRANSPORT

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. The exception to this situation is traffic management which lies within the administration of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act 1951* for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 23,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,184 kilometres. During the 1979-80 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 89,000,000 passengers and transported about 13,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in 1979-80 amounted to \$393m. Late in 1972, legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to nine members. The Board comprises representatives from the business community and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railways system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks have been constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving persons over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the

Victorian Railways—about 121,000,000 persons in 1980-81. The board comprises three members, employs 4,600 persons, and maintains 224 kilometres of tram services and 290 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964, a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River, which was opened in November 1978. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors. However, in 1980, legislation was passed which changed the Authority from a company limited by guarantee to a statutory authority.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 36,000,000 kilometres and carry about 51,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and is providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a major programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856 and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-member board, since increased to nine, replaced the commissioners in 1973. The Board, under a full-time chairman, is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day to day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within Board guidelines.

Total transport service

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the nineteenth century with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated. The development of road transport has meant drastic economic changes, and the twin expense of maintaining road and rail links to many centres is no longer acceptable.

The Victorian Railways regional freight centres, the first of which opened at Horsham in March 1976, use rail's advantage as a fast bulk carrier, linked with the flexibility of road transport for local services. Local deliveries in many country areas are now more frequent, compared with the former rail services on branch lines, yet the customer still

pays the equivalent of through-rail freight rates. Some towns previously without rail freight services, such as Edenhope and Apsley, are now linked to the regional freight centre system.

Urban transport improvements are continuing, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet its present commitments and provide for the future demands that are expected to be placed on it.

Urban transport

A feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985 was co-ordinated public transport. The report emphasised the need for developing projects such as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Since then, VicRail has increased free car parking spaces at suburban stations from 9,300 in 1970 to 19,336 in 1981.

Work under the supervision of the Railway Construction and Property Board, is well under way on the Box Hill Transport Centre. Box Hill station, one of the busiest stations in the suburban network will become a modern intermodal transport exchange.

Plans for a \$5m development of Frankston station have recently been announced by the Minister of Transport.

In October 1981, a new transport fare system was introduced. The suburban area was divided into three zones—inner suburban, suburban, and outer suburban. The major feature of the new system was the introduction of TravelCard which replaced MetroCards. TravelCard allows unlimited travel on government trains, trams, buses and, for the first time, on privately operated bus services. Weekly rail tickets are still available but instead of issuing quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly tickets a new system of tickets available for between 10 and 52 weeks was introduced.

Electrification of the 18.42 kilometre section of track between Altona Junction and Werribee has commenced while at Blackburn train stabling facilities, new station buildings, track, and overhead wiring re-arrangements have been carried out.

Since 1974, new buildings have been constructed at more than 40 suburban stations. Modern buildings have replaced lightweight timber structures which were costly to maintain and were inadequate for passengers and staff. During 1981 new station buildings were constructed at North Richmond, Aspendale, Edithvale, Bonbeach, Seddon, Tottenham, Balaclava, Blackburn, Victoria Park, and East Camberwell.

Situated in Batman Avenue, overlooking Flinders Street railway yard is the Metrol building. Metrol monitors and controls the operations of all trains in the suburban area. Operation Controllers supervise the inner suburban area and Line Controllers are responsible for the outer suburban area. These controllers maintain communications with stations, signal boxes, and other key operations personnel. Metrol is also responsible for the visual train information units at Flinders Street, Spencer Street, Museum, and Richmond stations.

A train describer system which is designed to give the precise location of each train in the suburban network is due to commence shortly. This will also be controlled by Metrol.

Also located in the Metrol building are staff who prepare suburban timetables and the rosters for over 1,000 VicRail enginemen and guards.

Rolling stock

The extension order of nine, first series stainless steel suburban trains was completed during 1980 and in September 1981 the first new generation stainless steel train was officially handed over to VicRail.

In October 1981, the first of the new airconditioned country carriages entered service.

One hundred wagons were converted during 1980-81 for the carriage of 6.096 metre containers, while 198 grain wagons were converted to hopper discharge.

Freight

Helped by the second successive record grain harvest, freight carried by VicRail increased from 11,190,037 tonnes in 1978-79 to 13,453,431 tonnes in 1979-80.

Wheat hauled increased by nearly 2 million tonnes from 2,180,373 tonnes to 4,164,782 tonnes. During 1979-80, 191,256 wagon loads of grain was hauled compared to 128,660 wagon loads for 1978-79.

Total tonnes carried of barley, oats, and rice also increased on figures for 1979-80. Mining and quarry products increased from 745,046 tonnes to 866,847 tonnes.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970 provided for the establishment of a new authority—the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority, to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority, comprising nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network".

Three underground stations constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station), form a five station core to handle the city's labour force during peak hours as well as shoppers and visitors to the city. Linking the three new stations, Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station and Flagstaff station under La Trobe Street, by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels and connecting them to the existing surface tracks to form a loop, significantly increases the train operating capacity at the centre of the system. The tunnels are large enough to accommodate existing passenger rolling stock and possible future double-deck carriages.

Following the transfer of the first stage of the underground project, incorporating Museum station and the loops serving the Caulfield-Sandringham and the Burnley groups of lines, to the Victorian Railways Board for operation in November 1980, the Authority has continued with the remaining sections of the overall programme.

The transfer to VicRail of a third loop, incorporating lines which pass through Clifton Hill and Jolimont, and a connecting tunnel and ramp which complete the City Circle, was scheduled for the first quarter of 1982. The west booking hall of Museum station and the south booking hall of Parliament station were planned for operation in the second and third quarter of 1982, respectively.

Planning also involves transfer to VicRail of the north booking hall of Parliament station during the first quarter of 1983, and the remaining loop which includes lines through North Melbourne by the middle of 1983.

Finance

Compared with 1978-79, receipts increased by \$39.9m, or by 21 per cent. Freight revenue increased by \$31.9m.

Operational expenses

Expenditure increased by \$41.4m to \$390.1m in 1979-80. Increases in salaries and wages were estimated to have cost \$33.3m, an increase of 9.6 per cent. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This makes the railways vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$675m at 30 June 1980. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$122.4m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$556.3m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1980 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$735.5m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$163.1m), together with cash as credit in the Fund (\$1m), reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$573.4m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in

the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1969. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$573.4m at 30 June 1980 amounted to \$46m at an average rate of 7.683 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$30.3m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$7.3m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$145.6m at 30 June 1980, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Railway Construction and Property Board

The *Railway Construction and Property Board Act* 1979 was assented to on 20 December of that year and came into operation on 22 February 1980. The Act reconstituted the Railway Construction Board as the Railway Construction and Property Board and added additional functions to its responsibilities. The additional functions include provision for the development and management of railway land not used directly for railway purposes and makes provision to transfer to the new Board responsibility for the management and control of railway housing which is no longer required by the Railways.

The Railway Construction and Property Board is thus the successor to the Railway Construction Board, set up in 1965 to assume the powers and duties exercised since 1892 by the Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works. The Railway Construction Board and its predecessor was the constructing authority for all railway lines which the Victorian Parliament authorised to be constructed.

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 519.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC.: EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1976	471,009	2,333	19	473,361
1977	484,954	3,979	19	488,952
1978	494,901	5,297	19	500,217
1979	529,449	6,515	19	535,983
1980	570,177	6,868	19	577,064

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1980, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation, was \$214.4m.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the financial years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
1975-76	5,363	19,735	25,098	\$'000 218,609
1976-77	5,299	19,110	24,409	234,816
1977-78	5,382	18,454	23,836	251,055
1978-79	5,384	17,893	23,277	263,480
1979-80	5,388	17,361	22,749	282,811

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Locomotives—					
Steam	19	17	11	11	10
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	257	258	265	266	267
Other (a)	93	93	90	89	88
Total	404	403	401	401	400
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,127	1,087	1,056	1,066	1,038
Other (b)	545	540	490	488	469
Total	1,672	1,627	1,546	1,554	1,507
Goods stock (c)	18,930	17,869	14,574	14,351	12,165
Service stock	1,481	1,428	1,230	1,181	1,154

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)

Lines open for traffic	Gauge width	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Single track	—Broad gauge (a)	5,784	5,700	5,499	5,320	5,313
	—Narrow gauge	14	13	—	—	—
Double track	—Broad gauge (a)	719	725	725	725	731
Other multi-track	—Broad gauge (a)	136	140	140	140	140
Total route distance		6,653	6,578	6,364	6,185	6,184

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Traffic train kilometres—Country Suburban Goods	'000	7,823	7,654	7,135	6,650	6,208
	'000	14,721	14,423	13,887	13,386	13,174
	'000	11,274	11,412	10,990	10,820	11,413
Total	'000	33,818	33,489	32,013	30,856	30,795
Passenger journeys—Country Suburban	'000	4,921	4,402	4,108	4,065	3,664
	'000	104,748	98,252	93,546	89,258	85,247
Total	'000	109,669	102,654	97,654	93,323	88,911
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	10,803	10,971	11,120	11,190	13,453

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
('000 tonnes)**

Class of goods	Tonnes carried				Tonne kilometres			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Grain—								
Barley	452	362	471	548	133,249	95,833	124,599	147,387
Wheat	1,837	2,359	2,180	4,164	563,780	735,572	661,463	1,309,886
Other	166	206	233	349	34,415	42,336	43,735	70,321
Flour	116	82	77	59	25,900	18,505	17,196	14,850
Stockfood and fodder	57	50	41	35	14,893	11,475	8,407	9,194
Fruit—								
Fresh	92	74	78	76	35,568	27,538	28,469	26,491
Dried	53	48	53	45	28,637	25,794	29,160	24,650
Beverages	160	157	147	143	38,857	37,296	35,082	33,976
Solid fuels	837	740	783	783	138,847	125,546	139,606	139,537
Cement	903	803	774	718	113,546	108,438	115,338	118,245
Mining and quarry products	512	758	745	867	100,298	126,217	130,052	146,558
Dairy produce	18	15	14	13	4,260	3,726	3,620	2,872
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	99	75	60	47	18,137	13,699	10,778	9,010
Timplate	45	19	21	26	14,492	7,069	7,339	10,654
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	675	591	609	749	213,818	196,664	197,447	250,419
Manures	593	616	671	631	154,264	155,893	168,449	160,240
Motor cars and accessories	233	181	173	165	58,123	43,897	44,733	39,773
Petroleum products	427	402	388	341	126,608	121,179	120,892	109,976
Paper products	203	179	193	194	67,669	59,674	72,800	70,980
Pipes	56	66	57	54	15,612	17,617	15,323	14,361
Timber	247	189	180	187	79,467	62,590	59,918	65,522
Wool	126	104	100	92	31,610	26,806	25,766	24,157
All other goods	2,755	2,768	2,980	3,039	935,359	960,776	1,035,757	1,047,157
Total goods	10,662	10,844	11,028	13,325	2,947,410	3,024,141	3,095,929	3,846,216
Total livestock	310	277	162	128	94,776	84,537	49,376	41,578
Grand total of goods and livestock	10,971	11,120	11,190	13,453	3,042,186	3,108,678	3,145,305	3,887,794

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1979-80 increased by \$39,525,613 compared with 1978-79. Total working expenses increased by \$44,808,760 over the same period.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	46,662	52,417	53,813	57,300	62,718
Parcels, mails, etc.	7,049	7,336	7,202	8,219	9,433
Other	111	104	106	156	145
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	77,687	86,282	92,543	101,030	132,849
Livestock	2,262	2,260	2,191	1,789	1,521
Miscellaneous	471	614	561	621	673
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshments services	6,116	6,891	7,371	7,840	8,209
Rentals	3,188	3,689	4,804	5,032	5,332
Bookstalls	1,515	1,576	1,587	1,671	1,721
Advertising	299	326	335	352	343
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop					
Authority special levy	1,395	1,833	1,798	2,127	2,054
Other	697	351	4,334	4,971	5,635
Total revenue	147,450	163,677	176,644	191,108	230,633
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	237,230	261,504	288,238	300,238	339,840
Pensions	12,642	16,263	19,591	22,582	25,437
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	3,294	3,677	3,639	4,020	5,094
Pay-roll tax	10,399	10,894	11,695	12,387	13,305
Long service leave	5,696	5,501	5,513	4,996	5,432
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction					
Other (a) (b)	1,395	1,833	1,798	2,127	2,054
Total working expenses	1,341	1,682	1,989	1,451	1,448
Total working expenses	272,395	301,755	332,861	348,201	393,010
Net revenue	-124,945	-138,077	-156,217	-157,093	-162,377
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	13,792	16,760	20,779	22,834	27,157
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	57	38	31	25	22
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	527	572	630	682	740
Net result for year	-139,321	-155,448	-177,657	-180,634	-190,296
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	184.7	184.4	188.4	182.2	170.4

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,654	6,610	6,449	6,304	6,304
Gross revenue per average kilometre open \$	22,145	24,748	27,391	30,315	36,585
Working expenses per average kilometre open \$	40,869	45,572	51,614	55,235	62,343

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board:

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Bus kilometres	392,901	367,834	293,164	315,211	n.a.
Passenger journeys	790,070	754,250	621,000	569,200	453,121
Gross revenue	\$ 94,781	91,673	82,497	87,779	84,182
Working expenses	\$ 455,522	522,470	352,640	398,595	423,519
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) (a)	\$ 19,092	19,092	19,092	19,092	19,092

(a) From 1 July 1976, rather than being applied to assets as in the past, depreciation is being charged as working expenses.

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating costs in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1919, and on 1 November of that year took over the cable tramway system then operating in Melbourne. It progressively acquired the assets and obligations of the various municipal tramway trusts which had been operating as separate bodies and merged them into a single tramway system for the metropolitan area. The Board embarked upon a programme of electric tramway construction and the conversion to electric operation of the previous cable tramway system, resulting in the formation of the tramway network which exists today.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Melbourne metropolitan area, and a fleet of passenger buses operating on routes authorised by the Transport Regulation Board.

The Board is at present carrying out an extensive fleet modernisation. At 30 June 1981, the Board had replaced the majority of buses in its fleet of 270 route service vehicles. With the exception of 18 buses which were purchased in 1964, all of the other service buses were manufactured in the last 6 years. It is anticipated that the remaining 18 buses will be replaced during 1981-82. Tram replacement is continuing at the rate of 28 vehicles per year. There were 172 new trams in service at 30 June 1981 and the current contract for 100 trams will raise that number to 215 vehicles.

A new tramway extension along the Burwood Highway — from Warrigal Road to Middleborough Road — was opened in July 1978. New bus routes from North Altona via the Westgate Bridge and services running express along the Eastern Freeway from the Doncaster area have also come into operation.

The following two tables show an analysis of the Board's operations for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1976-77	217	4	24,166	102,886	26,684	47,981	747	4,624
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,296	27,981	50,780	748	4,708
1978-79	220	4	24,191	101,070	29,836	57,331	750	4,749
1979-80	220	4	23,547	98,889	33,394	60,922	753	4,589
1980-81	220	4	24,062	100,474	39,840	72,242	741	4,571

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1976-77	249	12,762	20,073	5,688	13,057	259	4,624
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	305	4,708
1978-79	276	12,879	19,927	6,264	16,523	278	4,749
1979-80	290	12,739	19,872	7,150	18,077	311	4,589
1980-81	291	13,162	21,017	9,023	21,116	270	4,571

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

The following three tables show an analysis of the Board's revenue and expenditure items for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	32,194	33,546	35,654	39,894	48,192
Miscellaneous operating receipts	179	195	445	651	671
Non-operating receipts	458	551	569	591	705
Payment from drivers' licence suspense account	116	1,927	1,900	1,900	2,000
Total revenue	32,947	36,219	38,569	43,036	51,568
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	29,148	31,709	37,319	36,854	39,946
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,827	1,667	2,341	2,083	2,237
Tramcars	6,249	6,982	8,609	8,180	9,148
Buses	2,837	3,182	3,636	3,477	3,575
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	1,498	1,511	1,882	1,835	2,052
Buildings and grounds	730	827	1,027	1,094	1,222
Electric traction energy	1,178	1,376	1,571	1,708	2,023
Fuel oil for buses	561	661	840	1,243	1,724
Bus licence and road tax fees	1	2	1	1	1
General administration and stores department costs	3,598	2,397	4,787	5,084	5,312
Pay-roll tax	2,191	2,281	2,427	2,494	2,994
Workers compensation payments	2,706	1,499	2,428	560	4,597
Depreciation	1,479	1,780	2,080	2,474	2,944
Non-operating expenses	186	241	268	285	279
Provisions—					
Long service leave	1,138	1,282	1,012	1,207	1,714
Retiring gratuities	1,785	2,122	1,759	1,976	2,355
Accrued sick leave	165	216	201	(a)	(a)
Public liability claims	853	1,317	1,423	2,020	2,161
Interest on loans	3,094	4,441	4,888	5,986	7,736
Leasing of rolling stock	—	—	479	724	1,617
Total expenditure	61,224	65,492	78,978	79,285	93,637
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-28,277	-29,273	-40,410	-36,249	-42,069
Capital outlay	9,621	10,787	12,095	14,432	17,213
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	45,725	54,413	63,161	73,114	87,114

(a) This item is included in long service leave.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1976-77	26,684	110.42	25.94	47,981	198.55	179.81
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97	181.48
1978-79	29,836	123.34	29.52	57,331	236.99	192.15
1979-80	33,394	141.82	33.76	60,922	258.73	182.43
1980-81	39,840	165.57	39.65	72,242	300.24	181.33

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATING RECEIPTS,
OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1976-77	5,689	44.58	28.34	13,057	102.31	229.51
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41	251.25
1978-79	6,264	48.64	31.43	16,523	128.30	263.78
1979-80	7,150	56.13	35.98	18,077	141.91	252.82
1980-81	9,023	68.55	42.93	21,116	160.43	234.02

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools, and other special services. In the year 1977-78, route operations accounted for 48.63 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19.94, 30.63, and 0.81 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of vehicles	3,118	3,130	3,205	3,310	3,341
Distance travelled ('000 kilometres)	101,266	97,782	99,427	103,342	103,342
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	35,916	45,389	52,548	61,045	67,049
Expenditure—					
Drivers' wages	13,753	17,667	20,273	22,908	25,547
Repairs and maintenance	4,250	5,597	6,702	7,934	8,777
Depreciation	2,557	2,678	3,144	3,677	4,215
Other	12,360	15,545	18,180	21,592	24,507
Total expenditure	32,920	41,487	48,299	56,111	63,046
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	7,261	7,695	9,953	12,041	13,756
Other assets	13,559	14,665	16,399	18,290	20,306
Total assets	20,820	22,360	26,352	30,331	34,062
Liabilities (a)	10,834	11,734	14,841	17,332	20,119

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, to be replaced by privately operated bus services. Sections of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference: Melbourne tramways 1930–1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771–2

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria, of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads Act* the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has the power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1981 comprised 6,973 kilometres of State highways, 352 kilometres of freeways, 798 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,031 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,564 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1981, there were 6,973 kilometres of State highways, 6,730 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways

A national highway is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capital cities; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction and management of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around Violet Town and Avenel have been completed, and the Seymour by-pass is under construction. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway from the outskirts of Melbourne to west of Gordon. The completion of the by pass of Wallace and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat. The project is expected to be completed in 1983.

Developmental roads

A developmental road is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, is or will be of national importance due to its assistance to: (1) development of particular industries or energy resources (including those in remote areas of Australia); (2) interstate or overseas trade and commerce; or (3) significant tourist travel.

The construction and management of developmental roads in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board. At the end of 1981, the only road in Victoria declared as a developmental road is the section of the Princes Highway between Dandenong and Traralgon.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the West Gate Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway from Deer Park to Melton and from Bacchus Marsh to Gordon; the Mulgrave Freeway from Warrigal Road, Chadstone, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the South Gippsland Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway at Drouin, and between Moe and Morwell; the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; the Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud, and between Keysborough and Seaford; the Frankston Freeway; sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Wodonga; and the Eastern Freeway. The West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne, Princes Freeway bypasses of Berwick and Warragul, Western Freeway bypasses of Wallace and Bungaree, the Hume Freeway bypass of Seymour, the Calder Freeway bypass of Keilor, and extension of the Eastern Freeway as an arterial road to Doncaster are under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act was passed in 1936. Under its terms, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board, may proclaim suitable roads to be tourists' roads.

The Board constructs and maintains tourists' roads in, and leading to, places of special tourist interest in various parts of Victoria. Victoria has about 800 kilometres of proclaimed tourists' roads. The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, and generally, carries out the works concerned.

The Great Ocean Road is the longest tourists' road in Victoria. For 207 kilometres, the road follows the rugged south-west coast from Torquay to Peterborough. The road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust. The Trust's purpose was to open up the country to tourists and provide a road to connect the coastal towns. The road was built largely by returned soldiers and sailors of the First World War, and stands as a memorial to the servicemen in that war. The Great Ocean Road was completed in 1932 and proclaimed as a tourists' road in 1936.

Other tourists' roads that cater for holiday travellers include the Phillip Island Road (23 kilometres) and the Wilsons Promontory Road (31 kilometres).

In winter, the tourists' roads leading to Victoria's ski resorts carry many holiday travellers and ski enthusiasts. The major ski resorts are at Mt Hotham, Mt Buller, Falls Creek, and Mt Buffalo. The tourists' roads leading to these ski resorts are the Mt Buffalo

Road (39 kilometres), the Mt Buller Road (27 kilometres), the Bogong High Plains Road (66 kilometres) to Falls Creek, and the Alpine Road (83 kilometres) to Mt Hotham. Each winter the Board's snow-clearing teams keep these roads open to traffic. The Donna Buang Road (34 kilometres) and the Acheron Way (35 kilometres) lead to Mt Donna Buang.

The number of persons visiting the alpine resorts is increasing each year. The Board's task of maintaining the tourists' roads that lead to the State's resorts benefits both an important tourist industry and the people it serves. In winter and summer, travellers along many tourists' roads can enjoy scenic drives and take a break from driving by stopping at a roadside rest area or scenic lookout.

The Board, local councils, and other authorities have provided roadside stops with eating facilities, toilets, tables, and litter bins to give drivers and passengers an opportunity to stop in a pleasant roadside environment.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,031 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare forest roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act 1943*. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1980-81, Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$2.0m, but grants could be made only for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional link between Gippsland and northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as for logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1981, there were 14,564 kilometres of main roads in Victoria.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State of Australia, with some 3,932,100 (preliminary estimate) persons at 30 June 1981 inhabiting 227,600 square kilometres. The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend significantly on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after fifty years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but, with no State-wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

There are now about 140,000 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District, and the urban areas of Bendigo and Ballarat) of which some 21,800 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads. In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

In 1980-81, the Board spent \$127.3m on the construction (\$83.3m) and maintenance (\$44.0m) of rural roads in Victoria.

Victoria's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat, are being progressively upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia-wide national highway network. During 1980-81, the Board spent \$30.7m on these two highways.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic. The third system comprises feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas. Each system is co-ordinated with the other systems to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move freely between all points in the State.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures on the landscape, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surrounding environment. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted each year on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for the convenience of travellers. These include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian Government sources are:

- (1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers, less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads and Special Projects Fund).
- (2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates, less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.
- (3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less the cost of collection of the fees.
- (4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books, less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
- (5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven-eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for, and/or holders of, learner driver permits, less seven-eighths

of the cost of collection of the fees (one-eighth less one-eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).

(6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven-eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven-eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one-eighth of \$4.00 less one-eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

(7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One-eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one-eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one-eighth, less one-eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)

(8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less the cost of collection of the fees.

(9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One-quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one-quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)

(10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.

(13) A proportion of the amount credited to the Roads and Special Projects Fund revenue raised from licence fees issued under the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*, and from a specified proportion of registration fees.

The Act adopted a franchise licensing system and provided for the raising of revenue for a licence fee payable by persons who carry on petroleum wholesaling or retailing in Victoria. From 1 September 1979, the Act required petroleum wholesalers to hold a licence, the monthly licence fee being \$50, together with the payment of an amount of 4.5 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 7.1 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold by the licence holder in the course of intrastate trade during the month, two months prior to the month to which the licence relates. (From 1 November 1981, the percentages were increased to 5.4 and 8.6 per cent, respectively.) Petroleum retailers are also required to hold a licence for which an annual fee of \$50 is paid on a similar basis to the fee applicable to the petroleum wholesaler's licence, except that the *ad valorem* fee does not apply to fuel purchased by a petroleum retailer from a licensed petroleum wholesaler.

The Act also established a "Roads and Special Projects Fund" into which is to be paid an amount equal to the licence fees collected under the Act after deduction of costs of administration. The Act provides for money in the Roads and Special Projects Fund to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund and to the Transport Fund as determined by the Minister of Transport with the proviso that the amount paid to the Country Roads Board Fund in each financial year shall not be less than 25 per cent of the amount credited under the Act during the financial year.

From 1 July 1980, motor vehicle registration fees previously directed to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, which was established by section 7a of the *Motor Car Act 1958*, have been directed to the Consolidated Fund to be appropriated from that Fund to the Roads and Special Projects Fund. The Minister of Transport requires at least 75 per cent of the amount credited to the Roads and Special Projects Fund (from both motor vehicle registration fees and fuel franchise fees) during the financial year to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund.

(14) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(15) Any special money appropriated by the Victorian Parliament.

(16) Loan money.

Money is also provided from Commonwealth Government sources. Commonwealth Road Grants are provided to States for expenditure on national, arterial, and local roads, the categories being defined in the Commonwealth legislation. In 1980-81, receipts from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$127.4m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1980-81, including unexpended balance of \$0.3m brought forward from 1979-80, amounted to \$285.4m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	60,801	75,978	78,571	74,148	66,490
Municipalities contributions: permanent works and maintenance—main roads	2,518	2,891	2,956	3,112	3,395
Commonwealth Government grants	91,192	98,980	105,652	113,631	127,362
Allocation from Roads (Special Projects) Fund	28,963	33,456	36,320	36,750	—
Transfer from Roads and Special Projects Fund	—	—	—	24,800	79,500
Redeemed investments	—	—	—	1,000	—
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487	—
Loans from Victorian Government	325	325	1,325	1,500	1,500
Grants from Victorian Government	638	581	463	114	77
Other receipts	1,746	1,924	2,194	2,478	6,842
Total	196,151	223,953	237,058	259,020	285,166
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	169,281	182,131	189,174	213,226	229,445
Plant purchases	1,366	2,059	2,857	3,998	2,551
Buildings, workshops, etc.	726	1,063	899	1,556	1,290
Interest and Sinking Fund payments	2,934	2,993	3,059	3,136	3,299
Payment to Tourist Fund	1,017	1,216	1,520	1,571	1,483
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	608	598	589	575	89
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	508	608	760	786	741
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	195	356	535	500	500
Planning and research	2,843	2,817	3,722	4,839	4,966
Management and operating expenditure	24,042	29,102	29,903	33,412	40,767
Temporary investments	—	—	1,000	—	—
Total	203,520	222,943	234,019	263,599	285,131

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
State highways—					
Construction	22,712	27,594	25,649	30,541	37,760
Maintenance	13,697	14,659	16,602	19,325	19,790
Freeways—					
Construction	53,617	51,551	56,055	61,561	63,884
Maintenance	2,130	2,912	3,231	3,789	3,752
Main roads—					
Construction	21,150	23,031	23,056	25,211	26,559
Maintenance	11,621	12,753	13,949	17,390	18,285

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	31,877	34,690	33,597	36,318	38,972
Maintenance	6,256	7,124	7,428	8,879	9,550
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,473	1,445	1,683	1,822	2,215
Maintenance	1,593	1,781	1,926	2,238	2,535
Forest roads—					
Construction	557	687	745	770	550
Maintenance	923	930	1,053	1,208	1,411
Metropolitan bridges	13	—	502	13	—
Rail/road bridges protection	—	456	563	439	728
State Intersection Control Programme	305	625	745	946	—
Murray River bridges and punts	145	287	566	636	738
Traffic line marking	1,212	1,606	1,824	2,140	2,716
Total construction	131,386	138,998	140,785	156,223	169,940
Total maintenance	36,220	40,159	44,189	52,829	55,323
Total other	1,675	2,974	4,200	4,174	4,182
Total expenditure	169,281	182,131	189,174	213,226	229,445

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government at 30 June 1981 was \$27.1m.

Motor vehicles

Registration, licences, etc.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1981

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$6.30 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.93 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) (Pension concession rate is half fee)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.15 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$6.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (used for hire as special service omnibus and touring omnibus)	From \$1.15 to \$1.35 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on an omnibus service	\$2.20 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$22.70 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.80 to \$3.35 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	\$50.00 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is less than 3,000 kg \$100 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is 3,000 kg or more

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1981—*continued*

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$41.55 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$30.00 issued for a three year period (an appointment fee of \$4.50 and testing fee of \$10.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$5.00 for twelve months and \$5.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$100.00 issued for a three year period

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$18.25.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Drivers'	1,961,382	1,945,501	1,999,646	2,046,331	2,099,421
Riders'	71,138	70,562	72,526	74,138	82,293
Total	2,032,520	2,016,063	2,072,172	2,120,469	2,181,714

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type. Particulars of Australian Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census, 30 September 1976 (a)	Census, 30 September 1979 (a)	At 31 December 1980
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,314,015	1,358,117
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	240,386	247,796
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	109,216	112,026
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	54,905	56,151
Trucks —					
Rigid		79,386	117,764	127,768	132,983
Articulated	76,591	9,417	9,766	10,377	10,808
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	9,833	10,302
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,995	9,425
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	48,502	59,155
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,923,997	1,996,763

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971, 1976 and 1979. Classifications used in 1979 are the same as those for 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

- (i) Utilities and panel vans include "light commercial type vehicles" and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.
- (iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks".

The 1976 and 1979 Motor Vehicle Censuses have as their main features:

- (i) Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.
 - (ii) The inclusion in "other truck types" of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.
- Direct comparisons, therefore, between the four censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes "light commercial type vehicles—open" registered at 30 September 1971 have been included in the classification utilities and "light commercial type vehicles—closed", registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Australian Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars				Station wagons			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alfa Romeo	537	584	501	492	—	—	—	—
Audi	122	282	71	82	—	—	—	—
B.M.W.	503	374	476	653	—	—	—	—
Chrysler (a)	6,586	8,282	8,646	3,307	807	2,218	3,029	1,270
Daihatsu	—	—	177	660	—	—	2	1
Datsun	13,423	12,348	10,709	10,316	1,216	1,113	1,635	2,377
Fiat	352	422	212	177	62	52	35	20
Ford	22,745	22,575	20,248	19,182	5,588	5,402	4,842	4,539
Holden	22,659	29,070	25,963	23,126	4,391	4,845	5,251	5,181
Honda	2,453	1,864	2,373	1,861	172	31	131	245
Jaguar	337	272	205	244	—	—	—	—
Leyland	1,181	583	23	12	—	1	3	5
Mazda	5,303	6,971	8,788	9,732	1,026	1,058	839	873
Mercedes Benz	901	883	574	663	—	—	41	68
Mitsubishi (a)	—	—	—	6,437	—	—	—	2,337
Peugeot	488	782	478	593	78	66	55	51
Renault	610	540	387	233	258	258	142	108
Rover	68	317	259	209	198	211	139	223
Saab	82	138	153	114	—	—	—	—
Subaru	290	173	422	670	465	384	684	845
Toyota	13,974	13,245	12,668	12,596	3,427	4,251	2,908	2,884
Triumph	629	403	44	78	—	—	—	—
Volkswagen	811	572	338	123	52	17	19	24
Volvo	1,144	1,188	1,055	1,139	379	375	347	315
Other	r2,022	r689	r574	485	29	122	r121	149
Total	97,220	102,557	95,344	93,184	18,148	20,404	20,223	21,515

(a) As a result of the purchase in April 1980, of Chrysler Australia by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, all vehicles produced, imported, and sold by the new company from October 1980 have borne the name "Mitsubishi".

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1979-80				1980-81			
	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Bedford	—	14	548	562	—	10	357	367
Chrysler (a)	157	9	67	233	28	4	27	59
Daihatsu	208	46	366	620	214	21	454	689
Datsun	585	124	344	1,053	1,252	168	1,053	2,473
Dodge (a)	22	3	259	284	2	—	34	36
Ford	1,400	1,423	1,821	4,644	1,311	1,473	1,483	4,267
Holden	1,515	1,238	779	3,532	1,548	1,107	719	3,374
International	12	5	981	998	10	—	861	871
Isuzu	182	1	517	700	237	3	802	1,042
Leyland	298	16	169	483	197	4	184	385
Mazda	209	132	718	1,059	217	245	1,011	1,473
Mitsubishi (a)	—	—	—	—	215	47	639	901
Nissan	113	17	331	461	69	11	194	274
Suzuki	197	233	373	803	230	508	670	1,408
Toyota	1,363	707	2,908	4,978	1,373	227	3,262	4,862

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES**
ACCORDING TO MAKE—continued
 (Includes Australian Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
 of the defence services)

Make	1979-80				1980-81			
	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Volkswagen	1	5	126	132	—	3	60	63
Volvo	—	25	129	154	—	6	66	72
Other	288	9	1,028	1,325	223	8	1,074	1,305
Total	6,550	4,007	11,464	22,021	7,126	3,845	12,950	23,921

(a) As a result of the purchase in April 1980, of Chrysler Australia by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, all vehicles produced, imported, and sold by the new company from October 1980 have borne the name "Mitsubishi".

Transport Regulation Board

Introduction

The *Transport Regulation Act* 1932 set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Ministry of Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

The *Motor Registration Act* 1980 has broadened the scope of the Board by authorising the amalgamation of the Transport Regulation Board and the Motor Registration Branch and in so doing, conferred on the Board the responsibility for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers effective from 29 April 1981.

To give the Board additional expertise, the Act also provided for the expansion of its membership from three members to five, effective from 9 July 1980, the two additional members being the Chief Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, or their respective nominees.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	23,617	24,417	25,514	25,539	17,582
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	2,636	2,699	2,765	2,750	1,888
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	10,896	11,254	11,777	12,092	8,322
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	16,919	16,955	17,515	18,167	13,879
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	511	513	499	492	118
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity)	32,121	29,181	28,353	27,357	17,974
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	18,188	19,034	19,364	19,186	12,929
Third Schedule (basically perishable commodities)	8,366	8,040	7,938	7,675	5,041
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,861	2,061	2,293	2,415	1,694
80 kilometres of Melbourne	530	558	578	588	442
80 kilometres of Portland	47	55	50	53	54
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	497	504	553	563	320
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,741	3,827	3,897	3,966	4,039
Taxis and hire-cars	3,570	3,555	3,559	3,563	3,566
Omnibus temporary/special	182	192	190	201	219

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—continued**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Goods	11,320	10,094	10,175	8,551	5,714
Goods—passenger	16	14	11	10	9
Total licences issued	135,018	132,953	135,031	133,168	93,790
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	7,995	8,298	8,619	8,797	9,133
Expenditure	7,214	7,954	8,447	8,525	9,351
Levy to Transport Fund	580	681	703	736	—
Balance	+ 202	-337	-531	-464	-218
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	9,969	9,819	9,587	1,487	—
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	975	1,036	1,026	1,099	1,116
Log book fees	15	15	19	21	22

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1981, the Board issued 104,092 goods permits for the temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 9 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1981 there were 757 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1981, there were 6,057 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,417 commercial passenger, 1,024 private omnibus, and 616 tow truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1981 totalled: metropolitan 1,565, urban 137 (Ballarat 40, Bendigo 31, and Geelong 66), country 2,209, touring omnibus 128, and temporary special licence 219.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1981 totalled: metropolitan 2,931, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 434.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1981, adult bus fares were 35c, 45c, and 55c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising to 65c for sections 4 and 5, 75c for sections 6 and 7, 85c for sections 8 to 10, and thereafter by various amounts.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday, 1.00 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1980 were 80c flagfall (including the first 145 metres on tariff 1 and the first 116 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 145 or 116 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1981, the Board heard 7 goods and 59 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing, and numbered 2,148 goods and 3,707 passenger cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$1,116,384 during 1979-80. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism. At 30 June 1981 there were 94,629 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial freight transport

In 1976, the Victorian Government decided that transport regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years; and that road and rail services would eventually operate in a competitive condition. Since that time the Board has been required to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with the opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur in a more competitive environment.

The *Transport (Deregulation) Act* 1980 was passed in December 1980 repealing the *Commercial Goods Vehicle Act* 1958 and incorporating the new licensing provisions into the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958. The Act provided for an as-of-right system of licensing (except for tow truck and VicRail road operations) giving State-wide operating rights automatically upon registration of a goods carrying vehicle, effective from 1 July 1981, protection of major bulk railway traffics—notably grain and bulk petroleum products—being retained. Subsequently, the Victorian Government decided to abolish all licence fees effective from 1 July 1981.

Passenger services

The Victorian Government's financial assistance scheme for private operators of route bus services continued to be administered by the Board during 1980–81. A revised subsidy scheme was introduced from 1 July 1979 for metropolitan and urban services based upon a payment for each timetabled bus hour operated. The new subsidy scheme forms the basis for contracts with operators.

For country areas, operators continued to receive a subsidy based on a percentage of route fare revenue. The cost of maintaining the fare subsidy schemes was \$15.8m in 1980–81, bringing total subsidies paid since the introduction of the financial assistance scheme in October 1974 to \$57.8m.

Taxi industry

The licensing and organisation of Melbourne taxis was the subject of an inquiry by the Board in October 1978. Following the inquiry, metropolitan and suburban taxis operated experimentally under identical rights for a period of 18 months.

After reviewing the effects of the experiment, the Board decided that the common operating rights should be made permanent, effective from 1 June 1980. Since that time, 315 of the 986 suburban taxi licences have been converted to metropolitan taxi licences.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act*, and the *Transport Consolidated Regulations* is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board is considerably involved in other legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the *Motor Car Act* and *Regulations* and the *Road Traffic Act* and *Regulations* as they relate to commercial road transport.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

Acts or Regulations	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	96	91	192	132	129
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act—Part 1	1,617	1,649	1,420	1,712	1,733
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1977	217	211	252	267	363
Motor Car Act	1,293	1,681	1,652	1,948	2,426
Motor Car Regulations	274	291	175	382	375
Road Traffic Regulations	202	232	163	242	371
Summary Offences Act	6	2	3	2	4
Magistrates' Court Act	—	—	20	7	—
Total	3,705	4,157	3,877	4,692	5,401

Tow trucks

In July 1979, the Board conducted an inquiry into the operation and control of tow trucks in Victoria. This inquiry was established after interested parties had endorsed proposals for an inquiry into the rationalisation of the accident towing industry which was

recommended by a representative committee comprising members of the Towing Industry, Panel Repair Industry, Insurance Companies, Police, Social Protection Groups, and Board officers.

Following the inquiry, a working party was established with representation from the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, and the Transport Regulation Board which has been developing measures by which the attendance of tow trucks at accident scenes can be better controlled.

Special attention is being given to the development of a central communications system, using the facilities of the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria to allocate work. Operating rules are also being developed.

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958, the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 670-1*

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a "no fault" motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It was the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the motor vehicle owners.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1981 was \$188,719,101.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;

(2) that it involved:

- (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion; or
- (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
- (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and

(3) that the accident resulted in:

- (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
- (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 191.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1975-76	12,591	898	17,596	337	24	471
1976-77	13,673	915	18,558	363	24	493
1977-78	14,964	926	20,243	394	24	533
1978-79	14,758	842	20,058	385	22	523
1979-80	14,644	785	19,504	375	20	499

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	333	7,448	343	8,437	307	8,502	292	8,132
Motor cyclists	86	1,677	76	1,620	78	1,555	63	1,633
Passengers (any type)	255	6,626	268	7,112	232	7,056	214	6,642
Pedestrians	207	1,969	207	2,120	200	1,990	165	1,969
Pedal cyclists	33	814	27	925	23	921	49	1,103
Other	1	24	5	29	2	32	2	25
Total	915	18,558	926	20,243	842	20,056	785	19,504

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age group (years)	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	22	533	25	539	28	499	22	460
5 and under 7	16	351	15	364	11	351	11	280
7 and under 17	80	2,044	66	2,196	67	2,277	73	2,137
17 and under 21	170	3,954	183	4,147	138	4,025	132	4,043
21 and under 30	207	4,442	214	4,948	180	4,854	189	4,816
30 and under 40	81	2,133	93	2,244	107	2,423	74	2,368
40 and under 50	74	1,484	77	1,593	78	1,551	58	1,479
50 and under 60	79	1,297	81	1,440	82	1,410	70	1,366
60 and over	172	1,367	162	1,598	148	1,613	155	1,481
Not stated	14	953	10	1,174	3	1,053	1	1,074
Total	915	18,558	926	20,243	842	20,056	785	19,504

Recent trends in road transport

Introduction

The most significant recent trend in road transport in Victoria has been in the reduced number of deaths due to road accidents. Many factors have contributed, including compulsory provision and wearing of seat belts, changed community attitudes (e.g., towards drinking and driving), publicity in the media, concentrated law enforcement, stricter vehicle requirements (e.g., through Australian Design Rules), changes in road design practice (e.g., introducing roundabouts and staggered T-intersections), and road improvements (e.g., carriageway duplication on major routes).

Road deaths in 1980 (657) were the lowest for over 20 years (760 in 1960). Road injuries have also declined, but not so dramatically; there were 19,957 in 1980 and 16,669 in 1960.

Other recent trends are discussed below under three components of the road transport system—the user, the vehicle, the road.

The user

Road transport is usually not an end in itself; it is a derived demand, a means of achieving something else. Consequently, trends in road transport can simply reflect trends in other factors. For instance, the pattern of residential and industrial development of Melbourne, coupled with individual preferences and affluence, is strongly linked with growing dependence on road transport (and declining reliance upon public transport services).

Details of recent annual travel by all vehicles registered in Victoria follow:

VICTORIA—DISTANCE TRAVELED BY REGISTERED VEHICLES

Item	1971	1976	1979
Total (thousand million kilometres per year)	22.8	28.4	30.0
Average per vehicle (thousand kilometres per year)	16.4	15.8	15.6
Number of vehicles (million)	1.4	1.8	1.9

The figures illustrate that rising fuel costs have had an insignificant effect upon amount of travel. Although there has been a slight drop in average annual travel, this has mainly been associated with an increase in multiple car ownership by households. Later travel data is not available, but the fact that sales of petrol fell by 2 per cent in 1980 in Victoria indicates that there has probably been a slight decline in travel since 1979.

Vehicles

A notable recent trend regarding the vehicle population has been towards larger, heavier trucks. Following an increase in allowable truck dimensions and weights, and encouraged by the savings in fuel and other costs (particularly labour) available from using fewer, larger vehicles to perform a freight task, traffic by large trucks on Victoria's roads has increased markedly. For instance, between 1976 and 1979 the number of articulated trucks with tare mass of 11 tonnes or more increased by 91 per cent, the average annual distance travelled per vehicle increased by 32 per cent for articulated trucks and 15 per cent for articulated trucks with tare mass of 11 tonnes or more, and the total annual goods haulage increased by 51 per cent for articulated trucks and 132 per cent for articulated trucks of 11 tonnes or more.

Another important trend in the vehicle fleet has been towards lighter new motor cars with smaller engines, mainly as a result of increasing fuel prices. However, most cars are not new, and it may be some years before replacement of the existing fleet has any significant reduction on the average fuel consumption of motor cars. This is illustrated by the fact that, for cars and station wagons registered in Victoria, average fuel consumption actually increased from 12.8 to 12.9 litres per 100 kilometres between 1976 and 1979.

Roads

The most significant trend affecting the road network has been the decline (of about 20 per cent) in real value of funds available to the Country Roads Board for road works over the past decade. This has been due to sharply increasing cost of roadworks, a declining contribution (in real terms) from the Commonwealth Government, and very slow growth

in the tax-base for State road funds (principally motor registration charges and fuel franchise fees).

This decline in real funds has meant a higher proportion is required for maintaining the existing network and correspondingly less is available for improvements. Thus there has been increased emphasis on cost minimisation, construction in stages, and low-cost solutions (for instance, traffic management). An important traffic management measure being implemented in 1981 in Melbourne was a regional traffic signal co-ordination system similar in its design characteristics to the system developed for Sydney. By improving the flow of traffic on major routes, this system can save fuel and time. Another measure has been the re-arrangement of traffic lanes on existing roads, to increase traffic flow through intersections and to provide for turning vehicles.

Regarding improvements in the road network, the length of State highways (and freeways) with duplicated carriageways has increased from about 300 kilometres to 600 kilometres since 1970. Duplication, particularly involving route re-alignment and town bypasses, has resulted in improved safety, traffic flow, and travel times.

Conclusion

In recent years, social and environmental factors have assumed a more important role in road planning investigations in Victoria. The planning process that has evolved includes social and environmental studies. It is designed to provide for the early identification and analysis of all the relevant factors, together with the engineering, economic, and planning considerations. Public participation is also part of the planning process, the nature and extent of the participation depending on the nature of the investigation, on the social and environmental factors involved, and on the degree of public interest.

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2; Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975, p. 634; *Transport in the Victorian environment*, 1979, 1-26; West Gate Bridge Authority, 1981, pp. 549-50

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the lack of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District. Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State. Cargoes from the western region included dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields at Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with their accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oils and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll on-roll off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1977-78 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	111,500	112,320	111,196	120,072	33,074	32,058	31,509	36,188

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Statistics

Production of statistics of coastal shipping (interstate and intrastate) ceased from July 1978. Statistics appearing in tables below relate only to international voyages and overseas cargo.

Vessel arrivals and departures

The following table shows vessel movements to and from Victoria for the period 1975-76 to 1979-80. "Vessel calls" are so defined that a vessel is counted each time it arrives at or departs from a Victorian port. "Deadweight tonnage" refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of cargo, stores, fuel, passengers, and crew carried by a ship when loaded to its maximum summer waterline.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Arrivals—					
Vessel calls	2,085	2,103	1,548	1,551	2,220
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46,710
Departures—					
Vessel calls	2,061	2,048	1,540	1,566	2,257
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,740

Particulars of vessel movements at Victorian ports are shown in the following table for the years 1977-78 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY PORT

Particulars	Melbourne			Geelong			Western Port			Portland		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Arrivals—												
Vessel calls	1,082	1,137	1,637	259	218	283	98	112	159	98	84	141
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	30,922	n.a.	n.a.	7,600	n.a.	n.a.	3,942	n.a.	n.a.	4,246
Departures—												
Vessel calls	1,078	1,156	1,695	263	219	271	100	107	152	99	84	139
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	32,508	n.a.	n.a.	7,313	n.a.	n.a.	3,703	n.a.	n.a.	4,215

Nationality of shipping

The country of registration of a vessel is the country in which a vessel is registered according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The countries of registration of vessels which arrived at or departed from Victorian ports during 1979-80 were as follows:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: VESSEL MOVEMENT BY COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION, 1979-80

Country of registration	Arrivals		Departures	
	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)
Antilles (Netherlands)	6	21	4	14
Australia	167	3,540	179	3,701
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	441	9	441
Bermuda	3	21	3	21
China (excluding Taiwan)	69	1,851	69	1,846
Denmark	31	456	27	409
France	19	495	22	627
Germany, F.D.R.	129	2,124	131	2,233
Greece	97	2,881	89	2,676
Hong Kong	172	2,955	171	2,914
India	37	844	37	844
Italy	9	234	13	364
Japan	360	6,372	370	6,753
Liberia	131	3,667	123	3,430
Netherlands	45	1,117	54	1,482
New Zealand	10	196	14	240
Norway	60	1,515	61	1,562
Panama	144	2,462	145	2,430
Singapore, Republic of	59	1,142	74	1,396
South Africa, Republic of	15	223	14	210
Sweden	34	833	33	801
United Kingdom	302	8,082	308	8,314
United States	47	1,739	43	1,542
U.S.S.R.	93	1,036	91	1,013
Other countries	172	2,463	173	2,475
Total all vessels	2,220	46,710	2,257	47,740

Cargo discharged and loaded

The table below examines overseas cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 in revenue tonnes and gross weight. The "revenue tonne" is the unit of measurement predominantly used in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and statistics are obtained by adding mass (tonnes) and volumetric (cubic metres) units. "Gross weight" is the total weight of cargo excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged. Gross weight statistics are not available prior to 1 July 1979.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY PORT

Port	Discharged				Loaded			
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1977-78	
	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Gross weight ('000 tonnes)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Gross weight ('000 tonnes)
Melbourne	2,896	3,356	4,607	2,558	1,781	1,967	2,760	2,327
Geelong	1,404	1,455	1,358	1,347	3,014	1,868	3,800	3,776
Western Port	1	153	101	101	1,323	2,170	1,858	1,858
Portland	195	247	206	206	492	540	1,424	1,424
Total	4,495	5,211	6,272	4,212	6,609	6,545	9,843	9,386

The table following shows overseas cargo discharged and loaded in Victoria over 1976-77 to 1979-80 classified by geographic trade area of overseas port of loading/discharge:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED IN VICTORIA BY TRADE AREA OF OVERSEAS PORT OF LOADING/DISCHARGE ('000 revenue tonnes)

Trade area of overseas port of loading/discharge	Discharged				Loaded			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
North America	1,236	749	995	1,500	392	446	556	374
South America	31	3	1	31	60	103	74	105
Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	1,477	799	958	1,048	867	630	538	2,580
Africa	70	94	62	393	307	583	628	455
Asia	3,318	2,145	2,188	2,715	3,381	3,930	3,489	5,872
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands	550	526	790	397	941	901	1,255	446
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area	134	178	219	188	5	16	6	9
Total	6,815	4,495	5,211	6,272	5,954	6,609	6,545	9,843

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION OF VESSEL ('000 revenue tonnes)

Country of registration	Discharged			Loaded		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Antilles (Netherlands)	—	47	—	62	25	3
Australia	265	440	492	162	162	231
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	16	36	46	8	142
Bermuda	19	89	9	112	101	20
China (excluding Taiwan)	29	2	21	753	237	1,084
Denmark	310	288	138	183	186	23
France	32	25	33	8	15	69
Germany, F.D.R.	421	324	346	383	220	319
Greece	286	235	240	984	675	1,277
Hong Kong	14	66	235	55	165	273
India	10	47	26	134	39	365
Italy	49	80	25	26	28	27
Japan	616	613	858	595	1,037	1,046
Liberia	383	355	659	574	773	972
Netherlands	73	100	218	85	36	206
New Zealand	58	202	21	41	156	2
Norway	229	241	245	111	251	240
Panama	161	266	301	855	771	941
Singapore, Republic of	83	65	77	103	159	249
South Africa, Republic of	38	34	41	19	19	21
Sweden	74	136	188	28	81	132
United Kingdom	966	1,044	1,275	799	925	1,282
United States of America	214	366	298	79	174	148
U.S.S.R.	4	12	109	127	42	224
Other countries	161	118	381	285	260	547
Total	4,495	5,211	6,272	6,609	6,545	9,843

Container cargo

The following table provides details of containers and container cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in 1978-79 and 1979-80. All statistics relating to containers are expressed in terms of 20 foot units. A 40 foot container is recorded therefore as 2 twenty foot equivalent units (or TEU's).

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS SHIPPING: CONTAINERS AND CONTAINER CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY VICTORIAN PORTS

Port	1978-79		1979-80			Other cargo	
	Container cargo		Container cargo		Revenue tonnes ('000)		
	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	TEU's Empty (number)	TEU's with cargo (number)			
DISCHARGED							
Melbourne	1,947	1,409	12,218	127,235	2,558	2,049	
Geelong	25	1,430	992	814	27	1,332	
Western Port	—	153	—	—	—	101	
Portland	—	247	—	5	—	206	
Total	1,971	3,239	13,210	128,054	2,585	3,687	
LOADED							
Melbourne	1,445	522	17,356	116,803	1,942	818	
Geelong	47	1,822	—	1,930	51	3,749	
Western Port	—	2,170	—	—	—	1,858	
Portland	—	540	—	—	—	1,424	
Total	1,491	5,054	17,356	118,733	1,992	7,850	

Further references: Lighthouses, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 665-6; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965, pp. 744-7; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-two former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1971-72 to 1980-81. Although the number of ships has increased slightly, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll on-roll off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1971-72	3,941	567	1976-77	3,717	741
1972-73	3,921	560	1977-78	3,897	620
1973-74	3,903	644	1978-79	3,824	683
1974-75	4,117	665	1979-80	3,988	683
1975-76	3,778	744	1980-81	3,646	671

Port of Melbourne Authority

Administration

The Port of Melbourne Authority (originally the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners) is a statutory body established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne. The responsibility of executing the Act is vested in a Board consisting of a full-time chairman and five part-time members appointed by the Governor in Council for their specialised knowledge of their particular sphere in the shipping industry, i.e., exporters, importers, primary production, shipowners, and labour.

