



South Australian Year Book
1993



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**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
YEAR BOOK**

1993

Cover: Young sand dune near Warburton Creek, Simpson Desert.
Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

South Australian Year Book

No. 27 : 1993

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and Government Statist*

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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PREFACE

The *South Australian Year Book* is the major reference work produced by the South Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It provides the historical and geographical background and a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic development of this State and presents a picture of South Australia today. The *South Australian Year Book* is also illustrative of the wide range of social and economic data which is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Most of the statistics contained in this volume relate to the years ended December 1991 or June 1992. More detailed, and in most cases more recent, statistics are available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) lists all current publications of the ABS.

This, the twenty-seventh issue contains an article on Yorke Peninsula, the third in a series of articles presenting a detailed study of the various regions of the State. The three pictorial sections show various facets of South Australia. The first section shows a small sample of community services provided by South Australian volunteer organisations. Cameos of the South Australian outback and the Flinders Ranges region are presented in the second section. The third section complements the article on Yorke Peninsula.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those staff involved in the preparation of the *South Australian Year Book* and the organisations who have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adelaide
December 1992

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols used

n.a.	not collected
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	figures not yet available
p	preliminary
..	not applicable
—	nil or less than half the final digit shown
_____	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage

Yearly periods shown as 1990 refer to the year ended 31 December 1990; those shown as 1989–90 refer to the year ended 30 June 1990. Other periods are specifically indicated.

In general, statistics in this volume relate to South Australia. A few tables, which are appropriately footnoted, include details for the Northern Territory.

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

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

Adjustments are randomly made to data from the Population Census to protect the confidentiality of individuals and may not add to totals.

Citation of Acts

Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in italics *e.g. Planning Act 1982*.

Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics immediately followed by jurisdiction (abbreviated) in roman type and in parentheses *e.g. Census and Statistics Act 1905 (Cwlth)*.

Services provided by ABS

A comprehensive range of statistics is made available to the clients in published form. Some statistics, including those which are not published, may also be available in the form of microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation, floppy disk, magnetic tape and compact disk. A wide range of statistics can also be accessed electronically.

The *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) shows the range of ABS products. These products are available for sale from the ABS bookshop. The library holds copies of ABS publications and is available to the public.

The ABS has a publication subscription service. Readers are encouraged to subscribe to ABS publications to ensure they receive them on a regular and timely basis.

The Information Consultancy Service, which operates on a fee for service basis, has specialist staff to assist and advise clients with their statistical inquiries.

For more information about these services telephone the Information Officer on Adelaide (08) 237 7100 or call at the ABS, 55 Currie Street or write to Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.

Chapter 1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Size and location

The State of South Australia has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on the other sides by land. It lies south of the 26th parallel of south latitude and has as a western boundary the 129th meridian of east longitude. The eastern boundary, north of the River Murray, corresponds with the 141st meridian, while to the south, between the river and the sea, the boundary lies approximately three kilometres to the west of this meridian.

The State is approximately 1,201 kilometres from east to west at the northern boundary and 1,139 kilometres at the head of the Great Australian Bight; from north to south it varies from 630 kilometres near the western extremity to approximately 1,336 kilometres near the eastern boundary; its coastline, excluding islands, measures approximately 3,700 kilometres. South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres (one-eighth of the area of the Australian continent); however, approximately one-third of this area has no significant economic use and over one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. Approximately 99 per cent of the population live south of the 32nd parallel.

A comparison of the areas, length of coastline and standard time of the various States and Territories is shown in the following table.

Area, Coastline and Standard Times, Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area (a)		Length of coastline (a) km	Standard time	
	Total '000 km ²	Percentage of total area		Meridian selected	Ahead of GMT hours
New South Wales	802	10.43	1,900	150°E	(b)10.0
Victoria	228	2.96	1,800	150°E	(b)10.0
Queensland	1,727	22.48	7,400	150°E	10.0
Western Australia	2,526	32.87	12,500	120°E	8.0
South Australia	984	12.81	3,700	142°30'E	(b)9.5
Tasmania	68	0.88	3,200	150°E	(b)10.0
Northern Territory	1,346	17.52	6,200	142°30'E	9.5
Australian Capital Territory ..	2	0.03	35	150°E	(b)10.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>7,682</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>36,735</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group.

(b) Because of 'daylight saving' an hour should be added from late October to early March.

The areas and length of coastline were determined by the Survey and Land Information Group by manually digitising these features from the 1:250,000 map series of Australia. This means that only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres. These points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer.

Distances Between Adelaide and Other Capital Cities
(Kilometres)

<i>Method of travel</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Road (a)	1,202	1,424	730	2,056	2,716	..	3,042
Rail	2,007	1,691	774	2,678	2,661	..	..
Sea . . . . .	..	1,833	949	2,761	(b)2,509	1,436	(c)5,799
Air	988	1,196	660	1,967	2,216	1,283	2,766

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Standard time

In terms of the *Standard Time Act 1898* South Australia has used 'the mean time of the meridian of longitude 142.5 degrees east of Greenwich' as standard time since 1 May 1899. This time, known in Australia as Central Standard Time, is nine hours thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, one hour thirty minutes ahead of Western Standard Time used in Western Australia and thirty minutes behind Eastern Standard Time used by States on the east coast of Australia.

The *Daylight Saving Act Amendment Act 1972*, provided for the observance of daylight saving in the summer of 1972-73, and in each summer since, from October to March.