The Port of Melbourne comprises an area of 31.5 square kilometres of land and water and provides 19 kilometres of berthing.

The Port of Melbourne is one of Australia's principal ports and one of the world's leading container ports in volume of cargo handled. It is a general cargo port with major installations at Swanson Dock for overseas container handling; Webb Dock for overseas roll on-roll off and container traffic; Appleton Dock; and 32 South Wharf for overseas roll on-roll off.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1981, the Port handled a volume of 18,688,000 tonnes of import, export, and transhipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,330 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the year ended 30 June 1981, the Port handled 15,241,000 tonnes of general cargo (including empty containers), a decrease of 0.2 per cent on that recorded in the previous year. In 1980-81, 69 per cent of general cargo was containerised with total container throughput of 508,405 containers. The Port handled 3,447,000 tonnes of bulk cargo during the same period, a decrease of 3.2 per cent on that recorded in the previous year.

New developments

Construction work is continuing on the World Trade Centre, a complex of five integrated buildings with approximately 64,000 square metres of office, rental, and exhibition space. The Centre will be occupied by the Port of Melbourne Authority, Commonwealth and State Government departments, and commercial organisations involved in the servicing and promotion of trade. The first building of the complex is scheduled for completion in March 1982 and the remaining buildings will be completed progressively during the following twelve months.

A new container/roll on-roll off berth is under construction at 5 Webb Dock for Australian National Line's overseas operations. When completed in 1982, the berth will incorporate a large stacking area and container crane.

Container handling capacity at the Port of Melbourne will be increased when the construction of three single lift container cranes is completed. Two of the cranes will be located at East Swanson Dock and one at the recently completed 16 Victoria Dock.

Work has commenced on the new multi-purpose general cargo berth at 17 Victoria Dock. Facilities at Appleton Dock will be upgraded by the construction of increased stacking areas and a shiploader to handle bulk cargoes.

The Port of Melbourne Authority has adopted a policy of improving the Port's landscape including the provision of public access to viewing locations of Port activities, the development of guidelines for leasehold areas, and a general policy of beautification of the Port. Landscaping work commenced during 1980 and plans for specific areas will be implemented on a continuous basis.

1980 Forward Development Plan

The Port of Melbourne Authority has a Forward Development Strategy Plan which is revised regularly and identifies the intended direction of long-term port development

including all major future land uses. A number of intermediate stages which represent a logical development sequence consistent with the long-term development strategy are also identified.

The major considerations involved in long-term planning of the Port relate to the provision of adequate berthing (number of berths); provision of adequate land adjacent to the berths for cargo handling operations; adequacy of navigation channels and swinging basins (both depth and width); adequacy of transport links to the Port area (both road and rail); and economic and social implications of the Port to the community.

The 1980 Forward Development Plan provides for the construction of additional berths and facilities to handle anticipated trade through the Port well into the next century. The Plan includes the construction of five additional overseas container berths at Webb Dock over the next 20 years. One of these berths is to be provided by seaward reclamation beyond the existing berth at 5 Webb Dock and the other four by re-alignment and inland extension of Webb Dock.

An additional three container berths, with associated terminal areas, are proposed at Fishermens Bend which is on the southern bank of the Yarra River some 3 kilometres upstream from its mouth. This proposal would require the relocation of the Government Aircraft Factory and the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation. It is anticipated that these berths will not be required before the year 2000.

These eight berths, together with the upgrading and reconstruction of existing upstream berths will cater for anticipated general cargo trade through the Port well into the twenty-first century.

In addition, the Plan provides for a large area of reclamation offshore from Williamstown to cater for future bulk trades. Such trades cannot be predicted statistically but could arise as a result of individual actions such as industrial location or resource development decisions. The reclamation is therefore included in the Plan as a strategy option only.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in Port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general Port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term Port development. Expenditure is on Port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into Port development. At 30 June 1981, the Authority had approximately \$379m invested in Port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Melbourne Authority for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(p)
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	20,567	19,821	22,816	26,410	30,412
Rent of sheds	502	488	499	408	479
Special berth charges	331	279	261	220	218
Rent of lands	4,561	4,967	5,076	5,503	5,775
Crane fees	2,383	2,089	2,477	2,675	2,826
Other	2,752	2,973	3,101	4,140	5,672
Total revenue	31,096	30,617	34,230	39,356	45,382

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—(continued)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(p)
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	3,199	2,869	3,238	3,359	5,851
Port operating expenses	7,547	8,027	8,783	9,593	11,057
Maintenance—					
Dredging	2,836	2,241	3,330	3,719	4,832
Harbour	298	416	483	549	626
Wharves	1,554	1,895	2,342	2,702	2,617
Approaches	439	558	618	708	776
Railways	118	135	168	137	196
Cargo handling equipment	1,240	1,295	1,401	1,567	1,748
Other properties	119	143	169	237	204
Interest	4,195	4,610	5,163	5,995	6,864
Depreciation and renewals	5,440	5,896	6,394	8,577	8,222
Insurance	507	537	428	440	515
Sinking Fund	1,000	1,000	800	2,618	342
General reserve	1,000	—	—	—	2,500
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,250	700	667	769	836
Appropriation	—	—	—	-1,296	—
Other	1	—	1	—	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	30,743	30,322	33,985	39,674	47,186
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
World Trade Centre Project	240	3,093	2,678	14,702	24,166
Land and property	389	289	1,858	2,286	4,409
Reclamation	393	606	1,574	29	735
Deepening waterways	4,896	4,433	6,170	5,257	4,782
Wharves and sheds construction	4,262	4,494	2,706	5,407	4,170
Cargo handling equipment	409	589	14	795	5,155
Approaches construction	267	152	791	971	1,402
Floating plant	2,038	1,567	1,841	579	600
Other works, etc.	1,568	2,288	2,571	2,091	2,454
Total capital outlay	14,462	17,511	20,203	32,117	47,873
Loan indebtedness at end of period	61,303	68,769	86,448	100,833	120,247

Further references: Changing trends in port development, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, p. 745; Port facilities, 1969, p. 755; Port emergency service, 1970, pp. 750-1; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971, pp. 715-18; New cargo handling era, 1974, pp. 749-50; Forward development plan, 1975, pp. 672-3; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, pp. 673-4

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres. There are sixteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust operates a commercial slipway for vessels up to 1,000 tonnes, and a container berth equipped with a 40 tonne single-lift crane which came into operation in November 1981. Trade of the Port for 1980 totalled 6,988,719 tonnes (imports 1,914,822 tonnes, exports 5,073,897 tonnes).

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1976 to 1980:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,195	2,618	3,100	3,092	3,269
Shipping services	1,852	2,198	2,445	2,550	1,937

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
REVENUE— <i>continued</i>					
Rents, fees, and licences	185	212	285	302	302
Freezing works and abattoirs	191	99	363	496	459
Other	31	179			
Total revenue	4,454	5,306	6,193	6,440	5,967
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	1,588	1,657	1,773	2,079	1,789
Shipping services	1,524	1,665	1,933	1,959	1,489
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	296	292	324	333	354
Harbour	309	327	275	139	136
Floating plant	71	76	96	111	9
Other	64	72	69	74	129
Interest on loans	151	142	115	83	70
Sinking Fund	26	22	15	14	11
Depreciation provision	906	844	861	848	807
Other	193	16	32	57	18
Total expenditure and appropriations	5,128	5,113	5,493	5,697	4,812
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	—	27	—	—	—
Land and property	55	11	263	97	425
Wharves and approaches	9	191	103	193	9,331
Other	38	43	11	79	34
Total capital outlay	102	272	376	369	9,790
Loan indebtedness at end of period	2,560	2,239	1,479	1,371	1,126

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, Portland is a modern, deep-sea port which is experiencing major expansion of both trade and port facilities. The port is within thirteen kilometres of the main interstate and overseas shipping lanes, with deep water approaches to the entrance of the harbor basin.

In addition to the five existing berths, the Portland Harbor Trust is constructing a new berth to cater for the shipping requirements of the aluminium smelter which is being constructed at South Portland.

The port is equipped with facilities for the berthing of all types of bulk and general cargo vessels, the pre-shipment storage of bulk and refrigerated cargoes as well as open space for the assembly, handling, and storage of containerised and unitised cargoes. There is a network of road and rail services connecting the port and the town of Portland to all regions of mainland Australia.

Overall trade through the port during 1980–81 amounted to 1,628,779 tonnes, a reduction of 15 per cent compared with 1979–80.

Exports accounted for 1,115,257 tonnes and imports for 513,522 tonnes of port trade.

The following tables show particulars of shipping, trade, and financial operations for the Portland Harbor Trust during the years 1976–77 to 1980–81:

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1976–77	109	31	1,510,906	274,346	419,708	694,054
1977–78	121	21	1,786,532	567,531	559,431	1,126,962
1978–79	102	13	1,656,901	527,399	596,119	1,123,518
1979–80	165	10	2,885,022	1,438,993	474,355	1,913,348
1980–81	139	30	2,351,153	1,115,257	513,522	1,628,779

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	370	505	529	696	701
Grain terminal	723	594	—	—	—
Shipping services	227	365	384	830	891
Other services and revenue	341	343	466	640	971
Interest	3	15	276	352	478
Victorian Government grant	1,220	1,000	1,450	1,500	1,530
Extraordinary revenue	—	—	—	—	827
Total revenue	2,884	2,822	3,105	4,018	5,398
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	356	429	489	583	615
Maintenance	140	192	222	226	206
Shipping services	343	395	407	509	540
Depreciation	55	30	72	70	391
Interest on loan	1,402	1,416	1,482	1,620	1,845
Sinking Fund	56	55	212	258	297
Loan redemption	110	117	140	—	—
Grain terminal (excluding depreciation)	353	271	—	—	—
Other	127	182	242	233	284
Total expenditure and appropriations	2,942	3,087	3,266	3,499	4,178
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	—	—	83	34	—
Road works	—	—	—	105	—
Reclamation	5	—	37	206	88
Grain terminal	54	—	—	—	—
Deepening waterways	—	—	82	—	—
Wharves and sheds	919	509	329	368	2,496
Other	46	322	198	908	409
Total capital outlay	1,024	831	729	1,621	2,993
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823
Public	20,401	21,284	22,383	23,189	24,005
Total loan indebtedness	24,224	25,107	26,206	27,012	27,828

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 20 kilometres long with low water depths of 14.3 metres and 14.9 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length: No. 1 with 15.8 metres of water alongside for 100,000 tonne tankers; No. 2 with 12.8 metres of water alongside for 40,000 tonne tankers. The Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 108 metres in length for 100,000 deadweight vessels with 15.8 metres of water alongside. Steel Industry Wharf No. 1 consists of loading ramp 28 metres in length (curved) and fender wharf of 46 metres in length for vessels with stern door up to 10,000 tonne. Steel Industry Wharf No. 2 consists of a wharf 152 metres long for vessels up to 19,500 deadweight. Depth alongside for both Steel Industry Wharves—12.2 metres.

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
'000				
1976-77	376	11,165	81	572
1977-78	319	11,362	79	570
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703
1979-80	335	11,142	94	759
1980-81	362	10,423	77	758

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Transport. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are seven Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Moorabbin, as well as thirty-three licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Grampians, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Sale, Sea Lake, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheeproof, Yarrabank (heliport), and Yaram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Grampians, Whittlesea, and Yarrabank (heliport), are held by the appropriate local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, Wycheeproof, and Yaram.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1980 was \$753,074 for development, and \$333,508 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

Private operations

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation—private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 848 aircraft classified in the private category and approximately 5,825 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1980.

Aerial work operations

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flight training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flight training. To 30 June 1979, over 102,600 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive-type work. At 30 June 1979, there were 101 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations; over 44,000 hours were flown by these organisations.

Commuter operations

Since the end of the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased operations when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided that a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe Valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1981, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon — Strahan — Queenstown — Hobart, Essendon — Smithton, Essendon — Flinders Island, Essendon — Ararat — Stawell — Horsham, Essendon — Sale-Bairnsdale, Essendon — Warrnambool — Hamilton — Portland, Melbourne — Shepparton, Melbourne — Bendigo — Swan Hill — Mildura, Melbourne — Cooma — Merimbula, Melbourne — Wagga Wagga — Canberra, Mildura — Renmark — Adelaide, and Mildura — Hay — Sydney.

Regular public transport

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic—Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international—Qantas Airways, Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Garuda Indonesian Airways, J.A.T. (Yugoslavia), K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, and Thai Airways International.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Barnawartha, Bendigo, Colac, Derby, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, Mt Beauty, and Swan Hill. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Control of air traffic

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its air traffic control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control, which are concerned with each individual flight; airport control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and area control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965. Special articles on Air Traffic Control and the Omega navigation facility can be found on pages 551-2 of this *Year Book*.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon Airport could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. The structures are 147 centimetres thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1976 to 1980 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Melbourne	4,114,456	4,291,450	4,628,254	4,908,893	5,173,483
Mildura	19,094	20,214	23,078	22,283	21,238
Hamilton	7,210	7,009	7,610	6,714	6,178

The following table shows particulars for 1979 and 1980 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Kilometres flown '000	50,382	49,428	535	527	50,917	49,955
Passenger kilometres '000	3,963,696	3,974,082	11,828	11,219	3,975,524	3,985,301
Freight—						
Tonnes	75,492	69,150	61	52	75,553	69,202
Tonne kilometres '000	55,965	50,350	22	19	55,987	50,369
Mail—						
Tonnes	5,968	6,967	—	—	5,968	6,967
Tonne kilometres '000	5,202	5,957	—	—	5,202	5,957

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Registered aircraft	1,240	1,363	1,499	1,531	1,562
Student pilot licences	3,756	4,299	4,520	5,436	5,613
Private pilot licences	3,948	4,184	4,747	5,548	5,825
Commercial pilot licences	851	934	970	805	904
Airline pilot licences	1,131	1,154	1,205	1,294	1,365
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,216	1,263	1,326	1,337	1,390

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Domestic aircraft movements	68,473	68,558	72,159	70,065	72,028
Domestic passengers embarked	2,065,897	2,144,619	2,276,812	2,451,235	2,584,332
Domestic passengers disembarked	2,063,022	2,146,831	2,275,750	2,457,658	2,589,151
International aircraft movements	7,528	8,578	9,309	9,131	9,907
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	653,529	685,219	710,045	893,210	971,376

Air Traffic Control

Introduction

The Commonwealth Air Navigation Regulations specify the functions of Air Traffic Control which are to prevent collisions between aircraft, and, on the manoeuvring area, between aircraft and obstructions; expedite and maintain an orderly flow of air traffic; provide such advice and information as may be useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights; control the initiation, continuation, diversion, or termination of flight in order to ensure the safety of aircraft operations; and notify appropriate organisations regarding aircraft known to be or believed to be in need of search and rescue aid and assisting those organisations as required.

The flights of all passengers are monitored by Air Traffic Control even before take-off and supervised all the way.

Operational Control

Operational Control is responsible for establishing contact with the flight crew, before the flight, to check weather, flying conditions and the flight plan.

While other Air Traffic Control sections regard an aircraft as one of a pattern of flights and are concerned with its safe separation from other aircraft, Operational Control considers each aircraft individually.

In the event of weather deterioration at the destination, Operational Control determines how best to direct each aircraft in the light of its available fuel reserves, possibly to an alternative airport, or to return to its port of departure or to allow it to "hold" over its destination while waiting for the weather to improve.

Should an aircraft experience an in-flight emergency, Operational Control has the responsibility for providing search and rescue assistance.

Traffic Control

Traffic Control keeps aircraft separated safely on the main air routes and around the main airports.

To safeguard traffic *en route* and converging on main airports, the Department of Transport, Australia, has set aside controlled air space in which all aircraft movement is under the supervision of Air Traffic Control. These bands of air space, or "sky highways", generally extend from 10,000 feet to 45,000 feet. The controlled air space surrounding a major airport and its approaches comes down to ground level.

Aircraft may only operate in controlled air space when equipped with two-way radio and stipulated navigation aids, and may operate only on pre-arranged routes and at flight levels approved by Air Traffic Control. These routes are provided with navigation aids such as radio beacons; at the major airports special instrument landing systems are available.

At major airports, control of air traffic from take-off until before landing is carried out from the Area Approach Control Centre (AACC). The primary means of control in the AACC is by radar and the radar coverage of an area depends on the function of the controller using it. The radar system in the AACC is known as "bright display" which enables controllers to view their radar screens under normal light. Before the introduction of bright display radar, controllers had to view radar screens in almost total darkness.

The Departures Radar Controller controls departing aircraft until they climb to their designated *en route* track and altitude. The departing aircraft are then handed over to a Sector Controller who ensures that the aircraft are separated from all other traffic. As the aircraft begin their descent to their destination, control is transferred to the Arrivals Controller who spaces the aircraft coming from various directions into an orderly sequence.

On reaching the terminal area, control is transferred to the Approach Radar Controller, who is operating beside the Departure Controller, and with the aid of a radar on which all traffic within a 40 mile radius of the airport is shown, guides the aircraft through the terminal area, and marshals aircraft into a safe and orderly landing sequence. He relinquishes control to an Aerodrome Controller who directs the landing at the final approach.

A separate control procedure, known as the Flight Progress Board, is located adjacent to each radar control position and enables the Procedural Controller to know the position of each aircraft in his area and take over immediately in the event of a radar breakdown.

Aerodrome Control

Aerodrome Control is situated in the glass enclosed control tower. The Aerodrome Controller, visually, and with the help of a radar screen, ensures that arriving aircraft are separated on final approach.

Once an aircraft has landed, and has cleared the duty runway, the pilot changes to a separate radio frequency on which the Surface Movement Controller gives him directions for taxiing. The Surface Movement Controller is also responsible for directing all movements on the aerodrome, except around the terminal buildings and on the duty runway. Once aircraft enter the duty runway for take-off, control passes to the Aerodrome Controller who speaks to both departing and arriving aircraft.

Flight Service

Aircraft operating in areas away from the capital cities are usually outside controlled air space and in-flight information is provided by the Department of Transport's Flight Service Unit. This provides information essential for safe operations to aircraft operating outside controlled air space. On the basis of that information and by observation of right-of-way rules, pilots provide their own anti-collision service.

Omega

Introduction

The establishment of the Australian Omega Facility was examined by the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. This Committee, an all party standing body, published its findings on Omega in a report entitled *Omega Navigational Installation*. The conclusions of the Committee favoured Australia's participation in the world-wide system.

The Omega navigation facility offers shipping and aviation of all nations the means of determining their position in almost any part of the globe, at any time of day, or night, and in any weather. The Australian facility, at Darriman, Gippsland, Victoria, will complete the network of eight installations in various countries and bring Omega to a state of global coverage.

Like Omega stations in other parts of the world, the Australian station will only transmit signals for navigation and time dissemination purposes. No message will be sent or received by the station.

The facility will be staffed, operated, and controlled by Department of Transport Australia in the same manner as all other navigation facilities operated by that Department. It will be open for inspection by the public during normal hours.

Radio navigation aids: "Omega"

A seafarer whose vessel is out of sight of land relies on astronomical observations or radio navigation aids to find his position. When the sky is overcast, astronomical observations cannot be made and reliance must be placed on radio aids. Radio navigation "beacons" to assist in position fixing have existed for many decades, but it was not until the Second World War that means were developed to enable vessels to determine their position accurately by using radio signals.

Such radio systems are still in use today and the two best known are "Decca" and "Loran". However, Decca and Loran do not provide ocean-wide coverage as they are restricted in range by certain characteristics of radio-signal propagation. A new approach to obtain complete ocean coverage arose from the use of lower radio frequencies than had been previously used.

Originally conceived as a maritime system to provide radio position fixing for vessels anywhere on the earth's oceans, Omega is also suitable for use by aircraft and land vehicles. It can provide a position fix of moderate accuracy (sometimes as good as 1.5 to 4 kilometres) at any time and in almost any part of the globe by the use of a special Omega receiver. Signals from at least three Omega transmitters must be received to obtain a position "fix".

A special means of using Omega signals, but giving somewhat improved position fixing accuracy over a limited area, is known as Differential Omega. Differential Omega is at present experimental and an additional fixed transmitting station is needed, broadcasting error correction signals to ships or aircraft in the vicinity.

Eight Omega transmitters are needed to provide world-wide coverage and the decision to implement the scheme was made in 1968. Seven of the eight facilities are in operation, and the existing Omega transmitters are located in Argentina; Japan; Liberia; Norway; La Réunion (a French island off the east coast of Africa), and the United States (North Dakota and Hawaii).

The dominating feature of a typical Omega transmitting installation is the single 427 metre steel lattice tower supporting the antenna. From the top of the Omega tower, sixteen cables radiate out and down to concrete anchor blocks at ground level. These are spaced evenly around a circle at a radial distance of 730 metres. The total area of the installation is therefore approximately 260 hectares. Two buildings on the site contain the transmitting apparatus. The antenna radiates a radio signal of 10 kW in power or about the same as a typical ABC broadcasting station.

Further references: History of civil aviation. *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90

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Motor vehicle registrations, Australia (annual) (9304.0)
Motor vehicle census, Australia (irregular) (9309.0)
Road traffic accidents involving fatalities, Australia (monthly) (9401.0)
Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Victoria (quarterly) (9401.2)
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COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one-half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and

Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

Australia Post is the trading name of the Australian Postal Commission while the Australian Telecommunications Commission trades under the name of Telecom Australia.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network. The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1981 was as follows: 4,827 street posting boxes; 333 official post offices; 910 non-official post offices—which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and 12 major mail handling centres.

At 30 June 1981, 1,300,105 residential points and 114,423 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service. Approximately 99 per cent of the points would be served daily Monday to Friday. During 1980-81, 781 million postal articles were either posted in Victoria or received from overseas countries.

A total official staff of 8,748 persons were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1981. A further 1,168 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 683 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has monopoly powers with respect to the carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less. Other services offered by Australia Post generally face competition from other enterprises. Australia Post's services include surface, air, and express mail services, both within Australia and to and from other countries, for the carriage of letters, cards, aerogrammes, newspapers, packages, and parcels.

Among its mail services, there are special arrangements such as messenger delivery, cash on delivery, security mail services, response services (e.g. business reply), and acknowledgement of delivery. Private boxes and locked bags can be provided for the delivery of mail to customers who require such special services. Australia Post also operates a postal money order service.

Reduced rate services are provided for bulk direct mail advertising, bulk local delivery mail, bulk pre-sorted mail, articles for the blind, unaddressed householder delivery articles, and registered publications. It sells postal products such as padded post bags, postal stationery and packaging materials, and philatelic items. It provides postmarking slogans for advertising purposes and postmarkers to commemorate special events.

Australia Post acts as an agent for a number of Commonwealth and State Government authorities and existing agency services include: Commonwealth Savings Bank, deposits and withdrawals; Defence Forces Home Loan repayments; taxation (PAYE) stamp sales, and information; overseas telephone and telegraph business; telephone account collections and other services on behalf of Telecom Australia including: telegrams, telephone orders, and public telephone coin collections; customs payments and documentation for Department of Business and Consumer Affairs; weather reports for Bureau of Meteorology; electoral documents for Electoral Departments; and duty stamp sales for the Victorian Government.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to new type smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, Mail Centres were to be provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, Preston and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. Currently there are three Mail Centres operating in the Melbourne city area.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations which in turn assist to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements provide for improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff and the staff are able to work closer to their homes. A map showing the Victorian mail circulation network, together with the location of Mail Centres can be found on page 566 of the *Victorian Year Book 1980*.

Service developments

Service developments have included a new Postal Money Order Service which was introduced in November 1977. This service replaced postal order and money order services. The Registered Publication Service was revamped to provide a simplified system of classification. An Overnight Parcel Service was introduced to provide customers with a fast and reliable overnight service between post offices in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provincial cities and suburbs of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

An extensive programme of visits by Postmasters to businesses has been undertaken throughout Victoria. The purpose of the visits was to inform businessmen of Australia Post's services and to learn about any postal problems being experienced. Regular meetings have been held between senior management and representatives of businesses and employer organisations as a means of informing customers about proposed changes and learning about their needs for postal services.

The conduct of regular Mailing Courses was introduced at all official post offices. The aim of these courses is to provide mail room staff in business organisations with a better understanding of postal services.

Australia Post and Telecom Australia have combined to operate a facsimile transmission service which makes use of the Express Post Service, Telephone Service, and facsimile machines. The service enables a document to be picked up by Australia Post and taken to a central point where it is transmitted through a facsimile machine to another capital city and delivered to the addressee by express service. The service also provides an option for a portable facsimile machine to be taken to a customer's premises for direct transmission of documents between two business points, e.g., between offices in Melbourne and Perth. The service known as Telepost commenced on 30 July 1979.

Industrial relations

A small Departmental group is provided in the Victorian Administration for the purpose of developing and maintaining better working relationships between management and staff

organisations. Consultative processes in matters relating to changes to work areas are a feature of the liaison established with the organisations.

Philatelic functions

Philately is a hobby of thousands of Victorians and Australia Post caters to the needs of these hobbyists. It is actively associated with National Stamp Week held in September each year and during that period, Postmasters and their staff visit schools throughout the State and lecture on philately to thousands of children.

Postage stamp issues

Postage stamp issues in 1980-81 were as follows:

1 July 1980	Australian Birds—5 definitive stamps: 10c Golden Shouldered Parrot, 35c Regent Bower Bird, 45c Masked Wood-swallow, 80c Rainbow Pitta, and \$1 Western Magpie.
11 August 1980	Community Welfare—4 special issue stamps: 22c The Salvation Army, 22c St Vincent de Paul Society, 22c Meals on Wheels, and 22c Life Be in it.
29 September 1980	National Stamp Week 1980—Commemorative issue comprised of a se-tenant strip of 5 x 22c stamps, featuring illustrations of some different aspects of early Australian postal history.
1 October 1980	Christmas 1980—28c commemorative stamp featuring a painting by Prospero Fontana, entitled "The Holy Family".
3 November 1980	Christmas 1980—2 commemorative stamps: 15c stamp featuring the centre panel of Justin O'Brien's religious triptych, "The Virgin Enthroned", and 60c stamp featuring a polychrome limewood statuette, "Madonna and Child" attributed to the School of Michael Zuerner the Younger.
17 November 1980	Australian Birds—18c definitive stamp featuring a Spotted Catbird.
19 November 1980	Australian Aircraft—4 special issue stamps: 22c Wackett 1941, 40c Winjeel 1955, 45c Boomerang 1944, and 60c Nomad 1975.
21 January 1981	Australia Day 1981—22c commemorative stamp featuring the Australian National Flag portrayed as the continent's surface.
18 February 1981	Australian Sporting Personalities—22c Darby Munro, 35c Victor Trumper, 55c Sir Norman Brookes, and 60c Walter Lindrum.
25 March 1981	50th Anniversary of First Official Air Mail Flight Australia/UK—2 commemorative stamps: 22c and 60c stamps featuring reproduction of the 6d purple Air Mail Service stamp design. This stamp, issued on 19 March 1931, depicted Kingsford Smith's Fokker tri-motor "Southern Cross" in flight.
6 April 1981	50th Anniversary of the Founding of Apex—22c commemorative stamp issue.
21 April 1981	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II—22c stamp featuring the Queen's personal standard for Australia, which is flown from Government House.
20 May 1981	Gold Rush Era—4 special issue stamps featuring sketches by Samuel T. Gill: 22c Licence inspected, 22c Puddling, 22c Quality of washing stuff, and 22c On route to deposit gold.
17 June 1981	Australian Paintings—\$2 definitive series stamp featuring the Frederick McCubbin painting "On the Wallaby Track".

As the \$10 Australian Paintings definitive series stamp "Coming South" had been on sale from 19 October 1977, a reprint became necessary in 1980. The three year interval since original printing forced the use of a different sized paper. This meant that the issued new sheet of fifty stamps contained 5 rows of 10 stamps in a horizontal format pane; whereas the original issued sheet of fifty stamps contained 10 rows of 5 stamps in a vertical format pane.

Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 22c postage were issued for the Centenary of the YWCA in Australia (20 August 1980); Sydpex '80 (29 September 1980); Opening of Tarcoola-Alice Springs Railway 1980 (9 October 1980); 150th Anniversary of Charles Sturt's Explorations (12 November 1980); 75 years of Surf Life Saving Clubs in Australia (4 February 1981); 50th Anniversary of Sir Francis Chichester's Flight Across the Tasman (4 March 1981); 100th Running of the Stawell Easter Gift (6 April 1981); and Centenary of Pharmaceutical Education in Australia (6 May 1981).

A 33c commemorative Christmas 1980 aerogramme was issued on 3 November 1980. The aerogramme featured a multicoloured stamp area and an illustration depicting the Three Wise Men.

A 33c pictorial aerogramme, featuring a full colour illustration of an outback Australian droving theme, was issued on 21 January 1981. Following the evaluation of field testing and comments by the public on the new aerogramme format, an amended version was issued on 1 April 1981.

A set of 42 pre-stamped postcards (third series) featuring colour photographs of Australian cities, famous landmarks, the beauty of birds and animals, stately historic buildings, and other attractions, was released in March 1981.

Further references: History of the Post Office in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 702-5; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974, pp. 799-802; Post Office Museum, 1975, p. 693; New developments of Australia Post, 1978, pp. 602-3; Postage stamp issues, 1978, pp. 603-4; 1979, pp. 550-2

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications who is supported by a Department of State—the Postal and Telecommunications Department.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act* 1975 are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up to date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation

The Commission

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the various State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 21,000 persons has five functional departments and two branches. They are the Operations Department, Engineering Department, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Commercial Department plus a Supply Branch, and an Information Systems Branch.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with the large majority of customers by providing a sales and consultancy service at Telecom Business Offices, and installing and maintaining communications equipment. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecom Manager in charge of each District.

There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Box Hill, Camberwell, Cheltenham, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, and Warragul. In addition, an Operator Services Branch provides the Telephonist Trunk Exchange and Manual Assistance Centres Services.

As part of Telecom's plan to develop more flexible and improved telecommunications facilities and services, particularly for the business community, the Commercial Department was established in Victoria in November 1980. The primary role of this Department is the provision of significantly improved service to major business customers.

The organisational groups of this Department are Commercial Sales, which is responsible for the development of business customer sales and services within Victoria; the Commercial Department which is responsible for the City District, PABX Branch; and the Telegraphs and Data Branch which now has a special emphasis on the needs of business customers. The Commercial Development Branch is responsible for the development of technical and marketing activities. The fourth group is the Directories Branch which provides telephone directories to the public. The Information Systems Branch is a unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer installation at Clayton has been progressively augmented since it was established in 1974 and further expansion is planned.

During 1980-81, material worth \$91.7m was issued from the Main Store of which approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977-78 to 1986-87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual customers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common-use circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are either of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection. Each telephone customer is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges and at 30 June 1981 there were 1,076 automatic and 33 manual exchanges throughout Victoria. The manual exchanges will be converted to automatic by June 1984.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's is 3,300 square kilometres.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local automatic telephone exchanges, known as Stored Program Control (SPC). There are two phases, the first of which is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. At June 1981, there were 14 local crossbar exchanges under varying degrees of SPC control representing 123,600 lines of equipment. This phase will continue until 1985. The second phase is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges using the AXE system. The first installation of this type of system has been completed at Endeavour Hills and it is planned to increase progressively the use of this modern equipment. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases and prices to the customer as well as allowing for the introduction of new facilities such as diversion of service, abbreviated dialling, and automatic reminder calls.

In the national trunk network, automatic access through the Subscribers Trunk Dialling (STD) network was further extended. At June 1981, 96.8 per cent of all national trunk calls were dialled direct by customers, with 99.4 per cent of Victorian telephone customers having access to this facility. During 1980-81, 33 new centres were given access to the network.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) has been available in Victoria since April 1976 to those who request this facility. At June 1981, there were 165 exchanges and 108,296 services with outgoing ISD access. Customers with ISD access can dial overseas directly to any of 320 million telephone services in a total of 124 countries. During 1980-81, about 42.6 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled direct by ISD.

A Call Charge Record (CCR) facility has been successfully tested in a number of Melbourne metropolitan exchanges and is being progressively extended to customers. This

method of charging will enable ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers.

During 1980-81, the engineering capital investment programme was approximately \$208m of which \$91m was spent on customer services, \$80m on the local network, \$13m on the trunk network and \$13m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and buildings which accounted for \$15.3m.

Telecommunications facilities

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex services, data transmission facilities, and private lines the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

In 1980-81, Telecom added 72,362 new telephone services (net growth) to the network in Victoria and 943 new telex services were provided, increasing the capacity of the Victorian telex network to 7,846. In addition, 2,019 new data modems were provided.

Work has been progressing on a range of new services to be introduced during 1982 to meet the expanding communication needs of business customers. These include conference/broadcast telex facilities provided by SPC telex switching, the Digital Data Network (DDN), the Australian National Packet Switching Service (AUSTPAC), and the high capacity radio paging system (TELEFINDER). A Public Automatic Mobile Telephone Service (PAMTS), has been successfully tested and launched in Melbourne and Sydney.

The programme for the modernisation of public telephones by replacement with modern CT3 type instruments continued with the replacement of a further 1,118 instruments. This programme will be completed in 1982.

During 1981, in acknowledgement of the International Year of Disabled Persons, Telecom released a publication entitled *The Disabled Person and Telecommunications* which discussed, among other things, many products released this year which were specifically designed to assist disabled people. Work is continuing on the further development of these products.

For the last five years, Telecom has not increased its basic charges. In many areas, particularly STD calls, reductions have been made. However, during 1981, due to cutbacks in the funds allocated to the capital investment programme, Telecom has been obliged to increase its tariffs.

Developments in telecommunications

About 85 per cent of the revenue earned by Telecom each year in Victoria comes from the business community, whose demand for telecommunications services is increasing. Telecom plans to have a phone service installed in 9 out of 10 households by 1987.

Telecom has undertaken several initiatives since 1975 to assist small and corporate businesses. These initiatives include the steady reduction of STD charges over all distances, the provision of new products/services which have particular application to the business community, and the creation of the Commercial Department to provide a better service to nationally operating corporate businesses with headquarters in Melbourne.

The introduction of new technology has enabled Telecom to provide a more efficient service to its business customers and the community. They have enabled the reduction of operating expenses and are to introduce a wide range of additional products and services.

The modernisation of the switching network, begun in 1977, involves the application of computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges. This will provide a wider range of customer services, which will include a call charge record for ISD customers, an interception service to allow calls to be connected to recorded announcements, the automatic redirection of calls from one telephone number to another, abbreviated dialling for frequently called numbers, and the provision of malicious call tracing facilities.

Telex customers are to have similar facilities when a computer controlled telex is installed.

Another technological innovation is the Public Automatic Mobile Radio Telephone Service (PAMTS) which was introduced in 1981. This telephone system—located in a

vehicle—provides an automatic telephone service similar to that available to normal telephone customers within the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1982-83, Telecom was to introduce two new data services known as the Digital Data Service (DDS) and Austpac. Their benefits include faster provision of service, higher reliability, lower transmission costs, and improved error protection.

In 1982, Telecom was also due to introduce a new range of small business systems which will employ the latest Stored Programme Control (SPC) technology. They will allow for up to 60 extensions and will offer such advantages as abbreviated dialling and repertory dialling, intercom between extensions, multiple line answering, push-button operation, calls from one extension to another, and last number re-dial.

To cope with the expected growth in demand for new telephone services coupled with increased usage of the network, the capacity of the Melbourne telephone cable network has been increased through the use of electronic techniques. These techniques involve the use of digital pulse code modulated (PCM) carrier systems which provide 30 telephone calls over two pairs of wires. They use digital pulses to convey coded speech and other information, and will enable best use to be made of cables already installed.

The introduction of optical fibres is also under investigation. Should tests prove satisfactory, optical fibres would offer Telecom the possibility of transmitting very large numbers of telephone calls and/or television signals more economically than existing cables.

Telecom's capital works programme involves the construction of new telephone and telex exchanges, large junction and trunk cable work, conduit and cable tunnel projects, and major trunk transmission system projects. More than 90 per cent of the orders placed by Telecom for new equipment and material is placed with Australian firms and provides a substantial boost to local business.

With the growth in the number of telephones and the rapid penetration of STD, the demise of the telegram as a method of communication has been notable. Between 1960 and 1980 the number of telegrams sent in Victoria fell by 75 per cent from 19.38 million to 5.43 million. This trend now appears likely to continue as the STD, ISD, and telex and data services become the norm as communicating media.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848-50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698-700, 1978 pp. 604-6; Use of solar power—Glen Valley telephone exchange, 1980, p. 570

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission for the years 1977-78 to 1980-81 and the Telecommunications Commission, for the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 are shown in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981
Revenue —				
Mail services	129,200	150,800	165,100	183,600
Money and postal services	1,300	1,100	1,200	1,500
Commission or agency services	19,400	19,400	17,900	17,800
Other	3,700	3,700	4,500	4,600
Total	153,600	175,000	188,700	207,500
Expenditure —				
Operating and general	110,100	124,300	139,600	159,700
Transportation	13,500	10,500	13,000	14,400
Superannuation	15,500	16,600	15,200	18,300
Other	8,300	8,800	9,000	10,500
Total	147,400	160,200	176,800	202,900

**VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue —				
Telephone	417,632	459,172	507,919	567,477
Telegraph	13,433	15,009	15,875	18,097
Proceeds of sales	3,419	3,672	3,130	3,258
Other	5,422	4,794	5,752	5,825
Total	439,906	482,647	532,676	594,657
Expenditure —				
Salaries and wages	217,073	238,748	253,425	278,306
Material	80,649	97,118	92,734	100,957
Building	14,046	9,807	12,328	18,066
Other	50,627	51,008	51,322	63,555
Total	362,395	396,681	409,809	460,884

At 30 June 1981, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 21,118 persons in Victoria, including 20,621 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 11,133 persons in Victoria, 8,748 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Telephone exchanges	1,158	1,128	1,124	1,115	1,109
Public telephones	7,928	7,387	6,997	6,870	6,633
Services in operation	1,158,306	1,221,067	1,290,505	1,355,017	1,424,109
Instruments connected	1,701,769	1,749,733	1,909,119	2,053,799	2,161,337
Instruments per 1,000 of population	452.0	454.8	497.9	530.1	553.7

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED ('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1976-77	519,142	862	83,590	4,766
1977-78	477,281	699	87,311	4,728
1978-79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
1980-81	574,209	800	105,818	7,436
DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1976-77	78,683	1,234	13,742	1,129
1977-78	62,270	1,441	15,667	1,125
1978-79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
1980-81	70,544	1,305	19,705	1,180
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1976-77	597,825	2,096	97,332	5,895
1977-78	539,551	2,140	102,978	5,853
1978-79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500
1980-81	644,753	2,105	125,523	8,616

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	—	—	21	21	21
Other	379	412	417	440	467
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	94	92	100	105	115
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	3,774	4,038	4,192	4,295	4,504
Harbour mobile services	88	104	115	155	153
Coast (c)	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	47	57	58	64	73
Repeater	42	43	43	44	44
Special experimental	130	149	443	487	386
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	666	695	667	672	649
Citizensband	—	—	46,488	51,138	28,210
Land mobile services	46,230	49,263	50,977	50,002	54,528
Harbour mobile services	985	1,418	1,775	2,525	3,827
Radiodetermination	7	8	8	11	21
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	94	94	93	89	91
Ships	1,463	1,449	1,408	1,377	1,678
Space services (e)	2	2	2	2	2
Amateur stations	2,135	2,314	2,615	3,425	3,986
Total transmitting and receiving	56,137	60,139	109,423	114,853	98,756
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	7	9	10	12	12
Mobile stations (d)	7	7	48	50	50
Grand total	56,151	60,155	109,481	114,915	98,818

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television stations licensed

There were 24 commercial broadcasting stations and nine commercial television stations licensed in Victoria at 30 June 1981. In addition, there were eight national broadcasting stations and eight national television stations operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and also one broadcasting and one television station operated in Victoria by the Special Broadcasting Service.

Four public broadcasting stations were also licensed in Victoria at 30 June 1981.

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EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

A dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the requirements of the Council of Public Education (see page 573), which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that children should have the opportunity to be educated according to their various abilities and aptitudes and that any differences should not be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Further references: Schools Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 590-1; National Inquiry into Teacher Education, 1980, pp. 608-9

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative levels of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occur at the central, regional, and local levels.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM**Education Department***Restructuring of the administration*

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has assumed responsibility for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1882, the tenth year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen years. The Education Department is under the direction of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Educational Services. Its permanent head is the Director-General of Education.

Owing to the growth and scope of the Education Department (an organisation with a budget of more than \$1,690m, employing over 60,000 persons, running 2149 schools, and educating 595,042 students at 1 July 1981), considerable restructuring has been necessary and is still proceeding. Much of this restructuring was implemented in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, as indicated in the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

Restructuring of the administration is currently proceeding to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the Department. As part of the 1979-80 Ministerial Review of Education in Victoria (see page 577 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*), a Ministerial White Paper outlining "Strategies and Structures for the Achievement of the Aims and Objectives of Education in Victoria" was presented to the Victorian Parliament in December 1980. Following the publication of this Paper, an Implementation Steering Committee and an Implementation Task Force were set up to prepare a detailed plan for the reorganisation of the central and regional offices of the Education Department.

The prime reason for the restructuring was to improve education in the schools. The school being recognised as the most important part of the Education Department; it was felt that any change in administrative structure could be justified only if it contributed to improving support to the school, thus helping to enhance each student's educational opportunities.

The Implementation Task Force was established to provide a research unit for the Implementation Steering Committee and to help put into practice the Ministerial decisions resulting from the White Paper. The major decisions of the White Paper aimed to achieve the following goals: increased delegation and devolution of power and responsibility to local and regional units; greater participation by parents, community members, teachers, and principals in education; improved consultation and communication; greater efficiency and economy in management; clearer accountability for the spending of public funds to be established among "the school, the region, the Education Department and ultimately the Parliament"; the reorganisation of central office administration on functional lines rather than the traditional hierarchical, school-type divisions; the development of State-wide core-curriculum guidelines for students at different stages; provision for individual school principals, in consultation with their councils and staffs, to develop school policy statements and details of teaching programmes, including core studies plus their locally based components; the formation of a corporate management group at central office level, together with the establishment of a Victorian Education Council to provide advice to both the Ministers and the Director-General of Education; the setting up of a regional education council in each of the twelve new regions to advise and support the regional director, whose office would assume many functions currently the responsibility of the central administration; and the clarification and strengthening of the Education Department's role as an employer, and the consequent modification of the role of the Teachers Tribunal.

The White Paper stressed that the overhaul of administrative structures was aimed at enabling the education system "to serve the interests of children and society more effectively". The Paper's emphasis was "upon the individual child in the school and the management structures necessary to serve children's interests, and not on structures designed primarily to service the interests of administration".

Members of the Education Department and other interested groups were invited to make written submissions on issues and problems seen to be associated with implementing the White Paper decisions. Consequently, from April to September 1981, the Implementation Task Force held some 250 interviews and read 62 submissions, together

with over 650 letters, in its task of gathering and sorting information. It then proceeded to analyse alternative organisation structures and the extent to which specific decision making could be delegated within those structures. The challenge was to retain and strengthen the many valuable features of existing divisions and branches, while at the same time implementing the policies of the White Paper, as well as exploring the potential future context that could affect the Education Department between 1981 and 2001.

The consultants who advised the Steering Committee presented their Report entitled *The Rationale and Definition of the Proposed Organisation Structure* to the Ministers on 18 September 1981. The Ministers presented the Report to the Victorian Parliament on 22 September 1981, the Victorian Government accepting all of the major decisions in the Ministerial Statement "New Directions in the Administration of Education".

The Implementation Task Force was then replaced by an Installation Team, comprising members of the previous Task Force. Consisting of 26 Working Parties, each containing about seven members, the Installation Team had to develop recommendations and policy options for the Steering Committee and Ministers concerning the installation of the new structure. The Working Parties had two main tasks during October and November 1981; to explain the concepts of the new structure throughout the education community, and to recommend specifically on the functions, operating procedures, and staffing of the new structures.

There is no set date for the restructured administration to replace the existing one. It will be phased in over a period of time. The top sixteen administrative positions were advertised in October 1981 and applications were considered in November 1981. A new Director-General of Education was appointed in early December 1981. Further groups of appointments will be made in 1982.

Building

Building Operations Division, with an annual budget of approximately \$132m, continues to be one of Australia's major constructing clients. Funds totalling approximately \$150m were made available during 1980-81 from Victorian and Commonwealth Government sources for direct capital expenditure. Excluding the Teacher Housing Authority and Design Supervision and Administration, available funds amounted to \$132,470,960 and actual expenditure totalled \$132,466,765. Building Operations Division, comprising Building Operations Group and Programme Planning and Budget Control Group, is responsible for the implementation of Works Programmes.

During 1980-81, nineteen new schools (16 primary and 3 secondary) were completed and construction commenced on nine new primary schools, two special development schools, and three Counselling Guidance and Clinical Services Units.

As part of the devolution of powers and responsibilities to School Councils, the School Council Contract system continued to grow and for the fourth successive year the budget was increased, \$3,165,000 being allocated in 1980-81.

The Education and Community Activity Centre Programme was initiated in 1979 for the purpose of reducing the construction cost of the former assembly design. Cost savings have been achieved, thereby enabling the accelerated provision of Activity Centres. During 1980-81, construction commenced on 15 centres and tenders were invited for a further four.

Curriculum

Introduction

Government schools in Victoria continue to exercise a major responsibility in curriculum. Within Departmental guidelines, school policies are determined by principals and their teaching staffs in consultation with parents and school councils.

Curriculum implementation and school organisation are matters for each school's professional staff. In these tasks teachers are assisted by a variety of in-service education activities and by a system of school self-evaluation known as "school review". Furthermore, advice is given by inspectors and curriculum consultants, and an extensive range of curriculum support services is provided from central, regional, and local bases. The co-ordination of these services is in the hands of the Curriculum Council, a group of senior administrators chaired by the Assistant Director-General (Curriculum and Planning).

Further reference: Curriculum Services Inquiry, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 578-9

Curriculum in primary schools

The curriculum covers a seven-year course from Preparatory year (children aged 4½ to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education occurs.

Departmental guidelines for this curriculum are provided by the Primary Schools Division on the recommendation of the Curriculum Standing Committee for Primary Education, and subject committees in language, mathematics, science, social studies, health, art and craft, physical education, library, music, infant education, and multicultural education, computer education, gifted children, and the media. These committees, which include non-Departmental members, are concerned with establishing priorities for expenditure on curriculum projects, the production of curriculum guides, priorities for in-service education, and the use of curriculum consultants.

The major curriculum publications for primary schools in 1981 were *Beginning Reading*, a guide to the teaching of reading to infants; *A Guide to Music in the Primary School*, designed to assist teachers at all levels of the curriculum; *The Society in View Handbook*, an alternate course in Social Studies for all classroom levels; *The Alternate Mathematics Guides in Length, Money and Teaching the Measurement Course*; and the five volumes of the new Science Course—*Providing for Inquiry, Resources for Science Teaching, Implementing Science*, "Prep" to 3, and 4 to 6, and *Index to Science in the Primary School*.

The publication *C-SCOPE*, the Primary Division's journal of latest thinking and policy planning by the various curriculum committees, has been produced during 1981 in a new format that will be continued in the 1982 and subsequent publications.

The Special Assistance Programme has played a major role in primary schools in 1981. The programme is designed to assist the needs of individual children, particularly low achievers. A Special Assistance booklet entitled *A Guide for Teachers*, was a further publication for 1981. This booklet will be followed up by a second guide in the first term of 1982.

Curriculum in secondary schools

The Ministerial statement on the restructuring of the Education Department has confirmed the movement towards devolution of decision making in curriculum as in other aspects of the administration of the Victorian system of education. Centrally prepared guidelines will provide the basis of the core curriculum which will be translated into school programmes by teachers, drawing upon resources provided by senior education officers and consultants placed in the newly created twelve regions. This new structure will enable curriculum policy formation to respond to local needs, and yet ensure that schools do not become insular in outlook.

Secondary schools have already had considerable experience of curriculum freedom over the last twelve years. While innovative programmes have been designed to meet local geographic and demographic circumstances, there has also been concern to see that core elements have been retained.

In 1981, the new Year 12 arrangements administered by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education were implemented. (See pages 578-9.)

This total curriculum offering is approximately equivalent to 250 subjects and represents a significant and rapid growth in the curriculum for the Higher School Certificate. Group 1 subjects retain an element of external examination, while Group 2 subjects are school devised and school assessed. Study structures are whole courses designed to meet needs of particular student groups. The underlying rationale for these changes is to provide a wider range of studies for the students who continue their schooling to Year 12, but whose destinations are other than university entrance, and yet retain opportunities for students who wish to proceed to university study.

Below Year 12 the major curriculum initiatives have been towards health and human relationships, physical education, career education, work experience programmes, and technical and technological studies. Computer studies have been developed in many schools, and technical facilities are being planned in several country high schools. Transition programmes have been encouraged and funded to meet the personal and vocational needs of pupils who may face extended periods of unemployment.

A system of "school review" has been established in schools to evaluate their own programmes. Reviews were conducted in 22 schools in 1981, and 46 schools are planning reviews for 1982. It is expected that all secondary schools will be reviewed over a nine or ten year cycle. Such reviews include an internal evaluation conducted by the school community itself, a visit by an external Review Board to validate and comment on the internal evaluation, and a follow-up implementation phase.

Curriculum in technical schools

Information concerning curriculum in technical schools can be found in the Technical Education section of this chapter (see pages 581-3).

Curriculum and the Special Services Division

"Special Services" is the functional term used for those educational services that fall outside the scope of the general educational provision. More precisely, these services are special in that they extend across Divisional, Regional, and Systemic boundaries; and they respond to specific educational needs over a wider age distribution than could be encompassed within any other Division or combination of Divisions. Under the Division's present structure all services have been grouped within one or other of five main sections, each coming under the administrative control of an Assistant Director of Special Services. These sections are Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; Ethnic Education; Curriculum Services; and School Services.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 578-9

Special Education

Through its Special Services Division, the Education Department continues to provide Special Education for handicapped children, with an emphasis on the integration of children within regular schools wherever possible. In particular, developments are evident in the areas of Work Education, in the provision of specialised programmes for intellectually disabled children and young persons who have been institutionalised, and in the network of Special Education Services supporting disabled children attending regular schools.

For children who are more severely retarded, there are twenty-two Special Developmental Schools (formerly Day Training Centres administered by independent Committees of Management) with arrangements having been made for a further two centres to transfer to the Department from the beginning of the 1982 school year.

A new Day Special School has been established in Shepparton in a relocatable complex, and a new school building completed at Ascot Vale enables children formerly attending the oldest Special School, Fitzroy Special School, to be educated in accommodation of a high standard. Programmes for handicapped persons of post-school age continue to be provided through evening classes at Day Special Schools in the areas of literacy, numeracy, social competency, homecrafts, art/craft, and driver education.

Educational services for socially disadvantaged children are provided in association with two reception centres and two children's homes, while education centres are located in five youth training centres and in eight prisons. Five social adjustment centres continue to operate within regular schools.

Education of children who are physically or sensorily handicapped is provided through a total of ten Day Special Schools as well as through two schools established within hospitals, while visiting teacher services are provided on a regional basis to support those children attending regular schools.

A range of special assistance services is provided through five Demonstration Units, forty-eight Special Education Units, and fifty-seven Special Assistance Units. These facilities provide in-service education and consultative support for teachers and offer intensive teaching assistance to children experiencing learning difficulties with a view to their integration into the regular classroom.

The Homecrafts Branch staff act as consultants to 83 special education schools and centres in the area of "daily-living" skills; they offer State-wide in-service education programmes; and they produce and disseminate resource information and equipment.

Further reference: *Education of handicapped children in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 619-22

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services is a school support service designed for teachers, parents, and children seeking specialist assistance because of severe learning difficulties, speech problems, poor motor skills, or other severe educational, emotional, and physical disabilities. The service is located in district centres, enabling staff to know local teachers and to work together with a shared knowledge of the particular educational characteristics and needs of the local community.

The staff consists of guidance officers, psychology officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, and interpreters, providing a variety of services to all children, particularly the handicapped.

Specific services supplied include the training of Career Education teachers and the provision of a continuing support service to them, and a multi-cultural resources section to assist with a better understanding of the background, culture, and needs of ethnic groups within the community.

Ethnic Education Services

This section of the Special Services Division is responsible for Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education.

Aboriginal Education Services Unit. This Unit administers Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs funds for supplementary educational programmes for Aboriginals in Victorian schools. A 1979 survey of all schools in the State indicated that at least 2,500 Aboriginal children were enrolled in 568 schools and pre-schools. Aboriginal children are generally given the same curriculum as non-Aborigines, although some schools have introduced the study of traditional Aboriginal culture and contemporary Aboriginal affairs, together with a range of school projects specifically for Aboriginals. The Unit has an approved establishment of 12 seconded teachers and 58 other staff, including Aboriginal liaison officers and teacher aides. Places for Aboriginal students at some teacher training institutions are subsidised under Special Entry Schemes. All programmes are planned and implemented together with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group.

Adult Migrant Education Services. This Unit provides courses in English for approximately 19,000 adult migrants and refugees annually. Full and part-time courses are designed to meet individual needs and objectives and include specific provisions for professionally qualified migrants, industrial employees, women's groups, and new arrivals in Victoria.

Child Migrant Education Services. Seven Reception Language Centres have been established, with 62 teachers and 26 bilingual aides to provide initial English instruction and orientation activities for newly arrived refugee children with less than six months residence in Australia. Four Intensive Language Centres have been established, with 27 teachers to offer intensive instruction for migrant and refugee secondary students who are not making expected educational progress.

The service provides a consultative and advisory service on request to all teachers of migrant and refugee children from non-English speaking backgrounds in State schools, and where possible in other education systems. The services include visits to schools and language centres to advise and assist in the teaching of English as a second language, local in-service education programmes, multi-cultural programmes, and the teaching of community languages. In-service education programmes are both centrally and school-based. Two regular publications entitled *Polycom* and *Communique* keep teachers informed on current developments in ethnic education including education for a multicultural society.

Curriculum Services

The Curriculum Services Unit is the major curriculum support group of the Education Department of Victoria. The specialised skills of the staff provide a resource of curriculum expertise at all school levels. Members of the Curriculum Services Unit develop curriculum materials; produce periodicals; undertake research; organise and conduct In-Service Education conferences, seminars, and workshops for teachers; support regional and district consultants; maintain an overview of developments in curriculum; provide a support

service for administrators; advise schools on the development and management of educational resources; provide advice and support for school-based curriculum development and evaluation; and manage and supply schools with access to scarce curriculum resources.

School Services

The School Services Section of the Special Services Division consists of the Audio-Visual Resources Branch, Library Branch, and Publications and Information Branch. All these branches provide inter-systemic services to Victorian primary and secondary schools.

Recent significant developments of service have included the development of the Education Access Television Project by the Audio-Visual Resources Branch in co-operation with a metropolitan television station and major country networks; the planning and organisation of the first Media Communications Expo, again in co-operation with the commercial media industry; the extension of full library bibliographic and reviewing services to non-government schools by the Library Branch; and a marked improvement in the quality, speed, and economy of production of print materials within the Publications and Information Branch because of modern printing technology.

Other Departmental curriculum support services

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division various special staffs operate. These include those working in such fields as the State Schools Nursery; the Gould League; the History Section; and the Correspondence School.

State Schools Nursery. During 1980-81, the Nursery supplied 1,548 schools with plants, was visited by 8,200 students on educational tours, provided on-site landscaping advice to 320 schools, and conducted evening courses for teachers. Large displays were mounted in the Exhibition Building for Garden Week and in the Fitzroy Gardens for *The Herald* State Garden Festival.

Gould League. The Gould League provides a wide range of high-quality, low-cost environmental publications, together with associated in-service and consultancy programmes for both schools and the community. The League is currently expanding its habitat orientated resource material so that most aspects of each major Victorian habitat is covered at all levels.

History Section. This Section researches and records the history of State education in Victoria, and provides an education history information service for teachers, students, the community, and officers of this Department. For centenaries and other special occasions, detailed accounts of school histories are compiled and supplied on request.

Correspondence School. This school serves children who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition, tuition is available for Education Department teachers, members of the Armed Forces, inmates of institutions and prisons, and (as far as class vacancies permit) other adults. A basic adults' programme provides assistance in the skills of language and number.

Curriculum support services in non-Departmental organisations

The Education Department continues to provide the services of teachers to various government, semi-government and other organisations, many of which offer educational programmes to groups of visiting school children. Curriculum services are thus provided by seconded Education Department staff in places or organisations such as: the Zoological Gardens; the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat; the Pioneer Village, Swan Hill; the National Gallery and several provincial art galleries; the National Museum and the Science Museum; the Bendigo Trust; the Soil Conservation Authority; the Road Safety and Traffic Authority; the Social Biology Resources Centre of the University of Melbourne; Continuing Education Centres and other community centres; the Department of Agriculture; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Australian Council for Educational Research; the Law Institute of Victoria; the Victorian Arts Council; the Curriculum Development Centre; the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education; and the various subject associations.

Other non-Departmental services

The Council for Christian Education is responsible for religious education in State schools, including the employment of chaplains in post-primary schools. Through the Council's "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools, children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Family Life Movement provides for schools, on request, programmes and speakers on human development and sexuality.

Transport services and curriculum

Without the transport services provided by the Education Department, many children would be unable to experience the particular curriculum best suited to their needs. By 30 June 1981, the 2,077 transport services provided were carrying 71,788 children and covering a daily distance of 149,133 kilometres. These services included one subsidised train, one subsidised railways-arranged bus, and 1,711 buses; 291 services catered especially for physically and intellectually handicapped children; and 73 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the cost of \$32.88m for 1980-81 must be added \$6.76m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. During 1980-81, the transport system was used by 38,333 government secondary students, 20,790 primary students, as well as 12,665 children attending non-government schools.

Finance

Finance for education in Victoria became available through the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Appropriation Act passed each year by the Victorian Parliament during the Budget session. The Consolidated Fund receives money provided for education by the Commonwealth under the various States Grants Acts and all related amending legislation.

The Education budget comprises funds appropriated on a Divisional basis for recurrent purposes and funds appropriated for capital purposes through the Works and Services Account. Each Divisional Director is responsible for the operation of his Division in accordance with the recurrent funding appropriated for the Division. Overall co-ordination, control, and accounting of the Division is the responsibility of the Department's Finance and Accounts Offices in conjunction with Regional Offices throughout Victoria.

Total net educational expenditure for 1980-81 was \$1,608,715,000, an increase of \$169,669,000 or 11.8 per cent on the previous financial year.

The expenditure shown above differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 434-5 and 436 of this *Year Book* in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, debt charges, and payroll tax.

*Personnel**General policy*

The objective of the Personnel Division is to improve the relationship between the Department and its staff to the mutual advantage of both.

The Division is responsible for the personnel administration function relating to approximately 70,000 staff including teachers, administrators, and school council employees.

During 1981, a report prepared by a consulting firm entitled *The Rationale and Definition of the Proposed Organisation Structure* was accepted by the Department. The recommendation of the Department's new administrative structure has a strong emphasis towards increased delegation to Regions.

In the personnel area, the main benefits accruing from the proposed structural reorganisation will arise from the arrangements made to integrate the functions discharged in the various Divisions and Branches into one consolidated Branch with uniform policy application through the Department.

The new Branch comprises four discrete yet inter-related areas, namely: Employment; Staffing; Industrial Relations; and Personnel Administration and Services.

The assumption of full employment responsibilities by the Department will contribute significantly to the reorganisation.

Preparation and development of teachers

The Teacher Education Division co-ordinates the complex and varied activities which contribute to the continuum of teacher development. It presents information to those interested in teaching as a career; provides input to policy and course content decision-making at tertiary training institution level; and advises students on-course and in the provision of an integrated and on-going programme for career development. There has been close collaboration with other Divisions within the Department in identifying areas of need and in making the transition from tertiary student to teacher as smooth as possible. Significant reports from State and national committees inquiring into teacher education have stressed the significance of teacher development programmes in relation to the quality of education in schools.

Pre-service teacher education

Sufficient numbers of suitable students are needed to enrol every year in each type of teacher training course so that schools can be adequately staffed with a range of subject specialists.

Secondary school students require appropriate advice concerning the many teaching career opportunities that are available and regional Teacher Education Officers provide advisory services to careers teachers and senior secondary school students.

Tertiary students are provided with advisory services by Teacher Education Officers located at teachers' centres and regional offices. As the bulk of the studentship holders and scholarship holders have now graduated, private students form the largest group of teachers in training. They receive advice concerning all aspects of employment opportunities in teaching at each stage of training.

To assist the advisory process, the Teacher Education Division has established a central Register of Approved Tertiary Courses for Teacher Employment with the teaching Divisions.

Student residences

Country students enrolled in courses leading to teaching are provided with suitable residential accommodation. In 1981, the demand for the 650 places in the sixteen residences remained at a high level.

Teaching fellowships and teacher exchange

The International Teaching Fellowship Programme maintained a steady growth during 1981 and included teachers from the United Kingdom (through the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers), the United States of America, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, New Zealand and, for the first time, Yugoslavia. Fifty-six Fellowships were awarded to Victorians in 1981. Among the recipients were two primary school principals and one secondary school principal who were awarded Fellowships to enable them to work as Assisting Principals in the U.S.A. and Canada.

The Australian State and Territory Teacher Exchange Programme enabled six Victorians to teach in other States of Australia for the 1981 school year.

The Department continues to contribute, both administratively and by the participation of its teachers, to the Schools Exchange and Travel Scheme which is funded by the Schools Commission. Thirty-three awards for interstate travel were offered to Victorians in 1981, including for the first time, an award for a Victorian to visit New Zealand.

In-service education

In-service education of teachers in areas concerned with the implementation of developments in school curricula constitutes a significant proportion of the professional development programmes for teachers offered by the Education Department.

The major source of recurrent funds for such activities is the Schools Commission. Professional development funds are expended in accordance with determinations made by the Victorian In-service Education Committee which comprises persons who are appointed by the Minister from State, Catholic and Independent schools. This Committee is responsible for a State-wide programme for in-service education; it also makes available

allocations of funds to each of the eleven regions for the purpose of funding activities approved by the Regional In-service Education Committees.

Most Regional Committees allocate between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of their budgets for support for school-based consultancy, a service which is provided by selected teachers able to provide advice and professional guidance within their particular subject areas for other teachers in the district or region. Regional committees allocate up to approximately 10 per cent of their funds to support local teachers' centres, which have been established throughout all regions.

Qualification courses

During 1981, Hawthorn Teachers' Centre administered the primary qualifications programme designed to enable primary teachers to attain fully qualified status. There was a decline in enrolments—492 teachers being enrolled in 503 subject units. Two lecture locations were available in the Melbourne metropolitan area and correspondence tuition was offered to students unable to attend lecture programmes at tertiary institutions.

Study leave

In 1981, the Department provided a number of study leave awards to increase the supply of teachers in specialist areas such as careers education, librarianship, music, secretarial studies, and special education. Some part-time awards were also made to enable teachers to increase basic qualifications to fully qualified status.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963, pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9; Decentralisation in educational administration, 1979, p. 573; Special services division, 1980, pp. 578-9; Educational administration, 1981, pp. 576-7; Curriculum Services Inquiry, 1981, pp. 578-9

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Council of Public Education

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

General features

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. From 1982, a new statutory authority, the Registered Schools Board, will be

responsible for registration of non-government schools and teachers. The schools derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 27 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, provide a wide variety of co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound-type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Further reference: Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 568-9

Catholic education

General

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. In 1981, there were approximately 164,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years, diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons—executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing among other bodies the dioceses, major superiors of religious congregations, the Institute of Catholic Education, parish priests, principals of primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary teachers, and there are two parent representatives.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, the Council of

Public Education, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

Primary schools and kindergartens

Ten pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school, and in the larger parishes there may be two schools. In 1981, there were 360 parish primary schools, enrolling 95,262 pupils. There were also 3,174 primary students enrolled in 33 registered primary/secondary schools. In addition, there were seven special schools catering for children with varying special needs, with an enrolment of 238 children. The overall total of primary pupils enrolled in 1981 was 98,674. Approximately 60 per cent of the parish schools in Victoria in 1981 were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Members of religious orders also teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present there is a majority of lay teachers.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own education consultant and administrative services consultant who liaise between schools and Catholic Education Offices.

Secondary education

There were 121 Catholic schools providing secondary education for a total of 65,372 students in Victoria during 1981. Of this total, 47,106 pupils were enrolled in 83 secondary schools, 16,586 secondary pupils were enrolled in 33 primary/secondary schools, and 1,680 pupils were enrolled in 5 secondary technical schools. Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains it, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1981, twenty-eight Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7-10 establishments in the surrounding area.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education incorporates three campuses: Mercy College at Ascot Vale, Christ College at Oakleigh, and Aquinas College at Ballarat. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, have introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Mercy College. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staffs.

Religious education

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Professional organisations

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic

Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee, the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

Other non-government schools

General

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools, however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of such an affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and encouraging the participation, of local communities; hence the common term "community schools". Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations

Most non-government schools which are not Catholic, and some Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV) which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of 97 non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-five schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: six of these schools are co-educational and twenty-nine are single-sex girls' schools.

Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held on a regular basis.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools,

principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Primary and secondary education statistics
**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED,
 TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)**

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1977	2,162	41,895	626,317	584	11,356	203,318	2,746	53,251	829,635
1978	2,152	42,981	623,609	600	11,882	207,160	2,752	54,863	830,769
1979	2,155	42,763	614,419	617	12,656	211,141	2,772	55,419	825,560
1980 (b)	2,158	42,201	606,147	633	13,034	216,125	2,791	55,235	822,272
1981	2,149	41,769	595,042	632	13,815	221,611	2,781	55,584	816,653

(a) First school day in August.

(b) From 1980 first school day in July.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:
 CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1981 (a)**

Class of school	Number of schools	Government			Non-government			Total	
		Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils			
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females		
Primary	1,663	181,181	171,202	352,383	406	49,336	48,700	98,036	
Primary-secondary	18	2,484	2,464	4,948	117	36,231	34,548	70,779	
Secondary (b)	287	68,452	97,059	165,511	95	21,566	29,162	50,728	
Secondary technical	109	50,356	14,819	65,175	5	1,393	287	1,680	
Correspondence	1	635	763	1,398	—	—	—	—	
Special	71	3,402	2,225	5,627	9	208	180	388	
Total	2,149	306,510	288,532	595,042	632	108,734	112,877	221,611	

(a) First school day in July.

(b) Excluding Secondary technical schools.

**VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
 AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1981 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						All schools	
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Under 6	M	21,541	6,281	369	178	42	174	318	7,362	28,903
	F	20,302	6,223	332	166	44	208	445	7,418	27,720
	T	41,843	12,504	701	344	86	382	763	14,780	56,623
	M	24,057	6,704	417	234	40	209	313	7,917	31,974
7	M	22,813	6,556	309	207	35	188	487	7,782	30,595
	F	46,870	13,260	726	441	75	397	800	15,699	62,569
8	M	25,309	7,034	452	236	51	221	328	8,322	33,631
	F	23,999	6,668	332	197	36	179	506	7,918	31,917
	T	49,308	13,702	784	433	87	400	834	16,240	65,548
	M	26,339	7,102	474	236	58	190	350	8,410	34,749
9	M	24,971	6,818	357	228	47	184	515	8,149	33,120
	F	51,310	13,920	831	464	105	374	865	16,559	67,869
10	M	27,931	7,191	559	341	60	175	370	8,696	36,627
	F	26,572	7,249	492	288	55	197	528	8,809	35,381
	T	54,503	14,440	1,051	629	115	372	898	17,505	72,008
	M	28,320	7,250	819	439	59	180	346	9,093	37,413
11	M	27,450	7,542	558	340	62	197	616	9,315	36,765
	F	55,770	14,792	1,377	779	121	377	962	18,408	74,178
12	M	26,259	7,160	733	434	73	132	383	8,915	35,174
	F	24,939	6,910	506	308	57	134	575	8,490	33,429
	T	51,198	14,070	1,239	742	130	266	958	17,405	68,603
	M	3,430	1,004	87	52	6	19	79	1,247	4,677
13	F	2,125	664	44	33	5	14	54	814	2,939
	T	5,555	1,668	131	85	11	33	133	2,061	7,616
	M	151	50	3	1	—	1	5	60	211
	F	72	25	—	1	—	—	4	30	102
	T	223	75	3	2	—	1	9	90	313

**VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1981 (a)—continued**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non- government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Over 14	M	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	5	10
	F	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
	T	11	5	—	—	—	—	1	6	17
	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	T	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Total primary grades	M	183,370	49,780	3,913	2,151	389	1,301	2,493	60,027	243,397
	F	173,276	48,656	2,930	1,768	341	1,301	3,730	58,726	232,002
	T	356,646	98,436	6,843	3,919	730	2,602	6,223	118,753	475,399
Total special schools (b)	M	3,402	118	—	—	—	—	90	208	3,610
	F	2,225	120	—	—	—	—	60	180	2,405
	T	5,627	238	—	—	—	—	150	388	6,015
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	186,772	49,898	3,913	2,151	389	1,301	2,583	60,235	247,007
	F	175,501	48,776	2,930	1,768	341	1,301	3,790	58,906	234,407
	T	362,273	98,674	6,843	3,919	730	2,602	6,373	119,141	481,414

(a) First school day in July.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

**VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1981 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non- government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Under 12	M	643	183	108	60	2	19	25	397	1,040
	F	641	195	104	58	5	13	101	476	1,117
	T	1,284	378	212	118	7	32	126	873	2,157
12	M	22,467	5,814	1,330	1,071	124	124	473	8,936	31,403
	F	21,795	6,385	1,182	853	210	138	947	9,915	31,710
	T	44,262	12,399	2,512	1,924	334	262	1,420	18,851	63,113
13	M	24,861	6,014	1,563	1,101	156	156	473	9,463	34,324
	F	22,714	6,887	1,100	848	199	139	980	10,153	32,867
	T	47,575	12,901	2,663	1,949	355	295	1,453	19,616	67,191
14	M	24,904	5,775	1,406	1,095	159	110	394	8,939	33,843
	F	22,399	6,592	1,247	863	198	122	805	9,827	32,226
	T	47,303	12,367	2,653	1,958	357	232	1,199	18,766	66,069
15	M	21,967	5,120	1,357	1,002	150	102	356	8,087	30,054
	F	20,032	6,278	1,141	796	191	101	831	9,338	29,370
	T	41,999	11,398	2,498	1,798	341	203	1,187	17,425	59,942
16	M	16,019	4,164	1,386	1,016	139	101	305	7,111	23,130
	F	15,787	5,277	1,028	811	193	91	733	8,133	23,920
	T	31,806	9,441	2,414	1,827	332	192	1,038	15,244	47,050
17	M	6,897	2,534	1,011	759	111	73	208	4,696	11,593
	F	7,767	3,178	820	702	147	69	520	5,436	13,203
	T	14,664	5,712	1,831	1,461	258	142	728	10,132	24,796
18	M	1,413	389	136	105	25	3	108	766	2,179
	F	1,308	322	67	79	9	4	99	580	1,888
	T	2,721	711	203	184	34	7	207	1,346	4,067
19	M	306	31	5	5	3	—	26	70	376
	F	199	15	3	12	1	—	27	58	257
	T	505	46	8	17	4	—	53	128	633
20	M	79	4	—	3	—	—	8	15	94
	F	72	2	—	2	—	—	10	14	86
	T	151	6	—	5	—	—	18	29	180
21 and over	M	182	4	1	—	—	—	14	19	201
	F	317	9	1	—	—	—	31	41	358
	T	499	13	2	—	—	—	45	60	559
Total secondary pupils (a)	M	119,738	30,032	8,303	6,217	869	688	2,390	48,499	168,237
	F	113,031	35,340	6,693	5,024	1,153	677	5,084	53,971	167,002
	T	232,769	65,372	14,996	11,241	2,022	1,365	7,474	102,470	335,239

(a) First school day in July.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous statutory body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and

twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The present chairman, who is also Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been chairman of the Institute since its inception in January 1977. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by some one hundred professional and administrative staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations of assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The new curriculum and assessment procedures at the Year 12 (HSC) level began in 1982. These innovations stemmed from policy first announced by the Institute in April 1978. Schools in 1981 responded to the new Group 2 subjects and some 586 students in 62 schools took one or more Group 2 subjects and 460 students in 19 schools took an Approved Study Structure programme. A total of more than 5,000 descriptive assessments for Group 2 courses were issued by the Institute.

The offering of Group 1 subjects remains the same in 1982 (54 subjects); however, some thirty-one Group 2 subjects in such diverse areas as Arabic, Small Business Management, and Studies in Theatre Arts will be offered. Five Approved Study Structure programmes and a number of Group 2 single units are also being offered. Every curriculum offering has undergone a strict process of accreditation. By accrediting a subject or unit, the Institute indicates that it believes that subject or unit is educationally sound and appropriate for the Year 12 students for whom it is intended.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total entries	29,371	28,791	27,162	25,455	26,887
Number who attempted to pass fully	22,533	22,569	21,738	21,367	23,397
Number who passed fully	15,619	15,315	15,034	14,609	16,162
Percentage who passed fully	69.3	67.9	69.2	68.4	69.1

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 592-3

Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission came into being with the proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978* on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to improve, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Its overall responsibilities involve consultation, co-operation, and recommendation.

The functions, powers, and duties of the Commission are specified in the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*. The main task of the Commission is clearly stated in section 5(2) of the Act: "In carrying out its function under this Act the Commission shall aim to provide for the balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria having regard to the special needs of the people of Victoria who live in provincial cities, country towns and country areas". Post-secondary education is defined in the Act as education of persons (1) beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, and (2) who are not undergoing a full-time secondary education.

Generally, the Commission is required to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning, administration, organisation, co-ordination, and balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria. In addition, there are several specific functions:

- (1) To make recommendations to the Minister and the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission on funds required for post-secondary education and the distribution of funds among the sectors and institutions;
- (2) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the establishment of new post-secondary education institutions;

- (3) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the offering of new courses of study and new academic awards; and
 (4) by consultation with appropriate bodies and persons and by the performance of research and investigations to establish the needs of the community in post-secondary education and to ensure that this field of education is attuned to changing financial economic and social circumstances.

To enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities, the Act gives the Commission specific powers of review over submissions for funds to Commonwealth bodies without the power of veto but with the power to comment on these proposals, and capacity to control the introduction of new fields of study and major extensions to existing fields by veto. It is noteworthy that the Commission is to have regard to the needs of the community for all avenues for post-secondary education.

Commission activities

A major activity of the Commission during 1981 was the preparation of advice to the Minister regarding the amalgamation of colleges of advanced education in Victoria. Colleges of advanced education were to be amalgamated in order to reduce the overall number of advanced education institutions in the State; to provide for rationalisation of activities between campuses; and to lay the foundation for possible future savings in the costs of administration of this sector. This followed the guidelines laid down by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (CTEC) in volume 1 of its report for the 1982-84 triennium, in which the CTEC proposed that, in line with the decline which had occurred and was expected to continue in enrolments in teacher education courses, a major redirection of effort in advanced education should take place, with a reduction in teacher education and an increase in the sciences, technologies, and business studies. The CTEC also proposed that institutions predominantly concerned with teacher education should be consolidated into larger units by their incorporation into multi-purpose or multi-campus colleges of advanced education or by integration with neighbouring universities. This process of consolidation continued throughout 1981.

A further development in post-secondary education has been the separation of sixteen colleges of technical and further education from the Education Department, to become autonomous institutions incorporated under the provisions of section 23 of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978. The co-ordination of this development was undertaken by the Technical and Further Education Board under the powers delegated to it by the Commission. (See below.)

Concurrently with these developments the Commission has undertaken a review of the constitutions of College Councils, as required under section 24 of the Act. New constitutions for the Councils of a number of institutions were examined and recommended to the Minister for approval by the Governor in Council, including constitutions for the new amalgamated institutions and the sixteen new colleges of technical and further education. The constitutions of councils of colleges incorporated under the Companies Act (RMIT, Swinburne, and Pharmacy) were not required to be examined in this exercise. The constitution of the Council of the Victorian College of the Arts was also not examined, as it had been reconstituted under its own independent Act in 1980.

Accreditation Board

The Accreditation Board was established under the amended provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, which were proclaimed on 25 June 1980. The Order in Council establishing membership of the Board was signed by the Governor in Council on 2 December 1980. On the same day the Commonwealth Minister of Education announced the Board's formation, responsibility, and membership. Staff for the board is provided by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission.

A major activity of the Board has been consideration of appropriate procedures for its functioning. This has covered the drawing up of accreditation procedures and the Board's relationship with the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission. The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has referred 21 courses to the Board for investigation in accordance with the Act.

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 202-3; Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, 1974, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, pp. 726-7; Post-Secondary Education Committee, 1979, p. 575; Victorian Institute of Colleges, 1980, pp. 607-8

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

In Victoria, the term technical education is defined under the *Education Act* 1958 as follows: "Technical education includes instruction in the principles of any science or art as applied to industries, accompanied by individual laboratory or workshop practice, and includes instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory for industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, domestic, or artistic pursuits".

Technical education has its origins in the Schools of Mines and Industries and Mechanics Institutes in the middle of the last century. Established by local citizens, these institutions set the pattern for a high level of community involvement, response to community needs, and vocational orientation which are still characteristic of technical education today. Major landmarks in the development of technical education were the development of secondary technical schools in the early years of this century; the splitting off of the major technical colleges in 1965 to form the nucleus of the Victoria Institute of Colleges; increased recognition of the role of post-secondary, technical and further education (TAFE) following a national inquiry in 1973; and the separation of the administration of TAFE from the Education Department in 1981.

Secondary education in technical schools

This term refers to the type of education which has developed in, and is characteristic of, technical schools. Secondary education in technical schools provides a distinct alternative to high schools. It comprises a five year (Year 7 to 11) course, designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experience, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth years provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and abilities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants.

Following the separation of 16 technical colleges from the Education Department in September 1981, the secondary sections of the colleges which had secondary students became technical schools. As a result there were 105 technical schools, 61 of which were co-educational, with others progressively being converted. The four technical colleges not separated from the Education Department have large secondary sections. These 109 institutions enrolled 65,175 secondary students in 1981.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

In July 1980, a TAFE Board was established under the provisions of the Post-Secondary Education Act. Its duties are to:

- (1) Determine policy matters;
- (2) determine the basic distribution of funds available for TAFE;
- (3) authorise and accredit new TAFE courses and major developments of existing courses and a view to ensuring the most rational and effective use of available resources; and
- (4) make recommendations to the Ministers on any matters relating to TAFE.

During 1981, the TAFE Board undertook a major reorganisation of TAFE. A TAFE administration unit was established to take over the management of TAFE from the Education Department. Eleven colleges which had been under the general administration of the Education Department, but employed their own staff, became responsible to the Board. A further 16 Education Department colleges were reconstituted and separated from the Department. Regional TAFE Boards were established to provide for local co-ordination of TAFE activities.

As well as the colleges of technical and further education, TAFE is provided by the Council of Adult Education, and agricultural and horticultural colleges of the Department

of Agriculture. The Education Department will have a continuing TAFE role through four technical colleges, the TAFE components of technical schools, and through its Community Education Unit.

In addition to the courses offered through these means, an off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen TAFE colleges have off-campus co-ordinators appointed to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

TAFE provides courses in three broad groups—vocational, preparatory, and recreational. The national classification of TAFE courses contains six streams, as follows:

(1) *Professional*. A relatively minor TAFE activity in Victoria includes two specialist diplomas, service programmes to other tertiary institutions, and arrangements to provide early year of diploma/degree studies at two country technical colleges.

(2) *Middle Level*. Programmes designed to train immediate support personnel for professional officers and higher level management and small operators who need to be proficient in a variety of technical business tasks as well as in small-scale management decision making. Included are programmes of comparative complexity and purpose but of varying duration; for example, full certificate courses, short recognised qualification courses, special purpose programmes, and short programmes to enable para-professionals to supplement or update their areas of specialisation.

(3) *Basic Vocational (Apprenticeship)*. Legislation in Victoria restricts the pursuit of certain trade occupations to persons who have completed an apprenticeship. The Industrial Training Commission is responsible for the operation of apprenticeship training, with TAFE colleges providing trade education classes as required by the Commission. TAFE colleges also provide pre- and post-apprenticeship courses.

(4) *Basic Vocational (Non-apprenticeship)*. Under this course heading, TAFE provides a wide variety of courses. These range from courses broadly comparable to apprenticeship, but in occupations which are not proclaimed trades, through to short courses conducted for particular employers.

(5) *Access*. Programmes designed to permit the student admission to vocational education, tertiary education, or to assist in the transition to employment; including special access programmes for disadvantaged students, preparatory apprentice programmes, and tertiary orientation programmes. Among its access courses TAFE provides students from secondary schools (both government and non-government) with the opportunity to undertake vocationally oriented electives (link courses) as part of their secondary course.

(6) *Recreational*. All non-vocational programmes of a cultural or utilitarian nature provided for the community in general.

TAFE courses are further classified into eleven broad fields of study as follows; applied science, art and design, building, business studies, engineering, rural and horticultural, music, paramedical, industrial services, personal services, and general studies.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

In Victorian Year Books prior to 1980, details shown in tables for technical schools and colleges referred only to schools and colleges under the control of the Victorian Education Department, and technical components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In the following table, the coverage of TAFE statistics has now been extended to include all components of TAFE:

VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of institutions (a)	239	246	221	217	190
Enrolments (b)—					
Full-time—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	462	369	296	149	167
Para-professional	3,867	3,511	3,693	3,929	4,269
Trades	800	1,475	884	1,451	1,105
Other skilled	794	508	948	903	943
Preparatory	4,770	4,982	6,820	7,184	7,674
Total	10,693	10,845	12,641	13,616	14,158

VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER
OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY—*continued*

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Part-time (c)—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	130	196	32	76	134
Para-professional	21,080	19,451	20,668	23,844	26,742
Trades	34,150	39,886	41,746	43,287	45,378
Other skilled	18,141	19,708	25,498	29,535	36,452
Preparatory	36,360	33,883	33,899	35,878	38,311
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699	49,164	57,871
Total	139,580	148,090	170,542	181,784	204,888
Total—					
Stream of study—					
Professional	592	565	328	225	301
Para-professional	24,947	22,962	24,361	27,773	31,011
Trades	34,950	41,361	42,630	44,738	46,483
Other skilled	18,935	20,216	26,446	30,438	37,395
Preparatory	41,130	38,865	40,719	43,062	45,985
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699	49,164	57,871
Total	150,273	158,935	183,183	195,400	219,046

- (a) A TAFE institution is defined as a location or set of locations at which technical and further education is provided and which is regarded by the relevant authority as a single entity for major administrative purposes. In the case of multi-locational institutions, the institution will comprise a parent centre and one or more ancillary centres or annexes.
- (b) Total enrolments registered during the year up to 31 October.
- (c) Includes external enrolments.

TERTIARY EDUCATION
Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951–52. Grants were made on a matching basis (one dollar for each \$1.85 of State expenditure). Assistance for capital purposes was provided on a dollar for dollar basis. Assistance to the States for colleges of advanced education commenced in March 1965 when the Commonwealth Government agreed, as an interim measure, to make capital grants totalling \$5m during the remainder of the 1964–66 triennium. Grants for recurrent expenditure of colleges were made from the beginning of the 1967–69 triennium. The formula for matching both capital and recurrent grants for colleges with State expenditure was similar to that applied in the case of universities.

The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced. These grants continued under the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts to 30 June 1974. The Commonwealth Government, acting on the recommendations of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), then introduced grants for TAFE recurrent expenditure while continuing its

financial support for TAFE capital purposes. These grants have been provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976*, and the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977* and 1978. Under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1978*, for calendar year 1980, Victoria has been allocated grants of \$25.8m for TAFE capital purposes and \$18.7m for TAFE recurrent purposes.

Further references: *Swinburne Technical College, Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 224-5; *Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965*, p. 241; *Secondary technical education, 1975*, pp. 713-14; *Universities Commission, 1977*, p. 723; *Commission on Advanced Education, 1977*, p. 733; *Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978*, pp. 633-4

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these four universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred (and for every fractional part of four hundred) students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar or his deputy. It was recognised some years ago that there would be considerable advantage to universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants, if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1982 is twenty-five.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. In the event of not being selected for admission to the course of his first preference (because of the limitation on the number of places available), the applicant will then be considered for selection for any other courses of study for which he has expressed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, the diplomates, members of the academic and designated general staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members including members of Parliament and persons representing various community interests appointed by the Governor in Council, members elected by the graduates, the professors, other academic and general staff, the graduate and undergraduate students, co-opted heads of University colleges, and ex-officio members, with wide powers for the conduct of University affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974, the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately two kilometres from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Minister of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of one and one-half hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee, the Royal Dental Hospital, "Strathfieldsaye" at Stratford, and certain properties in Parkville, Carlton, and Toorak.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at September 1981:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Computer Science, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor), Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), Forest Science, French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Landscape Architecture (Elisabeth Murdoch Professor), Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Meteorology, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Mining and Metallurgy, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Optometry, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Biology, Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education and the Director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

For courses leading to degrees and diplomas, students are required to pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning these organisations.

Students attempting a second undergraduate qualification, higher degree, or second postgraduate diploma may also be required to pay tuition fees for a course commenced in 1982 (and thereafter) under the States Grants Act.

Fees are payable for continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance may be available to students from various sources. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) financed by the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. There are various prizes, bursaries, and scholarships available from the Commonwealth and Victorian Public Services and other organisations and foundations. The University of Melbourne awards prizes on the basis of academic merit and bursaries based on financial need. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loans Fund. Loans may also be available under a Student Loans Scheme proposed by the Commonwealth Government for introduction in 1982.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War, many overseas students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 855 in 1981, of whom 475 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and certain African countries.

Further references: *Enrolment problems*, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; *Department of Child Health*, 1963, p. 218; *Post-graduate education*, 1964, pp. 234-5; *University of Melbourne Library*, 1964, pp. 236-7; *Affiliated residential colleges*, 1966, pp. 212-13; *Employment of graduates*, 1967, pp. 488-9; *Research in Victorian universities*, 1968, pp. 492-3; *University of Melbourne Veterinary School*, 1971, pp. 457-8; *Master plan for the University of Melbourne*, 1972, pp. 457-8; *University of Melbourne and advanced education*, 1974, pp. 487-9; *University of Melbourne Medical School*, 1975, pp. 734-5; *New medical curriculum*, 1976, p. 657; *Office for Continuing Education*, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1981 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$74m were either completed or under construction.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 1,067,000 volumes in 1981, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of

Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas: these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centre of Policy Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Migrant Studies, the Centre of South-east Asian Studies, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to pass at the Higher School Certificate examination conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in the subjects, and at the standard, specified in the Regulations of the University. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for first degree and diploma courses, but from 1 January 1982, tertiary institutions were required by the Commonwealth Government to charge tuition fees to students commencing second degree courses. Fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students may be required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance, there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Student's Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the University commenced teaching in 1961, many overseas students have been admitted. Enrolments have increased from 33 in 1961 to 659 in 1971, and to 1,671 in 1981 when they comprised 11.8 per cent of all enrolments, of which 1,568 (94 per cent) were from Asia.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (2), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting and Finance (2), Administrative Studies, Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (4), and Politics (2).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), Education (4—Exceptional Children, History of Education, Experimental Education and Educational Psychology).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Sir John Barry Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (5), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology and Immunology, Pharmacology, Physiology (2), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine (2), and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Botany, Chemistry (3—Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (8—Pure Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Astronomy), Physics (3—Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2)), Psychology and Zoology (2).

Further references: Medical School, Monash University, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 505–6; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971, pp. 483–4; Community relations, 1974, pp. 497–8; Development: 1961–1975, 1975, pp. 736–7; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with approximately 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1981, the following fifty chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (3).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), Prehistory and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Computer Science, Electronic and Communication Science, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (2), Politics (3) and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies, Italian, and Linguistics are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1981, there were 29 major buildings completed on the campus. The site has been treated as a landscaped parkland, with a predominantly Australian native species planting. On the northern boundaries, reserves have been established for agriculture, zoology, and wildlife, along with arboreta for both exotic and native species.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,330 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1981, the Library contained nearly 460,000 bound volumes and currently receives about 11,000 serial titles. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on

campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a degree of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four approved Group 1 subjects in one sitting of the examination, including Group 1 English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits (to degree courses in arts and economics) adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and to sit for a scholastic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition, applicants to the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to write a book review. The School of Humanities offers a limited number of places to persons who attempted the HSC examination at least three years previously but did not gain entry to a university. These persons are required to show that they have demonstrated academic potential in the interval; they are also required to present for the scholastic aptitude test and submit the necessary essays. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer. La Trobe University has offered external studies in the School of Physical Sciences since 1976.

Further reference: *La Trobe University: 1967-1977, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 730-1*

Deakin University

General

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the Melbourne metropolitan area and is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the University until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978, the Council of the University was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The University began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). In 1981, the University enrolled a total of 5,278 students (comprising 1,554 full-time, 710 part-time, and 3,014 off campus students).

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied are offered. The University has developed a major open campus studies programme to enable persons throughout Victoria and in other States to undertake university studies in their home towns. Course teams have designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been established in areas throughout Victoria where there are concentrations of off campus students. The major study centre is in the heart of Melbourne, opposite Flinders Street railway station. Others have been established in the country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura in conjunction with the local Centres for Continuing Education, and in the regional cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool in conjunction with the Colleges and Institutes of Advanced Education. The study centres provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and are a meeting place for students and University staff, and for the popular weekend schools held by the University.

More than 3,000 off campus students were enrolled in 1981, the third year of operation of the open campus programme, and the University receives about 10,000 inquiries each year from interested persons in Australia and overseas. The off campus students are all over 21 years of age, and include a proportion of persons enrolled under a special entry scheme.

Special entry students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The University is giving some preferential treatment to persons of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools: Education, Engineering and Architecture, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Social Sciences.

The University has established chairs in Architecture, Australian Studies, Chemistry, Computing, Education, Engineering, History and Government, Human Biology, Human Nutrition, Literature, Management (2), and Philosophy.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurn Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The University expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three Melbourne metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 150 places are available, including a number of self contained flats on the campus. The whole environment of the University will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Waurn Ponds Valley as a green belt area.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only. This will be surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. A lecture theatre, engineering building, and student flats were completed in 1979, and additional flats were expected to be completed in 1982. The University is planning to move staff and students from the two other campuses in Geelong and consolidate at Waurn Ponds.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Waurn Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the University in Geelong—The School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, as well as the Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown.

The library also has an efficient lending service to off campus students. Books are delivered to the student's home and collected from there by a courier service, at no cost to the student. The University also works through the Victorian regional library system, by

supplying copies of certain books and copies of the microfiche catalogue of books held at Waurn Ponds to regional libraries. Thus material held in the central library is available to anyone in Victoria through their regional library.

The library collection of 200,000 items includes books, maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilms, and microfiche, together with the equipment to use them. More than 2,000 periodicals are received. The main library provides 304 reader places, while at the other campuses there are a total of 185 places.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, applicants must satisfy any prerequisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the University. There are no other requirements.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Further references: *University development in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1966, pp. 203-8; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968, pp. 492-3*

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1979					1980				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	284	..	214	..	498	313	—	217	—	530
Architecture, building	530	..	..	159	689	511	—	—	162	673
Dentistry	244	..	..	..	244	244	—	—	—	244
Economics, commerce, government	1,362	1,716	1,027	338	4,443	1,422	1,694	1,118	366	4,600
Education	274	448	707	1,424	2,853	249	441	—	1,343	2,033
Engineering, technology	1,021	805	13	163	2,002	885	818	21	168	1,892
Fine arts	284	..	..	..	284	267	—	—	—	267
Humanities	3,468	3,067	2,502	1,004	10,041	3,565	3,101	2,497	1,305	10,468
Law	799	1,491	..	..	2,290	717	1,515	—	—	2,232
Medicine	1,442	959	..	..	2,401	1,475	948	—	—	2,423
Natural sciences	2,359	2,000	1,261	533	6,153	2,548	2,141	1,213	511	6,413
Social and behavioural sciences	256	79	1,713	458	2,506	245	81	2,389	627	3,342
Veterinary science	248	..	..	..	248	244	—	—	—	244
Total	12,571	10,565	7,437	4,079	34,652	12,685	10,739	7,455	4,482	35,361
Higher degree courses	2,157	2,224	714	55	5,150	2,271	2,267	755	82	5,375
Non-degree courses	1,215	1,121	558	269	3,163	1,258	1,090	560	235	3,143
Total	3,372	3,345	1,272	324	8,313	3,529	3,357	1,315	317	8,518
Total students	15,943	13,910	8,709	4,403	42,965	16,214	14,096	8,770	4,799	43,879

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1979					1980				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	70	..	34	..	104	54	—	54	—	108
Architecture, building	97	..	..	25	122	71	—	—	12	83
Dentistry	38	..	..	..	38	45	—	—	—	45

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND
DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)—continued**

Field of study (b)	1979					1980				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—continued										
Economics, commerce, government	453	826	445	54	1,778	298	419	169	41	927
Education	59	167	158	..	384	64	127	222	152	565
Engineering, technology	186	166	..	23	375	198	153	4	16	371
Fine arts	79	47	104	..	230	51	—	—	—	51
Humanities	525	559	847	42	1,973	518	702	521	29	1,770
Law	193	437	171	..	801	202	277	—	—	479
Medicine	293	357	4	..	654	217	159	—	—	376
Natural sciences	715	686	490	63	1,954	723	560	319	83	1,685
Social and behavioural sciences	271	360	367	..	998	91	40	383	1	515
Veterinary science	41	..	..	..	41	47	—	—	—	47
Total	3,020	3,605	2,620	207	9,452	2,579	2,437	1,672	334	7,022
Higher degree courses										
Postgraduate diploma courses	390	285	107	2	784	268	289	83	5	645
Total	325	418	364	31	1,138	289	342	325	29	985
Total students	3,735	4,308	3,091	240	11,374	3,136	3,068	2,080	368	8,652

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act* 1977 as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 645–9

Statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1979					1980				
	Post- gradu- ate	Undergraduate			Total	Post- gradu- ate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach- elor	Dip- loma	Asso- ciate Diploma			Bach- elor	Dip- loma	Asso- ciate Diploma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	109	785	938	44	1,876	137	782	754	53	1,726
Caulfield Institute of Technology	606	3,058	838	360	4,862	729	3,338	426	388	4,881
Footscray Institute of Technology	143	1,914	363	162	2,582	152	2,060	238	185	2,635
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	156	1,443	384	241	2,224	149	1,694	294	244	2,381
Lincoln Institute	87	1,273	367	64	1,791	73	1,205	383	50	1,711
Prahran College of Advanced Education	156	551	961	124	1,792	218	796	957	149	2,120
Preston Institute of Technology	94	1,278	767	169	2,308	108	1,414	610	189	2,321
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,089	5,681	3,376	809	10,955	1,151	6,273	2,983	710	11,117
State College of Victoria, Burwood	169	1,002	756	—	1,927	158	1,102	704	—	1,964
State College of Victoria, Coburg	202	218	930	91	1,441	182	296	857	85	1,420
State College of Victoria, Frankston	105	275	883	—	1,263	78	340	593	—	1,011
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	748	—	613	—	1,361	614	—	929	—	1,543
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College)	118	—	1,405	—	1,523	137	331	1,015	—	1,483
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	236	158	511	68	973	246	190	477	69	982

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)—*continued*

College of advanced education	1979						1980					
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total		
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	801	2,621	806	—	4,228	959	2,620	743	—	4,322		
State College of Victoria, Rusden	296	1,626	340	—	2,262	381	1,776	163	—	2,320		
State College of Victoria, Toorak	241	479	1,107	—	1,827	292	521	886	—	1,699		
Swinburne College of Technology	693	3,447	833	31	5,004	764	3,608	712	35	5,119		
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	99	727	922	—	1,748	145	906	678	—	1,729		
The Victorian College of the Arts	39	188	248	29	1,504	48	186	235	36	1,505		
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick (c)	—	—	53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victorian College of Pharmacy	58	331	—	—	389	53	339	—	—	392		
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	253	712	360	—	1,325	219	1,083	79	—	1,381		
Total Victoria	6,498	27,767	17,761	2,192	54,218	6,993	30,860	14,716	2,193	54,762		

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

(c) From 1980, included in the Bachelor degree—Agriculture, forestry (University of Melbourne).

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1979						1980					
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total		
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	41	57	297	9	404	40	76	222	12	350		
Caulfield Institute of Technology	157	307	246	65	775	189	387	33	55	664		
Footscray Institute of Technology	23	259	116	30	428	23	251	68	32	374		
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	52	121	104	22	299	50	122	48	27	247		
Lincoln Institute	22	292	201	35	550	37	348	202	19	606		
Prahran College of Advanced Education	30	30	154	25	239	47	40	117	33	237		
Preston Institute of Technology	35	162	205	36	438	54	151	225	49	479		
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	215	552	510	167	1,444	269	617	569	148	1,603		
State College of Victoria, Burwood	142	226	230	—	598	80	267	207	—	554		
State College of Victoria, Coburg	45	—	267	3	315	28	30	270	6	334		
State College of Victoria, Frankston	35	—	330	—	365	35	58	265	—	358		
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	493	—	275	—	768	322	—	758	—	1,080		
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Chritie College, Mercy College)	78	—	456	—	534	67	—	429	—	496		
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	60	32	171	27	290	71	30	169	35	305		
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	443	561	260	—	1,264	384	545	199	—	1,128		
State College of Victoria, Rusden	68	335	123	—	526	130	417	52	—	599		
State College of Victoria, Toorak	103	124	316	—	543	94	134	255	—	483		
Swinburne College of Technology	132	429	210	10	781	193	480	195	2	870		
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	55	80	296	—	431	88	106	216	—	410		
The Victorian College of the Arts	16	7	65	—	88	12	10	86	8	116		
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick (c)	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victorian College of Pharmacy	21	107	—	—	128	16	88	—	—	104		
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	21	39	103	—	163	14	62	80	—	156		
Total Victoria	2,287	3,720	4,953	429	11,389	2,243	4,219	4,665	426	11,553		

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

(c) From 1980, included in the Bachelor degree—Agriculture, forestry (University of Melbourne).

State College of Victoria

The State College of Victoria Act was repealed at the end of 1980 and the role of the State College as a co-ordinating authority ceased. Individual constituent colleges will now relate to the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission. The newly established Accreditation Board will take up Accreditation responsibilities of the State College, and the Post-Secondary Remuneration Tribunal will take up the staffing responsibilities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 736-7; 1980, p. 608*

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department

Scholarships

The Victorian Education Department administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education

Assistance for isolated children

The Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children who, because of geographic isolation or a physical or intellectual disability, must live away from home to attend school, study by correspondence, or live at a second home maintained for the purpose of giving them access to appropriate schooling.

Geographic isolation is measured in terms of distances from government school facilities (16 kilometres) and transport services to them (4.5 kilometres). In a limited number of circumstances, assistance may be provided for students who have access to a government school but must live away to undertake a special type of course or to receive specialist remedial tuition. Students whose families move constantly because of the itinerant nature of the parents' occupation may also qualify for benefits. The benefits of the scheme in 1982 comprised:

Boarding allowances of up to \$2,106 a year for senior secondary students, up to \$1,920 a year for other secondary students, and up to \$1,740 a year for a primary pupil—including a basic \$780 free of means test in each case.

Correspondence allowance of \$500 a year for each child.

Second home allowance of up to a basic \$1,990 a year per family with extra benefits if justified by costs, number of children and, if relevant, a means test on family income.

Where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration is given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$660 per year, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary school. This assistance is in the form of book and clothing allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

The Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme is primarily concerned with assistance to adult students undertaking one year full-time matriculation level courses at colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, secondary schools, and other approved

institutions in Australia. From 1982, assistance will be available for two-year programmes where persons have not advanced beyond Year 10 in the Australian secondary school system.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1981, the maximum rates of living allowance were \$1,675 per year for students living at home, and \$2,583 per year for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. Students qualifying for living allowance are also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. TEAS does not cover tuition fees. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. In 1981, the dependent spouse allowance was \$42.70 per week, and the dependent child allowance was \$10.00 for each dependent child per week. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course. For dependent students, the maximum allowance includes a payment of \$5.25 per week to compensate for the loss of Family Allowance for the student.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$4,620 per year. Additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) a Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$42.70 per week;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$10.00 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except Establishment Allowance and Fares Allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Research Training Fellowships

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in the field of education, together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions include a tax-free living allowance within the range of \$6,160 to \$10,351; additional allowances similar to those offered for postgraduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney is involved; four weeks annual leave; a dependent spouse allowance of \$2,220 per year; a dependent child allowance of \$520 per year per child; and an incidental allowance of \$300 per year.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

Statistics**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER**

Scheme	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Victorian Government—					
Senior scholarships	177	165	190	215	200
Commonwealth Government—					
Secondary allowances	5,094	4,932	5,778	6,743	7,573
Assistance for isolated children	1,056	1,086	806	894	925
Adult secondary education assistance	695	724	704	652	630
Aboriginal secondary grants	799	784	860	929	973
Aboriginal study grants	177	195	380	128	476
University and advanced education scholarships	1,166	517	117	94	—
Tertiary education assistance	24,706	24,360	22,696	21,970	21,147
Pre-school teacher education	(a) 465	314	179	47	2
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	106	107	(a) 103	r 78	39
Postgraduate awards	517	527	512	645	538
Research training fellowships	5	5	4	6	15

(a) Discontinued from this year.

ADULT EDUCATION**General**

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Childrens, Regional Development, and other commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority established in 1947 under the Education Act and a major TAFE provider.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The Council's statutory membership of 32 provides for membership from universities and tertiary colleges, the Victorian Parliament, and a broad range of government and community organisations. It includes the Director-General of Education and the Director of Adult Education.

Under the Director a permanent staff of 90 officers prepares and administers the Council's programme. The teaching role of the Council is carried out by part-time tutors engaged by contract. Under this system 887 tutors presented programmes to more than 44,000 students in 1981.

There is a Council of Adult Education programme in operation on all except a dozen or so days each year. Weekend seminars, camps, educational tours, book discussion groups, Dusk-to-Dawn programmes, over 60s programmes, literacy programmes, and a wide range of workshops are available to the public. A returning to study programme gives adults the opportunity to gain a basic education at primary or lower secondary level or to study for the Higher School Certificate.

In 1981, the Community Programmes, Liberal Studies, Creative Arts, and Special Programmes Departments offered 2,150 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at 97 locations in 70 suburbs. The Council also serviced a network of 650 discussion groups with over 7,000 members in the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gives financial, programming, and advisory assistance to 22 Local Advisory Committees in country Victoria. Its resource centre offers a variety of services to its students and general public from a stock of more than 70,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout Victoria. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource persons, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents has increased rapidly and assumed a central role in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Courses offered	1,219	1,427	1,548	1,693	2,151
General studies (a)	587	672	774	830	..
Access	86	140	142	181	284
Creative arts	546	615	632	682	701
Community Programmes (a)	..	..	..	..	635
Liberal Studies (a)	..	..	..	..	494
Special Programmes (a)	..	..	..	..	35
External Studies (a)	..	..	..	..	2
Students enrolled	25,336	28,500	31,500	38,131	44,056

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	1,281	1,480	1,820	1,888	2,472
Earned income, fees, etc.	878	1,021	1,023	1,193	1,499
Total revenue	2,209	2,551	2,893	3,131	4,021
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	760	850	997	1,045	1,273
Administration	447	508	582	732	827
Programme departments—					
General Studies (a)	231	275	316	408	..
Creative Arts	282	305	340	354	395
Access—literacy to HSC	113	130	140	154	191
Discussion Services	46	61	56	66	78
Community Programme (a)	..	..	..	..	230
Liberal Studies (a)	..	..	..	..	225
Special Programmes (a)	..	..	..	..	116
Training and Liaison (a)	..	..	..	..	347

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Expenditure—<i>continued</i>					
Services—					
Library resource centre (a)	55	71	65	69	..
Extension services (a)	112	129	137	132	..
Special schools (a)	73	103	103	92	..
Publications and promotion	90	119	157	155	225
Education resource centre (a)	..	..	..	..	114
Total expenditure	2,209	2,551	2,893	3,207	4,021

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

Further references: State Film Centre, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517-18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515-18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656-7

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 Colleges of advanced education (4206.0)
 University statistics (preliminary) (4207.0)
 University statistics, part 1—students (4208.0)
 University statistics, part 2—staff and libraries (4209.0)
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HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, therapeutic goods, quarantine, and grants for medical research. To carry out its many roles, the Department has numerous divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth Institute of Health, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities—the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 625-6), and the Health Insurance Commission (see page 600).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

On 19 December 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat and indicated that it would work through a Committee of Permanent Heads to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet.

The functions of the Secretariat are to:

- (1) Be responsible to the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare for the provision of advice on, and the integrated development of, plans and policies and programmes in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (2) provide, or ensure the provision of, support to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet on matters in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (3) assist the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare to carry out its functions, including those of any sub-committee it might establish; and
- (4) ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy and ensure that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

Community Health Programme

The Community Health Programme was introduced in 1973-74, to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support

for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

In previous years, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States took the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States had responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and had flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involved the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the broad priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States had primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States was made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital and operating costs since 1978. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provided funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

In 1981, the Commonwealth Government determined that, in respect of 1981-82 and subsequent years, it would change the basic character of Commonwealth assistance for health from assistance specifically related to health costs, to payments which are for general purposes but which are identifiable as a Commonwealth contribution towards the cost of health programmes in the States and the Northern Territory. The new arrangements are an interim step towards full absorption of health grants into the tax sharing grants, hence their inclusion in the tax sharing legislation.

Health Services Planning and Research Programme

Through this Programme, research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services are supported. An amount of \$1.48m was made available in 1980-81 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Further references: Hospital and Health Services Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 675-6; 1978, pp. 658-61

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission was reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) and its former functions were taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 755-6; 1978, p. 661

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. Its structure was based upon three line divisions—Public Health, Hospitals, and Mental Health. A fourth division, Mental Retardation Services, was established in February 1981.

Public Health Division

The Public Health Division provides its services through eight Branches: General Health, Food and Drugs, Tuberculosis, Maternal and Child Health, Pre-school Child Development, Dental Health, Community Services, and Medical Assessment.

The structure and responsibilities of the General Health Branch are indicated in the following paragraphs.

The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country prisons, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and hospitals. At Pentridge Prison, there are three clinics in the remand prison, a psychiatric service (run in conjunction with the Mental Health Division), the Pentridge Clinic, and the prison hospital. Other programmes include the dental and optometry services.

The Cemeteries Section, under the Cemeteries Act, exercises responsibility for more than 750 private burial grounds.

The Occupational Health Service investigates lead poisoning and occupational asthma, and provides X-rays for suspected occupational lung disease. Other surveillance duties include the level of cadmium pigments in manufacturing plants, the prevalence of carbon monoxide in factories, and the occurrence of organophosphates and other pesticides. The danger of asbestos is another matter under investigation, and work is continuing on radiation monitoring and the level of X-ray emissions from video display units. Audiometric testing for noise level assessment is also carried out.

The Communicable Diseases Centre deals with sexually transmitted diseases—the only area of disease control with its own statute. A high standard of diagnostic, therapeutic, and epidemiological services is now available.

The Health Surveillance Section superintends and advises local government in matters of public health. This service, operated by medical officers and health surveyors, is regionalised.

The Sanitation Centre exercises responsibility in the installation of safe water supplies, the sanitary disposal of excreta, the fluoridation of water supplies, and the cleanliness of swimming pools. Other activities include the approval of septic tanks installed by councils, public buildings assessment, the supervision of sewage treatment processes, the approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises, and the licensing of waste water re-use.

The Pest Control Section supervises general pest control and investigates complaints. A mosquito vector monitoring programme is conducted throughout Victoria to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex annulirostris*. This reduces the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis.

The Land Waste Management Section oversees the transport and discharge of all wastes, including solids, liquids, and sludges, to land. It receives licence applications, issues and amends licences, checks licence conditions, and investigates breaches of the Act. The Section's powers are those delegated to the Health Commission by the Environment Protection Authority.

The Food and Drugs Branch of the Division encompasses four areas of responsibility. The Drugs of Dependence Unit monitors and controls the use and misuse of drugs of dependence in the community. The Unit prepares for approval and co-ordinates the issue of permits and authorisations for drugs of addiction, monitors computer records of drug movements and, from this data, detects drug dependent persons, and investigates the activities of pharmacists and doctors in relation to the Poisons Act.

The Poisons Control Section monitors the margins of safety that apply in the manufacture, storage, and distribution of poisons and deleterious substances. Included in this role is the detection of the illegal supply of restricted substances to unauthorised persons for use on farm animals, racehorses, and greyhounds.

The Proprietary Medicines Section, through a registration system, requires proprietary medicines to conform to certain standards of efficacy and safety in manufacture, storage, wholesale distribution, retail distribution, and consumer use.

The Food Standards Section supervises the production of foodstuffs. There are prescribed standards of purity and wholesomeness, and regulations covering the manufacture, preparation, storage, wholesale and retail sale, and use by the consumer.

The Medical Assessment Services Branch is responsible for the examination and assessment of applicants to the Victorian Public Service and semi-governmental bodies. It also advises Victorian Government departments, the Victorian Public Service Board, and the State Superannuation Board on matters relating to the ill health of officers.

The roles of the remaining branches of the Public Health Division are described later in this chapter. The Tuberculosis Branch is included under the heading "Institutional Health Care", while the Dental Health, Maternal and Child Health, Pre-school Child

Development, and Community Services Branches are included under the heading "Non-Institutional Health Services".

Hospitals Division

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, all institutions and benevolent societies as defined in the Act must be registered. The Division ensures that the main requirements for registration, that is, the setting of suitable objectives and the provision of appropriate constitutions, are complied with.

Registration of institutions and benevolent societies under the Act entitles such organisations to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance (operating) subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The award of grants is dependent upon the availability of funds and the purposes for which they are to be applied. Close scrutiny is maintained by the Division over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit budgets for approval covering the succeeding year's operations. The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially in the last decade. In 1970, the average cost per bed per day was \$23.53 compared with \$158.80 in 1981.

The Health Commission through the Hospitals Division, exercises control over State funds for capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of building projects from the original narrative, through preliminary sketch plans to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the projects. Capital expenditure in 1970 amounted to \$18.2m compared with \$627m in 1981.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. It also has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will participate in approved basic or post-basic registered general nursing courses; it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; advises intending applicants for basic courses in nursing on the educational standard required and subjects preferred for entry into the various branches of nursing; produces publicity and information, including films and other advice; offers scholarships for recommended registered general nurses to attend tertiary institutions to undertake postgraduate courses; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Mental Health Division

This Division of the Health Commission operates treatment and preventive services for mental illness, alcoholism and drug dependence, and forensic psychiatry.

Psychiatric care is provided by psychiatric and mental hospitals, clinics, child and adolescent centres, community mental health centres, domiciliary services, and day hospitals.

Direct alcoholism and drug dependence services are provided by assessment centres, detoxification units, and rehabilitation centres. The Division is also involved in the development of services through voluntary organisations.

Forensic psychiatry is provided to Victoria's prisons, and the Children's Clinic receives psychiatric referrals from the Children's Court.

Mental Retardation Division

This newly established Division has responsibility for the operation of training centres and other centres for the mentally retarded. The primary objective of the Division is to enable mentally retarded persons to live in the community with the greatest possible degree of independence and dignity.

The Division has four branches—Regional Services, Institutional Services, Resources Development, and Administration.

Further references: *History of the Victorian Department of Health, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 215-17; *Health of the Victorian Community*, 1962, pp. 243-6; *Hospital Regional Planning*, 1962, pp. 261-2; *Historical Outline*, 1965, pp. 253-5; *Hospital Architecture*, 1966, 241-2; *Charities in Victoria*, 1968, pp. 514-15; *Rationalised Medical Services*, 1971, pp. 511-12; *Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria*, 1976, pp. 671-5; *Victorian Department of Health*, 1978, pp. 622-4; *Local Government Authorities*, 1978, p. 665

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

In 1946, the Commonwealth Parliament was empowered by referendum to provide medical and dental services as well as pharmaceutical, sickness, and hospital benefits throughout Australia.

The original national health insurance system was introduced on 1 July 1953 to enable the public to obtain protection against the cost of medical and hospital services, by taking out insurance with non-profit registered health insurance organisations. The Commonwealth supplemented hospital and medical benefits paid by these organisations.

Under this system which remained virtually unchanged for nearly 20 years, a person who had incurred medical or hospital costs presented the receipt to his fund, which paid a benefit from the fund and also, as agent for the Commonwealth, a benefit from the Government.

Following extensive Parliamentary debate on health insurance issues in the late 1960s and the criticisms contained in the report of the Nimmo Committee in 1969, the system was modified in several ways.

A list of most common medical fees was drawn up and incorporated in the National Health Act as the Schedule of Fees for Medical Benefits Purposes (now known as the Medical Benefits Schedule and reviewed from time to time by an independent tribunal). Benefits were substantially increased to reduce the gap between cost and benefits. Commonwealth Government subsidisation was made available for low income and certain other disadvantaged groups to obtain private insurance, and funding was made available to increase the insurability for persons with chronic illnesses, disabilities, or pre-existing illnesses.

In July 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced the scheme known as Medibank. This scheme provided for medical benefits to be paid to all persons at the rate of 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum gap per service of \$5, in addition, every Australian became entitled to free standard ward public hospital treatment. A bulk billing facility for doctors was introduced, the Commonwealth and State Governments entered cost sharing agreements for the funding of public hospitals on a 50-50 basis and a levy on taxable income was proposed to finance the Medibank scheme in part.

Following the Commonwealth Government's consideration of the deliberations of the Medibank Review Committee in 1976, changes were made to the Medibank arrangements from 1 October 1976. In the interest of maintaining universal coverage, Australians could choose to remain insured with Medibank by the payment of a levy, or contribute to a private insurance organisation.

On 1 July 1978, medical benefits were reduced to 75 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$10.

The health insurance levy, Medibank Standard, and the concept of compulsory health insurance were abolished on 1 November 1978. A universal new Commonwealth benefit was introduced to provide benefits to cover 40 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$20. Private health funds provided additional benefits as an optional extra and doctors could bulk bill the Commonwealth Government for pensioners and persons they identified as socially disadvantaged at 75 per cent of the Schedule fee. Persons had to register with a private fund to receive the Commonwealth Benefit.

On 1 September 1979, the Commonwealth Government abolished the 40 per cent—\$20 scheme and substituted a Commonwealth medical benefit to meet the cost over \$20 for each service up to the limit of the Schedule fee.

Further changes to the health insurance arrangements which became operative on 1 September 1981 were made by the Commonwealth Government with the objective of achieving a greater public participation in the cost of health care in Australia.

The individual elements of these latest arrangements are outlined under the headings "Medical benefits" and "Hospital benefits" below.

Medical benefits *General features*

From 1 September 1981, a Commonwealth Medical Benefit (C.M.B.) became available only to persons insured with a registered medical benefits organisation for at least the basic level of medical benefits (except pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit cards

and their dependants and "persons in special need" and their dependants in receipt of a Health Care Card). The basic level of medical benefits is equal to 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$10 whichever is the greater amount. This is a combined medical benefit, composed of a flat rate of C.M.B. of 30 per cent of the Schedule fee and the remainder fund benefit. The "Schedule" refers to medical benefits for services by medical practitioners and dental practitioners, benefits for consultations by participating optometrists, and medical benefits for services by accredited dental practitioners in the treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate conditions.

Doctors may continue to bulk bill the Commonwealth for pensioners with Pensioner Health Benefit (P.H.B.) cards and the current rate of C.M.B. for pensioners is 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$5 whichever is the greater amount. Alternatively, pensioners may claim the same amount of C.M.B. through a registered medical benefits organisation should they be issued with a doctor's account.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security identified the three groups of persons in special need. Those who qualified were issued with a Health Care Card. The three groups are:

- (1) Migrants and refugees in the first six months in Australia, irrespective of income;
- (2) unemployed and special beneficiaries with incomes below the P.H.B. limits; and
- (3) low income groups, means tested as follows: married couple, income below \$160 per week plus \$20 for each child; sole parent with 1 child, income below \$160 per week plus \$20 for every other child; single persons, income below \$96 per week.

The C.M.B. for Health Care Card holders is a flat rate of 85 per cent of the Schedule fee where the doctor bulk bills the Commonwealth at that rate in full settlement for the service, or, a claim for C.M.B. may be made through any registered medical benefits organisation on a paid or unpaid account for 85 per cent of the Schedule fee or the Schedule fee less \$5 whichever is the greater amount.

Registered medical benefits organisations are now restricted to offering only a basic table of medical benefits (85 per cent or \$10 gap whichever is the greater amount) described earlier, a gap medical table (to cover the \$10 gap) and ancillary tables for paramedical-type services and appliances. Contributions paid to a registered medical benefits organisation for the basic table of benefits are tax rebateable at the rate of 32 cents in the dollar.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Payment of medical benefits is facilitated if doctors include their provider number on their accounts and receipts. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a schedule fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (A.M.A.) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the A.M.A. fees are in excess of the schedule fees (e.g. G.P. standard surgery consultation: \$12.60 A.M.A. at 1 November 1981 and \$11.20 schedule at 16 November 1981).

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 30 June 1981, there were 2,015 recognised specialists and 915 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

Optometrical arrangements

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at

no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 31 August 1981, 152 undertakings were in effect in respect of 265 practice locations. These undertakings cover 258 optometrists out of a total of 336.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 30 September 1981, eight Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$0.90 to \$4.20. The rates of payment for such assistance are currently under review.

Pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced, on 1 August 1977, a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which is able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

In November 1977, a further "HP" fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised

hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals' laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977, charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

At 31 August 1981, there were 681 medical practitioners approved as pathology practitioners in Victoria.

Statistical data

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers this data is being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, a further Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria, in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act (there already was a Committee under the National Health Act).

The Committees are concerned with monitoring and making recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister for Health in regard to, among other matters, the rendering of excessive medical services, the excessive initiation of pathology services, and the adherence to the conditions which are part of a pathology services undertaking. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the Commonwealth Director of Health in Victoria. The other members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by the Australian Medical Association.

An Optometrical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in 1979.

Claims review and investigation

The Commonwealth Department of Health has responsibility for ensuring that claims by medical practitioners or members of the public for payment of Commonwealth benefit for medical or hospital services are legally correct and justifiable under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act.

To this end, claims submitted for payment are reviewed by the Department and, where indications of fraud or other abuse of the health insurance programme are found, investigations are conducted by the Department to determine the nature and extent of the abuse.

Evidence of fraud or offences against the Health Insurance Act is passed to the Australian Federal Police for prosecution while evidence of non-criminal irregularities is dealt with by means of counselling, referral to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, and/or recovery of benefits overpaid.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical

practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health-type services.

Since 1 October 1976, and as a general principle, organisations receiving grants are required to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons. From 1 September 1981, grants are generally restricted to meeting the cost of services rendered to eligible pensioners and Health Care Card holders and their dependants and those persons who, due to the nature of their dependency and their private domestic arrangements, do not wish their consultation to be made known to other members of their family.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital benefits

From 1 September 1981, the funding arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States provide that eligible pensioners and Health Care Card holders will have access to free public hospital accommodation and treatment as public patients. All other persons in Australia will be charged for public hospital accommodation and treatment. The public hospital charges in Victoria are \$80 per day for shared ward accommodation and \$110 per day for a private room. Where the patient chooses not to utilise the services of their private doctor while in hospital, an additional \$45 per day is charged for professional services provided by the hospital staff.

The public hospital outpatient charges in Victoria were also altered on 1 September 1981 from the previous \$6 per attendance to a \$15 charge for each medical service provided.

Registered hospital benefits organisations in Victoria are required to operate a basic table of hospital benefits. This table provides for a benefit of \$80 per day for hospitalisation plus \$45 per day if required, for inpatient professional services and benefits to cover the full cost of outpatient charges. Contributions paid to a registered hospital benefits organisation for the basic table of benefits are tax rebateable at the rate of 32 cents in the dollar.

All organisations in Victoria provide additional tables of benefit at a higher contribution rate to cover the higher charges for public hospital private room accommodation and private hospital accommodation.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting private hospital bed fees through a payment of \$16 per bed day, or \$28 per bed day for surgical patients, directly to the private hospitals. The identification of surgical patients relates to certain specific Schedule items being provided. Also, through its Re-insurance Account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the Commonwealth provides special assistance for those basic hospital table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. The Commonwealth Government contribution to the Re-insurance arrangements has been set at \$100m annually from 1 September 1981.

Certain patients in public hospitals may be re-classified as "nursing home type patients" after a continuous period as an inpatient exceeding 60 days. All such patients will be charged an uninsurable amount towards the cost of hospital accommodation, currently \$8.95 per day in Victoria. With the exception of the Commonwealth entitled persons, an insurable net hospital fee of \$32.80 for extensive care patients or \$26.80 for ordinary care patients is then payable.

In Victoria, certain inpatient and outpatient services will be provided free of charge by public hospitals. These types of services are for victims of criminal assault, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse where fee charges would exacerbate the domestic situation, persons attending clinics of a preventive services nature, persons with serious infectious diseases, and for renal dialysis.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements are the result of major changes introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1 October 1977. The ordinary care and

additional nursing home benefits existing under the previous arrangement were combined to form the current basic nursing home benefit. This benefit is for nursing home patients receiving ordinary nursing care and varies between States. At 30 June 1981, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$26.80 per day.

The supplementary nursing home benefit available under the previous arrangement for intensive care patients has been continued but at the increased rate of \$6 per day. To avoid confusion with intensive care provided in hospitals, the name of this benefit has been changed from supplementary nursing home benefit to extensive care benefit. In addition, the appropriate type of nursing care is now referred to as extensive.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of all patients in participating and State nursing homes direct to the nursing homes. Previously, hospital benefits organisations paid nursing home benefits from their basic table for insured persons.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1981, the rate of contribution in all States was \$8.95 per day for participating nursing home patients and deficit financing nursing home patients. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for 70 per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$62.65 per week is made for these patients.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Commonwealth Government	51,831	55,922	50,505	60,975	78,431
Private health insurance funds	3,244	(a)17,676	31,142	34,935	41,407
Total benefits paid	55,075	73,598	81,647	95,910	119,838

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the private health insurance funds is due to the change in the nursing home arrangements from 1 October 1977.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes. This benefit was previously available only for aged persons of 65 years of age or over. From 1 November 1979, the benefit was made available to persons 16 years and over.

From 4 September 1980, a person who provides continuous care for a person aged 16 years and over may be eligible to receive a fortnightly benefit of \$42.00 (previously \$2 per day) provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. Aged persons may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel, provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 16 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,296	2,475	2,565	3,474	4,268
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,831	1,794	1,965	2,363	4,259

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$20 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under 17 years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, \$2.75 in September 1979, and \$3.20 in December 1981. Eligible pensioners and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. An amendment to the National Health Act in May 1981 established the Pharmaceutical Benefits Remuneration Tribunal as the body responsible for determining payments to approved pharmaceutical chemists for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits. Previously, approved chemists' fees were set by the Joint Committee on Pharmaceutical Benefits Pricing Arrangements.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of prescriptions ('000)	22,604	23,659	23,873	22,395	23,558
Prescription cost (\$'000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	56,246	61,636	65,543	65,904	72,789
Patients' contribution	29,647	30,697	35,397	33,098	34,630
Total	85,893	92,333	100,940	99,002	107,419

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 210 students into the first year of the course, and 230 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have another relevant degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Western General Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional College, e.g., the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Assistance in providing such training is provided by the Boards of Graduate Studies in hospitals and by the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation.

Each of these colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital provide vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical

practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: Development in medicine, 1910-1960, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; Hospitals in medical education, 1967, pp. 519-20; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, pp. 264-5, 1967, pp. 527-8; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972, pp. 494-6; Registration procedure, 1977, pp. 765-6; Supply of doctors, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation, and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventive health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in schools, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and training schools. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

Tertiary level nursing education is available at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences (nursing administration, nursing education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management), and at the Preston Institute of Technology (community health nursing). Both these colleges also conduct a basic nursing education programme.

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1980-81

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students at 30 June 1981	Completed course during 1980-81	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1980 (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	28	4,741	1,478	2,627	36,770
Psychiatric nurse	10	306	169	278 }	1,948
Mental retardation nurse	6	158	45	58 }	

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1980-81—*continued*

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students at 30 June 1981	Completed course during 1980-81	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1980 (b)
Basic courses—<i>continued</i>					
Mothercraft nurse	5	347	119	151	1,776
State enrolled nurses	47	1,232	1,244	2,190	16,016
Post-basic courses—					
Midwives	11	539	537	886	..
Infant welfare	2	26	54	67	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE: Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further references: *History of nursing in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 240-1; *Graduate nursing education*, 1962, pp. 270-1; *Nursing training*, 1962, p. 263; *Nursing recruitment*, 1964, p. 277; *Paramedical services*, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals
Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive, if variable, pattern. Essentially, they are corporate bodies under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charities Act and are managed by committees appointed by the Governor in Council. They receive financial assistance by way of government subsidies.

Staffing of public hospitals was, prior to 1975, based on the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In 1975, the honorary medical staff who had been treating "hospital" patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on fee for service, contract or sessional remuneration. This system of paying all medical staff who provided free treatment for "hospital" patients was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally in the net approved operating costs of all public hospitals in Victoria. However, the agreement was terminated in July 1981, and replaced with one whereby the amount of money allocated by the Commonwealth Government will be based on a block grant, and the State will be required to meet the balance of net operating costs. Under this operation the user pays principle will be extensively applied.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. Regionalised services including pathology, pharmacy,

radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

The Hospitals Division has initiated two new services. The Central Health Interpreter Service, which comprises persons proficient in Arabic, Croatian, Cambodian, Greek, Chinese, Italian, Serbian, Turkish, Spanish, and Vietnamese, will assist in the health interpreting requirements of public hospitals, community health centres, and the voluntary non-profit organisations affiliated with the Health Commission in the north-western and central areas of Melbourne; and the Ethnic Health Service, whose members are deployed throughout Victoria to liaise between professional and public health organisations and ethnic communities.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Melbourne Statistical Division—					
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	12	12	13	13	13
General and auxiliary hospitals	31	31	30	30	30
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1
Total	49	49	49	49	49
Remainder of State—					
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	96	95	95	95
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	7	7	7
Total	113	113	112	112	112
Total hospitals	162	162	161	161	161

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

Further references: *Fairfield Hospital*, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; *Geelong Hospital*, 1962, pp. 273-4; *Royal Melbourne Hospital*, 1962, pp. 271-3; *Alfred Hospital*, 1963, pp. 265-6; *Prince Henry's Hospital*, 1964, pp. 286-7; *History of hospitals in Victoria*, 1964, pp. 267-72; *Royal Children's Hospital*, 1964, pp. 284-6, 1976, pp. 691-3; *St Vincent's Hospital*, 1965, pp. 266-7; *Dental Hospital*, 1965, pp. 267-8; *Austin Hospital*, 1966, pp. 250-1; *Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital*, 1967, pp. 529-32; *Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital*, 1968, pp. 525-8; *Mayfield Centre*, 1980, pp. 629-30.

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must meet building regulations as laid down by the *Victorian Health Act* 1958, as well as regulations relating to private hospitals, uniform building regulations, and fire regulations.

At 30 November 1981, there were currently 364 private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria totalling 13,658 beds.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The Hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1981, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,446 and, during 1980-81, 14,107 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 10.5 days per patient. A total of 155,841 attendances called on outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are: Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the Commonwealth *Repatriation Act* 1920 and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 9,849 (2,313 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 4,326 (1,034 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State in Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory, there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of Victoria's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose assessed medical conditions have made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 4,800 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. The part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this original one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and paramedical personnel, which will allow many aged persons to remain in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Geriatrics and Gerontology in conjunction with Mt Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Geriatrics and Gerontology is also located at Mt Royal.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by 4 district nursing societies, some community health centres, 4 hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 88 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

During 1980-81, the 96 approved district nursing services employed 471 full-time and 242 part-time nurses who treated 55,366 patients and made 1,410,861 visits.

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 787-8

Bush nursing services*Bush nursing centres*

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the Community Health Program and the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1981, 28,546 patients received treatment with 30,398 surgery visits and 17,229 home nursing visits. A staff of sixteen full-time and thirteen part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1981.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes, Phillip Island. In 1981, there were 39 bush nursing hospitals registered with the Health Commission of Victoria. These hospitals provide 646 acute beds and an additional 56 nursing home beds in separate annexes.

Primary, non-specialised care is provided but in the event of complications setting in or specialist treatment and paramedical services being required, patients are transferred to nearby base or city hospitals.

As with bush nursing centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee. The members of the committee act in an honorary capacity but most committees employ a full-time or part-time secretary. The committees have the responsibility of providing funds for the operation of the hospital. Income is supplemented by a State Government maintenance grant which in 1980-81 amounted to \$470,000. This represents approximately 3 per cent of the total income of all hospitals. The grant is allocated on a needs basis by the Association Council.

State Government capital grants are made available on a \$3 to \$1 basis to bush nursing hospitals to assist with capital works programmes and the purchase of equipment. An amount of \$1,200,000 was granted in 1980-81 for expenditure totalling \$1,600,000. Several hospitals purchased major items of equipment and carried out building projects without the assistance of government grants.

Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association is an incorporated body registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission of Victoria. Its constitutional objects are to provide nursing, hospital, and related services to persons in country areas of Victoria.

The Association is administered by an honorary Council comprising twelve persons elected by members, six persons nominated by defined organisations, and five persons co-opted on an annual basis. The elected members are usually associated with hospitals and centres thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the Council.

The Association, through the Council, employs a full-time administrator, who is the chief executive officer of the Association, and appropriate staff to maintain the Association office in Melbourne. A qualified architect is usually co-opted to the Council, providing, in conjunction with the administrator, an honorary consultancy for committees engaged in building projects.

The nursing staff are mainly employed by, and paid centrally by the Association. Some nurses and all domestic and administrative staff are employed and paid by local committees. Equivalent full-time staff employed at hospitals and centres on 30 June 1981 were: nursing, 428; domestic, 207; and administrative, 70.

Psychiatric services

The State psychiatric services are organised within twelve regions. The Mental Health Division intends that each will have an early treatment unit supported by adjacent long-term beds for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, and by community facilities appropriate to regional needs.

The Division's philosophy is to provide early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. The newer centres at Geelong, Footscray, and Mildura are examples of this philosophy. This form of development requires a concomitant expansion of community facilities, and its corollary is the reduction in bed capacity of the older hospitals which, by modern standards, are too large.

The early treatment centres provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with established psychiatric disorders. The primary facilities are acute beds, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Within the early treatment centre, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential facilities, the day hospital providing care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from the comprehensive treatment programmes available only in the hospital situation. Victoria has 831 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 60 per cent of whom are admitted voluntarily. The remainder enter on medical recommendation.

Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or they advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are located within psychiatric hospitals, in the community and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. Advances in psychotropic drug use have diminished the number of chronic patients, and the waiting list for psychogeriatric beds has been almost eliminated through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services are based around one residential unit (Travancore, which is being redeveloped) and the specialist outpatient facilities at Travancore, the South Eastern Child and Family Centre, Bouverie, Children's clinics, Dandenong Psychiatric Centre, and the Austin Hospital's Department of Psychiatry. Most of these centres provide consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities (on a regional basis) and most provide some form of community mental health care to the children of adjacent communities.

To meet the demand for specialist child care staff, the Mental Health Division and the Austin Hospital provide a training course in child psychiatry.

Community mental health centres have the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nurses, these centres are strategically located in shopping centres and residential areas, and offer a walk-in service to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. The Division operates 28 such services, including domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

The three major categories of patient attending the community mental health centre are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who do not show an established psychiatric disorder but who nevertheless require help. The staff's activities include the organisation of self-help groups, the education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" groups, participation in community projects, assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations, and the practice of most forms of accepted mental health therapy.

The Division provides three types of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

(1) Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses for patients who are unable to manage independently — some patients require accommodation for short periods only, while others require it for the rest of their lives;

- (2) day hospitals for patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and
 (3) sheltered workshops providing non-competitive work for the chronically mentally ill — some patients attend these workshops only until they find a place in the normal labour market, while other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	19	19	19	20	20
Mental retardation training centres	12	12	12	12	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	4	4	4	4	4
Total	46	46	46	47	47

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Further reference: *Modern psychiatric services, Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 248-50

Alcohol and drug services

The alcohol and drug services provided through the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch of the Mental Health Division have been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems. Four specialised centres, co-ordinated from head office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. In response to the complex community problems of alcohol and drug abuse, the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch liaises closely with the many community agencies working in these fields. There is an increasing number of non-government agencies supported by government funds provided through the Health Commission which are providing direct service at the local community level. The Branch is monitoring these developments, providing assistance when requested and establishing guidelines.

Treatment methods are based on the multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation are emphasised, and drug therapy, behaviour therapy, and other types of therapy based on learning, diet, work, crisis intervention, and so on are used where appropriate. The management programmes are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Tuberculosis services

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Health Commission is responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease of tuberculosis, and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass X-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival, and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection, and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

Tuberculin testing among school children indicates a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1980, 1.5 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions.

Medical supervision of all new cases and diligent contact control have kept the situation within bounds. A major credit for improving the situation is the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambuton—make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis

non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. One mobile X-ray unit has been retained by the Tuberculosis Branch and is being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and "contact" surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccinations before leaving Australia.

There were 21 deaths in Victoria in 1980 of persons with active tuberculosis.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX AND CLINICS

Activities	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
New cases referred (a)	8,291	8,088	5,399	5,877	6,732
Active cases—					
New	311	274	293	395	392
Reactivated	31	25	25	18	16
Chronic	4	7	4	3	4
Re-attendances	38,383	35,037	21,212	21,167	21,807
Home visits by nurses	15,414	12,996	10,006	13,970	15,863
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	39,412	37,007	36,312	35,368	38,235
Tuberculin tests	6,931	6,904	6,076	6,870	7,222
B.C.G. vaccinations	1,460	1,519	1,603	1,675	1,951
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	412,044	45,461	48,301	40,848	48,501
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	88,229	101,639	98,146	97,666	103,266

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Further references: Compulsory chest X-rays, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967, pp. 507-8

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act* 1949, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide-ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are four research units—biological research, haematology research, experimental chemotherapy and immunogenetics research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs the only postgraduate school in oncological nursing in Australia.

The first section of the new hospital, the Douglas Wright Wing, was opened in September 1977 but work on the next phase, which will increase inpatient accommodation to 300 beds, as well as providing additional outpatient, radiotherapy, and other facilities, has not yet begun.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Patients—					
Distinct persons treated (public patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital)	9,879	10,884	10,503	10,765	10,595
New patients registered (public patients)	4,353	4,303	4,501	4,197	4,137
Inpatients (ward and hostel)—					
Number of beds available at 30 June	122	147	147	147	163
Admissions	4,552	4,553	(a) 6,294	(a) 7,809	(a) 8,667
Daily average	84.9	87.7	(a) 115.3	(a) 113.4	(a) 115.8
Outpatients—					
Attendances at consultative clinics (public patients) (b)	44,226	45,692	46,154	42,443	48,951
Radiotherapy Department (b) (c)—					
Attendances for treatment (public and private)	60,062	66,167	61,503	59,954	62,000
Fields treated (public and private)	119,548	131,932	124,316	118,876	126,311
Visiting Nursing Service—					
Patients visited	972	1,220	1,235	1,093	1,049
Total visits	34,547	42,349	51,368	51,289	47,302
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (c) (d)—					
Attendances (public and private)	122,067	123,021	129,166	127,458	152,582
Paid staff—					
Medical (e)	57	61	61	64	64
Nursing	205	240	242	248	248
Scientific and technical	242	342	342	344	346
Other	495	482	484	491	491

- (a) Includes day patients.
 (b) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.
 (c) Includes inpatients and outpatients.
 (d) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.
 (e) Effective full-time.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and infant health services

These services, operated by the Public Health Division's Maternal and Child Health Branch, include the supervision of infants from the first weeks of life throughout the pre-school years, and the guidance of mothers during pregnancy, the post-natal period, and the early child-rearing years.

The aim of the Infant Welfare Service is to promote health, in its broadest sense, from the pre-natal period through the child's earliest weeks to school age. The service is delivered, in conjunction with local government, by infant welfare nurses at infant welfare centres. There are 507 nurses employed in 795 centres throughout Victoria. The service is free and readily available to parents. The Health Commission employs a team of infant welfare nursing advisers to assist nurses employed by local government. Direct services are provided to migrant hostels, to Puckapunyal Army Camp, and to four infant welfare "circuits" in northern and eastern Victoria.

Family planning is an integral part of family health, and family planning clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The centres are run jointly by the Health Commission and local government, and are staffed by Health Commission doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods. A wide range of free services is offered.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Family planning and pre-natal services (a)—					
Number of clinics	38	39	66	72	75
New enrolments	3,704	4,457	4,975	6,532	8,051
Attendances of patients	12,509	15,790	18,261	22,622	27,534
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	22	21	18	(a)	(a)
Attendances of mothers	4,496	3,643	2,307	(a)	(a)

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SERVICES—*continued*

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	769	781	783	787	795
Infant welfare sisters employed	450	473	481	492	507
Attendances of children	1,352,640	1,342,883	1,325,693	1,311,510	1,325,033
Home visits to children	155,487	160,975	164,468	163,941	170,667
Attendances of expectant mothers	18,635	19,253	20,368	21,259	21,944
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	25,933	25,709	26,770	26,516	27,903
Immunisation—					
Triple antigen primary course	58,240	55,581	55,901	55,416	55,773
Poliomyelitis primary course	54,808	52,669	53,429	54,588	54,723
Measles	34,084	30,571	34,169	36,361	38,113

(a) Pre-natal services now absorbed into family planning clinics.

Pre-school child development

The Pre-school Child Development Branch of the Public Health Division is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for children of pre-school age (up until attendance at primary school). It is concerned with both government subsidised and privately operated centres.

The Branch has a staff of regional pre-school advisers. They work closely with community groups and the staff of shire and city councils to integrate services, where possible, and to utilise buildings to the fullest. The Branch's responsibilities, through its advisers, include: maintenance of standards in kindergartens and other types of centres; being a resource to play groups, living and learning centres, and occasional care programmes; assisting councils and other organisations to establish services; being a liaison with infant health centres and other organisations involved in early childhood services; providing information and assistance to the public, parents, and staff of centres; conducting in-service work for teachers and advisory committees on the administration of centres; assisting in placing children with special needs in appropriate centres and establishing services for particular needs; and where appropriate, being part of the Early Childhood Development Programme team.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The range of services includes the following:

Toddler groups (Subsidised). For children aged between 18 months and three years and their parents. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and infant welfare sister in an infant welfare centre, this service not only offers parents the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, but also demonstrates and recommends suitable learning activities.

Kindergartens and pre-school play centres (Subsidised). Provides educational programmes for children from three years of age onwards for up to five half-day sessions per week during the school term. A trained teacher with an untrained assistant plans an educational programme suited to the needs of the individual children in the groups.

Day care centres (Subsidised). Caters for pre-school children whose parents desire full-day care, either on a regular basis or occasionally. These centres vary in size and administration, from a large centre for up to 60 children, in the charge of a qualified director, to a small group, cared for by parents on a co-operative basis. Most centres employ trained staff to carry out an individually planned programme.

Private child minding centres. Centres must be registered, and although the programmes are not professionally supervised, the facilities and programmes are monitored by the regional pre-school adviser in accordance with child minding regulations.

Early Childhood Development Programmes

An Early Childhood Development Programme is a community-based network of services for young children and their families. It seeks to build on to and to integrate existing services such as infant welfare, pre-school, and school medical services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultations and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to take the services to the people rather than make people come to the services.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programmes have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond

Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mallee (Mildura/Swan Hill areas), Footscray/Sunshine, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in some cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately 32 Early Childhood Development Programmes will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

School Medical Service

At a time of changing emphasis in community child health needs, the School Medical Service provides support to children and families with a wide variety of needs. Where early childhood development complexes are established, doctors and school nurses work closely with the allied health professionals based in these centres. In addition to this supporting role, increasing emphasis is placed on the preventive aspects of child health, in particular that of the early identification and management of a wide variety of handicapping conditions.

In 1980, a developmental medical examination was offered to children attending subsidised pre-school and day care centres and 38,889 were examined by medical officers. Previously unrecognised disability was found to be present in 5,631 of these children.

Examination of the school age child is conducted by specially trained school nurses and 33,789 Grade 1 children were examined. In other areas doctor/nurse teams work together and a further 3,705 Grade 1 children received an examination by a medical officer, preference being given, where possible, to those children who had not been medically examined in pre-school.

The school nurse has an increasingly important and specialised role in the Service and works within a group of schools which are her responsibility. Vision is screened routinely in Grades 1 and 4 and Year 8, pure tone audiometry is used to screen hearing in Grade 1 and wherever hearing impairment is suspected. Children with previously detected disability are reviewed to ensure that ongoing management is appropriate, and referrals of children thought to be educationally or otherwise at risk are taken from teachers. In all, 242,719 school age children were examined of whom 15,175 were referred for further investigation.

Special services are provided to children with intellectual disability and the 24 special schools and 16 special developmental schools in Victoria were visited throughout the year by a doctor/nurse team. Consultative services are also provided and 130 children were examined in the clinic for the partially sighted and 744 hearing impaired children were examined. These examinations are part of an inter-disciplinary assessment in collaboration with Victorian Education Department psychologists and teachers to determine the best educational programme for the individual child. Input is also provided to regional ascertainment committees for the hearing impaired.

Medical examinations were performed on 202 children referred for assessment of learning difficulties at school and 117 pre-school children were seen for assessment and ongoing management of developmental delay. The services of 17 sessional paediatricians regionally based are now available throughout Victoria.

The uniformly high standards of examination required for this type of work in the educational-medical field are maintained by a constant ongoing programme of in-service training for all personnel, both nursing and medical. The aim of the service is as always to help the individual child to develop to his or her full potential and to promote healthier living within the community.

Dental health services

The main aim of the dental therapy scheme in Victoria (conducted by the Dental Health Branch of the Public Health Division) is to develop a comprehensive dental service offering free dental care to pre-school and primary school children. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one and two surgery dental clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. A building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being continued to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were concentrated in the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/La Trobe Valley areas. In 1981, children in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne became eligible for treatment at the Dental Clinic at 448 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, on an appointment basis.

Services for the mentally retarded are the responsibility of the Mental Retardation Division of the Health Commission.

Further references: Pre-school audiology services, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In June 1981, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 15,000 beds, while hostels accommodated approximately 9,500 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals and centres are being established. Day hospital attendances exceeded 350,000 during 1980-81.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres, in geriatric centres, and in some community health centres.

Meals-on-wheels services at 30 June 1981 were supplied by 82 hospitals in co-operation with a number of organisations. These meals were prepared for 120 meals-on-wheels services supplying 34,000 meals each week in Victoria.

Welfare services

General home help

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens' clubs, handicap services, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged, is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

A subsidy is made available to municipal councils which establish and maintain a Home Help Service in order to promote the health and autonomy of the elderly, infirm and convalescent. This service is now available in every municipality in Victoria. It originally developed for the main purpose of providing home help in the homes of parents with young families for periods of up to 3 weeks when the mother became incapacitated through pregnancy or illness. While this service to young families is continuing, the trend in recent years has been for an increase in the demand for the provision of home help to the elderly and infirm and this now constitutes over 80 per cent of the service provided. The service is available on the basis of medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with household chores, do the shopping, and prepare meals. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Health Commission advisers are available to discuss problems and they make regular visits to municipalities for this purpose.

Special home help extension

This is an extension of the General Home Help Service to provide the parents of disabled dependents some relief from their constant responsibilities, so that they may participate in a family or social outing or in community life.

Senior citizens' centres provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health Commission to establish and maintain these centres, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a centre because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing centres, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new centres. Regular discussions are conducted with centre members in an attempt to broaden centre activities and the size and scope of membership.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within senior citizens' centres, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: *Care of the aged, Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 264, 1965, p. 258; *Home Help Service*, 1966, pp. 229-30; *Elderly Citizens' Clubs*, 1966, pp. 230-1

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

Physically handicapped persons can receive acute specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and extended care programmes designed to meet ongoing individual needs are offered at public hospitals, geriatric and rehabilitation centres, and in various day-care centres. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these units to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury. Many hospitals have associated nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical, paramedical, and nursing care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions.

Free travel service

The Health Commission makes free travel on public transport available to pensioners and persons of limited means who require treatment at public hospitals. Eligible persons can apply for rail vouchers and/or tram tickets at the Commission's offices at 555 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mental retardation services

A regionalisation programme has been adopted to provide a more comprehensive and equitable development of services. This programme works in conjunction with the Division's policy to allow the maximum number of handicapped persons to leave institutions, live in the community, and be given adequate support services to enable them to do so.

At December 1981, the Division operated twelve residential training centres with 3,287 residents. Another 3,490 retarded persons attend 60 day training centres and four private training centres subsidised by the Health Commission.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24 hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 87 branch stations. There are 39 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are five MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which four are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Royal Melbourne, and Western General). The fifth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs to deal with cardiac and other emergencies.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service—Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1980–81, 6,000 patients were carried a distance of 4,000,000 kilometres.

Ambulance Officers Training Centre

The Centre, which is fully maintained by the Health Commission of Victoria, provides trainee ambulance officers and higher ranks with the "classroom" components of their training, in conjunction with the services which provide the practical experience components. The basic course for ambulance officer training leads to the Certificate of Applied Science (Ambulance Officer), awarded by the Education Department of Victoria.

Newborn Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service—Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with newborn intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Vehicles (including administration)	517	530	549	560	560
Staff (including administration)	1,126	1,154	1,211	1,295	1,384
Subscribers	659,308	724,275	801,176	864,967	915,636
Patients carried	475,460	485,532	465,868	534,800	585,875
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	12,517,748	13,171,865	14,336,462	15,634,687	13,500,000

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254-5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258; Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258-60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245-6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501-6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523-4, 1969, pp. 542-3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520-1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529-30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477-8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 529-30; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793-5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798-801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801-8; Community health services in Victoria, 1979, pp. 622-3

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1982, the National Health and Medical Research Council intended to provide awards and grants totalling in excess of \$23m. This would represent a major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use. Since 1 July 1980, the Laboratories have been empowered to produce and sell pharmaceutical products of a non-biological nature.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They conduct National or World Health Organisation reference centres for rabies, influenza, and brucellosis, and undertake the monitoring and/or diagnosis of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and penicillin since 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on

a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

Information on research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956 and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training in 1970. In 1980, under the Mental Health Division, the Institute reverted to a purely research role under the Assistant Director, Education and Research. The Director of the Mental Health Research Institute supervises research activities in the Institute under the immediate direction of the Chief Psychiatrist, Education and Research, who also takes a Divisional research responsibility and directs divisional education and training programmes with the assistance of a Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training and a Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Training. The Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training, who organises the five year training programme for Divisional medical officers, is based at Larundel Hospital on the northern fringe of the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Mental Health Research Council Executive meets monthly to examine, advise on, and approve of research projects in the Division and some research projects from outside the Division which relate to Divisional facilities or patients. The Council Executive considers mental retardation projects only in an advisory capacity on request from the Mental Retardation Division.

The Institute is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, which fulfils a clinical training role for medical officers preparing for the Diploma of Psychological Medicine or the Membership of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Attached to the Institute is the central library and the Charles Brothers museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has gained world-wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients' register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows two full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, and one working in the field of cancer chemotherapy. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform persons about early warning signs of cancer, to urge persons to avoid known cancer hazards, and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and undertakes preventative educational programmes on the hazards of smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 180,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health organisations in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Victorian Cancer Registry, established in 1940, is a data bank of clinical details on cancer patients. Originally it registered full information on the patients from only ten large Melbourne metropolitan hospitals and followed up these patients annually, thus providing a picture of the course of the disease and the results of treatment. More recently, in response to the increasing awareness of the need to document each case of cancer occurring in a defined geographical area, in order to study the epidemiology of the disease, the Registry has been expanding its activities to measure cancer incidence for Victoria. Complete incidence data will be recorded for the first time during 1982.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Research (a)	642,511	815,120	846,535	1,088,132	1,195,833
Education	214,272	238,866	339,673	329,612	394,851
Patient aid	141,436	156,098	147,142	166,135	173,693
Other	480,499	545,201	542,773	634,977	692,191
Total expenditure	1,478,718	1,755,285	1,876,123	2,218,856	2,456,568

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

Further references: Alfred Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 265-6, 1965, pp. 277-8; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, pp. 279-80; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965, pp. 273-4; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, pp. 277-9, 1969, pp. 549-50; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969, p. 550; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1976, pp. 698-9, 1977, pp. 813-14; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, pp. 502-4, 1975, pp. 788-9; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1976, p. 699; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977, pp. 812-13; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1977, pp. 816-17; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, p. 818; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977, pp. 817-18

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further references: Medical research at the University of Melbourne, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 292-4; Medical research at Monash University, 1966, pp. 257-9

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 Recent Illness (irregular) (4318.0)
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SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

Introduction

The Department is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct income transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation in Victoria by opening a new office at Coburg. At the same time, offices at Ballarat, Glenroy, Greensborough, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Peninsula (Frankston), and Sunshine were upgraded or relocated. At May 1981, there were 34 regional offices operating throughout Victoria. Social workers and welfare officers have been located in every regional office as part of the Department's efforts to improve services to clients.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Services Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age, invalid, wife's and widow's pensions, supporting parent's benefit, family allowance, funeral benefit, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, orphan's pension, handicapped child's allowance, and sheltered employment allowance.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

Since July 1976, all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pensions paid to a person under pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under pension age, have been treated as taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's or mother's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income. Family allowance payments are not taxable income.

The Department has set up an appeals procedure for persons dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department concerning pensions, benefits, or allowances. Such persons can ask a Review Officer who will normally be located in their local office to make an immediate reappraisal of the disputed decision. If the person is still dissatisfied an appeal may be made to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. A client may lodge an appeal direct with the Tribunal without reference to the Review Officer, if he or she wishes.

The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals against departmental decisions should be allowed. The Tribunal commenced operating in Victoria in February 1975 and consists of eight part-time members, who are not public servants, and a full-time member seconded from the Department. Normally, two part-time

members and the full-time member consider each case. During 1980-81, the Tribunal finalised 1,736 appeals from clients. Of the finalised appeals, 348 were upheld by the Department without reference to the Tribunals, 379 appeals were upheld or partly upheld following recommendation by Tribunals, 46 appeals were recommended by Tribunals to be upheld but were dismissed and 132 appeals were withdrawn or lapsed. The Tribunal dismissed 831 appeals.

Since 1 April 1980, where a recommendation of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal has not been accepted by the Department, there has been a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; since September 1980, this was extended to include any case reviewed by the Social Security Appeals Tribunal where the appeal is not upheld. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal has far-reaching powers and may affirm or vary a decision, set aside a decision, and substitute its own or order the department to reconsider a decision.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been granted free of the means test. In 1975, the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over who receive the basic pension. Pensions are adjusted half-yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Since November 1978, pensioners over 70 years of age have received a basic rate (\$102.90 per fortnight single, and \$85.80 per fortnight married). To be eligible for any increase, they must satisfy the income test. From November 1976, an income only test has replaced the means test, so the value of property owned by applicants is no longer taken into account.

On 30 June 1981, there were 1,376,671 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 369,767 of whom 66.9 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at 60 years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men. There were 194,089 age pensioners in Australia (14.1 per cent of the total age pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged persons has increased over time, i.e., at the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some persons of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 640-2).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income.

On 30 June 1981, there were 279,043 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 69.3 were men. There were also 113,240 invalid pensioners in Australia (40.5 per cent of total invalid pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance.

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable, or the woman is aged 60 years or more.

At 30 June 1981, there were 7,849 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 15,616 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria. Relative figures for Australia were 29,249 and 57,092, respectively.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months or a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. The income test applies as for the age pension. On 30 June 1981, there were 165,661 widow pensioners in Australia.

Concessions for pensioners

In addition to income payments, there are a number of concessions and services available to the recipients of pensions already listed who qualify under a separate income test.

Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor insurance and registration rebates, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting these States or Territory.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner who is eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40 provided the deceased was also eligible for fringe benefits.

Where a person other than a pensioner eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted, provided the deceased was eligible for fringe benefits.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during 1980-81 was \$1.5m for Australia, and \$392,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits available to persons who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical, or mental disability, or domestic or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

An income test and a residency qualification are applied to applicants for these benefits. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently.

In 1960, the means test was liberalised, recovery was provided of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks.

From March 1973, the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. From 13 January 1975, for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976. The unemployment benefit has normally been paid fortnightly in arrears from November 1977. The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according

to the general employment situation and to dislocation in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1980-81, an estimated total of 752,500 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and at 30 June 1981 there were 314,500 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 177,900 and 74,900, respectively.

Altogether, an estimated 140,900 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1980-81 (30,900 in Victoria), and there were 49,000 persons on benefit at the end of this period (12,200 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1980-81 was \$1,236m, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$292.6m.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children when the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted *de facto* wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government supporting parents' benefit. From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government terminated its agreement under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act.

During 1980-81, payments to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$14m, a decrease of \$11m on the \$25m provided in 1979-80. During 1980-81, the Victorian total was \$200,000.

Special benefit for supporting parents

From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government withdrew from the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act under which a supporting parent, who was ineligible for pensions or benefit, was paid for the first six months after the birth of the child (in a situation of separation or desertion). Between 1 January 1980 and November 1980, special benefit was paid by the Department of Social Security for the first six months.

Supporting parent's benefits

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation.

From November 1980, the *Social Service Amendment Act* 1980, removed this six month qualifying period. On 10 November 1977, a supporting parents benefit was introduced and this enabled benefits to be paid to a supporting father under similar conditions as applied to supporting mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, and an unmarried father. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During 1980-81, payments under the supporting parent's benefit totalled \$411.6m, the Victorian total being \$80.5m.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$10.00 a week for each dependent child under 16 years or full-time students under 25 years. Recipients of age, invalid, and widow's pension, and supporting parent's benefits may be eligible for guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. A weekly payment of \$6.00 or \$8.00 is paid where there is a child under 6 years of age or an invalid. Up to \$8.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, recipients of supporting parents' benefits, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit. This is an increase of \$3.00 above the \$5.00 paid prior to February 1982.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students from 16 to 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other eligible children in the person's custody, care, and control. From January 1982, the monthly payments are; first child \$15.20, second child \$21.70, third child \$39.00, fourth child \$39.00, fifth and subsequent children \$45.55 each.

The total number of families receiving the allowance for children under 16 years of age and students in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1981 was 2,092,289 and the number of children in such families was 4,227,280. There were also 10,418 endowed children and students in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for 1980-81 was \$950m.

Health insurance arrangements

New health insurance arrangements commenced on 1 September 1981 for immigrants and refugees, persons on unemployment or special benefit, and persons on low incomes. Eligible persons can obtain a Health Care card from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The Health Care card will enable them to receive free medical and hospital treatment in certain circumstances. Persons who already hold a current Pensioner Health Benefit card (and their dependants) will not be affected by the new health scheme.

Double orphans pensions

An orphan's pension of \$55.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. Double orphan's pension is also payable where the sole surviving parent is imprisoned for a term of not less than 10 years or is a long-term patient of a mental hospital.

From November 1981, double orphan's pension has been payable to a person who is caring for a refugee child whose parents are not in Australia or whose whereabouts are unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowance. It is not subject to income tax.

Handicapped child's allowance

A handicapped child's allowance of \$73 a month is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 25 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance in respect of a severely handicapped child is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances. The allowance is not paid for full-time students receiving invalid pensions.

From 1 November 1977, this allowance was extended to parents or guardians of a substantially handicapped child whose handicap does not meet the medical criteria of a severely handicapped child. The allowance is related to the additional cost incurred due to the child's handicap and is subject to an income test. The rate payable is up to \$73 per month. The allowance is not subject to income tax. At 30 June 1981, there were 25,998 handicapped children's allowances being paid, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the previous year.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country on matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind are operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and persons receiving a supporting parents benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to provide welfare services

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to other levels of government and eligible non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations provide welfare services for special groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes; (2) personal care subsidy; (3) delivered meals subsidy; (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act; (5) handicapped persons assistance; (6) sheltered employment allowances; (7) homeless persons welfare; (8) welfare rights; (9) children's services; (10) community information centres; and (11) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1, but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased, and on 1 April 1979 were established as \$12,100 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible normal domestic life for the residents.

The Commonwealth Government in 1976 announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the following three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act, grants being approved on a priority needs basis. Subsequently, a fourth year was added and in December 1979 a further three-year programme was announced which commenced at the beginning of the 1980-81 financial year.

The Aged Persons Hostels Act is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff are employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$20 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1981, 756 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$19.6m. In Victoria, the number of homes was 199 and the subsidy paid was \$4.9m.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assists organisations to establish, maintain, improve and expand approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 25 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1981, the number of approved services in Australia was 714, the number of meals served was 8,947,352, and the amounts granted totalled \$3.6m. The amounts granted in Victoria totalled \$1.3m.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During 1980-81, payments of \$16.8m were made to the States under the Act, of which \$6.1m was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation as well as recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities which are auxiliary to those and other major services.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

In December 1979, the Commonwealth Government announced a three-year funding programme. In 1980-81, a total of 128 new projects were funded involving \$9.4m in subsidies. A further \$23m will be made available for the projects that have been approved for funding in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. From February 1982, the income test free allowance of \$5.00 per week was increased to \$8.00 per week. This allowance is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances in lieu of supplementary assistance. At June 1980, there were 8,339 recipients of sheltered employment allowance, representing an expenditure of \$27.5m of which \$5.4m was expended in Victoria.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provisions of welfare

services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an Advisory Committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

A significant development in 1980-81 was the Commonwealth Government's decision to allocate \$10m to a three year capital programme for homeless persons. Of this amount, \$1m was allocated within the programme for capital projects during the year. The balance of \$9m capital is to be allocated in a three year funding programme commencing in 1981-82. Recurrent subsidies available under the Act will be generated by this capital investment.

Welfare Rights Programme

Funding was originally provided to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of a welfare rights officer to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. Two of these organisations are Parents Without Partners, and the Council for the Single Mother and her Child who now receive on going funding under the Children's Services Programme at the increased rate of \$13,500 per year.

From 1 July 1979, responsibility for the three ethnic agencies (Comitario Assistenza Italiani, Australian Turkish Cultural Association, and Australian Greek Welfare Society) was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Child care

In 1980-81, the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Social Security's Office of Child Care, provided \$74m for a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. These services include pre-schools, centre-based full-day care, family day care, and occasional and emergency care out of school hours. The Children's Services Programme is currently being reviewed and 1980-81 has been a year of consolidation.

The Family Support Services Scheme has been extended and an additional \$10m has been provided for a three year period which commenced on 1 January 1982. The Family Support Services Scheme enables community groups to operate local support services for parents and their children, particularly during periods of crisis. Services supported include housing referral and emergency family accommodation.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Eligibility for rehabilitation assistance at Commonwealth expense is confined to persons suffering from a physical or mental disability which appears likely to continue for a period of not less than 26 weeks from the date of commencement and is, or is likely to be a substantial handicap to:

- (1) The person undertaking employment, whether full-time, part-time, or sheltered employment;
- (2) the person undertaking or resuming household duties; or
- (3) the person leading an independent or semi-independent life in his own home.

Subject to these conditions, rehabilitation is available to all persons in the broad working age group, males 16-65 years and females 16-60 years and also to adolescents between the ages of 14-16 years who without treatment or training would be likely to become qualified to receive invalid pension on attaining the age of 16 years.

While undergoing treatment, persons continue to be paid whatever pension or benefit they were receiving prior to commencement of rehabilitation. Any artificial aids or appliances considered necessary are supplied without cost to the person. If training is required, training allowance is paid for the whole period of training.

During 1980-81, 1,138 persons were accepted for rehabilitation in Victoria, while 342 were placed in open employment in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$5.9m.

In addition to the four Rehabilitation Centres in Melbourne, "Coonac" at Toorak, Glen Waverley Rehabilitation Centre at Glen Waverley, Work Preparation Centre at South Yarra, and Work Adjustment Centre at Northcote, Rehabilitation Units are conducted at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Morwell. A new work preparation centre at Footscray commenced operation in December, 1981.

Where training is necessary to enable a disabled person to obtain employment, use is made of any suitable agency in the community. Business colleges and technical schools are used to a considerable extent and a great deal of training is provided in a work situation "on the job". Where this latter method is used it is expected that the trainee will be employed after satisfactorily undergoing a period of training. Duration of training varies from a few weeks to several years. At any particular time approximately 200 persons are undergoing rehabilitation training in Victoria.

Professional welfare services

Professional welfare staff employed in the Victorian Office totalled 78 at the end of June 1981, compared with a total of 17 employed in 1972. During 1980-81, professional welfare staff continued to be integrated in specialised operational areas throughout the Department. Their skills have been utilised at State, area, and regional levels in a range of functions including planning, administration, monitoring, evaluation, community liaison, training, supervision, and direct personal service provision to clients.

With the rapid decentralisation of departmental services during 1979-80, emphasis was placed on locating welfare staff in every regional office and developing their role as an element of integrated regional management teams. Apart from casework, they monitor the working of the public inquiry facilities, and help public contact staff gain a more sensitive appreciation of the needs of persons who seek departmental assistance.

During the course of 1980-81, regional social workers and welfare officers spent a large proportion of their time in the provision of direct personal services to individuals coming to the Department for income support or social or vocational rehabilitation. These personal services were provided to clients through casework, information, advice, and referral procedures.

The Department introduced new administrative procedures early in 1979 to minimise, wherever possible, referrals of departmental clients to voluntary agencies for emergency assistance. The social work staff were closely involved in the implementation of these new procedures within each regional office, and also for ensuring that voluntary agencies were advised of the new arrangements.

In addition, social workers and welfare officers have been involved in ongoing work with a variety of community groups and organisations including the Victorian Council of Social Services, Regional Emergency Services, Department of Community Welfare Services, Citizens Advisory Bureaux, church agencies and a range of other welfare agencies, and welfare co-ordinating organisations. Frequently, welfare staff represent the Department at the Regional Family and Community Services Consultative Committees. Staff have also participated in a number of projects, pilot studies, and surveys, and provided feedback on the effects of departmental programmes and policies. These research and monitoring activities included emergency relief practices and assessing the language needs of migrants, and the needs of lone parents who became eligible for Department of Social Security income support in lieu of State payments from the beginning of 1980.

Migrants and refugees

During 1970-80, the Department set up a Migrant Services Unit comprising an executive officer and a project officer. The overall responsibilities of the Unit are to ensure that:

- (1) The Department has the necessary capabilities, in respect of its own services, to meet the special needs of migrants from non-English speaking origins;
- (2) the Department makes effective use of these capabilities; and
- (3) the effectiveness of all departmental services to migrants are monitored through consultation with ethnic communities.

There are approximately 220 bi-lingual officers, covering 33 languages, now located in Regional Offices of the Department. These officers are being encouraged to upgrade their language through special training courses. English speaking officers in public contact positions are being trained in the use of interpreters and in methods of serving clients from various ethnic groups. The Department is extending its information programmes to the non-English speaking public by means of multi-lingual advertisements on radio stations 3EA and 3CR.

In addition, a special liaison officer scheme has been developed to ensure that migrants and refugees have equal access to the services and benefits provided by the Department.

Within this scheme, three ethnic liaison officers have been appointed to service members of the Greek, Yugoslav, and Turkish communities. These officers are located in various regional offices. In general, their role is to assist individual clients to obtain their entitlements, to advise their respective ethnic communities and ethnic welfare personnel about the services and programmes of this department, and to consult with members of their communities about the needs of migrants in relation to Department of Social Security provisions.

Aboriginal liaison

During 1979-80, many initiatives were taken in respect to services to the Aboriginal community. Positions were created for five Aboriginal liaison staff and these positions were filled in close consultation with Aboriginal organisations and community leaders. During 1980-81, an additional position was created for an Aboriginal liaison co-ordinator. Processes have been set up to ensure that the Department is in close contact with the needs and aspirations of Aboriginals in Victoria, and to ensure critical feedback on the effectiveness of departmental services.

The role of Aboriginal liaison staff has been to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal persons and organisations to the Department's benefits and pensions as well as subsidy areas.

Information services

Through the Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) Ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

Activities include provision of access material and aids to agencies and welfare workers through a comprehensive mailing list, arranging for departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular articles for publication in suburban and country newspapers, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies developing more effective information systems, providing a liaison service for various sections within the Department to publicise new developments, and conducting research on welfare information dissemination practices.

Consultative arrangements

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State level, and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes. The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee was appointed by the Minister for Social Security in July 1979 to act as a specialist consultative group to the Department of Social Security by advising the Department of the effectiveness of its services in Victoria, and by linking to the National Consultative Council on Social Security on broader policy issues.

The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee also functions as a sub-committee of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development and thus has the opportunity for the sharing of a wide range of resources.

The Department is an active participant, and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. The Department is a member of the Steering Committee and all present sub-committees which include Accommodation; Employment; Ethnic Affairs; Family Policy; Information; and Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	329,467	342,565	356,933	363,863	369,767
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	670,118	786,832	861,285	931,738	1,041,745
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	47,698	49,379	54,305	73,958	73,080
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	114,621	138,545	162,256	192,646	217,767
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	39,125	41,312	43,928	45,327	45,663
Amount paid (\$'000)	102,341	119,255	133,634	149,630	172,138
Sheltered employment allowances—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,667	3,212	3,778	4,507	5,442
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	12,910	13,126	12,127	12,623	12,876
Amount paid (\$'000)	383	389	374	379	392
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	163,677	216,928	190,023	178,900	177,900
Amount paid (\$'000)	131,419	179,035	204,848	204,665	234,169
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	28,464	30,047	28,244	30,600	30,900
Amount paid (\$'000)	28,950	30,608	29,443	31,206	40,544
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	7,817	8,684	8,454	15,250	15,100
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	5,292	7,119	9,236	14,416	17,854
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,824	4,003	4,918	4,967	194
Supporting parent's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	10,716	12,414	12,731	14,004	19,643
Amount paid (\$'000)	32,123	39,635	45,791	51,666	75,889
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	58,228	61,068	(c)26,137	..	..
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,808	1,903	(c) 851	..	..
Family allowances—					
Number of families	560,261	564,776	599,175	560,636	561,524
Number of approved institutions	128	128	128	139	185
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,178,318	1,179,289	1,155,540	1,149,859	1,141,803
Institutions	3,738	3,077	3,026	2,580	2,541
Total amount paid (\$'000)	282,527	286,695	267,323	283,162	258,358
Double orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	497	438	566	767	807
Number of institutions	15	15	18	21	21
Number of orphans	913	835	794	1,076	1,106
Amount paid (\$'000)	495	401	416	503	628
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	1,317	1,480	1,376	2,289	(d)
Amount paid (\$'000)	3,833	4,828	4,937	5,805	5,759
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	17	41	26	28	45
Amount of grants (\$'000)	5,656	8,664	7,037	3,857	8,782
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	2,900	3,449	3,496	3,779	4,870
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	540	730	745	879	1,325
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	3,882	4,464	4,408	5,659	6,069
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	469	395	552	347	(d)
Amount paid (\$'000)	5,244	8,845	11,849	8,704	11,834
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Children's Benefit					
Amount paid (\$'000)	329	358	368	343	387

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	383	449	295	384	2,720
Welfare services provision—					
Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,142	4,248	4,500	5,024	5,924

- (a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.
 (b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.
 (c) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978.
 (d) Information no longer available.

Further references: *History of social services, Victorian Year Book 1962*, pp. 281–95; *Sheltered employment assistance, 1969*, pp. 561–3; *Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare, 1981*, pp. 646–7

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 423,324 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1981, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$496.3m. Of these pensions, 105,576 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$124.8m.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. It is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be payable to a veteran of the Boer War. Certain veterans who had theatre of war service in the armed forces of the British Commonwealth or allied countries in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian

forces were engaged and who have resided in Australia for ten years may also qualify for a service pension.

Before November 1976, service pensions were subject to a means test, which, from that date, was replaced by a test on income only. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a pension, subject to an income test from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same income test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service. Eligibility for these benefits is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth or allied countries. At 30 June 1981, 163,327 veterans and 108,841 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these, 10,974 veterans and 7,973 wives/widows were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth countries.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1981, 40,114 veterans and 26,655 wives/widows were in receipt of a service pension.

From February 1982, service pension eligibility was extended to all Australian mariners of the Second World War who are able to meet the criteria set out above. However, the Australian mariners who qualify for service pensions will not be eligible for free medical treatment from the Department of Veterans' Affairs unless they were prisoners-of-war. They will however qualify for a Pensioner Health Benefits card from the Department of Health if they can satisfy the income test for fringe benefits.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 613-14.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who died from causes not service-related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
DISABILITY PENSIONS					
1976-77	48,826	60,491	15,169	124,486	\$'000 98,156
1977-78	46,965	56,238	15,116	118,319	108,827
1978-79	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
1979-80	43,838	51,287	14,355	109,480	109,824
1980-81	42,390	49,075	14,111	105,576	124,808

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)—continued

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1976-77	27,196	14,234	688	42,118	72,127
1977-78	30,052	17,599	(b)	47,651	93,631
1978-79	33,007	20,175	(b)	53,182	108,343
1979-80	36,204	23,048	(b)	59,252	128,768
1980-81	40,114	26,655	(b)	66,769	167,025

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
Department of Community Welfare Services

Introduction

Community Welfare Services Act 1978

In December 1978, the Victorian Parliament passed a Bill to amend the *Social Welfare Act* 1970. The new Act changed the name of the Social Welfare Department to that of Department of Community Welfare Services and this took effect in January 1979.

The major provisions of the new legislation include:

- (1) A mandatory annual review of wardships and children in care;
- (2) new provisions for cases of child maltreatment and where there is substantial and irreconcilable difference between a child and the person having care and custody of the child;
- (3) establishment of a Child Development and Family Services Council (to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council), a Correctional Services Council (to replace the Prisons Advisory Council), and an independent Appeals Tribunal; and
- (4) establishment of social planning and community development functions for the Department.

Child Development and Family Services Council and Correctional Services Council

By proclamation of section 11 of the *Community Welfare Services Act* 1978, the two Ministerial Advisory Councils were established on 26 September 1980. The composition of each Council is drawn from a wide spectrum of social welfare activity and interest, with representation from voluntary organisations and the community, as well as government departments.

The Child Development and Family Services Council is responsible, through the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Minister of Health, to the Cabinet Standing Committee on Social Development Policy. The Council's functions, as set out in the Act are:

- (1) At the request of any of the Ministers, to advise on policy and programme matters relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development, and in particular, the policies to be adopted and programme requirements and practices, but not including any matters otherwise referred to the Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health;
- (2) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate, promote, or carry out investigations relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development and welfare matters, and to make recommendations thereon;
- (3) to invite and receive information from State and Federal bodies, municipalities, non-government organisations, and community groups and others in the community, family, youth, child care, and development fields, and generally keep informed of developments the Council considers relevant to its work;
- (4) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to child development and family services;
- (5) to advise the Minister on principles relating to licensing, contracts, and registration; and

(6) at the request of any of the Ministers, to establish, convene, or co-ordinate sub-committees, working parties, or task forces which facilitate the carrying out of the functions of the Council.

The Correctional Services Council is responsible, through the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Attorney General, to the Cabinet Standing Committee on Justice and Public Protection Policy. Its functions, also prescribed in the Act, are:

- (1) To advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and the programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to the custody, care, education, discipline, training, and treatment of persons held on remand or sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a youth training centre by the Supreme Court, the County Court, or a Magistrates' Court;
- (2) to advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to community correctional programmes;
- (3) to consult with government and non-government organisations and community groups on policies relating to correctional services in the community;
- (4) to seek and acquire information from government and non-government organisations and community groups on correctional services in the community;
- (5) at the request of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to correctional services; and
- (6) to allow prisoners to send sealed letters to the chairman of the Council without restriction for consideration by the Council and the Council shall advise the Minister thereon.

Appeals Tribunal

The 1978 amending legislation also provides for the establishment of an Appeals Tribunal so that: "Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Director-General in any case-planning matter relating to a departmental responsibility with respect to a child, young person or benefit may, where that person has no right of appeal to a court, appeal to the Appeals Tribunal against that decision and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and without appeal".

When the relevant section of the Act is proclaimed, the Tribunal will be established with the following membership: a barrister and solicitor, an officer of the Department, and a person experienced in community welfare matters.

Social planning and community development

The new Act explicitly establishes community development functions for the Department of Community Welfare Services. Its functions with respect to community welfare and development and welfare services are:

- (1) To facilitate the development of welfare services and the administration of welfare programmes at the regional and local level in co-operation with government departments, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to ensure, through such co-operation, that welfare services are fully accessible and information about them is readily available;
- (3) to promote co-ordination of welfare services planning and delivery and to encourage voluntary participation, self-help, and consumer involvement; and
- (4) to assist communities to identify and meet family and individual needs.

The Department's functions with respect to social planning are:

- (1) To establish, maintain, and develop consultative and co-operative arrangements which promote co-ordination of social resources in conjunction with government agencies, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to integrate social planning and economic and physical planning in conjunction with other government agencies; and
- (3) to promote and assist community consultation in social resource planning.

White Paper on Social Welfare

The provision of the 1978 Act needs to be seen in conjunction with the White Paper, *Report on the Future of Social Welfare in Victoria*, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Social Welfare on 28 November 1978. The White Paper presents the Victorian Government's view of the directions which social welfare will take

in the following decade, indicating specific decisions that have been taken and providing a framework within which social policies will be developed and refined.

The White Paper followed a lengthy consultative process in which, at the request of the Minister, the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development played a key role. The views of more than 500 organisations and 5,000 individuals were obtained. Opinion polls were carried out and almost 200 submissions were received from government and local government bodies.

The White Paper recognises the need for greater co-ordination of government services at Federal and State levels, high quality information, more effective delivery of services at local level, and an overall policy framework that will provide for broadly based consultation and advisory mechanisms.

The White Paper makes a commitment to transferring resources into community based programmes and stresses the importance of voluntary organisations and community development. There is also emphasis on the correctional services function and the need to achieve the United Nations minimum standards for prisons.

A White Paper Project Team was established in February 1979 for a three-year period to promote and facilitate the implementation of the White Paper recommendations and the Community Welfare Services Act. In a ministerial statement to the Legislative Assembly on 11 September 1980 the Minister for Community Welfare Services was able to report "substantial effort towards the implementation of all of the major recommendations of the White Paper".

Despite financial constraints, further progress was made during 1981 with the implementation of the policies laid down in the White Paper.

Family and Adolescent Services Division

Reception and Youth Training Centre Section

Children and young persons may be admitted or committed to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that they are being ill-treated, exposed, or neglected; the guardians do not exercise adequate supervision and control; or that the child has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department operates two large metropolitan reception centres: Allambie for boys and girls and Baltara for boys. These centres provide a high standard of child care and a diverse range of assessment, education, and recreation facilities.

There are two small regional reception centres for boys and girls: Warrawee at Ballarat and Mirallee at Mildura. Children accommodated in Mirallee and Warrawee are able to be with their brothers and sisters, maintain a high degree of accessibility to their natural parents, and continue attendance at their local schools and kindergartens. Mirallee and Warrawee are linked to assessment and social work services located within the community.

Children accommodated in reception centres are under 15 years and are either awaiting determination of their circumstances by the Children's Court or awaiting return to their parents' care, where possible, or placement in alternative care in the community.

The Department maintains five youth training centres—Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater which is directed by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlaton youth training centres are classified by social workers according to their individual problems, and programmes are planned for them to meet their particular needs.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education and training, geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted.

Youth Services Section

The Youth Services Section is responsible for the planning, co-ordination, and administration of a range of youth services for statutory clients and young persons "at risk" to themselves and the community. The Section directly supervises statutory youth services and provides a co-ordination, monitoring, standards maintenance, and consultative service for voluntary agencies subsidised by the Department to provide youth services.

The statutory services provided are Specialist Hostels at Sunshine, Ivanhoe, and Thornbury, and Youth Welfare Services at Ascot Vale, Brunswick, Hawthorn, and Windsor. These statutory services are designed to provide a direct alternative to traditional institutions. The majority of the youths under the supervision of the Section are placed directly from the Children's Court or at the request of Regional Centre. They are usually State Wards or have been placed on a Probation Order requiring attendance at, residence in, or supervision by the Youth Welfare Service or Specialist Hostels. The number of youths under the supervision of this group of statutory facilities varies between 300 and 450 at any one time.

The network of voluntary services includes the Grassmere Centre at Doveton, which is similar to the statutory Youth Welfare Services but is funded by both departmental subsidies and its own fund raising endeavours. It is directly responsible to a Board of Management comprised of volunteers. The Department also subsidises 24 hostels run by non-statutory agencies; the Youth Services Section is responsible for the maintenance of adequate standards of service for these hostels. The newest additions to this range of youth services provided by subsidised voluntary agencies are "Raglan House", the Ballarat Youth Support Unit, which opened in August 1981 and another Youth Support Unit in Geelong which the Department has agreed to subsidise and which is currently beginning to develop its programme.

The Youth Services Section is also responsible for the Youth Accommodation Services Programme: the joint Commonwealth/State programme which funds the agencies providing emergency accommodation to homeless youth. This programme commenced in 1980 and 21 projects are being funded in Victoria under this scheme.

Another service being provided within the group supervised by the Youth Services Section is the Aboriginal Youth Support Unit which provides a follow-up support service to Aboriginal youth involved in the juvenile correctional system and the welfare system. The Unit is supervised and staffed by Aboriginals and works in close co-operation with the Bert Williams Aboriginal Youth Hostel. The Unit has proved effective in reducing the number of Aboriginals in custodial institutions and in helping them to be re-integrated back into the Aboriginal community.

The Youth Services Section is also responsible for the development of programmes designed to prevent delinquency. However, no funds have been provided to the Department to develop this area.

Adoption Section

The Adoption Section of the Department, together with eight approved private adoption agencies, arranges placements for children whose needs are best met by adoption. In the past, adoption was concerned mainly with babies, but the Adoption Section and approved agencies now seek adoptive parents for older children and handicapped children. A specialised unit concentrates on publicising individual children and groups of children in order to find suitable adoptive parents. There is also a special unit dealing with inter-country adoption. Adoption applications by step-parents and relatives are referred to the Adoption Section for reports to court.

The counselling of natural parents considering adoption is shared by adoption services and other counselling agencies and regions of the Department and seeks to ensure that parents who decide to have a child adopted have carefully considered the alternatives and are informed about the support services available.

The selection of adoptive parents and supervision of placements is the start of a continuing service which adoptive parents and adopted persons can call on.

Residential child care

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres—Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Mirallee in

Mildura. Normally, the children are placed away from these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may move on to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home-released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

There are two groups of children living in residential care: wards of the State and non-wards. Wards are children under the guardianship of the Director-General of the Department of Community Welfare Services. They are placed in government or non-government residential care by the Department after referral from the Children's Court or by parents or guardians through the Director-General. Non-wards are placed in non-government residential care by their parents or guardians. Non-wards represent under 20 per cent of the current residential care population.

Residential child care has, in the past, been typically associated with orphan's and children's homes. Today it is more correctly viewed as a range of residential facilities aimed at meeting the needs of those children who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to live with their families. Circumstances leading to children coming into care may include serious family problems which put the child's care and safety at risk, or a child's difficult behaviour may require supervision that is unable to be provided at home. Often both family problems and difficult child behaviour form the basis of a child being admitted to care.

In Victoria, there are about 1,800 children and young persons living in residential care. Most of the facilities are run by various church organisations or private welfare agencies, with about 500 children and young persons living in facilities run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. Non-government agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for 90 per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation for each child.

Before a child is placed in residential care every effort is made to maintain and support the child at home. If the family situation does not permit the child to stay at home, other alternatives are explored including relatives, foster care, and adoption. Residential care is considered when no reasonable alternative placement is available, or when it is identified as the most appropriate placement option. Residential care is frequently the most satisfactory way of dealing with a short-term or emergency situation.

Residential child care is normally regarded as temporary and part of a process leading to the return of children to their families or, where this is not possible, to new family settings in the community. Some disturbed children or children with special needs may require longer periods in residential care. Where this is not possible or appropriate, every effort is made to secure a placement best suited to the child's needs.

In a *family group home*, four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents. Over the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of family group homes. (Nearly half of the children in care are currently located in family group homes.) There are now 180 family group homes in Victoria, 70 of these are run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. There are 137 family group homes in the Melbourne metropolitan area, 43 being in country areas. The houses look the same as any other house in the community and allow children living there to relate to a small number of persons in a non-institutional setting. Family group homes allow brothers and sisters to be cared for together, and encourages contact with family, friends, and neighbours. Children attend local schools and recreational facilities, and are encouraged to pursue their individual interests.

In *campus cottages* children and young persons live in small units on the one property. They are somewhat similar to family group homes in that children live in almost self-contained units but the units or cottages are located on one site and recreation facilities and a variety of support staff such as psychologists, welfare officers, and social workers may also be located on site.

Congregate care is the term used to describe the older residential care facilities which in the past have cared for large numbers of children and young persons in one or two large buildings. In these more traditional types of facilities (children's homes) children and young persons are usually cared for in groups of eight or more. In recent years, a number of these larger facilities have closed down, and some have changed to scattered family group homes. In the congregate care facilities that remain, the institutional atmosphere

has been reduced by altering the large buildings so that residents can be cared for in self-contained units rather than in dormitories. In the past, most congregate care facilities had their own schools, and the children were sometimes isolated from the community. Today, most children and young persons living in the congregate care facilities attend local schools outside the facility and participate in many outside community activities.

The Residential Child Care Section of the Department of Community Welfare Services continues to develop services to normalise life for children who are unable to live at home. There has been a rapid decline in residential care population over the past few years, and for those children who remain in care, there is an increased orientation to family style accommodation.

Regional Services Division

Introduction

The regionalisation programme aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at the regional level.

The programme has been implemented progressively over the last nine years, and is now almost completed. Regional centres have been opened in the ten rural regions, and a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires has been established to supplement their work. Eight regional centres are in operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area, serving the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs, the southern suburbs, the inner urban region, and Western Port.

Regional centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department, as the following information indicates.

Financial assistance

The Department may provide financial assistance to families caring for unrelated children, foster families, or families experiencing financial hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a shortage of money might lead them to break up.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the Regional Services Division in May 1976, with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. These programmes are being progressively contracted to local private agencies as funds allow. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a conference of approved fostering agencies.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one year and five years for adults, and up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children, the offender consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised by a probation officer", and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the

probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made as to whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

In Victoria, probation is a community based programme which involves the extensive use of volunteers as honorary probation officers in supervising child and adult probationers and in the provision of Court Advisory Services and Pre-Court Services and in the administration of probation services.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These Boards have the power to release on parole those persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention, but who are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence. The Adult Parole Board, however, may not consider the release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services, and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Boards may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Other regional services

Other supportive services being developed by regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, family support units, emergency foster care, and emergency accommodation facilities. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, after-care supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, involving the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

The co-ordination and oversight of Departmental programmes and services at the regional level is maintained by Head Office co-ordinators of family substitute care (foster care), protective services, financial assistance, correctional field services, family supportive services, and family and community services programmes.

Special facilities

Some special facilities are provided as part of the activities of the Inner Urban Regional Centre. The Liaison and Referral Unit, located at Head Office, functions as a central reference point for all facilities and services in relation to case planning inquiries and disputes, with access to all central records systems and the records of all facilities and services. As well, staff provide a comprehensive pre-sentence advisory service to the Melbourne Children's Court, and to families of children appearing before the Court, as well as liaising with the Victoria Police Force in all matters regarding children appearing before the Court.

The Special Supervision Unit is responsible for supervision of parolees who represent a severe risk to themselves or the community, or who demonstrate complex problems, independently of legal designation. The Unit provides a pre-parole service to the

metropolitan prisons and youth training centres, and co-operates with regional centres in all matters associated with pre-parole and parolees.

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme is a process combining three basic resources—funding, staff, and consultative structures—with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities. The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Programme are:

- (1) The encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and
- (3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the programme.

Regional consultative councils operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Programme, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Programme for community service grants (incorporating local and initiative grants) and information and co-ordination services. FACS Programme staff are located at each regional centre to assist regional consultative councils and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

Correctional Services Division

Prisons

All persons detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Department of Community Welfare Services. The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations, and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional services programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional field.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men, and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons, and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge Prison, situated in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria, and holds approximately half the number of male prisoners in the State. The Prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months, if they are under 21 years of age), and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution. Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom-making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into four separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central, Northern, and Jika Jika High Security Unit) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous, and is administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent. The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high-security division holding long-term prisoners. The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division holds long-term prisoners

who do not present disciplinary problems; (2) A Division holds mainly first offenders who are serving longer terms, and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk, or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons. The Jika Jika High Security Unit consists of six independent Units which collectively will accommodate fifty-four maximum security prisoners. Prisoners will be able to participate in such industries as silk-screen printing, tailoring, printing, and brush making.

The new Pentridge Hospital accommodates twenty prisoner in-patients with a potential capacity of sixty, in the future. The two storey building, geographically located in the Central Prison, has been fitted with the most modern equipment available and will be staffed by both medical and custodial personnel.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It is a medium-security prison, in which most prisoners are housed in four-bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, signwriting, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening. Beechworth is a medium-security prison of the old walled-type. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo Prison is also an old, walled, medium-security prison. Prisoners there take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well-equipped sheetmetal work industry. Castlemaine Prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term in length. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Prison is a minimum-security "open" prison farm, catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the recently built cannery.

Geelong Prison is a maximum-security walled prison, and is the second most secure prison in Victoria. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River Prison and Won Wron Prison are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree felling. Sale Prison is a medium-security prison, which caters for prisoners serving both long and short-term sentences. Mat-making and signwriting are the main industries at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison.

Fairlea Prison is Victoria's only prison for women. It consists of a group of older-type buildings, which have been supplemented by a number of villa-type units, with an additional unit which was recently opened. At Fairlea, women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance centres

Attendance centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. There are currently five attendance centres in Victoria, located at Geelong, Prahran, Spotswood, Thornbury, and Blackburn. Each of the centres has the capacity to supervise sixty attenders at any one time, thereby reducing the number who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while at the same time maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

Instead of serving a traditional sentence in prison, an attendee gives time to the centre. He or she is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training, or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. It is estimated that about 70 to 80 per cent of community work now undertaken is for needy individuals.

Offenders who attend the centre come by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme, or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an attendance centre supplies to the court, upon request, a report on the suitability of an offender before

sentence is passed. When offenders start at an attendance centre, the superintendent and the welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service, such as marriage guidance, English classes, and other facilities.

The work of attendees is organised by the programme supervisor. Attendance centre projects range from fire-fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons, pensioners, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and local councils.

Office of Research and Social Policy

The functions of the Office of Research and Social Policy are the:

- (1) Development of a theory base for public welfare practice and social policy analysis in conjunction with all levels of government and the voluntary sector;
- (2) development of a social indicators and resources system to monitor community needs and programme requirements;
- (3) development of a research and evaluation system to test the efficiency and effectiveness of social programmes;
- (4) development of social planning procedures and guidelines for programme implementation in co-operation with other divisions of the department; and
- (5) development of social administration systems in association with other divisions.

The Office has adopted the following unit structure: (1) Directorate; (2) Social Planning and Resource Development Unit; (3) Research and Evaluation Unit; and (4) Social Policy Unit.

Training Division

The Community Welfare Training Institute is responsible for the training services provided by the Department. The Institute offers courses relevant to the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for a Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers and welfare volunteers. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free of charge. Students undertaking a certificate course may be eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for the Department of Community Welfare Services also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help. A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Revenue	1,202	1,007	862	1,316	1,565
Expenditure—					
Central Administration			35,596	42,388	50,253
Research and Social Policy }	21,167	27,833	(a)284	(a)336	334
Regional Services (including					
Probation and Parole Services)	4,732	(b)15,973	(b)21,074	(b)20,590	15,416
Family and Adolescent Services	30,678	25,555	26,534	29,181	32,756
Correctional Services	12,734	14,385	16,703	18,912	23,280
Training Services	846	729	949	913	1,092
Total expenditure	70,157	84,475	101,140	112,320	123,131
Net expenditure	68,955	83,468	100,278	111,004	121,566

(a) Prior to 1978-79, Research and Social Policy expenditure was included in Central Administration.

(b) Includes Family Assistance payments previously included in Family Welfare Services. See page 649 of *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

NOTE. This table excludes Expenditure on Works and Services and recouped payments from the Commonwealth Government under the Deserted Wives Act.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Community Welfare Services—					
Children placed during year	189	127	96	106	118
Legally finalised adoptions	158	154	112	141	133
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	287	249	280	205	214
Legally finalised adoptions	328	290	276	230	198

VICTORIA—FAMILY AND ADOLESCENT SERVICES:
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Admissions during year	922	915	854	680	754
Discharges during year	1,128	1,273	1,218	1,325	1,147
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	3,659	3,367	3,116	2,689	} 4,218
Females	2,319	2,253	2,140	1,922	

VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: RECEPCIONS AND DISCHARGES
OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Prisons—					
Receptions during year	8,901	9,201	8,443	8,424	8,428
Discharges during year	8,965	9,088	8,415	8,302	8,122
In prison at end of year—					
Males	1,488	1,594	1,622	1,730	} 1,841
Females	35	42	40	54	
Number of prisons for—					
Males	10	10	10	10	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres—					
Receptions during year	183	246	339	298	337
Discharges during year	138	182	316	300	321
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	57	125	145	142	} 163
Females	5	1	4	5	
Number of attendance centres	2	4	4	4	4

VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES:
PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Placed on probation or super-vision during year	4,136	3,728	3,631	3,380	3,214
Completed probation or super-vision during year	3,888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	374	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	4,795	n.a.	5,404	5,190	4,970
Females	1,329	n.a.	5,404	5,190	4,970
Released on parole during year	851	866	819	796	818
Completed parole during year	695	642	615	591	497
Parole cancelled during year	254	271	238	216	302
On parole at end of year	917	870	836	825	844

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4; Family and Community Services Programme, 1979, pp. 650-1; International Year of the Child, 1980, p. 646

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES**Australian Red Cross Society***Activities*

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is a link in the network of the international Red Cross Society and responsible for all its traditional activities: preventing and alleviating human suffering wherever this may be found. The Division maintains flexibility to try to meet the changing needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped in the community not met by government or other voluntary agencies.

The organisation is maintained by donations, subscriptions, and bequests. Its annual appeal for funds is headed by "Red Cross Calling", a weekend door-knock when volunteers call on residents throughout the city, suburbs, and country areas. In 1980, \$8.23m was spent, mainly in services to Victoria of which the Blood Bank used over \$5.63m.

Red Cross volunteers, and a few paid personnel provide a wide range of services throughout the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* This service is administered by professional staff with volunteers carrying out non-professional duties as required. Whole blood and blood derivatives are supplied free of charge to all persons in need of them. There is an ever-growing demand for blood and donors, despite the use of fractionisation.

The Central Blood Bank located in South Melbourne was specially designed for its purpose. Mobile units visit municipalities, universities, and industries at regular intervals. More details of the service can be found on page 798 of the 1977 *Victorian Year Book*.

(2) *Transport.* Volunteer drivers using a fleet of Red Cross cars or their own vehicles travel over 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to hospitals, clinics, day centres, special schools, and elderly persons on outings, etc.

(3) *Emergency care services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies and is incorporated in the State Disaster Plan. Teams of volunteers are trained to establish Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, essential items including new clothing, bedding, linen, and toiletries, etc. are provided.

Trained Red Cross instructors conduct classes in first-aid and home nursing, in schools, for the general public, and in industry.

(4) *Health and hospital services.* Library, picture library, and "personal" services such as letterwriting, shopping, banking, and taking patients on outings are provided in many hospitals, nursing homes, and elderly citizens' homes. A library service to the homebound is available in some municipalities, and music therapy is conducted mainly for psychiatric and geriatric patients. Record and cassette boxes with annotated programmes are sent to hospitals and institutions to assist them to provide this type of therapy. A beauty therapy service is also provided as an integral part of rehabilitative medicine to boost the confidence and well-being, particularly of psychiatric and geriatric patients. At Red Cross headquarters a regular weekly "Keromask" clinic trains persons in a technique of masking their disfiguring birthmarks, scars, or burns.

(5) *Home nursing equipment.* The loan of home nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, etc. is available free of charge from Red Cross headquarters and volunteer custodians of the equipment throughout Victoria.

(6) *Tracing agency.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross which handles inquiries for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters. Trained Red Cross volunteers are ready in the event of a wide-scale disaster in Australia to register victims and handle inquiries from relatives.

Occupational Therapy Service

The Occupational Therapy Service at Victorian headquarters has been expanded in recent years. It offers a broad range of activities based on the individual assessment of patients to boost confidence, improve the quality of their lives and, where possible, a return to active life in the community. Programmes include instruction in a variety of arts and crafts.

Social and other skills to enable disabled persons to cope effectively with living in their own homes are a major consideration of the Red Cross therapy programme. These include activities such as movement to music to help overcome physical disabilities and courses in simple cooking and gardening. Other electives include educational pursuits, recreational experiences, exercise, discussion and debate, art appreciation, relaxation, and outings. Patients are referred by doctors, hospitals, clinics or are brought by their families for assessment of their suitability to benefit from the programmes offered.

Many disabled craftsmen trained by Red Cross personnel and volunteers at the South Melbourne headquarters and the Red Cross centre in Geelong regularly win awards at the Royal Show, Sheep Show, and in other competitions; some of the patients are emerging as trained craftsmen and are serving as volunteers to teach others. The service also prepares manuals to help disabled persons, their families, and others involved with their care to lead more active lives. A home visiting service catering for lonely, disabled persons with personal independence and inactivity problems is also available and is being expanded.

Workshops are conducted at headquarters and country centres for managers and staffs of nursing homes and special accommodation houses for the aged to demonstrate how they can involve patients in various activities to increase mobility and improve their lifestyle. The courses and workshops conducted by Red Cross have established links with a large number of government and other agencies in the community involved with the problems of long-term disability.

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2; Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, pp. 851-2

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80. For further details, reference may be made to the *Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies*, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	39	37	35	34	41
Dividing	66	63	60	60	58
Dispensaries	30	31	29	25	24
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies					
	1,006	982	961	944	931
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a)—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	135,642	130,784	130,508	124,753	124,246
Contributors for medical benefits	(b)	(c) 256,278	247,191	228,145	238,655
Contributors for hospital benefits	291,469	327,355	280,345	260,560	264,407
Contributors for ancillary benefits	(d) 496,999	182,988	148,933	156,840	143,972
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	41,449	41,569	39,536	38,020	36,609

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES—*continued*

Particulars	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
Members affiliated with dispensaries	54,416	50,674	48,783	44,993	47,841
Membership—specially authorised societies	156	188	166	173	181

- (a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.
- (b) Nil membership. With the introduction of the Medibank Medical Scheme on 1 July 1975, membership of the Medical Benefit Funds of Friendly Societies ceased.
- (c) As a result of changes to the National Health Scheme, Medical Benefit Funds recommenced operations on 1 October 1976.
- (d) The figure of 496,999 includes 284,596 belonging to the H.B.A. Friendly Society which was registered just prior to the commencement of 1975–76, and whose registration was cancelled on 6 October 1976.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS (\$'000)

Particulars	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	84,681	96,901	119,757	132,572	141,269
Dispensaries	6,024	6,329	6,331	5,858	6,633
Specially authorised societies	28	30	33	78	46
Total income	90,733	103,260	126,121	138,508	147,948
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	68,173	97,298	131,484	123,269	126,511
Dispensaries	5,641	5,811	6,298	5,800	6,680
Specially authorised societies	12	18	20	19	25
Total expenditure	73,826	103,127	137,802	129,088	133,216
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies—					
Sick and funeral funds	23,096	24,098	25,465	25,651	27,015
Assurance funds	20,866	23,330	24,156	29,690	37,140
Medical benefit funds	1,078	–907	–8,597	–1,343	5,458
Hospital benefit funds	15,799	17,276	11,670	8,020	6,109
Management and other funds	10,015	10,694	12,370	14,352	21,194
Ancillary benefit funds	8,784	4,783	2,785	1,494	651
Total ordinary and dividing societies	79,638	79,274	67,849	77,864	97,567
Dispensaries	3,768	4,413	4,523	4,214	4,536
Specially authorised societies	347	359	372	431	452
Total funds	83,753	84,046	72,744	82,509	102,555

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS (\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
Sick pay	577	624	675	667	677
Funeral benefits	322	335	351	367	393
Non-contributory endowment benefits	524	176	142	988	193
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	2,770	3,360	4,576	2,394	3,461
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	(a) 9,536	29,228	52,051	34,277	30,180
Government subsidy	2,987	78	10	(c) 12,774	(c) 21,769
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	25,205	34,399	47,532	52,565	57,233
Government subsidy	1,348	162	2	—	—
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	(b) 11,183	7,162	7,558	9,498	9,998

(a) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$5.269m.

(b) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$8.007m.

(c) Commonwealth medical benefits paid via Friendly Societies, under the scheme commencing 1 November 1978.

Legacy

Legacy is an organisation of ex-servicemen dedicated to the care of widows and children of comrades who served their country in war, and died on service or subsequently. These ex-servicemen, known as Legatees, who have themselves served overseas in a theatre of war, give personal service to the care of dependants of their deceased comrades.

Legacy was founded on 25 September 1923, in Melbourne, by Captain (later Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley) Savage who was born in 1890, and raised in Korumburra, Gippsland. He enlisted in the A.I.F., served in Gallipoli, in France, and Iran, and was highly decorated for his services.

The Code of Legacy, which is the common bond accepted by all the 47 autonomous Legacy Clubs in Australia (and one in London), contains the words "The Spirit of Legacy is Service. Personal effort is the main essential".

The name Legacy was chosen for the new organisation because, as one founder member put it, "we survivors have received a legacy to see that the ideals for which our comrades died are maintained in Australia". In October 1925, it was decided that Legacy should add to its original role of assistance to ex-servicemen by taking a personal interest in the dependants, particularly children, of deceased comrades. This was to be done by home visits to the family—a decision which was to have far reaching consequences. It gave Legacy the fundamental purpose it still retains.

Melbourne Legacy was an early advocate for the ex-servicemen's cause by the support it gave to the construction of the Shrine of Remembrance, and it was able to influence the decision to build the Shrine in 1927.

The Depression heightened the need for Legacy. Many hundreds of jobs for unemployed returned ex-servicemen were found in the early Depression days. Between 1930 and 1934, Melbourne Legacy found employment for more than 3,000 children of deceased ex-servicemen. Youth Clubs were formed, and through them sports, holidays, and job opportunities were arranged.

Melbourne Legacy's example, and prompting by Melbourne Legatees, resulted in the spread of Legacy, to Geelong in 1925, Ballarat and Bendigo in 1926, and Ararat and Mildura in 1929. Clubs were formed in Sydney in 1926, and in Canberra and other mainland capitals in 1928. By 1930, most Clubs had adopted a common Charter, which set out Legacy's aims, and regulated membership to men who had served overseas. Clubs had also created a non-executive body for liaison. This body, the Co-ordinating Council, exists today.

The Second World War in 1939 raised membership problems for Legacy. It was, however, decided that Second World War members and dependants would be accepted on equal terms. Decisions on similar lines were later made about post-Second World War members. Legacy now gives help to dependants of ex-servicemen who served abroad in both world wars, in Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, or in any campaign declared to be a war area.

Services to children became the main occupation of Legacy through a contactor scheme. Each Legatee watched over the "social and occupational welfare" of a group of youngsters, and physical culture classes and outings were arranged as Clubs found it easy to raise funds from a patriotic public to secure headquarters, clubrooms, gymnasiums, and hostels.

After the Second World War activities expanded in Victoria, particularly in the west. Clubs were formed in Horsham 1946, Warrnambool 1947, Hamilton 1948, Shepparton 1950, and Colac 1951. Each Club was responsible for raising its own funds. It did this by means of golf days, donations from sporting bodies, and sales of livestock and wool. Each new Club was expected to operate a contactor scheme, and give financial support to needy families. It was also expected to give help regarding employment, education, dental care, and physical welfare. Melbourne Legacy assumed responsibility for eastern Victoria, and organised Groups in major centres which were functioning by 1949.

The late 1950s and early 1960s were, for Legacy, a period of maturity, and an ever increasing number of dependants were enrolled. But the emphasis was again changing. By 1961, the number of children under 10 years of age on Legacy rolls was starting to decline, and the widows with dependent children were outnumbered by widows with no families to care for. Demographic studies showed that increasingly Legacy would be

concerned with the care of older widows, rather than children. In 1973, Melbourne Legacy celebrated its 50th anniversary with a Conference attended by representatives of all Clubs in Australia. Plans were discussed to adapt to a changing role with greater emphasis on care of widows.

By 1980, the 1,774 members of the eleven Legacy Clubs in Victoria: Ararat, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Geelong, Hamilton, Melbourne, Mildura, Shepparton, Warrnambool, and Wimmera, were in contact with 25,363 widows and 3,172 children under 21 years.

Children's activities are now tapering off. Some Victorian Clubs have built or purchased home units; others have invested in established facilities to secure unit and hostel accommodation for widows. Widows' Clubs have been formed to provide social contacts, entertainment, and travel opportunities. Needy widows in their own homes can obtain help for repairs, and, if their families are not nearby, are visited by Legatees.

The history of Legacy has been a history of personal service given by Legatees, in visiting the family at home, attempting to stand in place of the deceased father, and re-creating family confidence. Legacy intends to complete the task, even though it may not be finished during this century.

Further references: Personal Emergency, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, pp. 669-70; Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea, 1981, pp. 671-2

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport in Victoria in two main ways:

- (1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of 1980-81, the Department assisted the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$20.73m and loans totalling \$4.58m.
- (2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1980-81, \$707,000 was provided for this purpose. In addition, \$76,000 was provided for assistance to handicapped groups.

Racing

The administration of the *Racing Act 1958* is the responsibility of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation through its Racing Division. A close liaison is maintained with the Victoria Racing Club, Trotting Control Board, and Greyhound Racing Control Board for the purposes of implementing and supervising the provisions of the Act. These three bodies control the sports of racing, trotting, and greyhound racing, respectively. A close association is also maintained with the Totalizator Agency Board. The Division also provides administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licences Board (Racing and Trotting Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits and licences pursuant to the Racing Act. During the year ended 30 June 1981, 164 permits for such activities as picnic race meetings, mixed sports gatherings, trotting races at agricultural shows, restricted trotting meetings, and greyhound plumpton coursing matches were issued, together with licences for 58 racecourse, 28 trotting tracks, and 13 greyhound racing grounds.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation is received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments, 2 per cent of trifecta investments, and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1981, \$7.7m was paid directly to the Department. In addition, \$6.8m was allocated to the Racecourses Development Funds from off-course investments.

Office of Youth Affairs

The Office of Youth Affairs established within the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, implements the Victorian Government's youth policy. In addition, the Office

of Youth Affairs has a research officer who is seconded to the support staff of the Victorian Employment Committee.

The Office of Youth Affairs has the role of co-ordinating existing programmes and services provided to young persons by Victorian Government departments and of identifying areas for programme development. The Office is expected to maintain a research and policy analysis base from which it can monitor youth policy and youth need.

The total funds available in the Youth Fund for 1980-81 were \$2.15m. The main allocations from the Youth Fund were: \$591,000 for Federal and State-wide youth agencies; \$281,000 under the Special Youth Development Programme to assist with the salary costs of thirty-two special youth workers including outreach workers; \$140,000 for community recreation programmes conducted by State, registered, and private schools; \$152,000 to individual youth clubs and groups to assist with operating, equipment, and programming costs; \$58,000 in youth building subsidies; and \$79,000 to nine State-wide youth agencies to assist with the employment of special officers with responsibility for recruitment and training of volunteer workers.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts and payments, for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (\$)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81
Receipts—		
Racing—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	7,399,837	7,661,477
Tabella—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	25,548	45,230
Soccerpools Consultations	1,641,121	1,330,498
Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs	53,700	—
Loan Repayments (Municipalities)	279,530	553,738
“Life Be in it” (Royalties, sales, and Commonwealth contribution)	163,930	123,104
Miscellaneous	64,622	42,893
Total	9,628,288	9,756,940
Payments—		
Sports and Recreation Fund	9,756,717	7,657,307
Youth Affairs Fund	2,023,516	1,949,611
Australian Football Fund	177,975	190,500
Total	11,958,208	9,797,418

“Life. Be in it”

The Department initiated its “Life. Be in it” campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage greater participation in a wide range of physical and recreational activities. Marketing and advertising techniques have been used to develop strategies to motivate and bring about greater community activity levels.

In 1981, the “Life. Be in it” programme continued to expand. A State budget of \$200,000 was used to initiate local and State projects which ranged from the production of information materials, motivational posters, and brochures, to special “Life. Be in it” days and activities. Additionally, it provided support for on-going programmes and provided equipment and pool grants.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act, as amended in 1977, the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council, the State Recreational Council, and the State Sports Council. Each council meets not less than six times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition, there are the following advisory bodies: Junior Football Council, Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training Advisory Board, Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped, and State Swimming and Water Safety Development Committee.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as a major priority, the encouragement and further development of the State's municipal recreation network. To this end, the Department has regionalised its own resources and staff and established a strong municipal recreational service. During 1980-81, the number of municipalities rising the Department's Municipal Recreational Officer's (MRO) subsidy increased from 78 to 82. An evaluation of the Municipal Recreation Scheme was carried out during the year and will form the basis of a review of policy in this area.

Research, planning, and technical services

In the 1980-81 Budget, \$85,000 was allocated to research projects. These projects included the:

- (1) Evaluation of the Municipal Recreation Service Scheme;
- (2) Preston Institute Coronary Risks Study;
- (3) Green Paper on Development of Sport; and
- (4) Geelong Regional Plan.

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (Third Party Liability Law in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1981

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Sir George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Sir Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Mr Justice James Augustine Gobbo
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Clive Tadgell

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1981

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan, C.B.E.

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Gordon Henry Spence
Dermot William Corson	Stanley George Hogg
James Herbert Forrest	Martin Charles Ravech
Clive William Harris	John Frederick Bernard Howse
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Leo Sydney Lazarus
Gordon Just	John Leonard Read
Roland John Leckie	Peter Uno Rendit
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Eugence John Cullity
Thomas Bernard Shillito	John Ewen Raymond Bland
William Joseph Martin	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	Paul Richard Mullaly
James Galvin Gorman	Noel Stuart Tye Murdoch
Robert John Davern Wright	Alan Elmslie Dixon
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	William Michael Raymond Kelly
Harold George Ogden	John King Nixon
Nubert Solomon Stabey	Gay Vandeleur Tolhurst
Bruce Finlay McNab	

Courts*High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices, prior to a Constitutional amendment in 1977, were appointed for life. As a result of a referendum in 1977, the Constitution was amended to provide, in section 72, that the appointment of a Justice shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgements, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The original jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
- (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

The primary functions of the High Court are, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgements of the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia (by special leave), and the Supreme Courts of the States.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered, the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. On 1 September 1980, the principal seat of the Court was proclaimed to be at Canberra.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1981. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1981), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgements. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other relief. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgement may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgement of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fieri facias*, addressed to

the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgement.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In many cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 662.)

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	22	36	58	81	79
For trial	1,243	1,299	1,423	2,304	2,124
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	802	1,150	1,001	1,291	748
By a Judge	644	682	681	896	657
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	180	148	180	221	275
Defendant	15	18	17	22	21
Amount awarded (\$'000)	2,488	1,815	2,144	3,449	2,605
Writs of summons issued	6,264	7,327	9,087	11,960	11,106
Other original proceedings	175	137	137	164	146
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	82	76	63	53	49
By a Judge	155	120	135	114	131

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total
1976	462	997	8	1	1	20	1,489
1977	662	1,178	4	4	4	25	1,877
1978	751	1,426	6	1	5	17	2,206
1979	1,120	1,611	15	3	7	21	2,777
1980	1,226	1,805	12	3	1	15	3,062

The following tables are a new series which have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because of this and changes in coverage and content, the tables cannot be compared with any previously published data by the ABS. It is proposed to prepare similar tables for some previous years which will be available on request.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1978

Crime subdivision	Imprisonment			Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
	One year and under	Over 1 year	Life			
Homicide	—	15	16	9	40	26
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	9	8	—	10	27	11
Sexual assaults and offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	2	1	—	—	3	—
Robbery and blackmail	3	86	—	12	101	3
Burglary	—	13	—	2	16	—
Fraud and deception	27	21	—	—	48	—
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	2	—	—	1	3	—
Other theft	10	39	—	2	51	2
Property damage and environmental offences	1	1	—	2	4	—
Offences against government security etc and justice procedures	2	11	—	1	14	4
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other offences against good order	2	1	—	—	3	2
Drug offences	—	1	—	—	1	—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED: RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISION, 1978

Crime subdivision	Imprisonment			Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
	One year and under	Over 1 year	Life			
Homicide	—	13	15	9	37	8
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	1	7	—	5	13	2
Sexual assaults and offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery and blackmail	—	33	—	9	42	1
Burglary	—	4	—	1	5	—
Fraud and deception	1	2	—	—	3	—
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other theft	1	1	—	—	2	1
Property damage and environmental offences	—	1	—	1	2	—
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	—	2	—	—	2	1
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other offences against good order	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug offences	—	1	—	—	1	—

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$25,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1981, the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 33 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the five divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges, excluding the Chief Judge, in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 6 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 5 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

The following tables show particulars of County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Summons issued	32,669	39,611	46,270	47,843	47,715
Warrants of execution issued	10,261	14,559	17,426	18,702	17,292
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,768	r4,395	r4,372	r4,651	5,886
Adoption applications filed	810	817	706	650	597
Civil trials heard	3,003	3,143	2,893	2,533	3,069
Criminal trials heard	(a) 460	1,352	1,118	1,202	1,218

(a) The number of trials heard in 1976 declined because of an unusual number of lengthy hearings.

The following tables are a new series which have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because of this and changes in coverage and content, the tables cannot be compared with any previously published data by the ABS. It is proposed to prepare similar tables for some previous years which will be available on request.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1978

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Homicide	1	2	18	1	22	14
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	32	69	50	63	214	137
Sexual assaults and offences	63	115	141	314	633	176

**VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME
SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING
IN A CONVICTION OR AN ACQUITTAL: RESULT OF HEARING, 1978—continued**

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Other offences against the person	3	19	12	41	75	32
Robbery and blackmail	4	28	106	66	204	47
Burglary	12	352	137	188	689	106
Fraud and deception	70	366	44	278	758	107
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	12	24	6	25	67	40
Other theft	14	131	29	127	301	61
Property damage and environmental offences	12	32	19	64	127	16
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	10	37	11	15	73	18
Prostitution and related offences	1	—	—	—	1	—
Offensive behaviour offences	1	12	—	—	13	—
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	4	4	1	9	1
Other offences against good order	33	27	7	20	87	34
Drug offences	3	15	8	28	54	9

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED: RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISION, 1978

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisonment		Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total acquittals
		One year and under	Over 1 year			
Homicide	—	2	13	1	16	12
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	21	23	29	28	101	38
Sexual assaults and offences	44	26	59	110	239	56
Other offences against the person	2	5	5	21	33	15
Robbery and blackmail	2	12	63	52	129	23
Burglary	6	40	35	59	140	14
Fraud and deception	14	32	15	54	115	18
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	11	5	4	13	33	6
Other theft	8	16	4	28	56	18
Property damage and environmental offences	10	4	9	36	59	4
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	10	27	5	11	53	7
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	1	2	1	4	—
Other offences against good order	32	11	7	13	63	9
Drug offences	3	2	8	7	20	5

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in many suburbs, and country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates, or by justices of the peace. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are usually appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts, who must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, are either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 70 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, and a much larger number of justices of the peace, who preside periodically over more than 200 courts in 17 Magistrates' Regions. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three courts in the Melbourne metropolitan area are set aside to operate exclusively as Traffic Courts to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Traffic Operations Group. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$3,000 (with a few exceptions). The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court, except that there is no provision for trial of actions by jurors.

It provides a simpler, convenient, and ready procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$10,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct

him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 670-3) hear most offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Civil cases—					
Number heard	174,903	146,850	133,919	133,204	139,812
Other cases—					
Garnishee	4,418	2,367	435	392	546
Fraud orders	6,572	5,105	3,686	3,748	4,233
Maintenance orders	12,703	5,374	7,427	7,416	8,629
Licences and certificates	26,990	28,770	28,092	27,259	28,348
Show cause summonses	23,110	15,070	2,083	1,472	673
Landlord and tenant	2,674	2,372	2,227	2,241	2,303
Miscellaneous	28,477	22,545	23,678	22,165	20,036

The following tables are a new series which have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because of this and changes in coverage and content, the tables cannot be compared with any previously published data by the ABS. It is proposed to prepare similar tables for some previous years which will be available on request.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR DISMISSAL ETC.: RESULT OF HEARING, 1978

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisoned	Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total dismissals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	2,186	905	1,234	4,325	3,272
Sexual assaults and offences	141	34	309	484	97
Other offences against the person	2	5	6	13	11
Robbery and blackmail	—	1	4	5	28
Burglary	563	1,039	1,335	2,937	264
Fraud and deception	1,905	1,038	2,584	5,527	848
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	740	253	529	1,522	598
Other theft	5,798	1,827	5,822	13,447	1,380
Property damage and environmental offences	1,459	178	461	2,098	357
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	2,276	359	515	3,150	817
Prostitution and related offences	891	34	55	980	84
Offensive behaviour offences	3,431	198	587	4,216	492
Unlawful possession of weapons	1,251	140	220	1,611	367
Other offences against good order	2,160	305	682	3,147	973
Drug offences	2,023	207	950	3,180	721

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES
IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR DISMISSED ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISION, 1978**

Crime subdivision	Fined	Imprisoned	Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total dismissals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	1,296	390	690	2,376	313
Sexual assaults and offences	102	22	173	297	27
Other offences against the person	2	4	3	9	1
Robbery and blackmail	—	1	3	4	6
Burglary	357	407	619	1,383	43
Fraud and deception	764	178	597	1,539	105
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	439	108	305	852	126
Other theft	4,360	706	3,241	8,307	465
Property damage and environmental offences	903	67	241	1,211	85
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	636	144	192	972	43
Prostitution and related offences	859	29	32	920	22
Offensive behaviour offences	2,630	105	384	3,119	83
Unlawful possession of weapons	760	66	115	941	51
Other offences against good order	1,710	140	399	2,249	139
Drug offences	1,077	99	502	1,678	110

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, four stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit thirteen Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Community Welfare Services Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care". The Community Welfare Services Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act* 1973 states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Community Welfare Services Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$500 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Community Welfare Services Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Community Welfare Services Act* 1970 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

The following tables show particulars of Children's Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure.

The following tables are a new series which have been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because of this and changes in coverage and content, the tables cannot be compared with any previously published data by the ABS. It is proposed to prepare similar tables for some previous years which will be available on request.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED
RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR A DISMISSAL ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, 1978**

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convictions	Total dismissals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	73	303	167	543	258
Sexual assaults and offences	11	116	103	230	28
Other offences against the person	—	3	4	7	1
Robbery and blackmail	13	71	3	87	13
Burglary	95	3,006	778	3,879	84
Fraud and deception	16	177	88	281	37
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	24	233	103	360	50
Other theft	405	5,080	1,526	7,011	196
Property damage and environmental offences	62	391	171	624	42

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT—TOTAL OFFENCES IN SPECIFIC
CRIME SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AGAINST PERSONS CHARGED
RESULTING IN A CONVICTION OR A DISMISSAL ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, 1978—continued**

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dis- missals etc.
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	23	159	29	211	19
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	68	45	45	158	22
Unlawful possession of weapons	39	88	91	218	18
Other offences against good order	70	315	166	551	62
Drug offences	14	29	26	69	8

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURT—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEARANCES
IN COURTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE CONVICTED OR DISMISSED ETC.:
RESULT OF HEARING, RECORDED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE IN
SPECIFIC CRIME SUBDIVISION, 1978**

Crime subdivision	Fined	To control of Social Welfare Department	Other court decisions	Total convic- tions	Total dis- missals etc.
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	44	124	75	243	20
Sexual assaults and offences	6	58	52	116	8
Other offences against the person	—	2	3	5	—
Robbery and blackmail	8	40	2	50	2
Burglary	51	1,053	330	1,434	17
Fraud and deception	9	39	27	75	2
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	14	91	70	175	10
Other theft	186	1,401	657	2,244	37
Property damage and environmental offences	32	105	73	210	6
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	4	90	7	101	5
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	44	16	21	81	5
Unlawful possession of weapons	23	22	45	90	2
Other offences against good order	40	97	70	207	14
Drug offences	10	10	16	36	2

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

The following table is a new series which has been compiled from data extracted from records of the Victoria Police. Offences have been classified in accordance with the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because of this and changes in coverage and content, the tables cannot be compared with any previously published data by the ABS. It is proposed to prepare similar tables for some previous years which will be available on request.

**VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: TOTAL OFFENCES IN
SPECIFIC SUBDIVISIONS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1978**

Crime subdivision	Age last birthday (years)						Total
	9 and under	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17 and over	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (excluding sexual assaults)	1	24	39	36	41	38	179
Sexual assaults and offences	—	2	23	26	49	38	138
Other offences against the person	—	—	2	4	—	—	6
Robbery and blackmail	—	1	5	1	4	—	11
Burglary	80	500	728	284	301	124	2,017
Fraud and deception	—	12	57	45	74	53	241
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	2	33	113	73	65	43	329
Other theft	115	1,195	2,552	1,292	1,029	567	6,750
Property damage and environmental offences	28	112	167	66	106	75	554
Offences against government security etc. and justice procedures	—	1	4	7	12	17	41
Prostitution and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive behaviour offences	—	4	20	16	45	23	108
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	26	74	66	74	44	285
Other offences against good order	12	78	158	112	139	107	606
Drug offences	—	—	1	2	13	22	38

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Community Welfare Services Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs; or
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors.

It is optional for the coroner to have a jury when:

- (1) A relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (2) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (3) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

If the inquest is held without jurors, the coroner must set down his reasons in writing and transmit those reasons to a law officer.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S
COURT: INQUESTS HELD**

Year	Number of inquests held
1976	1,457
1977	1,497
1978	1,361
1979	1,445
1980	1,278

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder		Manslaughter		Culpable driving			Other	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1976	22	3	8	1	..	..	27(a)	..	1
1977	21	6	9	4	..	..	36(a)	..	1
1978	32	3	5	3	..	..	34(a)	..	—
1979	30	5	5	—	..	..	39(a)	..	2
1980	24	13	7	4	27	21	48	..	1

(a) Male and female figures were not available separately for these years.

(b) Infanticide only. Note, only women can be charged with infanticide. There were no committals for arson.

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891, Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In August 1981, there were 723 members of the Bar, including 48 women, in full-time active practice. Six had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first nine months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister of at least ten years standing, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After three months of reading, the pupil may take work of his or her own. During the first three months of reading, the pupil must attend a two month course of training in legal theory and skills of particular application to the profession of advocacy and attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 69 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in August 1981.

In August 1981, nine barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 20 to about 125 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates, and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1917. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, one member appointed by each of the five suburban law associations, and eighteen members elected either as suburban council members or general council members. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Committees meet regularly to consider anomalies or omissions in the law or practice, and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Disciplinary procedures for members of the legal profession

Since January 1979, the discipline of the legal profession has been overseen by two tribunals, which for the first time include non-lawyers. The tribunals were established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal) Act 1978* and the *Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act 1978*.

The Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal is appointed from a panel consisting of current members of the Council of the Law Institute; solicitors appointed by the Council; and three persons, who are not legal practitioners, appointed in the public interest by the Attorney-General. The function of the Tribunal is to consider complaints of misconduct against solicitors. "Misconduct" includes various acts or omissions by a solicitor such as charging grossly excessive costs; making untrue statements; failure in performing any work in connection with a solicitor's practice which constitutes a gross breach of duty to a client or the court; failure to lodge a report of the annual audit of trust accounts not later than 3 months after the statutory time; and wilful or reckless non-compliance with the rules and regulations governing the compulsory indemnity insurance scheme for solicitors.

Investigations of alleged misconduct can be initiated by the Secretary of the Institute or by any person writing to the Secretary of the Law Institute. After an initial investigation and consideration of any explanation made by a solicitor, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Tribunal. Provision is made for three forms of hearings: for a preliminary hearing, the President of the Institute assigns one person; for a summary hearing, three persons; and for a full hearing, five persons one of whom is a lay member, are assigned. The Tribunal may impose penalties such as fines of up to \$5,000 or the cancellation, suspension, or limiting of practising certificates.

The discipline of barristers is the responsibility of the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal or Bar Tribunal. The Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Justice, comprises a judge, or former judge of the Supreme Court as chairman; three barristers—two being Queen's Counsel and one being junior Counsel; and a person, who is not a legal practitioner, nominated by the Attorney-General. Complaints against barristers are referred initially by the chairman of the Victorian Bar Council to the Council's Bar Ethics Committee. After preliminary investigation of a complaint, the Ethics Committee may decide to take no further action, deal with the matter summarily, or lay a charge against the barrister before the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal.

Summary hearings by the Ethics Committee are designed to deal with misconduct for which a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suspension for up to 3 months, would be appropriate. However, the Committee may decide to lay a charge before the Tribunal, rather than deal with the matter summarily. A barrister is entitled to have a matter dealt with by the Tribunal if he objects to a summary hearing by the Committee.

Hearings by the Tribunal deal with the most serious cases of misconduct. The Tribunal has the power to impose a fine not exceeding \$5,000; to suspend the barrister (without limit as to time); to direct that the barrister's name be struck off the Bar Roll, or the roll of practitioners kept by the Supreme Court; and to order that the expenses incurred by the Tribunal be paid. A party aggrieved by an order of the Tribunal may appeal against the order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court. Hearings by the Tribunal will be held in

public unless the Tribunal considers it is in the interests of justice that the hearing or part of it should be held in private.

A lay observer has been appointed to examine and report on the manner in which the two tribunals handle complaints. Annual reports are made to the Law Institute of Victoria or the Victorian Bar Council and to the Attorney-General who presents the reports to Parliament. The lay observer, who is appointed for three years, has the power to require the various disciplinary bodies to provide him with information and to make reports or recommendations.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then, it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

(1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and

(2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from January 1975 to June 1981:

**VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED,
JANUARY 1975 TO JUNE 1981**

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy.
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial.
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials.
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence.
June 1978	Report No. 7—Innocent Misrepresentation	Extension of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.
June 1979	Report No. 8—Pre-Incorporation Contracts	Ratification of contracts made on behalf of a company prior to incorporation.
October 1980	Report No. 9—Duress, Necessity and Coercion	Reform and statutory reformulation of the law relating to Duress and Necessity as defences in the criminal law; repeal of the law relating to coercion.
December 1980	Report No. 10—Delivery of Deeds	Reforms of the law relating to the delivery of deeds.
June 1981	Report No. 11—Unsworn Statements in Criminal Trials	Limited right of both judge and prosecution to comment on an accused's making an unsworn statement; amendments to section 399 of the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 and section 25 of the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1958.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1973 under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-73*. As a statutory organisation its main functions are to undertake research and training activities in regard to crime prevention and correction requirements on both national and State government levels. For such purposes its Board of Management is composed of nominated members from the Commonwealth Government and State Governments. It publishes research reports and proceedings on training activities which are distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

Criminology Research Council

This Council, established under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-73*, is a grant-giving body specialising in research in the areas of crime prevention and correction. It is funded partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the State Governments, the contributions of the latter being determined on a pro-rata population basis. The Australian Institute of Criminology provides the Council with administrative and secretarial services.

Commonwealth Legal Aid Council

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Council established pursuant to the *Commonwealth Legal Aid Act 1977* as amended, has taken over the research function previously conducted by the Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission which was abolished by the same legislation. The Council is required to ascertain and keep under review the need for legal assistance in Australia, in respect of Commonwealth matters and make recommendations to the Attorney-General as to the most effective, economical, and desirable means of satisfying that need. The Council is also required to make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning the provision by the Commonwealth Government of financial assistance in respect of the cost of providing legal assistance and the effectiveness of arrangements for the application of that financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government. The Council may also make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning any other matters relating to the provision of legal assistance, upon his request.

Further reference: Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1981*, p. 699

Legal Aid Commission of Victoria

A new system for providing legal aid in Victoria came into operation on the 1 September 1981. On that date, the Legal Aid Commission commenced providing legal aid under the *Legal Aid Commission Act 1978*, and the three bodies previously providing legal aid, the Legal Aid Committee, the Australian Legal Aid Office and the Public Solicitor effectively ceased to exist.

The Legal Aid Commission is an independent statutory corporation whose function is to provide legal aid under the Act. Legal Aid is defined as education, advice, or information in or about the law; any legal services that may be provided by a legal practitioner; duty lawyer services; legal advice; and legal assistance. Each of these aspects is in turn defined. This is the first time legal aid has been defined by legislation in Victoria and the definition presents a broader concept of legal aid than was previously understood by the term.

Under the Act, Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided without charge to any person seeking them. However, legal services (legal assistance) may be provided to persons unable to pay ordinary legal costs either without charge or in payment of a contribution towards the Commission's costs of providing the services required.

Under guidelines required by the Act to be prepared by the Commission, a person whose income is less than the applicable poverty lines and does not have assets to the value specified in the guidelines, will receive free legal assistance unless their financial position improves while the assistance is being provided. A person whose income is above the poverty line may or may not be required to pay a contribution; this depends upon their particular financial circumstances and the estimated cost of the provision of the legal services required.

Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided by Commission staff. Legal assistance may be provided by either Commission staff or lawyers in private practice. Applicants may choose who they wish to act for them and normally the Commission will

act on that choice. There is no restriction on the type of legal problem for which legal assistance will be provided. However in certain cases, special consideration will need to be shown before assistance will be provided. A further innovation introduced by the Act is a system under which applicants for legal assistance can obtain reconsideration and reviews of decisions made by the Commission. The Commission comprises nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Director of Legal Aid is an *ex-officio* member.

The Commission has five main sources of funds. They are the Victorian Government; the Commonwealth Government; portion of the interest earned by the investment of solicitors' trust funds; contributions made by assisted persons; and any legal costs awarded by a Court to legally assisted persons.

Further references: *Voluntary legal aid, Victorian Year Book 1975, pp. 850-1; Legal Aid Committee, 1981, p. 700; Australian Legal Aid Office, 1981, p. 699*

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute was established by statute in 1972, as a result of the desire of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria to set up "an organization to provide continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connection with legal education" (preamble to the Act). The Institute comprises eight members, two appointed by each of the four founding bodies.

The initial emphasis of the Institute was upon "continuing education for legal practitioners", and this remains one of its major functions. A wide range of courses, seminars, and lectures are now offered, both in Melbourne and the country, and occasionally in co-operation with other bodies (such as the Law Institute, the Law Council of Australia, and the University Law Schools).

The Institute's statute, however, always envisaged a wider role for it, including the conduct of "courses for training in the law". It seemed appropriate, therefore, that the Institute should be requested to establish the new course of practical training in lieu of one-year articles. A pilot scheme was run in 1974, and the first full year was 1975. A course has been conducted each year since, and there are now over one hundred law graduates enrolled in each course.

Funding for the practical training course is received from the Tertiary Education Commission and from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund. There are no enrolment fees. The continuing legal education activities of the Institute have generated sufficient income to enable them to be self-funding.

The course of practical training is a full-time course extending over a period of six months and covering all major areas of practice. Although the setting is institutional, every effort is made to match the conditions of actual practice. There is both direct teaching and time spent by students working on their own, carrying out exercises corresponding to what might reasonably be expected of them in practice. Instructors are all drawn from the practising profession. Files of "current matters" are kept, and visits made to government and semi-government offices, courts, registries, and the like.

While courses such as this are comparative newcomers in the field of legal education, they are now conducted in all Australian States (except Western Australia) and in the Australian Capital Territory. Australia is recognised internationally as a pioneer of legal practice courses.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967* and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978*. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Law Reform Commissioner, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victorian Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council—three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation are to:

- (1) Promote legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promote legal education in Victoria;
- (3) establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improve the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) promote or undertake, within Victoria, community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) publish or subsidise the publications of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 860-1

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular State or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The administrative functions of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary who is a public servant. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and three Directors who have been appointed following a review of the management structure of the Department. The Directors control the Divisions of Policy and Research, Courts Administration, and Administration and Special Services.

The following sections provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964*. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one shall be appointed as chairman, one shall be nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one shall be nominated by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law, or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing that is

discontinued through the illness of a judge. No money is paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The Corporate Affairs Office, in conjunction with the National Companies and Securities Commission (N.C.S.C.), is responsible for the administration of laws relating to companies and the securities industry. The Corporate Affairs Office is responsible for the incorporation of companies, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, and for conducting investigations. In relation to the securities industry, the Corporate Affairs Office licenses operators in the industry and conducts investigations.

On 22 December 1978, the Commonwealth and the States agreed to the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme which would secure uniformity of law and administration in relation to companies and the securities industry. The Commonwealth Government established the N.C.S.C. which formally assumed responsibility for laws relating to the securities industry and company takeovers on 1 July 1981. It is expected that uniform laws relating to companies will be in operation by 1 July 1982. Under the Scheme, the N.C.S.C. will be responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme, subject to the approval of the Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities. Existing State and Territorial administrations will act as delegates of the N.C.S.C. in their respective jurisdictions.

The Office is also responsible for the administration of the *Business Names Act 1962*. In that capacity, the Office registers business names. Legislation relating to business names does not come within the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch produces, as required, transcripts of proceedings in courts of all jurisdictions throughout Victoria.

Crown Solicitor's Office

The Crown Solicitor is the solicitor to the Government of the State of Victoria. As such, with the assistance of his staff, he provides legal services covering almost all facets of the law including the conduct of all types of litigation, the provision of conveyancing services, and the furnishing of legal advice.

The more important functions which are performed include the preparation for trial of all criminal cases in respect of which a presentment is to be filed for an offence against the laws of Victoria. In addition, he furnishes advice to the Attorney-General, in whose name all such presentments are made, with legal advice on various matters arising out of such prosecutions.

The Crown Solicitor acts for Ministers of the Crown in civil suits which may be brought by or against them arising from the performance of the duties of their offices. He also acts in civil proceedings involving the Crown in right of the State of Victoria, some statutory authorities and the members thereof, and generally in actions involving servants of the Crown arising out of the performance of their duties. The Crown Solicitor also conducts cases in Magistrates' Courts on behalf of officers of government departments who have the responsibility to prosecute breaches of provisions of statutes and subordinate legislation.

Apart from litigious matters, the Crown Solicitor provides legal services relating to conveyancing in cases where Ministers of the Crown and government departments and some instrumentalities are concerned with the acquisition or disposal of land or interests therein. Legal services are also provided with respect to the preparation and execution of agreements which involve the Crown, Ministers, some Authorities, and Crown servants or agents.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*, this Board has three main functions:

(1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;

(2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position; and

(3) it provides a business advisory service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces, provides a business investigation service for discharged servicemen in Victoria, and employs qualified accountants for these services. All services are free of charge.

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau

Fair Rents Boards consist of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and have the function of determining fair rents of prescribed premises, i.e., premises subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*. The matters to which a Fair Rents Board has regard in determining a fair rent are set out in section 64 of the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Fair Rents Board constituted for the Melbourne metropolitan area is known as the Metropolitan Fair Rents Board.

The Rental Investigation Bureau investigates complaints in relation to alleged excessive rentals of premises not subject to control under the Landlord and Tenant Act. When rentals are considered to be unreasonably excessive, the Bureau may attempt to negotiate a more reasonable rental.

The Landlord and Tenant Act 1958 was replaced by the Residential Tenancies Bill 1980 in November 1981. It is administered through the Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia.

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act 1958* to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 760 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$5m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to:

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objectives; and

(5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament, e.g., bills of sale, liens on crops or wool, stock mortgages, and assignments of book debts, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act* 1958.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act* 1958.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972 established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Defendants of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation. A limit of \$7,500 in respect of any award became effective on 1 October 1980.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL: SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Applications—					
Pending at 1 July of previous year	233	218	321	400	639
Further applications received to 30 June	865	1,117	1,495	1,861	2,339
Determinations—					
Final awards made	854	987	1,377	1,596	1,703
Applications refused or withdrawn	16	27	39	26	68
Applications pending at 30 June	218	321	400	639	981
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	25	—	—	—	—
Appeals from refusal of applications	1	—	—	—	—
Analysis of final awards—					
Total compensation awarded \$	754,918	1,049,014	1,346,052	1,885,310	2,331,100
Average award of compensation \$	884	1,063	978	1,181	1,369

Government Shorthand Writer's Office

The Government Shorthand Writer's Office was established in October 1854. It provides verbatim transcripts of proceedings before Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, the State Industrial Appeals Court, the Public Works and State Development Parliamentary Committees, and various tribunals, conferences, and seminars.

Motor Accidents Tribunal

Established by the *Motor Accidents Act* 1973, the Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the Motor Accidents Board in relation to the no-fault scheme of compensation for victims of road accidents.

Raffles and Bingo Permits Board

Since the Raffles and Bingo Permits Board was established in August 1977, more than 2,000 different organisations have conducted bingo sessions in Victoria. More than 800 bingo sessions and 200 raffles are approved each week. In its first year of operation, over \$537,000 was transferred to the Hospitals and Charities Commission from the Bingo Fund into which are paid permit fees and surcharge payments from bingo games.

Further references: *Registry of Friendly Societies, Benefit Associations, and Industrial and Provident Societies, Victorian Year Book 1981*, p. 705; *Public Solicitor, 1981*, p. 705

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts up to \$1,500.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a \$4 fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area. The registrar, who provides administrative services to the tribunals, gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. There are currently two full-time referees and three part-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974, a total of 17,300 claims have been lodged for determination by the tribunals.

VICTORIA—SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS: NUMBER OF CLAIMS DETERMINED

Classification	1979-80		1980-81	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Food and beverages	6	0.22	4	0.18
Clothing, footwear, and drapery	223	8.26	169	7.56
Consumer durables	603	22.35	454	20.30
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	736	27.27	567	25.36
Building and construction	584	21.64	547	24.46
Miscellaneous products	118	4.37	155	6.93
Transport and energy services	136	5.04	110	4.92
Insurance and finance	51	1.89	17	0.76
Real estate and accommodation	16	0.59	4	0.18
Miscellaneous services	226	8.37	209	9.35
Total	2,699	100.00	2,236	100.00

Market Court

The Market Court is a new concept in consumer affairs in Australia. The *Market Court Act 1978* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members: one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 can be imposed on persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

Estate Agents Board

The Estate Agents Board is constituted under the *Estate Agents Act* 1980. It is responsible for the licensing, monitoring, audit, discipline, and education of the estate agent profession. It investigates complaints from the public and other matters in breach of the Estate Agents Act, regulations, or rules.

The Board also controls the Estate Agents Guarantee Fund, from which financial reimbursement is made to persons who have been defrauded by an estate agent.

Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers

The Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers administers the *Finance Brokers Act* 1969, the *Money Lenders Act* 1958; and the *Auction Sales Act* 1958, and receives and investigates complaints about licensees under these Acts.

State Classification of Publications Board

The State Classification of Publications Board was established under a section of the *Police Offences Act* 1958. The function of the Board is to determine whether publications are suitable or unsuitable for persons under the age of 18 years.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Public Trustee, appointed pursuant to the *Public Trustee Act* 1958, manages the estates of mental patients and other persons incapable of managing their own affairs and may, on the order of a judge of the Supreme Court, deal with property of which the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

The Public Trustee may also be appointed executor of the Will of any person who dies without leaving a Will. In such cases, he manages the estate and distributes the assets among the beneficiaries.

Companies Auditors Board

The Companies Auditors Board was established by the *Companies Act* 1961. The Board is responsible for the registration and discipline of company auditors and liquidators.

Victorian Taxation Board of Review

The Victorian Taxation Board of Review was established under the *Taxation Appeals Act* 1972. Its functions are to review decisions made by the following bodies:

- (1) Commissioner for Land Tax, in relation to land tax payable under the *Land Tax Act* 1958;
- (2) Controller of Stamp Duties, in relation to stamp duty payable under the *Stamps Act* 1958;
- (3) Commissioner of Probate Duties, in relation to probate duty payable under the *Probate Duty Act* 1962;
- (4) Commissioner of Gift Duties, in relation to gift duty payable under the *Gift Duty Act* 1971;
- (5) Commissioner of Pay-roll Tax, in relation to pay-roll tax payable under the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971; and
- (6) Commissioner for Business Franchises, in relation to business franchises payable under the *Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act* 1974 and *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act* 1979.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing

Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act* 1958. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the money remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year is greater than the money therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hotel keeper	1,442	1,441	1,435	1,432	1,431
Club	437	452	459	469	479
Retail bottled liquor	727	728	731	744	751
Wholesale liquor merchant	101	102	102	105	109
Australian wine	14	13	13	13	13
Vignerons	41	51	65	67	70
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	266	269	287	294	317
Cabaret	24	26	29	33	42
Theatre	5	5	5	5	4
Cider tavern	1	1	1	2	3
Residential	2	3	3	3	3
Tourist facility	1	6	12	14	16
Convention facility	—	—	—	—	1
Canteen	—	—	—	—	7
Total	3,068	3,104	3,149	3,188	3,253

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	82	84	84	84	83
Other courses	393	389	398	397	427
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	655	698	702	688	672
Other courses	2,986	3,003	3,138	3,124	3,344
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	5,662	6,118	7,763	8,560	8,883
Other courses (\$'000)	3,457	3,526	3,758	4,062	4,307
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	53	55	55	59	60
Other courses	261	267	268	268	268
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	415	430	426	443	474
Other courses	2,281	2,335	2,360	2,164	2,361
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	1,801	1,981	1,934	2,305	2,655
Other courses (\$'000)	2,341	2,406	2,398	2,511	2,882

Further reference, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 319-20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*. The thirteenth edition of this report was released in the latter part of 1980.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1976-77	393	—	82	475
1977-78	583	2	122	707
1978-79	763	2	208	973
1979-80	1,227	8	229	1,464
1980-81	1,274	5	235	1,514
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1976-77	7,555	—	10,479	18,034
1977-78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
1978-79	17,272	68	8,525	25,865
1979-80	33,509	44	10,048	43,601
1980-81	39,529	409	17,420	57,358
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1976-77	2,354	—	9,120	11,474
1977-78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558
1978-79	3,456	29	4,784	8,269
1979-80	6,754	5	2,592	9,351
1980-81	4,310	8	3,894	8,212

Victoria Police

Introduction

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) Maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;
- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of a serious nature, and include the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

History of the Victoria Police

Police first performed duty in Victoria in 1836 when it was known as the District of Port Phillip, then comprising the southern portion of the Colony of New South Wales. This was only two years after the arrival of the first white settlers in the District and only seven years after the formation of Sir Robert Peel's "New Police" in London. At 25 May 1836, there were only three policemen to look after a white European population of 177 and an unknown number of Aboriginals. As the population increased and dispersed, so

too did the number of police. It was not long before police were stationed at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and on the route between Melbourne and Sydney. In each case the extension of police services was made in response to requests and petitions from settlers.

The population of Port Phillip District grew steadily and by 2 March 1851 had reached 76,162. These persons were widely dispersed and were served by seven separate and autonomous police bodies, namely, the City Police, Geelong Police, Goldfields Police, Water Police, Rural Bench Constabulary, Mounted Police, and the Escort; each operated independently, without co-ordination or regular communication.

Such a system may have continued indefinitely had it not been for changes wrought by the discovery of gold. While the seven autonomous police forces found themselves unable to cope with the crime and population increases in a situation conducive to lawless behaviour, alarmed citizens looked to the Government to ensure that law and order prevailed. In 1852, a Government Select Committee was formed to report upon the state of police in Victoria. Many witnesses appeared and gave evidence and the most basic proposal, ultimately implemented, was for "... Police to extend over the whole colony, directed by one Chief, and having all the material of a well-organised Department". As a result of such proposals a Police Regulation Act was passed in 1853 and William Henry Fancourt Mitchell was appointed as the first Chief Commissioner of the Victoria Police Force. Victoria was the first State in Australia to amalgamate small, autonomous forces into a single State-wide police organisation.

The new Act was a precedent in that it not only set the standards required of police in Victoria, but also provided for pensions and other gratuities. To further increase efficiency in the new Force, fifty-four trained police, headed by Inspector Samuel Freeman, were recruited from London. Freeman made a valuable contribution to policing in this country by implementing a proper "beat" system.

From these small beginnings the Force expanded and gradually gained public acceptance which was not easy; the police involvement in the Eureka Stockade in 1854 and the capture of Ned Kelly in 1880 made the task even harder. The police played only a small part in the suppression of the revolt at Eureka, as the bulk of the Government force comprised military troopers. Nonetheless, Chief Commissioner MacMahon and his fledgling force were subjected to much public criticism. Similarly, Ned Kelly caused many problems for the Force because of the ineptitude of the police who hunted him. Indeed, the Detective Branch of the Force at that time was described by a later Royal Commission as being "inimical to the public interests".

Fortunately, the Force overcame such criticisms in the twentieth century under Hussey Chomley, who was the first Chief Commissioner to have been a serving, career policeman.

The early part of this century heralded changes such as the police had not experienced since the gold rushes, but this time they were caused by the development of the automobile. Police were vested with the task of registering automobiles, licensing drivers, and general traffic control. The Motor Police were established in 1912 with a strength of two men equipped with bicycles. To detect speeding motorists, these men marked out a set distance along the roadway and timed the offending motorist with a stop-watch. From such small beginnings the police traffic responsibility has kept pace with the increased use of motor vehicles. The Traffic Department now comprises some 10 per cent of the Force and is responsible for the traffic management of over two million registered vehicles and their drivers.

Development within the Force slowed during the First World War as the police became responsible for enforcing emergency wartime legislation. After the war, attention again turned to domestic affairs and in 1922 the Victoria Police experimented with the use of wireless, creating history in 1923 by being the first in the world to establish wireless communications using a touring car.

In 1923, there was another notable event. On 31 October, the Victoria Police Force experienced the only police strike in Australian history. Six hundred and thirty-six men of a total strength of 1,820 were discharged from the Force for refusing duty. The loss of valuable manpower caused by the strike necessitated the recruiting and training of several hundred men and this massive influx of recruits precipitated a period of change within the Force. Shortly after, on 12 November 1924, the first four policewomen were appointed with full constabulary powers. This innovation was one of the last made by Chief

Commissioner Alexander Nicholson, who saw out the traumatic events of the strike and subsequent Royal Commission and retired in 1925.

Nicholson was followed by a number of noted Chief Commissioners, including Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Blamey, Alexander Duncan, and Selwyn Porter. None of these men had been serving members of the Victoria Police but were astute administrators who instituted important reforms within the Force. Blamey had a distinguished military career in the First World War. Duncan had been a career policeman with the Metropolitan Force in England. Porter was a farsighted reformer who made many enduring changes. Capitalising on the innovation of his predecessor, Duncan, who had aimed his reforms at the operational level, Porter exercised many new initiatives at management level, including staff training for officers.

In 1970, Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston was invited by the Victorian Government to inquire into all aspects of policing in Victoria. His report contained more than 180 recommendations, most of which were accepted by the Victorian Government and subsequently implemented.

An inquiry into allegations against members of the Victoria Police Force was held in 1976 by Mr B. W. Beach, Q.C. This highlighted several difficulties which emerged at a time of rapid social change.

During the 1970s, the Force acquired an Air Wing, Dog Squad, Independent Patrol Group, Internal Investigations Bureau, Special Operations Group, and Computer Systems Division. Indeed, these changes indicated the adaptability of the police organisation to meet the demands of modern society. The police role is not static, the problems of narcotic drug abuse and organised crime are but two examples of areas requiring new initiatives by police.

Further reference: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 318-21*

Organisation

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, six Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, research and development, and administration.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. Modern policing is directed towards ensuring that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can operate across district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police communications system, ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

Each metropolitan police district has its own crime car squad of approximately twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

In addition, there are offices of the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Traffic Operations Group located throughout Victoria, while at Force level, the Independent Patrol Group has been developed to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes, the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

A history of the Victoria Police Force, entitled *Police in Victoria 1836-1980*, has recently been published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. These deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, and armed robbery. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities.

The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency-type situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The authorised strength of the Police Force at 30 June 1981 was 8,050. Increases in authorised strength are effected by increasing the number of squads in training. Male persons between 18½ years and 35 years and females between 20 years and 35 years, who are accepted as recruits, undergo a 20 week course of training at the Police Training Academy, Glen Waverley.

The Academy is progressively being developed to provide additional educational, training, and accommodation facilities. As well as providing for additional recruits, the Academy's development is being planned to include all facilities for sub-officer, and detective training.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to advance in their career. Ex-members of the Force between 31 years and 65 years of age may be recruited as reservists for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several noteworthy features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system code named PATROL provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and the *modus operandi* of criminals.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners. A twin-engined Aerospatiale Helicopter was purchased in 1979 to provide increased flexibility to the services provided by the Police Air Wing, including Aerial Support To Routine Operations (ASTRO) and assisting in search and rescue missions. This aircraft has a 24 hours-a-day operational capability and is fully instrumented for flying in adverse weather conditions.

In April 1978, the Force introduced the Integrated Community Policing system in the Prahran area. Designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of uniform police, the system is based on the philosophy that increased police visibility decreases criminal activity and leads to an enhanced feeling of security among citizens. Many tangible benefits have resulted from this innovative scheme, including decreases in most types of offences reported; as manpower becomes available, it is proposed to extend the system to other areas.

An important innovation is the Crime Collator System which is proving an effective law enforcement aid. This system is a formal method of receiving, storing, and disseminating local information of police interest in records maintained at a local level, with a facility for passing suitable information on to the central information repositories.

Communications are constantly being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street, Melbourne, has grown from a small 2kW transmitter to the present D24 complex connecting all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by the policeman on the beat has also improved efficiency. In addition to radio communications, telex machines are located at selected stations throughout the State, as well as radio monitors in all metropolitan stations with a 24 hour patrol capacity.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is equipped to provide information on drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and many other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in solving a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle

accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content and the findings may result in prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and there is a Ballistics Section which provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop used in on-site investigations.

Road toll

The greatest problem confronting the Victoria Police is the road toll. It is the Force's highest priority to achieve a reduction in the road toll and strategies have included maximising visibility of units of the Traffic Operations Group on highways, special enforcement efforts directed to problem areas, and saturation techniques in selected locations for Random Breath Testing Stations.

The Traffic Operations Group forms the operational arm of the Traffic Department and its primary responsibilities are the prevention of road accidents and traffic law enforcement.

Liaison committees

A number of liaison committees have been established with other organisations during the past few years in an attempt to overcome various problems. These committees include the Police/Lawyer Liaison Committee; Ethnic Affairs Police Liaison Committee; Police Community Welfare Services Department Liaison Committee; Media/Police Liaison Committee; and Police/Medical Officers' Liaison Committee.

Expenditure

The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1980-81 were \$198.3m and the expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$8.92m. The Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, when completed, will have cost the Victorian Government about \$30m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Authorised strength	6,750	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,050
Actual strength (a)	6,663	7,001	7,468	7,698	7,986
C.I.B., etc. (b)	898	961	1,058	1,114	1,223
Police-women	332	365	493	554	568
Cadets (c)	265	318	337	262	84
Reservists	133	135	142	141	126

(a) Includes police-women but excludes reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Branch, Forensic Science Laboratory and Information Bureau.

(c) The Police Cadet Training Scheme has been phased out in accordance with a Government decision in September 1980.

THIRD PARTY LIABILITY*

Introduction

The common law of Victoria has always provided a remedy at law under which a person suffering bodily injury as a result of the tortious act of another has been able to recover a judgement in damages for the injuries received and the loss and damage suffered. The statute law of Victoria has also provided a remedy in damages for compensating the families (that is, the wife, husband, parent, and/or child) of persons who were killed as a result of the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another, in such circumstances, where had the person survived, he or she would have been able to recover damages for the injuries that in fact proved fatal.

Accordingly, with the introduction of the motor vehicle onto roadways where persons were injured or killed as a result of its negligent use, the injured and family of the deceased were able to recover judgements at law which, when satisfied, provided compensation for such loss and damage.

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article.

By 1939, the Victorian Parliament acted on the problem of road traffic accidents to the community. In the year ended 30 June 1938, the Victorian Government Statist's Office recorded 19,305 motor vehicle accidents which included 6,771 accidents where one or more persons were killed or injured. Deaths from such cause for the year numbered 436 and the injured numbered 7,682. In that year, approximately 40 per cent of all recorded deaths in Victoria due to accidental violence were due to the use of motor vehicles, and the number of deaths quoted above far exceeded claims paid under the Workers Compensation Act in respect of deaths arising out of employment (117). The Victorian Parliament saw that unless a person was "fortunate" enough to be injured or killed by a motor vehicle driven by a person of means, any judgement that may be recovered at law would be likely to be a hollow judgement, and provide no actual compensation for the injured and the family of those killed.

Compulsory insurance concept

The introduction of compulsory insurance by motorists against third party risks by the *Motor Car (Third party Insurance) Act 1939* became operative on 22 January 1941. It did not seek to disturb the basis at law by which persons who suffered loss as a result of the tortious use of motor vehicles, but provided a scheme whereby any judgement obtained would be recovered and the person suffering damages would in reality be compensated. The scheme of the Act was to require that each motor vehicle was to be covered by insurance against bodily injury or death caused by or arising out of the use of a motor vehicle.

At the time of the introduction of the Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act into Victoria, similar legislation had already been introduced in Tasmania (1935), South Australia (1936), and Queensland (1936).

The Victorian Act was based to a considerable extent on the 1928 New Zealand Insurance (Third Party Risks) Act. It appears that the earlier legislation on this subject was passed in Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1926. Although the Act has been amended in a number of important respects (which are dealt with below), at November 1981 the basic scheme has not been altered in Victoria.

Legislative provisions

Central to the operation of the legislative scheme (now contained in Part V of the *Motor Car Act 1958*) is the obligation imposed on every owner of a motor car, as defined by the Act, to insure that motor car against any liability which may be incurred by the owner or any driver of the vehicle in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such a motor car. "Motor car" is defined to include every vehicle propelled by internal combustion, steam, gas, oil, or electricity, or any other power and used or intended for use on any highway and includes any articulated motor car, motor cycle, and motor tractor. In order to comply with the statutory requirement, the contract of insurance entered into by the owner must insure the owner of the motor car and any person who at any time drives the motor car (whether with or without the consent of the owner, and including a person who may be illegally using the motor car) against any liability which may be incurred in respect of the death or bodily injury to any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor car in Victoria or in any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

Accordingly, this part of the legislative scheme does not interfere with the basic common law method of an injured person or relative recovering damages, when bodily injury or death is caused by, or arises out of, the use of a motor car. However, it provides an insurance company or fund to stand behind the negligent driver, and thereby ensures that damages will in fact be recovered by the judgement creditor who has suffered loss. When the scheme was first introduced in 1939 there were two significant limitations and restrictions which could lawfully be part of such policy of insurance.

The first was that the insurance cover provided could be limited to the sum of \$4,000 for any claim made by, or in respect of, any passenger in the motor car to which the contract of insurance related, with a maximum cover of \$40,000 for all claims in respect of such passengers. There was a grave anomaly in this provision. Whereas the insurance cover provided for a driver in respect of a passenger in the car driven by him was \$4,000, if such injured passenger could establish that his or her injuries were caused by the

negligence of the driver of another motor car, the cover provided to the driver of the other motor car would be unlimited and the entire judgement could be met. This limitation was removed in 1965.

The second limitation was that the contract of insurance required to be entered into did not need to provide indemnity to the owner or the driver of the motor car to which the contract related, against liability which may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, the driver or owner of such motor car. Accordingly, if the owner of the motor car was travelling as a passenger in the vehicle and he or she was injured as a result of the negligence of the driver, that driver was not covered by the compulsory policy of the insurance with respect to the owner's claim. Similarly, if the driver was injured or killed in consequence of the negligence of the owner, for example, by his failure to properly maintain the steering or braking mechanism of the car, the owner was not covered by the compulsory policy of insurance against a claim in respect of such death or injury. This limitation was removed on 12 February 1974 when other important legislative provisions came into operation and added to the general legislative scheme which are briefly dealt with below.

Recovery of damages

Accordingly, by imposing the statutory obligation on an owner to insure his or her motor car in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Car Act so as to provide indemnity for the owner or driver of the motor car in respect of any claim for bodily injury or death caused by or arising out of the negligent use of such motor car, the scheme of the Act provides that judgement in damages will be recovered by the person suffering such damage as the insurance cover provided is without limitation in practically every case (there is an exception in section 46 (2) (c), Act 6325).

The scheme of the Act provides that the person who has suffered damages is required to pursue his or her claim against the negligent driver, and such scheme is dependent upon the person who has suffered damage establishing that such damage was negligently caused by, or arose out of, the negligent use of the motor car. In the event of the judgement not being satisfied, the judgement creditor may then take proceedings and recover against the insurer of the motor car a sum equivalent to the initial judgement and costs. The legislative scheme requires each motor car to be covered by a policy of insurance, which provides unlimited indemnity to the owner or driver of such motor car against claims made in respect of bodily injury or death caused by, or arising out of, the use of the motor car. However, as part of the general scheme where a negligent owner or driver of a motor car which is insured under the scheme of the Act cannot be found after strict inquiry and search, it is provided that a person, who has suffered damage in consequence of bodily injury or death caused by, or arising out of, the use of such insured motor car, may take proceedings and recover damages against the insurer of the motor car directly. Such damages are a sum equivalent to that which would have been recovered against the missing owner or driver.

Insurance liability

To complete the scheme, provision is also made to deal with a situation where death or bodily injury is wrongfully or negligently caused by, or arises out of, the use of a motor car where the identity of the motor car cannot be ascertained (such as a hit-and-run accident); where the owner or driver of an uninsured motor car cannot be found or where the motor car is uninsured under the Act. In the above first two situations, the Act provides that the person who has so suffered damage may take proceedings and recover damages against a nominal defendant appointed by the Minister of State responsible for the administration of the Act which is usually a statutory corporation known as the "Incorporated Nominal Defendant". In the latter case, the Act provides that where the owner or driver fails to satisfy a judgement recovered against him within one month of the judgement, the judgement creditor may obtain a judgement against a nominal defendant so appointed in a sum equivalent to the judgement and costs.

The Act provides that insurers carrying on business of insurance in Victoria willing to undertake insurance business under the Act and issue policies providing the required cover to owners and drivers of motor cars, must be approved by the Minister of State responsible for the administration of the Act. Such approval can be refused, granted, or

cancelled. In order that premiums are controlled and not entirely in the hands of insurers in a situation where each motor car owner is obliged by law to insure his or her car, the legislation established a premium committee whose duty is to recommend to the Governor in Council the maximum rates of insurance for policies under the Act. In turn, the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations fixing such premiums. In addition, the Victorian Parliament in 1939 empowered the Governor in Council to constitute and establish a State Motor Car Insurance Office to be managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner. The Insurance Commissioner was to be the same person who was the Insurance Commissioner under the Workers Compensation Act. The State Motor Car Insurance Office was by the Act deemed to be an authorised insurer and able to compete against private insurers. By thus establishing such an Insurance Office as a statutory corporation, the Parliament also provided that the scheme created by the 1939 Act would not break down, as there would always be an insurer with whom owners could insure their motor cars.

Claims made and recovered against the Incorporated Nominal Defendant in the circumstances referred to are required to be met by all insurers who are authorised insurers under the Act at the time of the incident giving rise to the claim in proportion to the premium incomes received by each such insurer in the previous year.

By 1981, there were no private insurers in Victoria willing to undertake insurance business under the Act, and the only remaining authorised insurer was the State Motor Car Insurance Office. Accordingly, the satisfaction of judgements recovered by persons in respect of bodily injury or death negligently caused by, or arising out of, the negligent use of a motor car became the eventual obligation of the State Motor Car Insurance Office after it became the sole insurer under the Act. However, under the scheme of the legislation, the person so suffering damage is required to pursue his or her claim in tort, initially either against the negligent owner or driver or nominal defendant appointed under the Act, and only in the case where the owner or driver of an uninsured motor car cannot be found after strict inquiry and search, is the initial claim sued against the insurer.

On the establishment of the State Insurance Office in 1975, the business and function of the State Motor Car Insurance Office was taken over and conducted by the former statutory corporation.

The scheme provided that the relevant authorised insurer of a motor car was able to take over the conduct and control of any claim made against the owner or driver with respect to whom it was obliged to provide cover, including conducting and compromising any action. However, the scheme of the legislation required that there be compulsory insurance for third party claims in respect of deaths or bodily injury caused by, or arising out of, the use of a motor car. There is no compulsion for an owner or driver of a motor car to be covered by an insurance policy against claims made in respect of property damage caused by, or arising out of, the use of motor cars.

Motor Accidents Board

A significant supplementation to the scheme of compulsory insurance against third party liability for bodily injury and death was introduced by the *Motor Accidents Act* 1973. That Act in the main became operative on 12 February 1974 and established the Motor Accidents Board which is liable to make payments to persons who have suffered bodily injury or death caused by, or arising out of the use of, a motor car. The Act was expanded and refined by an amending Act in 1979. The persons to whom the Board is liable to make payments are persons resident in Victoria who sustain injuries that are, or whose death is caused by, or arose out of, the use in Victoria of a motor car; persons who sustain injuries that are, or whose death is caused by, or arises out of, the use in Victoria of a registered motor car (which under the provisions of the Motor Car Act must be insured); and persons who sustain injuries that were, or whose death is caused by, or arises out of, the use in Victoria of a motor car the identity of which cannot be established.

For such persons to be entitled to receive payments and benefits under the Act, it is not necessary that there be established that such bodily injury or death was negligently caused by, or arose out of, the negligent use of a motor car. Accordingly, a person who

negligently drives a motor car and is thereby injured or killed (being a person referred to above) creates in the Board a liability to make payments.

Payments for which the Board is liable to make are limited. They include the payment of the major proportion of the cost of hospital, medical, and like expenses incurred for the treatment of injuries, payment for the deprivation or impairment of earning capacity (however, not exceeding the total sum of \$20,800), and payments to dependant spouses and children where death has occurred within two years of the accident under a formula provided by the Act but not exceeding in any event the above sum.

However, section 16 of the Motor Accidents Act provides important and significant limitations on the liability of the Board to make payment to a person for deprivation, or loss, of earning capacity. The Board, under that section, is not liable to make such payments to a person who is injured while: (1) driving a motor car under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug if he is convicted of the same; (2) driving a motor car if he had never held a licence to drive a motor car of that class, or whose licence was at the relevant time suspended or cancelled or, while in an uninsured motor car owned by him; (3) using a motor car for, or in connection with, or in the commission of, an indictable offence, stealing or attempting to steal a motor car, resisting or preventing the lawful apprehension or detention of himself or any other person, or intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict injury to himself or another person; or (4) in a motor car in a place other than a highway and taking part in a race or other competition or trial or testing the motor car in preparation for race competition or a trial.

Payments and benefits received by a person under the Motor Accidents Act are taken into account in the assessment of damages in an action at common law. Further, in such an action a claim for loss or impairment of earning capacity cannot be pursued unless before the commencement of the hearing of the action a claim for payment for such loss has been made under the Motor Accidents Act.

The funds of the Board, from which payments are made, are provided by the imposition of statutory surcharges on the issue and renewal of certain licences, but otherwise by authorised insurers under the provisions of the Motor Car Act.

By virtue of the provisions of the Motor Accidents Act and the Motor Car Act, the State of Victoria provides a combined legislative scheme whereby persons (with the exception of a limited class) who suffer bodily injury or death may receive payments of compensation and have a major part of medical, hospital, and like expenses met where such bodily injury or death was caused by, or arose out of, the use of the motor car, whether or not such death or bodily injury resulted from a negligent act. Further, however, it is provided that on the establishment that such bodily injury or death was negligently caused by, or arose out of, the negligent use of a motor car, then the total damage so suffered is eventually able to be recovered by the person suffering such damage under the scheme which provides compulsory insurance cover against such third party liability.

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years prior to 1972 the Victorian Government's involvement in the arts was scattered among different departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. In addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the notable increase in public interest and participation in the arts in the early 1970s, and with the prospect of increased leisure for most citizens, the Victorian Government decided that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act* 1972 was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

The Ministry for the Arts was charged with developing and improving the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Victorian Council of the Arts, an honorary body of arts experts, also advises the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to them and makes recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the *Ministry for the Arts Act* 1972 the National Gallery, the State Library, and the State Film Centre were transferred to the new Ministry. The Ministry is headed by a Director, and has a number of specialist officers who advise on arts policies. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to arts bodies of all kinds.

A number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road was under construction and the Ministry accepted responsibility of supervising this project.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia of recent times has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1981, all being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarship. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It is a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of regional arts centres, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the performing arts section of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian Government allocates funds for the development of public libraries through the Library Council of Victoria. The Library Council co-ordinates and funds public libraries run by municipal councils and regional library authorities throughout Victoria in partnership with local government. The work of the Library Council has met

with considerable success—99 per cent of Victorians now live in a municipality served by a public library.

The State Film Centre offers to the community of Victoria a wide range of audio-visual resources. The Centre operates three theatres, a free film/video lending library, and a free public reference and information library. It offers film purchasing, equipment, and technical services advice to government departments, instrumentalities, and community groups. As well, the Centre conducts special community film screenings and also assists other organisations to present special film projects.

Following the proclamation of the Victorian Film Corporation Act in July 1976, a Board of seven members was appointed. The Film Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. In its four years of operation, allocations totalling over \$4.6m have been made available to the Corporation for investments and loans to further these aims. The Corporation has financed feature films, documentaries, television features, script development, government films, and associated activities. The Board is now backed by a support staff which not only assists in the processing of applications, but is also in a position to offer advice and direction to potential film makers.

In June 1980, amending legislation was proclaimed, making the Corporation a full statutory authority. The purpose of the legislation was to give the Corporation greater flexibility in reacting to the demands of the industry it serves.

The Melbourne Film Studio which opened in May 1980 provides Australia with its only world-class film production stage. The Victorian Film Corporation assisted the development of the Studio by undertaking a long-term lease of the major sound stage, which the Corporation lets back to the industry at current rates.

In March 1982, legislation was proclaimed, amalgamating the Victorian Film Corporation, the State Film Centre and the Audio-visual Resources Branch of the Education Department into a new statutory authority known as Film Victoria. The role of the new organisation is to encourage, promote, produce, distribute and exhibit films and sound recordings for the entertainment and information of the public.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976. This workshop makes it possible for art lovers to commission or purchase unique works of art in the tapestry medium woven in Australia. It also provides the opportunity for Australian artists to have their designs woven in Australia whereas in the past such large commissions as the curtains for the Sydney Opera House would go to overseas workshops. After the appointment by the Premier and Minister for the Arts of a Board of Management in November 1975, a director was appointed and after an intensive training programme five weavers started work in June 1976. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the Workshop moved to an historic Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The building is particularly appropriate for use as a studio workshop having the essential natural light which is backed by mercury vapour lighting. Already, tapestries have been commissioned for public buildings, public and private collections, and galleries. Major commissions have been completed for the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Canada, the Parliaments of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, the National Gallery of Victoria, and the High Court of Australia, Canberra.

The Meat Market Craft Centre was officially opened in November 1979 as an art craft centre for crafts of Australian origin. The Centre is housed in the historic Metropolitan Meat Market building, purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977. Essential restoration and conversion work on the building has been commenced and when completed, the Meat Market Craft Centre will offer a varied and multi-level number of spaces for access workshops, galleries, retail selling, a resource centre and meeting rooms, and workshops for craftsmen and craft groups. The Centre is envisaged as a focal point for the crafts in Victoria; providing opportunities to view, make, sell, or buy crafts of high quality, and for the training of craftsmen to a level of excellence.

The Ministry carries out, through its specialist liaison officers, surveys of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and recommends to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable.

Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. Now through the work of the Ministry, Victoria is acquiring a similar reputation in support of the other art forms.

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre, now in the course of construction, is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed at highest international standards.

The Centre is situated in the South Gate area of St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features include the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the education section for children, and a restaurant looking onto the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts. This school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the Theatres building, is now undergoing fitting and finishing for opening in 1984. This includes the State Theatre of 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large scale productions; the Playhouse, an 850 seat drama theatre; and the Studio, a flexible theatre seating up to about 400 persons for the presentation of new work in the performing arts. An open spaceframe spire, dramatically lit at night, rises over the Theatres building to a height of 115 metres.

The third stage, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is at the Princes Bridge end of the site and is scheduled to commence performances in 1982. The auditorium of 2,500 seats is surrounded by extensive front-of-house and backstage facilities. Its prime use will be for orchestral music, but acoustics will be able to be varied to permit the performance of many different kinds of music. A major pipe organ, commissioned in Canada, has now been built and is being installed in the Hall prior to opening. The building will also contain a Performing Arts Museum which has already started operations and which will house displays on the performing arts.

Throughout the Centre, facilities for both performers and patrons will be of the highest quality, and will include computerised booking through the BASS system (which started trading in Victoria in December 1978), a bistro, bars, coffee lounges, and shops. Underneath the National Gallery, a 1,500 space car-park is now in use, with direct access to the Theatres building. Seating has been designed with the theatre-goer's comfort in mind and all buildings at the Arts Centre will be air-conditioned. The exterior of the Centre will be extensively terraced and landscaped.

Construction and operations of the Theatres and Concert Hall are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. The Trust also operates an entrepreneurial programme, presenting fine music and theatre attractions in Melbourne, many of them in association with the Confederation of Australasian Arts Centres. In addition, the Trust operates the Sidney Myer Music Bowl and, as a result of recent legislation, now has close and formal links with The Victorian College of the Arts.

Information about this major arts project is available to the public at the Information Pavilion outside the National Gallery. This pavilion contains models, films, and slide shows and attracts over 100,000 visitors annually.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in seven categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; prints and drawings; and

tribal art. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Acquisitions

All departments of the National Gallery of Victoria made significant acquisitions to their collections in 1981 and The Art Foundation of Victoria and The Felton Bequests' Committee continued to play the major roles in bringing works of art to Melbourne.

Among other acquisitions, The Felton Bequests' Committee continued its now long-established tradition of purchasing major Greek and South Italian vases. The acquisition of a South Italian (Paestan) Bell-Krater c. 350 B.C. and a Greek (Attic) Amphora c. 530 B.C. gave the collection two major vases of a kind previously unrepresented. Another Greek vase, a Stamnos c. 470–460 B.C. by Hermonax was purchased by The Art Foundation of Victoria. Several donors gave major works of art through The Art Foundation of Victoria; chief amongst these was the important painting *The Synnot Children* 1781 by Joseph Wright of Derby, and two Dutch works, *Travellers by a Well* (undated) attributed to Andries Both and *View of a Canal*, 18th century.

The Government of Victoria assisted the Gallery to acquire the major collection of Australian paintings formed by Mr Jack Manton. These paintings, many of them masterpieces of the Heidelberg School, have, since their purchase, been hanging at Banyule, the Gallery's extension gallery. The acquisition of this significant collection considerably enriched the holdings of the Department of Australian Art.

The gift was made by a group of anonymous donors, of a collection of 221 works of art from Mexico and Guatemala, an area of collecting which has until now been almost totally ignored in Melbourne.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society was formed in 1947. Its aims are to stimulate and sustain the public's interest in the National Gallery and support the Gallery with funds for acquisitions. In December 1981, the Society had over 10,500 subscribers for whom a programme of activities is arranged to cater for many different interests in the Arts. The Society also organises functions for the public which includes concerts in the Great Hall and lectures on the Gallery's collection. Members of the Society obtain free entry to the Gallery and have their own clubrooms. The Society is governed by a Council elected from the members and employs a full-time staff of four to manage the day to day running of its activities.

Departments

Care of the State collection is shared by seven curatorial departments. The Asian art department exhibits Chinese, Asian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly fine and comprehensive. The Australian art collection covers all phases of art development in this country—Colonial, Impressionist, Edwardian, Post-Impressionist, and Contemporary. Aboriginal art and tribal art of the South Pacific islanders is also displayed. The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, Renaissance bronzes, costumes, and textiles. The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, the holdings of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century costumes and costume accessories, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Tiepolo. Most of the paintings in the care of the Department of European and American Art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Durer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

Temporary exhibitions

The Gallery continued its programme of exhibitions during this year. Many small and medium sized exhibitions were shown and these were supplemented by major touring exhibitions from overseas. Among the former were the prints of Max Klinger, late Chinese Imperial Porcelain, the Altmann Collection of Australian silver, and the drawings of Joy Hester. All the works shown in these exhibitions were drawn from overseas collections. The outstanding international exhibitions from overseas were Fabulous Fashion 1907-1967, a collection of costumes from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and Treasures of the Forbidden City: Chinese Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Both exhibitions were brought to Australia by the International Cultural Corporation of Australia and the latter was significant for it was the first time that the paintings in the exhibition had been shown outside China.

Further references: Bequests and funding, *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 712-13; Education Services at the National Gallery, 1980, pp. 718-19

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a unique network of sixteen regional art galleries established in the following country cities and towns: Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, La Trobe Valley (Morwell), Langwarrin (The McClelland Gallery), Mildura, Mornington, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, and the Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, administration, and exhibitions programme.

Ararat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland Galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, total grants having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to \$548,000 in 1980-81. A new formula for funding Victoria's regional galleries will apply in 1981-82. This involves a subsidy on a \$3 (Government) to \$1 (local contribution) basis up to a maximum subsidy for each group of galleries under the classifications (1, 2, and 3) which were recommended by the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria and are now approved by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts. These grants are intended for the day to day running of the gallery; special grants may be applied for to finance capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community.

The Caltex-Victoria Art Purchase Fund was established in May 1976 by the Victorian Government in association with Caltex Australia Pty Ltd to provide funds jointly to assist Victoria's regional galleries to acquire works of art which complement the unique nature of each gallery's permanent collection.

In 1981, the Ian Potter Foundation commenced a three-year project to improve security, climate control, and storage for works of art in regional galleries and also to provide management training for all the directors of the galleries. This financial assistance will be matched with Victorian Government and local funds.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 715-16

Drama

General

The Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts, subsidises all levels of theatre ranging from major professional companies, primarily based in Melbourne, to small amateur groups scattered throughout the country regions of the State.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company offers productions of the "classics" and new Australian plays at the Russell Street and Athenaeum Theatres. The company has now expanded its operations to theatre workshops and the mounting of small productions in the new drama space, the Athenaeum 2. Experimental projects by various groups are staged at La Mama Theatre. The Alexander Theatre on the campus of Monash University presents a diverse range of productions throughout the year.

The Playbox Theatre Company has now become a recognised part of the theatre in Melbourne, and is based at the Playbox Theatre. In addition to mounting productions of new Australian and overseas material, the company also offers a platform to other companies, both within Victoria and interstate and provides a playreading/workshop service for playwrights.

A number of professional theatre companies undertake wide ranging programmes orientated towards the needs of children and youth. These are the Mushroom Troupe, Handspan Puppet Company, Mixed Company, Kooka Puppets, and Why Not Theatre. The Victorian Government has purchased the St Martin's complex, South Yarra, for conversion to a Youth Arts Centre. The refurbished complex will re-open in 1982.

There are five professional community theatre companies established in Victoria: the Murray River Performing Group, which is based in Albury and serves the Albury-Wodonga region, the West Community Theatre which operates from Essendon in the western suburbs of Melbourne, Theatre Works Eastern Region, serving the eastern suburbs of Melbourne, the Mill Company, which works in collaboration with Deakin University in the Geelong area, and the Crosswinds Theatre-in-Community, which is based in Benalla. These companies not only provide their localities with professional actors and performances, but also act as resources for local groups.

Various amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout the State and indicate a significant interest among the community in the theatre.

Regional arts activity workshops providing professional facilities for touring companies and amateur companies are now opening in Victorian country regions. There are now five such centres open (Ararat, Echuca, Geelong, Kyneton, and Warburton) with a further two under construction.

However, accommodation for rehearsal and production and the separate issue of company development continue to be major priorities for professional and amateur companies.

The completion of the Playhouse and the Studio space at the Victorian Arts Centre will add greatly to theatre facilities in the metropolitan region.

Further references: Drama, *Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 180-3; *Melbourne Theatre Company*, 1981, pp. 721-2

Music

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) comprises 90 players under the direction of its Chief Conductor, Hiroyuki Iwaki, who in 1981 completed eight years in that post. The

MSO is funded annually by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), the Victorian State Government (\$150,000), and the University of Melbourne (\$18,000).

In the year to June 1982, the MSO's normal activity was centred in Melbourne. However, the MSO makes annual visits to the following regional centres giving one concert in each: Albury, Ballarat, Hamilton, Horsham, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul, and Castlemaine every second year. The MSO also gives two concerts in Geelong and Canberra.

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra gave 124 concerts during 1981-82. This figure includes School Concerts and Free Concerts. Attendances for the performances totalled approximately 250,000 persons. The MSO performs regularly on ABC Radio and Television, records the background music for cinema and television productions, and has recently released two commercial recordings.

The ABC's 50th Anniversary is being marked in 1982. During this period the ABC has established six symphony orchestras throughout Australia, and in 1982 the MSO is transferring to their new concert venue, the Melbourne Concert Hall at the Victorian Arts Centre.

Musica Viva Australia in Victoria

Musica Viva Australia was founded in 1945. Its aim then, as now, was to present the highest standard of chamber music throughout Australia to the widest possible audience.

Musica Viva is now the world's largest chamber music organisation, and its principal subscription performances are given in Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane. It also undertakes a country touring circuit through locally based music organisations. Victorian centres that receive Musica Viva artists include Ararat, Bendigo, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Mornington, Warragul, and Wodonga.

In recent years, Musica Viva has helped to arrange international tours by Australian ensembles, as well as continuing to import the best overseas groups into Australia.

The first meeting of what was then known as the Musica Viva Society, was convened in Sydney in 1945. In February 1954, a meeting of 20 friends formed a Victorian branch of Musica Viva, and the first Victorian concerts were given in the Melba Hall at Melbourne University. By 1956, as membership grew, performances moved to Wilson Hall, where they stayed until 1970. Since then they have been held at Dallas Brooks Hall.

A second major subscription series was staged at Monash University's Robert Blackwood Hall from 1976 to 1979. This moved to Dallas Brooks Hall in 1980, and became known as Dallas Brooks Series II. From 1974 to 1979, concerts were also presented annually in the ballroom of the National Trust's property, Ripponlea. These moved to the Toorak Uniting Church in 1980.

Apart from these evening concert performances, Musica Viva has long been concerned with music as part of the educational process. Specially prepared in-school programmes are available to schools, while young audiences are encouraged to attend recitals at reduced prices.

Since its inception, Musica Viva has brought into Australia practically every major chamber ensemble in the world. Included in this assembly are the Amadeus, Bartok, Melos, and Smetana Quartets, the Concentus Musicus Vienna with Nikolas Harnoncourt, the Deller Consort, Beaux Arts Trio, Swingle Singers, Kings Singers, Academy of St Martin in the Fields with Neville Marriner, and the Choir of King's College, Cambridge.

Complementing these visiting artists, Musica Viva has encouraged the development of its own resident ensembles, including the Australian Chamber Orchestra, Sydney String Quartet, and New England Piano Trio.

The Australian Boys' Choir

The Australian Boys' Choir was founded in Melbourne in 1939. For some years it was organised by a committee of musicians, educationalists, and businessmen. In 1960, the organisation became a non-profit making incorporated company limited by guarantee under Articles of Association approved by the Attorney General. It is now known as the Australian Boys' Choral Institute Incorporated.

The responsibility for the conduct of the Institute now resides with the governing body consisting of members who, after long and active association with the organisation have

been invited to become registered members of the Company. This body, in turn, elects the Council, the function of which is to conduct the day to day affairs of the Institute.

The aim of the Institute is to gather together boys who have a love for, and an interest in choral music.

Following a successful audition, ideally around the age of 7 or 8, the boy's training commences as a probationer. After satisfactory progress he may become a Reserve, during which time further training is continued. When a satisfactory standard has been reached at this level, he is admitted as a member of the performing choir.

Frequent radio, television, recording, and concert engagements are carried out each year by the Australian Boys' Choir. Touring has also become a significant activity. The Choir has undertaken many concert tours of Australia, both to remote towns and major cities, and overseas tours to Japan and America. In 1976, the Australian Boys' Choir accepted an invitation to participate in the American Bi-Centenary Celebrations.

Each year a Music School of 10 to 12 days duration is held during January at a suitable boarding school, either interstate or in Victoria.

Further reference: *Music, Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 886-95

The Cinema

Film making in Victoria

The Australian film industry, after nearly three decades of inactivity began to revive tentatively in the late 1960s, and grew significantly in the ensuing decade. The thriving local industry in the 1920s and 1930s lost its impetus in the years after the Second World War and of 45 films made between 1946 and 1968 in Australia, only a few were Victorian products.

In 1969, after many years of calls for assistance from producers, the Commonwealth Government announced a three-part programme of assistance to the industry. Funds were promised to assist the financing of feature films and television programmes, to set up a national film and television school, and to encourage new film-makers working on 16 mm low budget films. In 1970, the Australian Film Development Corporation was created, and since then interest in Australian films has steadily increased until, in 1980 about 30 feature films were in various stages of production. Substantial taxation incentives were provided for the industry.

The involvement of State Governments in feature film production began in South Australia in 1972, and the success with films such as *Sunday Too Far Away* and *Picnic at Hanging Rock* in 1975, and *Storm Boy* the following year, encouraged other governments to think along similar lines. The Victorian Film Corporation was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1976.

Already Australian audiences were finding Australian films to their liking. In 1969, few had been attracted to Tim Burstall's *Two Thousand Weeks*, but two years later, the same director's film version of David Williamson's play *The Coming of Stork*, shot in 16 mm for about \$70,000 was a great success. This encouraged some distributors to support local productions, when it was seen that the new industry had found a responsive audience.

The Victorian Film Corporation first met in August 1976. With an initial investment fund of \$1m, its first task was to define how it was to operate. Support for projects was to fall into three categories:

- (1) Those that had apparent economic viability as well as aesthetic significance;
- (2) those that had apparent economic viability but not necessarily aesthetic significance; and
- (3) those that had aesthetic significance but little apparent economic viability.

Technical facilities and equipment for film-making were to be upgraded, and help given to film makers. Government departments wishing to use the film medium for promotional or educational services were to be given assistance by the Corporation.

A Chief Executive was appointed, and various specialist sub-committees formed. By the end of June 1977, the Corporation had recommended investment in 10 Australian feature films for about \$950,000; had approved \$33,000 to assist six producers and writers in developing scripts; recommended \$85,000 for investment in various documentaries designed for television and educational distribution; and invested in a television series entitled *Young Ramsay*.

Many projects for which the Corporation agreed to give financial support never eventuated, but among those which were actually in production by June 1977 were the feature films *The Getting of Wisdom* (\$50,000) as well as a series of educational documentaries and a documentary on the making of *In Search of Anna*. In addition, script development on two other feature films (*My Brilliant Career* and *A Game of Chess*) was assisted by financial support, together with a documentary entitled *Bird's Eye View of Australia*. Altogether, \$394,000 was provided by the Victorian Film Corporation in the first year of operation.

By the time of the second Annual Report in 1978, the Corporation had become an established film-maker. Monthly discussions were held with key figures from the industry such as the Documentary Film Council and the Producers and Directors Guild of Australia; applications for assistance which increased rather than diminished were reviewed at every second monthly meeting; and the need for a major studio complex in Victoria had been further examined. The rights to Sumner Locke Elliott's novel *Water Under the Bridge* was negotiated and plans made to finance and distribute its adaptation into a television drama nine hours in length.

Of 113 applications for investment or funding assistance considered by the Corporation, 52 were approved in 1977-78. Feature films such as *The Last of the Knucklemen*; *Dimboola*; *Grendel*, *Grendel*; and *Kosta*, received funds and several commitments in feature films made by the Corporation in 1976-77 were taken up, including *Mouth to Mouth*, *Patrick*, and *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith*. The latter eventually became the first Australian feature film to be accepted for competition at the Cannes Film Festival.

Once again approvals and investments were made in several documentary films, and approvals were granted for, among other things, adaptations of *Rusty Bugles* and *We of the Never Never*. A Marketing and Distribution Section was proposed to enable the Corporation to assist in the release and distribution of theatrical and non-theatrical films.

By June 1979, the Corporation moved into its new offices in King Street, West Melbourne, with many facilities, all of which are shared with the Melbourne offices of the Australian Film Commission and the Australian Film and Television School. The need for additional sound-stage studio facilities in Melbourne prompted approval in principle of the building known as the Starch Factory in Port Melbourne, which was completed in 1980.

By this time the Corporation had contributed to nineteen feature films, television series such as *A Town Like Alice* and *Water Under the Bridge*, the work of organisations including the National Film Theatre, many Government documentaries, and script development. The Corporation also recently assisted such future productions as *We of the Never Never*, *The Man from Snowy River*, and Frank Dalby-Davidson's classic animal story *Dusty*.

Further references: Ballet, *Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3

Projects and festivals

The Ministry for the Arts stages the triennial arts project, Arts Victoria. This State-wide project, first staged in 1975, is devoted on each occasion to one specific art form. In 1975, Arts Victoria was devoted to the visual arts, in 1978 to crafts, and in 1981 to music—Music '81.

The emphasis of Music '81 was on increasing participation in music making and highlighting the varied resources of the people of Victoria.

The Ministry is also responsible for administering the arts and entertainment component of Victoria's 150th Anniversary celebrations.

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry assists a number of annual festivals in country centres. Among these, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the La Trobe Valley Festival, the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival, and the Williamstown Summer Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. For example, there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of All Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional crafts.

In most cases, programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning

committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre; choral, chamber and orchestral music; classical, modern, and ethnic dance; art exhibitions; craft displays; poetry readings; films; and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Free Entertainment in Parks" (FEIP) during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly funded with the Melbourne City Council, is presented in turn at the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, Exhibition, and Carlton Gardens, and the Myer Music Bowl. City locations include the City Square and the city mall. At these places, FEIP becomes Free Entertainment In Places. A programme of free winter concerts is also staged each year in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Further reference: *Melbourne Moomba Festival, Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 719-20

Free Entertainment in Parks

"Free Entertainment In Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with annual grants. During 1980-81, a sum of \$97,679 was received from the Council and \$105,000 from the Ministry. In addition, more than \$250,000 accrues each year from private enterprise through donations and services.

"Free Entertainment In Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions, 80 artists, and a grant of \$3,000. The growing response of the audiences is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1976-77	162	17,500	1,000,000
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050,000
1978-79	179	27,500	1,150,000
1979-80	180	32,000	1,500,000
1980-81	211	37,500	1,650,000

The programme during 1980-81 consisted of 36 festivals between 19 October 1980 and 26 April 1981.

The festivals in the 1981-82 programme cover most forms of the performing arts and run for periods of one to eight days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Week, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week. The programme has become a major tourist attraction. It won the Develop Victoria Council Tourism Awards in 1977 and 1980, and in 1980 The Robin Boyd Community Award.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, p. 720; *Royal Society of Victoria*, 1963, pp. 171-2; *Drama*, 1963, pp. 180-3; *Painting in Victoria*, 1964, pp. 166-70; *Sculpture in Victoria*, 1964, pp. 171-4; *Drama, opera, and ballet*, 1968, pp. 443-6; *Ballet*, 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; *State Film Centre*, 1969, pp. 517-8; *Music*, 1975, pp. 886-95; *The Dance*, 1981, pp. 722-3

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy advisory committees, all acting in an honorary capacity. In addition, it has access to numerous honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent Administrator and a staff of more than sixty. With its headquarters at "Tasma Terrace", 4 Parliament Place, Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of twelve area branches or committees.

Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Heritage and the National Estate—both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of Victoria.

With a basic membership fee of \$12 per person (\$18 family), the Trust had 24,580 members at 30 June 1981, an increase of 13 per cent on the previous year. The aims of the

Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, land and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things.

It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscapes, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1981, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,919 buildings, etc., and 137 landscapes.

The major activity during 1980-81 was "Heritage Week, 1981" held in March 1981. This followed on from a pilot week in 1979 and is now a regular event on the National Trust calendar. "Heritage Week, 1981" included seminars, lectures, film exhibitions, special openings of historic buildings, city walks, and stalls and activities for school children. The activity was Australia-wide with other State Trusts joining in the programme of events to publicise the National Trust's work.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, *objets d'art*, and relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a unique collection of ornamental cast iron. It owns a sailing ship and has an interest in a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types, grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe's Cottage and the Iron Houses), important homes ("Barwon Grange", "The Heights"), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (St Peters at Cape Bridgewater, Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads and houses (McCrae Homestead, Blackwood Cottage), as well as important landscapes (Mt Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). Of the more than fifty properties it owns throughout Victoria, fifteen were open to the public on a regular basis at 30 June 1981. These attracted 545,082 paying visitors during 1980-81.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation/conservation for the benefit of present and future generations. This involves the Trust in town and area planning activities, and also in making submissions to the appropriate authorities in support of its views. Efforts to save the remaining historic environments in Collins Street, Melbourne, have been going on for many years now, and the Trust is closely watching various proposals for redevelopment in the area.

On occasion, the Trust has to purchase an historic building when all other preservation action has failed. An example of this was the acquisition of 'Labassa' at 2, Manor Grove, Caulfield. The Trust had been concerned for the future of this outstanding mansion and, faced with the fact that the unique interiors could well be lost in the hands of an unsympathetic developer, purchased the property for \$282,500. A final preservation policy for this property has yet to be formulated; however, establishment of a Decorative Arts Museum in the main rooms could be an appropriate use.

The Trust carries out a wide range of educational, cultural, and social activities in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund raising in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Maldon, Beechworth, Echuca, Queenscliff, and parts of Melbourne), as well as to local government throughout Victoria in connection with individual buildings and landscapes. It is represented on many government councils and committees—Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee; National Estate Committee; and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee.

The Trust has produced several publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market, Landscape, and Conservation in North East Victoria), to booklets and leaflets for



Shenn Shichong, 17th Century
Fishing Boat in Wintry Pond 1630
Hanging scroll; ink and colour on paper
132 cm x 50.8 cm
Gugong Museum, Peking. Displayed at the National Gallery of Victoria in exhibition "Chinese Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties 14th-20th Century", 2 December 1981 to 17 January 1982.

National Gallery of Victoria

Albrecht Dürer 1471-1528 German
The Four Riders (from "The Apocalypse") 1498
B.64 Woodcut
390 x 282 mm.
Felton Bequest 1956

National Gallery of Victoria



John Mather (1848-1916) Australian
Autumn in the Fitzroy Gardens 1894
Oil on canvas
58.4 cm x 85.1 cm
Purchased 1895

This painting is reproduced in recognition of the Australian Year of the Tree, launched on 5 June 1982 by the United Nations Association of Australia. The elms, planted in the 1850s, are still standing.

National Gallery of Victoria





Albrecht Dürer 1471-1528 German
The Virgin & Child with the Monkey 1498-99
B.42 D.22 Engraving
191 x 122 mm.
Felton Bequest 1956

National Gallery of Victoria

Evan Jones (Sydney)
Tea and Coffee Service, C.1886
Coffee pot h. 23.5 cm w. 25.5 cm
Teapot h. 20.5 cm w. 25.0 cm
Sugar Bowl h. 19.0 cm w. 21.0 cm
Milk Jug h. 13.0 cm w. 15.0 cm
“Presented to/ W. F. Hurley Esqre./ By the residents
of Sunny corner/ as a token of Appreciation of his
distinguished services/ as the pioneer of silver mining in
New South Wales/ and the high esteem in which he is
held as a citizen. April 1886”.
Presented by J. and J. Altmann 1979.
Part of the J. and J. Altmann Collection
of Australian Silver.

National Gallery of Victoria





The Premier welcomes His Excellency, the Governor and Lady Winneke to a State Reception held on 17 December 1981 in their honour on the occasion of His Excellency's retirement.

Department of the Premier

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J. died on 5 January 1982. Sir Edmund was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria from 1944 to 1964, and Lieutenant Governor from 1945 to 1972. He was accorded a State Funeral on 11 January 1982. This official portrait by Ivor Hele was commissioned in 1962.

Australian War Memorial, Canberra



individual properties and tour (including walking tour) notes. It has produced two Technical Bulletins entitled *Exterior Paint Colours (TB1.1)* and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c. 1850-1900 (TB2.1)*, and work is progressing on others in this series. The Trust publishes a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes, with regular amendments, and has also been instrumental in publishing a gourmet cookery book and a number of books on gardening. It has produced one major book entitled *Historic Buildings of Victoria (1966-67)*, and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series entitled *Historic Buildings of Australia*. During 1979-80, work progressed on an important study of the law regarding compensation. This is a most important aspect of preservation work. The National Trust Bookshop, located at "Tasma Terrace", Melbourne, is becoming well known as a source of authoritative literature dealing with preservation, conservation, and associated topics.

The Trust receives a general administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$50,000 per year, and one from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000 per year, to assist its research work. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership subscriptions, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties, rents, etc.). For preservation the Victorian Government contributes \$50,000 per year (on a two for one basis). National Estate grants from the Commonwealth Government continued during 1980-81, and financial support was also obtained from the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. Matching Trust expenditure is always involved in these grants, as well as very stringent expenditure conditions.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6; Polly Woodside, 1979, pp. 705-6; Werribee Park, 1979, pp. 706-7; Tasma Terrace, 1980, pp. 722-4; Clarendon Terrace, 1981, pp. 726-7

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 191 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess Victoria's libraries and to make recommendations for future development.

Following consideration of the Board's report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria, replacing the former State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board. The Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the Act, the Council must include the holder of a senior academic office in a Victorian university, one representative from metropolitan and one from non-metropolitan municipalities, a professional librarian, a person distinguished in the field of education, and a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library of Victoria and to advise the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State, occupying a central location in Swanston Street, Melbourne. It is open seven days a week, providing a service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in meeting the reference needs of a national and international community.

Suggestions for a library to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community were made to Lieutenant-Governor C. J. La Trobe by a group of influential

citizens in the 1850s. Five trustees were appointed in 1853, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid in 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856. The original appropriation for the building and for the purchase of books was \$26,000.

By 1900, the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation and in 1908 recommendations for a new building were submitted. The notable octagonal reading room and its associated bookstacks were opened on 14 November 1913.

Major additions and changes to the existing buildings have taken place in the last twenty years. The La Trobe Wing, housing the Library's Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections was added in 1965. The Art, Music and Performing Arts Library was relocated in 1975 and now occupies Queen's Hall, the restored site of the original Public Library. The new Reference and Information Centre, which opened in 1980 in the former newspaper reading room on the ground floor, offers a vastly improved service, as well as easier access to a wider range of reference materials.

The State Library operates as a branch of the Ministry for the Arts. Apart from the usual general reference services, specialised service is offered in several fields. These are Australiana, Art, Music and Performing Arts, Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. The External Services Section supplements the resources of the Victorian public libraries by supplying them with books and information and is responsible for the Library's inter-library loan services. The State Library is also responsible for staffing and generally advising the libraries maintained in Victorian Government Departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British; military history; and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The Library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India. The Library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but are not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Extensive collections of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained as well as collections from international organisations such as the United Nations. The Library has a stock of over 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as substantial collections of manuscripts, maps, microforms, films, art exhibition catalogues, theatre programmes, ephemera, and sound recordings.

Australiana Collections

In 1965, the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by gifts and purchases of important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of

Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 280,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of Victoria is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of Victorian Government departments), law reports, Parliamentary Papers, and other material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services offer 99.7 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 206 of the State's 211 municipalities from municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made available by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered thirty in 1981-82 serving 175 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, regional library committees to administer the library services for the regions. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Forty-three bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, thirty-one in country regions, and twelve in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1970-80, 1,654,665 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 6,079,716 volumes and recorded 26,325,257 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$13.42m in subsidies and grants in 1980-81. Of this amount, \$12.528m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$3.25 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$690,000 and special projects grant of \$10,000 were also distributed. In 1979-80, subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$13.4m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries. Special projects grants to public libraries have been made over the past few years to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service, particularly in areas where a recognised need for action has been hampered by lack of relevant data based on local experience. Only a small number of demonstration projects can be funded each year—in 1981-82 \$15,000 was provided—but full evaluation and reporting is a condition of the grants so that the insights gained can be of benefit to all Victorian public libraries.

Inter-library co-operation

Technilib

Following a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer based co-operative centre for the cataloguing and processing of library materials for Victorian public libraries, Technilib was established in 1975 under section 799 of the Local Government

Act and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Library Council of Victoria and a councillor from each of the library authorities using the centre. By October 1980, 20 library services were participating in the service.

Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries (CAVAL)

The Library Council is represented on the Board of Directors of CAVAL Limited, a consortium established in 1977 to promote co-operative action between Victorian academic libraries and incorporated under the *Companies Act* 1961 in 1978. The State Library participates in the CAVAL computerised shared cataloguing programme which now covers 16 institutions and in CEILS (CAVAL Expensive Item Listing Service). CAVAL also supports a reciprocal use programme among university and college libraries, and is now turning its attention to co-operative storage.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services and the Australian Libraries and Information Council

In 1956, through the action of the National and State librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources in Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types. The Library Council of Victoria is represented on the AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are identified, and the economical use of library money is encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

The State Librarian is a member of the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC), which was set up in 1981 at the instigation of the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with responsibilities for cultural affairs and the arts. The basic purpose of ALIC is to advise Ministers on means of securing co-operation and co-ordination between the Commonwealth and the States and between the States themselves in the formulation of a national plan for the development of library and related information services at all levels of government, and on the means of sharing resources.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-15; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-16; Victoriana in State Library, 1974, p. 448; Book publishing, 1965, pp. 181-3, 1980, pp. 278-9; Special projects, 1981, p. 730; Technilib, 1981, p. 731; Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services—Victorian Regional Committee, 1981, p. 731

MEDIA

Victorian Government Information Centre

The Victorian Government Information Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, provides information to members of the community about the services and functions of Government Departments and Authorities.

The Centre also has a bookshop where Acts, Regulations, government and related publications may be inspected or purchased. A large range of gratis publications is maintained to complement the work of the Centre.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1981

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid, *The Sun*, and the evening broadsheet, *The Herald*. David Syme & Co. Limited publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, the *Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

Two Sunday newspapers, *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of the Herald and Weekly Times Limited and David Syme & Co. Limited, and the *Sunday Observer*, produced by Peter Isaacson Publications, are also published. The *Sunday Observer*'s average circulation in the six months ended 30 September 1981 was 128,900, an increase of 10,614 from the same period in 1980. But it remained behind *The Sunday Press*, whose circulation rose from 131,717 in 1980 to 137,900 last year. The comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagency services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean toward broad popular appeal, while *The Age* is heavily orientated towards politics and comment, and classified advertising.

For the second successive year all three dailies increased their cover prices in 1981 due to cost increases. In March, *The Herald* rose from 15c to 20c, and was followed by *The Age* 20c to 25c and *The Sun* 15c to 20c in October. Sales for *The Age* and *The Sun* were better than those of *The Herald*. *The Sun* rose from 628,301 in the summer audit (1 October to 31 March) to 634,333 in the winter audit (1 April to 30 September), while *The Age* rose from 244,238 to 251,178—the first time the newspaper had exceeded a quarter of a million daily sales. But *The Herald*, like most afternoon newspapers in the world, experienced a decline, falling from 383,233 in the summer to 374,757 in the winter.

The 1980-81 financial year brought record results for both groups. In the year to 30 September, the Herald and Weekly Times Limited lifted after-tax profit from the previous year's \$21.13m to \$23.6m. David Syme & Co. Limited increased after-tax profit 46.2 per cent to \$3.83m in the 1980-81 year.

The Herald and Weekly Times Limited paid out a dividend of \$16.6m on share capital increased by one-for-two bonus made in the wake of an unsuccessful takeover bid by News Corporation. On 1 December, the West Australian based Bell Group launched a \$131m bid for half of all Herald and Weekly Times Limited shares on issue. The bid was quickly opposed by the group's board and at the time of preparing this edition of the *Victorian Year Book* for publication, the bid was under consideration with the Broadcasting Tribunal.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,521,876 copies of newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. Suburban newspapers can locate markets that are defined geographically or socio-economically and are ideal for the test marketing of new products or services.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

The Australian Suburban Newspapers' Association (Southern Division) produces promotional material highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Further references: *Country press*; *Victorian Year Book 1967*, pp. 445-8; 1978, pp. 783-4

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Communications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Department of Communications, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically, the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

(1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission;

- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Communications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977 and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976), including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except National and Special Broadcasting Service stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; and such other matters as the Minister may direct.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Radio broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria can be seen as being divided into four main strands. In Melbourne there are the three networks heard from 3LO, 3AR, and ABC-FM. The third main service is the one devised with a non-metropolitan audience in mind, and can be heard from 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic shortwave stations—VLH and VLR—operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; eight shortwave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as Parliament, news, current affairs, features, drama, religion, sport, variety, programmes of special interest to the rural population, and music. Included in the music programmes are operas, concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music.

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976 and in Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, and Launceston in 1980. It was extended to Ballarat, Mount Gambier, Rockhampton, and Bunbury in 1981. During the 1980s, the service is planned to be expanded to other major regional centres. The programme format is predominantly classical music but also includes light music, rock, jazz, and folk, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 50 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts ten main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also 'Newsvoice' from Monday to Friday. The output of 'News in Brief' bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border via station 2CO.

Public broadcasting

Public broadcasting stations are operated by non-profit making groups for a special purpose such as educational, community, or special interest. At 30 June 1981, 30 stations

were in operation, five of them in Victoria with two more expected to commence in a few months. Stations 3CR, 3MBS, 3PBS, and 3RRR serve the Melbourne area, while 3GCR serves the Churchill (Gippsland) area. The new stations will be in Bendigo and Murrayville.

Special Broadcasting Service

The Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) was established by the Commonwealth Government on 1 January 1978 to provide multilingual radio services and, if authorised by regulations, to provide multilingual television services. A regulation authorising the provision of multilingual television services was gazetted in August 1978. The Service is also empowered by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1977*, to provide broadcasting and television services for such special purposes as are prescribed by the Commonwealth Government.

In carrying out its functions in Victoria, the SBS provides multilingual broadcasting services to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong through radio station 3EA which broadcasts in 47 languages for 126 hours per week, and a multicultural television service on VHF Channel 0 and UHF Channel 28 to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m.

At 30 June 1981, there were 134 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-four were in Victoria. Two FM stations (3EON and 3FOX) went to air in July and August 1980, respectively, in Melbourne.

The call signs and location of the AM stations are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1981

Call sign	Area served						
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Peninsula—	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough		Frankston	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1981, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 168, and country 139.

Further references: *History of broadcasting*, *Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 164–6; *Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1964*, pp. 177–8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; *Radio Australia, 1966*, pp. 174–5, 1975, pp. 904–5; *Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968*, pp. 449–52; *Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969*, pp. 467–8

Television

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION, 1981**

Transmitter location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABL V4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABA V1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965
Mount Dundas	ABWV5A	July 1981

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table is an analysis taken from transmission records and programme schedules of Sydney station ABN-2, but is typical of programme content on other ABC-TV channels. This year *Action drama* and *Interpersonal drama* have been combined because in some programmes they have an equal focus of interest. *Living and shopping* includes informative, practical programmes.

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1980-81

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama—				Special arts and aesthetics—			
Action interpersonal	700	15.24	27.47	Ballet and mime	13	0.29	54.42
Serious comedy and satire	7	0.16	—	Creative effects and animation	24	0.53	54.44
Humour, situation, and farce	235	5.11	6.90	Discussion and résumé of the arts	9	0.20	57.44
Drama documentary	8	0.16	62.50	Total	46	1.02	55.04
Total	950	20.67	13.93	News, newsreel, and weather	311	6.78	100.00
Public interest—				Religious matter	60	1.30	89.83
News comment and topical items	252	5.48	99.63	Sport	726	15.83	72.30
Documentaries	148	3.23	23.71	Rural (extension and discussion)	9	0.19	100.00
Living and shopping	46	1.00	96.75	Education (formal)	1,279	27.87	54.66
Discussion and interviews	52	1.14	45.27	Musical performance	46	0.99	50.00
Travel and nature study	90	1.96	37.88	Variety and acts	231	5.03	56.94
Science	15	0.33	—	Panel and quiz games	15	0.32	100.00
Special events	22	0.48	92.78	Cartoons	16	0.35	15.11
Total	625	13.62	65.30	Presentation	275	6.00	100.00
				Total transmission (a)	4,589	100.00	56.92

(a) In the tabulations above, the hours and percentages for 1980-81 refer to transmission time and not to production. Much of the material transmitted during 1980-81 was, in fact, produced in previous years.

All ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television in 1975.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne.

ABC Television News has a team of special reporters and cameramen in radio controlled cars to cover spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout

Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. News items from ABC offices around Australia are sent to Melbourne on micro-wave links. Late items can be fed directly into news bulletins.

Overseas reports arrive via satellites stationed over the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The reports come from the ABC's team of journalists in the world's major news centres, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members, plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations subscribe to the daily satellite run, and share the cost.

The ABC Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins each weekday and two on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services from Monday to Friday each week. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, the La Trobe Valley, and Mount Dundas, Western Victoria. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, while the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1981

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV10	August 1964 (a)
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV8	December 1961 (a)
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

(a) Television station ATV10 changed channels from ATV0 and television station GLV8 changed channels from GLV10 in January 1980.

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1980-81 (Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema movies	19.1	12.4
Other drama	28.0	28.5
Light entertainment	18.9	18.8
Sport	10.8	16.8
News	4.5	7.3
Children	9.5	8.5
Family activities	2.1	0.6
Information	3.8	2.6
Current affairs	1.5	2.1
Political matter	—	—

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1980-81—*continued*
(Percentage of total transmission
time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
	per cent	per cent
Religious matter	1.5	2.1
Education	0.3	0.3
The arts	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Further references: *Broadcasting and television programme standards*, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; *Television programme research*, 1966, pp. 178-80; *Television technical planning*, 1967, pp. 453-4; *Television programmes*, 1970, pp. 470-1; *Music in radio and television*, 1971, pp. 445-6; *ABC television drama in Victoria*, 1972, pp. 423-4; *Television translator stations*, 1981, p. 738; *Radio Australia*, 1981, p. 734

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Appendix 1

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING MELBOURNE, 1981

Australia hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Melbourne from 30 September to 7 October 1981. It was the largest international conference ever held in Australia. Forty-one nations were represented, mostly at Head of State or Head of Government level. Leaders of national delegations representing one-quarter of the world's population were:

<i>Australia</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Malcolm Fraser, M.P.
<i>The Bahamas</i>	H.E. Mr R. F. Anthony Roberts, High Commissioner to the United Kingdom
<i>Bangladesh</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Shah Azizur Rahman
<i>Barbados</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. J. M. G. M. Adams, M.P.
<i>Belize</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. George C. Price, M.P.
<i>Botswana</i>	President H.E., The Hon. Dr Quett K. J. Masire, M.P.
<i>Britain</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
<i>Canada</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, M.P.
<i>Cyprus</i>	President H.E., Mr Spyros Kyprianou
<i>Fiji</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara
<i>The Gambia</i>	H.E. Mr Assan Musa Camara, M.P., Vice President
<i>Ghana</i>	Dr Isaac K. Chinebuah, Minister of Foreign Affairs
<i>Grenada</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Cde. Maurice Bishop
<i>Guyana</i>	President, H.E. Cde. Mr L. F. S. Burnham, M.P.
<i>India</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Shrimati Indira Gandhi
<i>Jamaica</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Edward Seaga, M.P.
<i>Kenya</i>	President H.E., The Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi, M.P.
<i>Kiribati</i>	President, The Hon. Ieremia T. Tabai
<i>Lesotho</i>	The Hon. M.V. Molapo, Minister of Foreign Affairs
<i>Malawi</i>	President, H.E. Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda
<i>Malaysia</i>	The Hon. Tan Sri Muhamad Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Foreign Affairs
<i>Malta</i>	The Hon. Joseph Brincat, Minister for Justice, Lands, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs
<i>Mauritius</i>	Prime Minister, Dr The Rt Hon. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, M.L.A.
<i>New Zealand</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Robert D. Muldoon, M.P.
<i>Nigeria</i>	President H.E., Alhaji Shehu Shagari
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Sir Julius Chan, M.P.
<i>Seychelles</i>	Mr Jacques Hodoul, Minister for Foreign Affairs
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	The Hon. Dr A. O. Conteh, Minister of Foreign Affairs
<i>Singapore</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Mr Lee Kuan Yew
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	The Hon. Mr Ezekiel Alebua, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

<i>Sri Lanka</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Ranasinghe Premadasa, M.P.
<i>St Lucia</i>	The Hon. Peter Josie, M.P., Minister for Foreign Affairs
<i>Swaziland</i>	Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini
<i>Tanzania</i>	President H.E. Mwalimu Dr Julius K. Nyerere
<i>Tonga</i>	Prime Minister, H.R.H. Prince Fatafahi Tu'ipelehake
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Mr Isidore C. Rampersad, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister and Head of the Civil Service
<i>Uganda</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Ottema Allimadi, M.P.
<i>Vanuatu</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Father W. H. Lini, M.P.
<i>Western Samoa</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Taisi Tupuola Efi, M.P.
<i>Zambia</i>	President H.E., The Hon. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	Prime Minister, The Hon. Robert G. Mugabe, M.P.

It was the largest number of Commonwealth Presidents and Prime Ministers to assemble in a Commonwealth country. The Queen as Head of the Commonwealth was present in Melbourne and received heads of delegations aboard H.M.Y. *Britannia*.

The Melbourne meeting of CHOGM was the first not held in a national capital city. Melbourne was selected because it possessed a building—the Royal Exhibition Building—where, apart from the Opening Session (held at the Melbourne Town Hall), every facet of the Meeting, including delegation offices, administration, and media facilities, as well as the meeting rooms themselves, could be housed under one roof. A major exhibition about Australia was also on display in the Royal Exhibition Building during the Meeting.

Preparation for the Meeting began immediately after Australia was granted the 1981 CHOGM at the 1979 Meeting in Lusaka. A Task Force within the Department of The Prime Minister and Cabinet was established to plan all aspects of the arrangements; these included the programme of associated events, the Meeting facilities in the Royal Exhibition Building, accommodation, security, transport, and media arrangements.

Security was a major factor in CHOGM arrangements. The Victoria Police were responsible for policing arrangements in Victoria. Planning to ensure the safety of delegation leaders commenced at a very early stage so that comprehensive and effective arrangements were in place by the time the Meeting started. No security incident occurred.

A major document issued was the Melbourne Declaration, a 16-point paper emphasising the need to right the economic imbalance between rich and poor nations. It advocated active dialogue and action to ensure real and significant changes.

The CHOGM Communiqué indicated the views of the forty-one assembled leaders on the practical steps that should be taken to improve economic relations between developed and developing countries. It also expressed Commonwealth leaders' views on a wide range of global political issues.

Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1981

January

- 1 657 persons were killed on Victoria's roads in 1980.
- 2 The State Electricity Commission announced that it planned to build two 2,000MW power stations near Driffield in the La Trobe Valley.
- 15 Plans for the development of two ski resorts in the Victorian Alps were released by the Victorian Government.
- 19 A Japanese motor vehicle manufacturer announced plans to build a new engine assembly line at Clayton as part of a \$160m Australia-wide expansion programme.
- 21 A Japanese motor vehicle manufacturer announced that it would spend \$80m developing its Altona plant and about \$60m at the assembly works of its subsidiary at Port Melbourne.
- 22 The Minister for National Development and Energy released plans for the construction of a \$230m pilot plant to produce oil from La Trobe Valley coal.
- 23 A new 334 hectare coastal park on the Boole Poole Peninsula, near Metung, was announced.
- 24 The first stage of the Melbourne underground rail loop was opened to rail traffic.
- 25 A paper manufacturing company announced that it would spend \$200m expanding its Maryvale operations in the La Trobe Valley.
- 26 Melbourne experienced its hottest January day for 13 years when the temperature reached 41.8°C.

February

- 5 Heavy rain in the Mildura area caused \$10m damage to the dried fruit crop.
- The Minister for Housing announced that the development and construction activities of the Housing Commission would be handed over to private enterprise.
- A \$14m redevelopment project including an underpass for the Princes Highway at Malvern was approved by the Malvern City Council and the Country Roads Board.
- 9 An exploration company announced that it had discovered an on-shore gasfield near Port Campbell.
- 17 VicRail released a \$46.5m plan to upgrade country passenger services. The plan involved the phasing out of 250 wooden carriages, re-building trains, and the construction of 54 air-conditioned, steel bodied carriages.

March

- 4 The Victorian Government approved a \$7.5m contract for the construction of an indoor sports and entertainment centre at Olympic Park, Melbourne.
- 12 Legislation to re-structure the Melbourne City Council was introduced into the Victorian Parliament. The legislation included the dismissal of existing Council members and their replacement by three Commissioners to be appointed by the State Government.
- 15 The Minister for Economic Development was dismissed from the Cabinet for breaching the solidarity convention on an issue dealing with casinos.
- 17 The Premier announced that the former Minister of Economic Development had been re-appointed to the Cabinet.
- 25 H.R.H. Prince Philip arrived in Melbourne for a four day visit.

April

6 The Minister for Education announced major changes to a number of colleges of advanced education. The changes included the amalgamation of certain State Colleges and a reduction in staff numbers.

8 The Victorian Government announced that it would increase its fees and service charges and reduce Public Service numbers. The move was in response to a projected shortfall in government revenue.

10 The Minister for Health announced a Victorian Government study to investigate links between cancer and the herbicides 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T.

14 Plans were released for a \$60m regional shopping and community complex at the Taylors Lakes housing development at Keilor.

16 H.R.H. The Prince of Wales commenced a five day visit to the State.

28 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced changes to its planning policy for Melbourne. The plan called for the development of offices, shops, public transport, and entertainment and community centres in fourteen regional areas throughout Melbourne.

May

3 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works released a road network master plan for Melbourne.

5 The twenty-six member Melbourne City Council was replaced by a three-man administration of City Commissioners.

20 The State Electricity Commission imposed power restrictions throughout Victoria. The restrictions were introduced following abnormally cold weather which placed record demands on supplies. There had also been several plant breakdowns and a drought which limited hydro-electric power supplies.

22 The Minister for Transport released details of a \$137m road grant from the Commonwealth Government.

23 The State Electricity Commission lifted its power restrictions.

25 Heavy rains in East Gippsland ended a two year drought. The rains caused flooding in many areas.

The Minister for Economic Development resigned from the Cabinet.

27 The Minister for Housing announced that all land owned by the Housing Commission would be sold off within five years.

28 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., returned earlier than planned from leading an investment mission in the United States of America and then announced his intention to resign his Office the following week, thus ending a week of intensive political activity.

June

1 The Victorian Housing Commission announced that it would release about 2,500 hectares of land for development.

5 The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., resigned as Premier. The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G., was appointed as Premier.

11 The Victorian Government decided to retain four suburban rail services which were recommended for closure in the Lonie report on public transport.

17 An earth tremor lasting for about six to seven minutes was reported in Melbourne and southern Victoria.

18 The Minister for Transport announced that licence fees for truck owners would be abolished. About 9,000 truck drivers had disrupted the transportation of supplies to supermarkets and the waterfront during a 13 day strike.

19 Railway workers stranded a train at Hamilton in western Victoria taking the number of trains stranded throughout Victoria to 15. The action was taken in an attempt to stop VicRail closing down country rail lines.

Victorian members of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union voted to go on strike over proposed changes to the administration of the postal system recommended by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Government approved a special allocation of \$110m over the next two years for public transport in Victoria.

22 VicRail unions seized three trains at Warragul, Somerton, and Ararat. This brought the total number of trains stranded throughout Victoria to 22. Rolling stock including 260 freight wagons, 20 passenger trains, and 6,000 tonnes of freight were also seized during the campaign to force the Victorian Government to hold a public inquiry into the closure of country rail lines.

23 VicRail unions blackbanned all freight in and out of the Melbourne Freight Centre and set up picket lines. The action was in support of a call to hold a public inquiry into country rail closures.

24 Victorian postal workers voted to return to work after a seven day strike.

The State Electricity Commission introduced power restrictions throughout Victoria. The restrictions were imposed because of high power demand, plant breakdown, maintenance stoppages, and limited hydro-electric reserves.

26 Power restrictions imposed by the State Electricity Commission were lifted.

July

1 VicRail unions ended their 24 day dispute over the closure of some country passenger services. Trains and freight which were seized during the dispute were released.

3 Melbourne fire fighters imposed maintenance bans on fire appliances and equipment. The action was taken in support of a pay claim.

8 A \$5.5m four-lane divided road between the Eastern Freeway and Harp Road in Kew was approved by the Victorian Government.

The Victorian Government increased the cost of compulsory third party car insurance by 15 per cent.

13 Maintenance bans on fire appliances and equipment forced the closure of half of Melbourne's fire stations and left only 19 of the Melbourne Fire Brigade's fleet of 78 trucks available to attend fires.

15 All Melbourne Fire Brigade trucks were withdrawn from service following bans imposed by fire fighters.

16 Transport workers commenced a national strike in support of a pay increase.

Striking fire fighters returned to work after being granted a pay increase.

17 The former Premier and Member for Kew, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., resigned from Parliament.

21 The Victorian Government declared a state of emergency on food supplies and invoked the Essential Services Act after transport workers decided to extend their strike.

The State Electricity Commission introduced power restrictions throughout Victoria following a 24 hour strike by La Trobe Valley power workers.

24 Petrol rationing was introduced for motorists in Melbourne, Geelong, and the Mornington Peninsula following a strike by petrol tanker drivers.

Heavy rains in north-eastern Victoria caused severe flooding to low lying farmland around Wangaratta, Myrtleford, and Shepparton.

27 Striking Victorian road transport drivers returned to work. Petrol rationing ended.

31 Melbourne experienced its wettest winter for 30 years after receiving 203.6mm of rain compared to the winter average of 148.5mm.

August

4 The Victorian Government announced plans to give Victorian courts and police new powers to confiscate all assets gained or used by drug dealers. Increases in penalties for growers, traffickers, and users of narcotics and barbiturates were also announced.

5 Rains in the Wimmera and southern Mallee isolated towns and destroyed grain crops valued at about \$250m.

9 Plans for a \$5m redevelopment of the Frankston railway station were released by the Victorian Government.

12 Planning controls on the development of Melbourne's boulevards were released by the Ministry for Planning.

14 The Commonwealth Government announced that home loan interest rates would rise by 1 per cent to 12.5 per cent.

17 The State Electricity Commission announced that electricity charges would rise by an average of 20 per cent.

- 20** The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments announced a Royal Commission into the activities of the Builders Labourers' Federation.
- 21** The details of a special inquiry into future electricity charges for an aluminium smelter at Portland were released by the Victorian Government.
- 31** H. E. General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

September

- 1** The Victorian Legal Aid Commission was established.
- 4** The Commonwealth Government de-registered a Melbourne meat processing plant and suspended the operations of 27 Victorian boning rooms following the discovery of horse meat in beef exports to the United States of America.
- 8** Mr F. N. Wilkes resigned as Parliamentary leader of the Victorian Labor Party. Mr J. Cain was elected as the new leader.
- 14** Plans were released for a \$6m water sports centre at Carrum and a \$5m motor racing circuit within the Shire of Melton.
- 16** The Treasurer brought down the Victorian budget. Estimated expenditure for 1981-82 was \$5,430.6m.
- 17** The Minister for Transport released details of a new fare system for Melbourne trains, trams, and buses.
- 23** The Gas and Fuel Corporation announced that natural gas charges for domestic use would rise by 9.75 per cent.
- 25** The Victorian Government allocated \$15m to terminating co-operative building societies for housing.
- 26** H.M. The Queen arrived in Melbourne for a seven day visit.

Carlton—12.20 defeated Collingwood—10.12 to win the 1981 Victorian Football League Grand Final.

- 30** H.R.H. Prince Philip arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

Heads of State from 41 countries visited Melbourne for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. The Meeting, which lasted for seven days, was held in the Royal Exhibition Building. The city witnessed the most stringent security arrangements ever set in operation.

October

- 2** The results of the Norris Inquiry into the ownership and control of Victoria's newspapers were released.
- 6** The Victorian Government announced that motor registration fees would rise by 20 per cent.
- 12** The Melbourne City Commissioners released details of a plan to restructure the City of Melbourne's administration by reducing the number of departments from 10 to four.
- 13** The Victorian Government decided to introduce legislation to enable it to regulate petrol prices throughout the State.
- 14** The Premier released details of a four week trial period for Saturday afternoon shopping which created considerable debate.
- 16** A new Murray Waters Agreement between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments gave the River Murray Commission the power to control water quality in the Murray River.
- 18** The Premier announced that travel on Melbourne's trains, trams, and buses would be free on Sundays during December and January.
- 20** The Premier announced that plans for a four week trial period of shopping on Saturday afternoons would not go ahead.
- A major chemical manufacturer decided to postpone its planned \$500m Point Wilson petrochemical plant.
- 27** The Report of the Royal Commission on Housing Commission land purchases was tabled in the Victorian Parliament.
- The Director of Housing resigned.
- 29** The Victorian Government announced a series of reviews of the effectiveness, structures, and systems of all Victorian Government Ministries and Departments.
- 30** A consortium of oil explorers discovered an oilfield in Bass Strait about 15 kilometres south of Bairnsdale.

November

2 The Victorian Government appointed a working party to investigate the long-term electricity tariff to be charged to the aluminium producer at Portland. The working party was formed following a statement by the aluminium producer that it would halt the project following a planned 33 per cent increase in its electricity charges.

3 A new planning scheme for the City of Melbourne was released. The plan established three zones for commerce, shopping, and entertainment.

5 A \$150m residential and commercial redevelopment around the harbour area of Geelong was announced.

11 The Victorian Government announced that it would spend \$3m to beautify the Yarra River between the Princes and Spencer Street bridges.

23 Metal workers commenced a national 48 hour strike in support of a wage claim and shorter working hours.

24 The Victorian Government approved plans for a \$325m redevelopment and restoration project for the Rialto site in Collins Street, Melbourne.

25 The Attorney-General introduced the Freedom of Information Bill into the Victorian Parliament. The Bill allows the public a general right of access to government documents including recorded and computerised information.

The Foreign Investment Review Board approved plans for a \$190m Japanese owned, coal-to-oil pilot plant to be built in the La Trobe Valley.

29 A violent electrical storm in Melbourne blacked out thousands of homes, disrupted rail services, and flooded streets.

December

1 The Commonwealth Government approved a \$155m contract for a new turbo-prop training plane for the Royal Australian Air Force which was to be designed, developed, and manufactured in Victoria.

2 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board announced a record operating deficit of \$42.06m for 1980-81.

4 The Victorian Government reduced the electricity tariff to the aluminium producer at Portland in return for a commitment to resume work on its smelter.

Australia Post mail van drivers stopped work in protest at the size of a wage settlement.

9 The Victorian Government announced a plan to release \$40m of building society home loan funds for housing assistance to low income families.

11 The Victorian Government introduced legislation that would make it possible to sue trade unions if they disrupted major Victorian construction projects.

14 The Melbourne City Commissioners released a plan to spend \$3.6m to restore the Melbourne City Baths.

Striking Australia Post mail van drivers returned to work.

15 Three months of work bans imposed by the Builders Labourers' Federation at the Loy Yang power station project ended when the union accepted a higher wages and shorter working week agreement.

16 The Victorian Government ordered a public inquiry into the management, operation, and tariff structure of the State Electricity Commission.

17 VicRail announced a \$115m leverage leasing finance programme to modernise its passenger train fleet.

25 The Victorian Government appointed an inter-departmental task force to evaluate any extension of woodchipping operations in the Otway Ranges.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1980-81* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production, income, and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries, and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and

members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of second hand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1980-81. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, wages and salaries, and indirect taxes less subsidies are carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1980-81 (\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	71,392	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	78,609
Trading enterprises—		Government	22,204
Companies	16,243	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	15,023	Private	21,642
Dwellings owned by persons	8,955	Public enterprises	5,610
Public enterprises	3,030	General government	4,329
Financial enterprises	3,670	Increase in stocks	287
Less imputed bank service charge	3,433	Statistical discrepancy	875
Gross domestic product at factor cost	114,880		
Indirect taxes less subsidies	16,175	Gross national expenditure	133,556
		Exports of goods and services	22,267
		National turnover of goods and services	155,823
		Less imports of goods and services	24,768
Gross domestic product	131,055	Expenditure on gross domestic product	131,055

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1980-81 (\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	71,392
Private	78,609	Net operating surplus	34,825
Government	22,204	Domestic factor incomes	106,217
Saving	19,447	Less net income paid overseas	1,939
		Indirect taxes	17,189
		Less subsidies	1,014
		National income	120,453
Disposal of income	120,260	Less net transfers to overseas	354
		Withholding taxes from overseas	161
		National disposable income	120,260

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1980-81
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	8,663
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	6,132	Increase in income tax provisions	853
Non-dwelling construction	3,934	Undistributed (company) income	2,846
Equipment	11,576	Retained income of public financial enterprises	628
Public enterprises	5,610	Household saving	10,945
General government	4,329	General government surplus on current transactions	4,175
Increase in stocks	287	Extraordinary insurance claims paid	—
Statistical discrepancy	875		
Net lending to overseas	-4,633		
Gross accumulation	28,110	Finance of gross accumulation	28,110

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1980-81
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	22,267	Imports of goods and services	24,768
Property income from overseas	452	Property income to overseas	2,391
Personal transfers from overseas	706	Personal transfers overseas	433
Extraordinary insurance claims	—	General government transfers overseas	627
Withholding taxes	161	Net lending to overseas	-4,633
Current receipts from overseas	23,586	Use of current receipts	23,586

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1976-77 to 1980-81, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Wages, salaries, and supplements	r12,820	r14,038	r15,140	r16,699	18,998
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r398	r506	r884	r1,093	1,211
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	r1,620	r1,686	r1,807	r1,831	2,009
Income from dwellings	r870	r1,024	r1,161	r1,229	1,247
Transfers from general government	1,995	2,226	2,424	r2,624	2,958
All other income	r1,832	r2,159	r2,416	r2,767	3,399
Total	r19,535	r21,639	r23,832	r26,243	29,822

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
New South Wales	r25,468	r28,043	r31,282	r34,870	39,343
Victoria	r19,535	r21,639	r23,832	r26,243	29,822
Queensland	r9,787	r10,898	r12,416	r13,662	15,780
South Australia	r6,371	r6,898	r7,734	r8,432	9,429
Western Australia	r5,837	r6,442	r7,101	r7,967	9,246
Tasmania	r1,929	r2,113	r2,339	r2,609	2,943
Australian Capital Territory	r1,255	r1,413	r1,532	r1,757	2,075
Northern Territory	r507	r565	r669	r806	1,031
Total	r70,689	r78,011	r86,905	r96,346	109,669

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food	2,264	2,547	r2,875	r3,251	3,671
Cigarettes and tobacco	r308	r316	r340	r368	393
Alcoholic drinks	r651	r734	r819	r895	989
Clothing, etc.	r1,052	r1,166	r1,248	r1,321	1,509
Health	r809	r901	r1,037	r1,156	1,273
Dwelling rent	2,245	2,571	2,869	3,143	3,460
Gas, electricity, and fuel	333	378	r446	r491	554
Household durables	r1,237	r1,252	1,256	1,374	1,589
Books, papers, artists' goods	r227	r246	r267	r306	345
All other goods, n.e.i.	r598	r677	r751	r849	962
Travel and communication	r2,021	r2,206	r2,541	r2,888	3,242
All other services	r1,703	r1,863	r2,041	r2,229	2,437
Total	r13,448	r14,857	r16,490	r18,271	20,424

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r19,265	r21,293	r24,148	r27,387	30,974
Victoria	r13,448	r14,857	r16,490	r18,271	20,424
Queensland	r6,860	r7,716	r8,768	r10,006	11,492
South Australia (including N.T.)	r4,724	r5,140	r5,779	r6,355	7,126
Western Australia	r4,153	r4,677	r5,238	r5,832	6,575
Tasmania	r1,342	r1,499	r1,674	r1,827	2,018
Total	r49,792	r55,182	r62,097	r69,678	78,609

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	177	229	271	341	333
Livestock slaughterings	394	519	675	782	873
Wheat	158	150	394	r501	454
Other grain crops	62	47	70	86	92
Other crops	305	r320	r416	r522	548
Other livestock products	270	291	326	355	501
Total	1,366	r1,556	r2,152	r2,587	2,801
Less stock valuation adjustment	-27	6	37	38	-5
Less production costs—					
Marketing	148	r172	r270	299	
Seed and fodder	190	r176	r160	232	1,112
Other	346	r374	418	496	
Gross farm product at factor cost	709	r828	r1,267	r1,522	1,694
Less depreciation	119	r122	r136	r154	
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	r180	r193	218	r239	446
Farm income	r410	r513	r913	r1,129	1,248
Less farm income of companies	12	r7	r29	r36	37
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r398	r506	r884	r1,093	1,211

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r697	r503	r1,222	r1,332	782
Victoria	r410	513	r913	r1,129	1,248
Queensland	r530	r499	r1,082	r1,129	1,070
South Australia (including N.T.)	r250	180	r535	r648	531
Western Australia	r292	r195	r378	r509	528
Tasmania	r60	67	r121	r114	99
Total	r2,239	r1,957	r4,251	r4,861	4,258

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Implicit price deflators

Statistics of implicit price deflators have been published as part of Australian National Accounts in recent years. Implicit price deflators are obtained by dividing aggregate flows of goods and services measured at current prices by the corresponding estimates at constant prices. Thus they are derived measures (hence the term implicit) and are not direct measures of price changes by which the current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices.

When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as expenditure on gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a generally broader scope of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual retail and wholesale price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. However, the usefulness of implicit price deflators as indicators of price change is greatly limited by the following factors:

- (1) They are susceptible to inadequacies in both the current price national accounts estimates and the data available for the derivation of constant price estimates;
- (2) they are subject to revision because of revisions in the relevant current and/or constant price estimates; and
- (3) they provide an estimate of the price change between the base period of the relevant constant price estimates (currently 1979-80) and another period using the quantity weights of the other period. Because the weights change from period to period, implicit price deflators do not compare the price of a constant basket of goods and services between any two periods except in comparing the base period with any other period. Therefore, a change in an implicit price deflator between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, represents a combination of actual price changes between the two periods and the effects of relative changes in the physical composition of the aggregate from which the deflator is derived.

The following table shows the implicit price deflators derived from selected national accounting aggregates for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81:

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1979-80 = 100.0)					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	76.2	83.3	90.8	100.0	109.3
Government	79.2	86.0	91.5	100.0	112.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	84.9	90.3	93.4	100.0	112.3
Non-dwelling construction	77.4	84.1	90.5	100.0	112.2
Equipment	73.2	82.2	90.9	100.0	109.5
Total private	77.5	84.9	91.5	100.0	110.8
Public	76.9	83.2	89.4	100.0	112.2
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	76.9	83.9	90.9	100.0	110.2

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)—continued

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATORS (1979-80 = 100.0)—continued					
Gross national expenditure	76.8	84.1	90.6	100.0	110.2
Exports of goods and services	71.2	73.8	82.4	100.0	108.2
Imports of goods and services	67.7	77.3	84.6	100.0	109.5
Expenditure on gross domestic product	77.6	83.5	90.3	100.0	109.9
Gross farm product	58.9	56.2	77.7	100.0	108.1
Gross non-farm product	78.9	85.4	91.3	100.0	110.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	11.7	9.3	9.0	10.1	9.3
Government	12.2	8.6	6.4	9.3	12.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	11.7	6.4	3.4	7.1	12.3
Non-dwelling construction	12.0	8.7	7.6	10.5	12.2
Equipment	11.2	12.3	10.6	10.0	9.5
Total private	11.8	9.5	7.8	9.3	10.8
Public	11.4	8.2	7.5	11.9	12.2
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	11.8	9.1	8.3	10.0	10.2
Gross national expenditure	11.6	9.5	7.7	10.4	10.2
Exports of goods and services	11.6	3.7	11.7	21.4	8.2
Imports of goods and services	15.7	14.2	9.4	18.2	9.5
Expenditure on gross domestic product	11.0	7.6	8.1	10.7	9.9
Gross farm product	8.5	-4.6	38.3	28.7	8.1
Gross non-farm product	11.1	8.2	6.9	9.5	10.1

(a) Implicit price deflators calculated on the 1979-80 base year are available for 1969-70 and subsequent years from *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1980-81* (5204.0).

Appendix C

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS 1974 to 1981

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1974 to 1981. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix E

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These are grouped into a numbering system common to the ABS Central Office in Canberra and the Offices in each State. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating Office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications). In the following list, the catalogue number appropriate for each Victorian Office publication precedes its title.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are presently the only priced publications issued by the Victorian Office. All other Victorian Office publications are free and no postal charges apply. Remittances for the priced publications should accompany all orders and must include postage.

The *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1303.2) lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications themselves may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter located on the Eighth Floor, Commonwealth Banks Building, Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne or by writing to the: Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should call on or write to the Information Services Section, Eighth Floor, at the address listed above, or should telephone (03) 63 0181 and ask for Information Services Section. In some cases, statistical information exists additional to that published which for various reasons is unsuitable for publication but may be made available on request. However, charges may be made for unpublished information requiring extensive clerical or computer extraction or photocopying.

It should also be noted that many publications issued by the ABS Central Office, not listed below, also contain information pertaining to Victoria. A full list of all publications issued by all Offices of the ABS is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications*

I: General

11: Catalogues and guides

1101.2 VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Irregular; latest issue: 1979; 24 pp.

Catalogue of current Victorian Office publications with descriptions and subject index.

* The latest issues shown are those current at 31 December 1981.

13: Principal publications**1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK**

Annual; latest issue: No. 95, 1981; 801 pp.; \$18.50, \$20.00 posted.

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Agricultural industries; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; The arts, libraries, and media; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 24, 1980; 91 pp.; \$1.90, \$2.25 posted.

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics about Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Monthly; 40 pp.

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, production, building, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian ABS publications released during the month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Irregular; latest issue: 1977; 44 pp.

First issue 1964, second issue 1971, third issue 1975, fourth issue 1977.

Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

1305.2 VICTORIA AT A GLANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1981; 8 page brochure.

First issue 1980.

Condensed information about Victoria's: demography; education; welfare services; overseas trade; state and local government finance; housing finance; private finance; labour force; earnings and income; prices; primary industry; manufacturing; mineral production; retail trade; tourist accommodation; building; transport; and Victorian data compared with Australia's.

1306.2 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICATORS, VICTORIA

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 56 pp.

Series commenced with 1979 issue.

Original and seasonally adjusted data both in tabular and graphical forms indicating movements in Victorian economic activities, including: production, employment, internal trade, building, and finance together with details of the methods of adjustment and measures of variability.

2: Census of population and housing

For information on publications relating to this topic, contact the Information Services Section at the address listed on page 752.

3: Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics**31: General demography****3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT***Annual; latest issue: 1980; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.**3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY***Annual; latest issue: 1978; 64 pp.*

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area; vital statistics rates for selected countries; Australian expectation of life tables; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

32: Population trends**3201.2 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS***Annual; latest issue: 30 June 1980; 10 pp.*

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED**INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES***To follow each census; latest issue: 1971 to 1976; 11 pp.*

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

33: Vital statistics**3301.2 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (PRELIMINARY)***Annual; latest issue: 1980; 3 pp.*

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

New title from 1979; previously *Marriages, births, and deaths: preliminary statement*.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH*Annual; latest issue: 1979; 76 pp.*

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS*Annual; latest issue: 1979; 18 pp.*

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

4: Education and health**42: Education****4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (PRELIMINARY)***Annual; latest issue: 1981; 2 pp.*New title from 1979; previously *Primary and secondary education: preliminary statement*.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils, and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION*Annual; latest issue: 1980; 38 pp.*

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance.

*5: Public and private finance***55: Public finance****5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE***Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 64 pp.*

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue, and expenditure; loan fund receipts and payments; business undertakings, income, and expenditure.

5502.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE (PRELIMINARY)*Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 15 pp.*

Series commenced with 1977-78 issue.

Details by municipality and statistical division of revenue and outlay for the general account, loan account, business undertakings accounts, private streets, etc., accounts, and Country Roads Board Account. The major items of revenue and the major functional groups of outlay from the general account are detailed.

*6: Labour force and employment conditions***62: Labour force****6201.2 LABOUR FORCE***Monthly; 15 pp.*

Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

*7: Agriculture***71: General rural****7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS***Annual; latest issue: Season 1979-80; 34 pp.*

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Number of, and land utilisation on, rural establishments; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; area of principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; areas under crop and artificial fertilisers used; summaries by local government areas of land utilisation, cereal crops for grain, crops for hay, green-fodder, and silage, other and miscellaneous crops; summaries by statistical division of artificial fertilisers used and area of pastures and crops irrigated.

72: Livestock and livestock products**7202.2 LIVESTOCK***Annual; latest issue: Season 1980-81; 30 pp.*

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Summary of cattle, pigs, sheep, and wool production in Victoria; breeds of sheep; lambing and lambing forecasts; calving; livestock deaths and slaughterings on rural holdings for human consumption; milk and meat cattle, pig, and sheep numbers and wool production by local government area; establishments classified according to size of sheep and breeding ewe flock, cattle, dairy, beef, pig, and pig breeding herd by statistical division; historical summaries of principal livestock numbers and livestock slaughtered and greasy wool production.

73: Crops**7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES***Annual; latest issue: Season 1979-80; 8 pp.*

New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; citrus and orchard fruit, berry, passionfruit, and nut production; viticulture; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES*Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.*

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER STATISTICS

Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975; second issue year ended 30 June 1978; 2 pp.

New title from 30 June 1978; previously *Nursery and cut flower census*.

Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7306.2 POTATOES*Annual; latest issue: Season 1979-80; 4 pp.*

New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes: estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes: estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Potato production; usage; area irrigated; area sown by variety and statistical division; establishments classified by size of potato area planted and growers' planting intentions by statistical division; area, production, and growers by main local government areas.

75: Agricultural financial statistics**7501.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED***Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue. New title from 1978-79; previously *Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining)*.

Number of agricultural establishments, gross valuation of crops, slaughterings, and livestock products by local government area and statistical division.

8: Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, and building and construction**82: Manufacturing industry****8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS***Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 48 pp.*

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases etc., and fixed capital expenditure by subdivision.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE*Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 22 pp.*

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS*Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 48 pp.*

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations: in statistical divisions and

statistical districts by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry sub-division by local government area; by local government area.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 33 pp.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased by: industry class; statistical division and statistical district; and local government area in Melbourne Statistical Division.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry class for Victoria and summary for Australia, States, and Territories.

84: Mining

8401.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Annual; latest issue: 1979-80; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue. New title from 1977-78 issue; previously *Mining and quarrying commodity statistics*.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced.

86: Internal trade—service establishments

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 18 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue. New title from December quarter 1977; previously *Survey of tourist accommodation establishments*.

Hotels and motels with facilities: number, capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area caravan parks; number, capacity, site occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Irregular; first issue: 1973-74; 22 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment and wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division.

87: Building and construction

8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS

Monthly; 12 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals by type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved by statistical division; original and seasonally adjusted total new dwelling approvals.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8705.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS*Quarterly; 37 pp.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of building; number of new houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8707.2 HOUSING SURVEY—VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1979.*Irregular; 12 pp.*

New publication: single issue.

Results of a survey in November 1979 on Victorians' current housing situations and future housing intentions. Information includes type of current and expected dwelling and associated status of tenure, borrowing intentions, and household characteristics.

8708.2 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS COMMENCED IN VICTORIA*Monthly; 19 pp.*

New publication: first issue covered period January 1981 to June 1981.

Number of new houses and other dwellings commenced each month by statistical division and local government area; number of new dwellings commenced by ownership and type of dwelling in Victoria; number of new houses commenced by material of outer walls, ownership, and statistical division.

8709.2 WATER-USING APPLIANCES IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS—VICTORIA*Irregular; 8 pp.*

New publication: single issue.

Results of a survey conducted in October 1980 about water-using appliances in private dwellings in Victoria. Information includes tables on availability and usage of washing machines, dishwashers, showers, baths, swimming pools, etc.

9. Transport**93: Stock of motor vehicles****9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS***Monthly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type; total new registrations by make; makes of new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight; makes of new articulated trucks registered by gross train weight; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS*Irregular; latest issue: 30 September 1979; 36 pp.*

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make, by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

94: Motor vehicle accidents**9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES***Quarterly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved; type of road user involved and extent of injury; type of accident and extent of injury; type of vehicle, age and sex of road user involved in casualty accidents by extent of injury; time of occurrence by day of week; extent of injury by location of accident; types of vehicles involved.

9402.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES*Annual; latest issue: 1980; 40 pp.*

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user;

nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; statistical division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates.

Appendix F

VICTORIA AND JIANGSU PROVINCE

Situated on the east coast of China and about half the size of Victoria, Jiangsu Province ranks among the most intensely developed and heavily populated of China's 29 administrative units. In 1981, about 80 per cent of the Province's estimated population of 58 million was engaged in agriculture.

The capital of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing, has a population of about 3 million and, like Melbourne, is noted for its parks and gardens. Nanjing is also the principal industrial centre of Jiangsu Province, producing motor vehicles, chemical fertilisers, steel, machine tools, electrical supplies, cameras, textiles, cement, and other building materials. Other industrial activities in the Province include iron and steel, agricultural machinery, coal mining, cotton textiles, silk reeling, and food processing. The industrial port city of Shanghai, China's largest city, is a separate administrative unit adjacent to Jiangsu Province.

During a Victorian Government Mission to China in August 1979, the Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Jiangsu Province proposed the establishment of a sister-State relationship between Victoria and Jiangsu Province. The Premier agreed that there would be mutual advantage in the establishment of such a relationship and negotiations towards a suitable agreement began shortly afterwards. These resulted in a Communiqué of Understanding which came into effect in November 1979.

Under the terms of the agreement, the two participating States have undertaken to "make wide ranging exchanges and establish co-operation in various ways in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, science and technology, culture and art, recreation and sport, and make an active contribution to the promotion of cordial relations between our two peoples, as well as to the economic development of various enterprises of Victoria and Jiangsu".

The best known and most ambitious joint project under the terms of the relationship to date has been the Jiangsu Province Arts and Crafts Fair held at the Royal Exhibition Building from 26 March until 4 April 1982 where Jiangsu displayed and sold a wide range of its arts and crafts.

A joint building project was in the planning stages in May 1982. The building is to be situated near Nanjing and will consist of two residential buildings and a multi-purpose activity centre. It will be funded jointly by Victoria and Jiangsu with contributions of goods and services from Victorian industries.

Educational exchange is an important aspect of the programme under the sister-State relationship. During 1980, Victoria and Jiangsu agreed to establish an international teaching fellowship programme and a teacher scholarship programme. By May 1982, two tertiary teachers from Jiangsu Province were lecturing at Victoria College, Prahran (formerly the Prahran College of Advanced Education), two tertiary teachers from Victoria were teaching in Jiangsu, and secondary teachers had been exchanged between the State and the Province.

In 1980, Jiangsu Province accepted an offer by the Victorian Government to donate six kangaroos and two mandrills to Nanjing Zoo. The animals were officially presented to

Jiangsu Province by the Victorian Premier during a ceremony at Nanjing Zoo in November 1980. In return Jiangsu presented Victoria with two red pandas in April 1982.

Discussions early in the relationship about forestry resources led to agreement on four reciprocal gardens and forest schemes. In May 1982, a mountain gully in Jiangsu was being developed to appear similar to a typical Victorian forest gully. A site had been selected in Jiangsu for the development of a garden of species common in Victoria. During a visit to Victoria in March 1982, the Vice-Governor of Jiangsu Province opened a forest of Jiangsu species at the R. J. Hamer Forest Arboretum at Olinda. In 1982, there were also plans for the inclusion of a Chinese formal garden among a group of international gardens in the Jell's Park area of the Dandenong Valley Park.

During 1981 Jiangsu sent an engineer to participate in a management course at the Australian Administrative Staff College, Mt. Eliza and in 1982 two Bank of China officers from Jiangsu undertook a banking course in Melbourne.

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SUPPLEMENT

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Victorian State elections: 3 April 1982

New Ministry

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 3 April 1982. The 66th Ministry, led by the Hon. John Cain, was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—66th MINISTRY

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. John Cain	Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. R. C. Fordham	Minister of Education, and Minister of Educational Services
The Hon. I. R. Cathie	Minister of Housing
The Hon. S. M. Crabb	Minister of Transport
The Hon. J. J. Ginifer	Minister of Consumer Affairs, and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. R. A. Jolly	Treasurer, and Minister of Labour and Industry
The Hon. C. R. T. Mathews	Minister for the Arts, and Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. T. W. Roper	Minister of Health
The Hon. J. L. Simmonds	Minister for Employment and Training
The Hon. J. H. Simpson	Minister of Public Works, and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. P. T. Toner	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. N. B. Trezise	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. F. N. Wilkes	Minister for Local Government
Dr K. A. Coghill	Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet
The Hon. W. A. Landeryou	<i>From the Legislative Council</i> Minister for Economic Development, and Minister for Tourism
The Hon. E. H. Walker	Minister for Conservation, and Minister for Planning
The Hon. D. E. Kent	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. A. Mackenzie	Minister of Forests, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. D. R. White	Minister for Minerals and Energy, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Water Supply

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Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

Members elected to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at the elections held on 3 April 1982 and the Provinces or Districts they represent are shown below.

Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

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

*Legislative Council*VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED
3 APRIL 1982

Member	Province
Arnold, Hon. Michael John (<i>ALP</i>)	Templestowe
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (<i>LP</i>)	Western
Connard, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (<i>LP</i>)	Higinbotham
Dixon, Hon. Judith Lorraine (<i>ALP</i>)	Boronia
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (<i>NP</i>)	North Western
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (<i>NP</i>)	North Eastern
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (<i>LP</i>)	Central Highlands
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (<i>LP</i>)	Monash
Henshaw, Hon. David Ernest, M.B.E. (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong
Hogg, Hon. Caroline Jennifer (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne North
Kennan, Hon. James Harley (<i>ALP</i>)	Thomastown
Kirner, Hon. Joan Elizabeth (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne West
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (<i>ALP</i>)	Doutta Galla
McArthur, Hon. Lawrence Alexander (<i>ALP</i>)	Nunawading
Murphy, Hon. Barry Alan (<i>ALP</i>)	Gippsland
Pullen, Hon. Barry Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Sandon, Hon. Malcolm John (<i>ALP</i>)	Chelsea
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	East Yarra
Van Vliet, Hon. Anthony Peter (<i>ALP</i>)	Waverley
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	South Eastern

*Legislative Assembly*VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED
3 APRIL 1982

Member	District
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Ripon
Brown, Alan John (<i>LP</i>)	Westernport
Burgin, Cecil William (<i>LP</i>)	Polwarth
Cain, Hon. John (<i>ALP</i>)	Bundoora
Callister, Valerie Joy (<i>ALP</i>)	Morwell
Cathie, Hon. Ian Robert (<i>ALP</i>)	Carrum
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (<i>ALP</i>)	Werribee
Crabb, Hon. Steven Marshall (<i>ALP</i>)	Knox
Culpin, John Albert (<i>ALP</i>)	Glenroy
Delzoppo, John Edward (<i>LP</i>)	Narracan
Dickinson, Harley Rivers (<i>LP</i>)	South Barwon
Ebery, William Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Midlands
Edmunds, Hon. Cyril Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Ascot Vale
Ernst, Graham Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong East
Evans, Alexander Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat North
Evans, Bruce James (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland East
Fogarty, William Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Sunshine
Fordham, Hon. Robert Clive (<i>ALP</i>)	Footscray
Gavin, Peter Murray (<i>ALP</i>)	Coburg
Ginifer, Hon. John Joseph (<i>ALP</i>) (a)	Keilor
Gray, David James Frederick (<i>ALP</i>)	Syndal
Hann, Edward James (<i>NP</i>)	Rodney
Harrowfield, John Dyson (<i>ALP</i>)	Mitcham
Hassett, David Lindsay (<i>ALP</i>)	Dromana
Hill, Jane Margaret (<i>ALP</i>)	Frankston
Hill, Louis Joseph (<i>ALP</i>)	Warrandyte
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (<i>ALP</i>)	Bentleigh
Ihlein, Graham Richard (<i>ALP</i>)	Sandringham
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (<i>NP</i>)	Murray Valley
Jolly, Hon. Robert Allen (<i>ALP</i>)	Dandenong
Jona, Hon. Walter (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn
Kennedy, Andrew David (<i>ALP</i>)	Bendigo
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (<i>LP</i>)	Burwood
King, Kevin Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Springvale
Kirkwood, Carl (<i>ALP</i>)	Preston

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED
3 APRIL 1982—*continued*

Member	District
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (<i>LP</i>)	Benambra
McCutcheon, Andrew (<i>ALP</i>)	St. Kilda
McDonald, Maxwell John (<i>ALP</i>)	Evelyn
McGrath, William Desmond (<i>NP</i>)	Lowan
McKellar, Donald Kelso (<i>LP</i>)	Portland
McNamara, Patrick John (<i>NP</i>)	Benalla
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (<i>LP</i>)	Berwick
Mathews, Hon. Charles Race Thorson (<i>ALP</i>)	Oakleigh
Miller, Robert Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Prahran
Newton, Douglas Richard (<i>ALP</i>)	Bennettswood
Norris, Terence Richard (<i>ALP</i>)	Noble Park
Patrick, Jeannette Tweeddale (<i>LP</i>)	Brighton
Pope, Neil Albert (<i>ALP</i>)	Monbulk
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (<i>LP</i>)	Balwyn
Ray, Margaret Elizabeth (<i>ALP</i>)	Box Hill
Remington, Keith Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (<i>LP</i>)	Gisborne
Richardson, John Ingles (<i>LP</i>)	Forest Hill
Roper, Hon. Thomas William (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick
Ross-Edwards, Peter (<i>NP</i>)	Shepparton
Rowe, Barry John (<i>ALP</i>)	Essendon
Saltmarsh, Donald Neville (<i>LP</i>)	Wantirna
Setches, Kay Patricia (<i>ALP</i>)	Ringwood
Sheehan, Anthony John (<i>ALP</i>)	Ivanhoe
Sheehan, Francis Patrick (<i>ALP</i>)	Ballarat South
Shell, Hayden Kevin (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong West
Sibree, Prudence Anne (<i>LP</i>)	Kew
Sidiropoulos, Theo (<i>ALP</i>)	Richmond
Simmonds, Hon. James Lionel (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir
Simpson, Hon. James Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	Niddrie
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (<i>LP</i>)	Warrnambool
Spyker, Hon. Peter Cornelius (<i>ALP</i>) (b)	Heatherston
Stirling, Gordon Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Williamstown
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (<i>LP</i>)	Caulfield
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Mentone
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Malvern
Toner, Hon. Pauline Therese (<i>ALP</i>)	Greensborough
Trezise, Hon. Neil Benjamin (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong North
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (<i>ALP</i>)	Glenhuntly
Wallace, Thomas William (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland South
Walsh, Ronald William (<i>ALP</i>)	Albert Park
Whiting, Milton Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mildura
Wilkes, Hon. Frank Noel (<i>ALP</i>)	Northcote
Williams, Morris Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Doncaster
Wilton, John Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Broadmeadows
Wood, Hon. Alan Raymond (<i>LP</i>)	Swan Hill

(a) Hon. J. J. Ginifer died on 9 July 1982. At a by-election held on 17 July 1982, Mr G. Seitz was elected in his stead.
(b) Mr P. C. Spyker became Minister of Consumer Affairs on 11 May 1982 following the resignation of Hon. J. J. Ginifer.

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Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 3 April 1982 there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In forty-three of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other twenty-six contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twenty instances but was defeated in the remaining six instances.

The following table shows the voting in general election for the Legislative Assembly held on 3 April 1982:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of votes	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,305,773	93.97	60,272	2.61

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

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly at the general election held on 3 April 1982:

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Estimated population at 31 December 1981 (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1982	81	3,971,000	49,025	2,453,642	30,292	61.79

(a) All estimates include adjustments for census under-enumeration.

Legislative Council

At the periodical election held on 3 April 1982 there were contests in all Provinces and in seventeen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

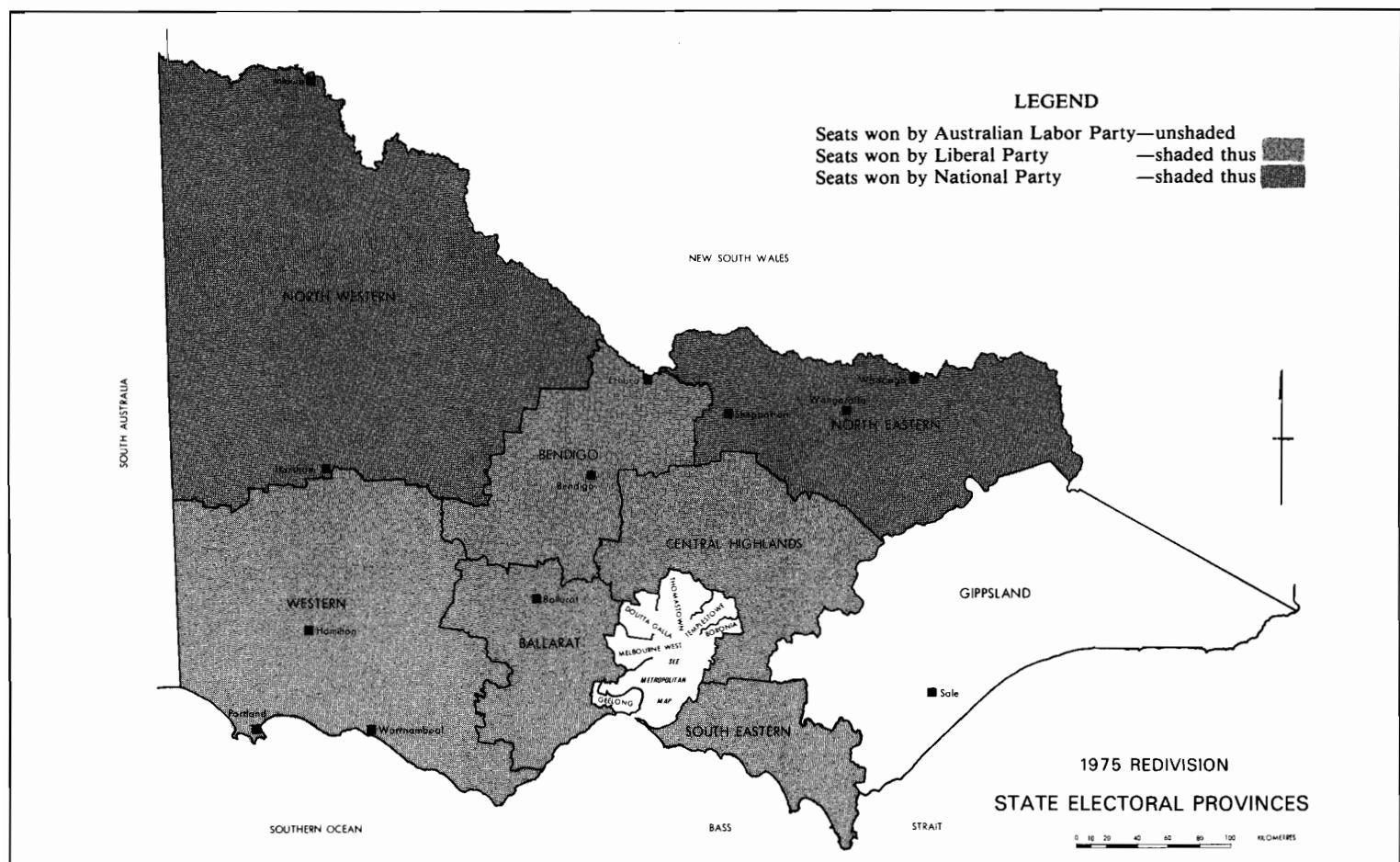
In five of these seventeen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other twelve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

The following table shows the voting at the periodical election for the Legislative Council held on 3 April 1982:

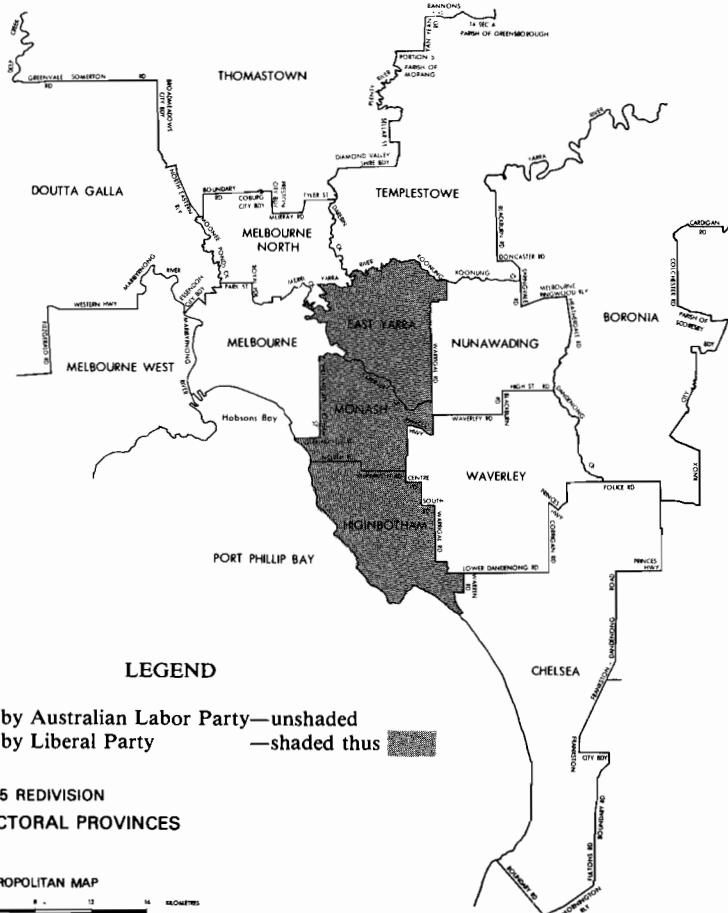
VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of votes	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,302,973	93.86	72,169	3.13

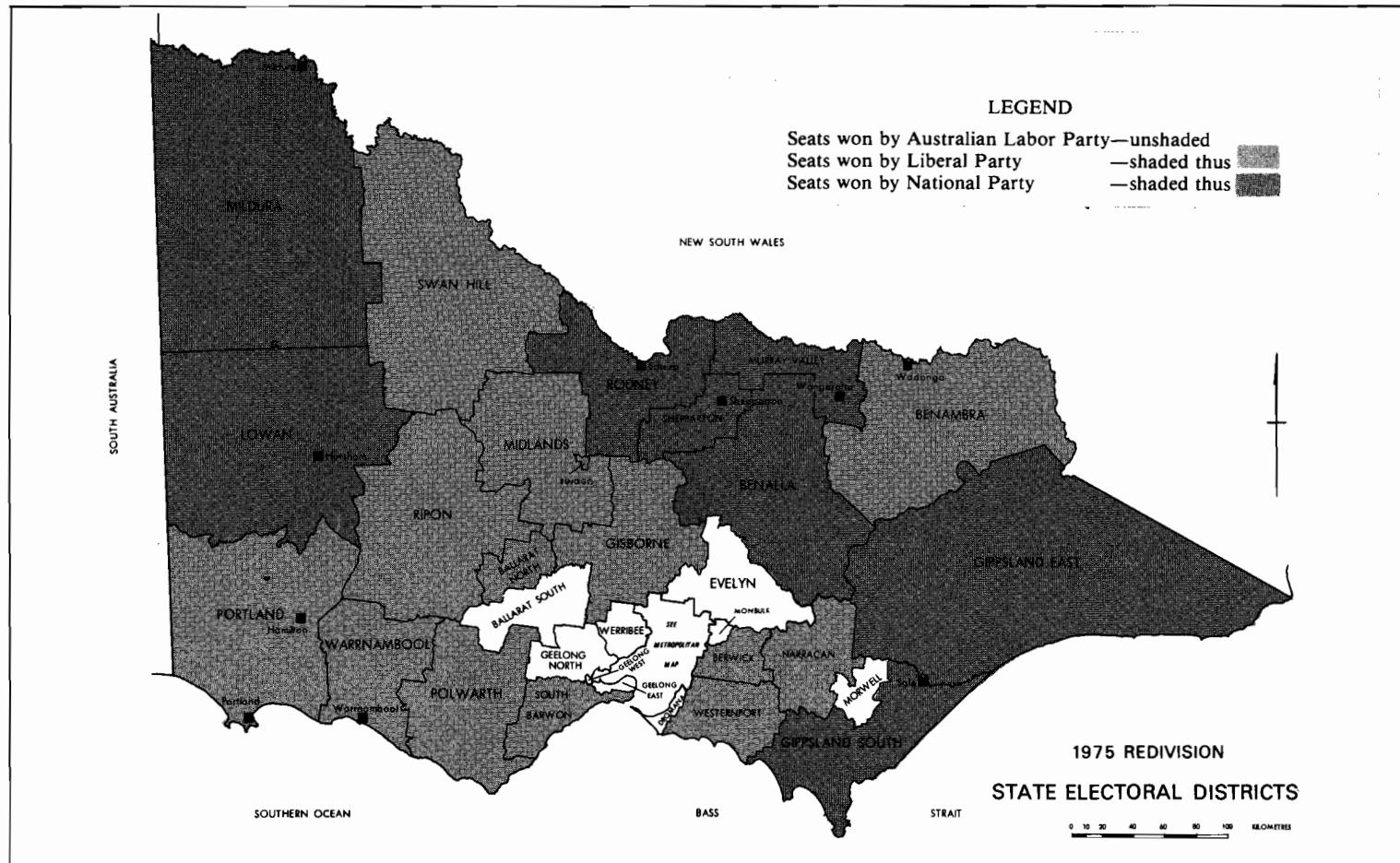
NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.



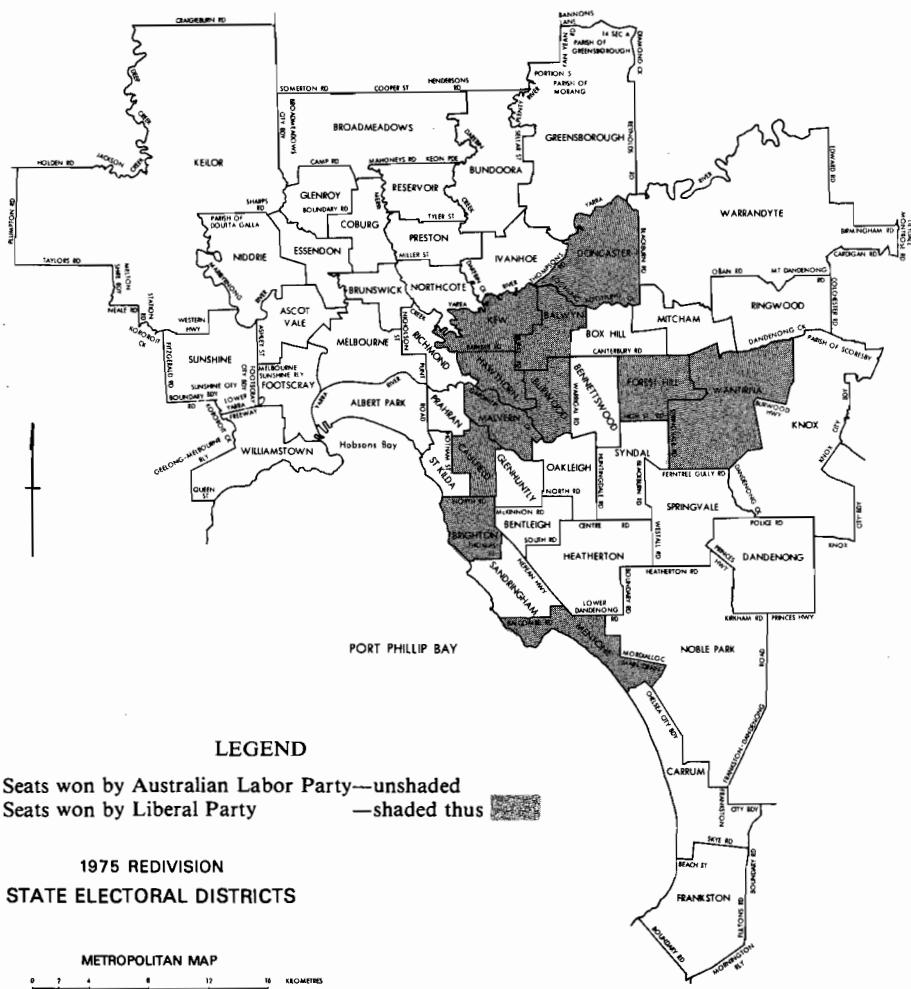
Victoria—Legislative Council election held on 3 April 1982.



Victoria—Legislative Council election held on 3 April 1982.



Victoria—Legislative Assembly election held on 3 April 1982.



Victoria—Legislative Assembly election held on 3 April 1982.

YEAR BOOK INDEX

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