A special article on the basis of time keeping and the determination of time standards was included on pages 4-5 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*. An article on the determination of the time of sunrise and sunset was included on pages 6-7 of the same issue.

Physical features

South Australia is a land of generally low relief, the inland area being largely covered by featureless plains, or sand and gibber deserts. Approximately 50 per cent of the State is less than 150 metres above sea level and over 80 per cent is less than 300 metres. Even the dominant mountains, the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system, nowhere exceed 1,200 metres and have at no point proved difficult barriers to communications.

Kangaroo Island, approximately 480 kilometres in circumference and covering 4,350 square kilometres, is the predominant island off the South Australian coastline. There are, however, approximately 100 islands in all, relatively few of which are utilised.

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which, together with parallel subsidiary ranges, extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens. In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

To the north the Flinders Ranges are of greater height and sharper outline than their southern counterpart. St Mary Peak of 1,168 metres is the highest point. North of Peterborough there is a divergence from the main range which stretches *via* the Olary Ridges to the Barrier Range and Broken Hill. In the far north the ranges again diverge; one spur circling the northern end of Lake Torrens and the other ending north of Lake Frome. The Flinders Ranges contain some unusual basins of which Wilpena Pound is perhaps the best known.

The western half of the State is largely occupied by a low plateau over which an intermittent series of low ranges, including the Warburton, Stuart, Denison, Peake, and Everard Ranges, stretch from the Flinders to the somewhat higher Musgrave Ranges in the far north-west. Mount Woodroffe (1,435 metres), the highest point in the State, is located in the Musgrave Ranges.

The comparatively low hills of the Gawler Ranges form the northern side of the Eyre Peninsula triangle, and to the west of Whyalla lie the economically important Middleback Ranges. Isolated peaks of volcanic origin are found in the extreme south-east of the State.

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less than twenty-two metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

Surrounding the northern Flinders Ranges is a series of vast lakes which are in reality lakes only after particularly heavy rainfall, normally appearing as shallow depressions with a salt or clay encrusted surface. Lake Eyre, the largest of these, is sixteen metres below mean sea level and is fed by a series of intermittently flowing rivers, including the Finke, the Diamantina and Cooper Creek, which traverse the plains of the north-east, constituting one of the largest areas of internal drainage in the world. To the south of Lake Eyre are Lakes Gairdner, Frome and Torrens, the last named being 240 kilometres in length.

1.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally not as extreme as that in the northern hemisphere. This is because the southern hemisphere has extensive ocean areas and no large land masses linking the polar regions to the mid-latitudes. This ameliorating effect of land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia.

South Australia has hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool winters with most rainfall occurring during May to August.

Briefly, the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

Meteorological observations

Meteorological services throughout Australia are provided by the Bureau of Meteorology. The South Australian Regional Office is located in Adelaide. It issues forecasts and warnings for the State, provides bulletins of weather statistics and reports on climatic issues such as trends in South Australia's recorded temperatures.

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall

South Australia is by far the driest of the Australian States with about four-fifths of the State normally receiving less than 250 millimetres of rain annually. By comparison only about one-third of the continent receives less than 250 millimetres.

As can be seen from the annual rainfall map, isohyets generally show highest annual averages along the Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges and near the southern coast. Averages fall off rapidly to less than 250 millimetres within 150 to 250 kilometres inland. They then decrease more gradually to below 150 millimetres near Lake Eyre. This area is the driest part of Australia: there have been protracted periods when the annual rainfall here has been less than 75 millimetres.

Mean monthly rainfalls for selected recording stations are shown in the following table.

Mean Rainfall : Selected Stations^(a)
(Millimetres)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ceduna</i>	<i>Ernabella</i>	<i>Kingscote</i>	<i>Moonta</i>	<i>Mount Gambier</i>	<i>Oodnadatta</i>
January	10	44	14	14	25	28
February	15	36	17	17	27	29
March	17	27	18	19	36	14
April	21	20	36	34	57	11
May	36	19	59	47	73	15
June	37	17	72	49	81	12
July	42	12	78	46	100	10
August	36	14	66	41	94	9
September	27	12	46	35	70	10
October	24	24	36	31	63	13
November	20	22	23	22	47	11
December	19	29	19	17	37	14
Year	309	276	484	372	710	176

<i>Period</i>	<i>Murray Bridge</i>	<i>Pinnaroo</i>	<i>Port Lincoln</i>	<i>Port Pirie</i>	<i>Renmark</i>	<i>Woomera</i>
January	17	17	13	18	16	16
February	18	22	15	18	18	21
March	21	19	20	18	15	17
April	29	25	37	29	19	13
May	36	36	57	40	25	23
June	37	36	74	41	25	15
July	35	36	80	34	23	17
August	37	39	69	35	26	14
September	36	35	50	35	27	15
October	33	34	35	33	27	15
November	25	26	22	23	21	17
December	22	20	18	21	18	12
Year	346	345	490	345	260	195

(a) For all years of record to end of 1991.

Seasonal distribution of rainfall

In the settled areas of the State, rainfall has a marked winter maximum. Rainfall from November to March is generally light and unreliable. A high evaporation rate during these months means that these rains are generally not significant from the agricultural point of view. The first significant rains generally arrive during late April or May; winter (June to August) is usually the wettest period, with rains tending to show a marked decrease during September and October. By contrast, the occurrence of rainfall over the interior of the State is quite erratic, but a trend towards a slight winter maximum is discernible in southern parts of this area.

Rainfall intensity

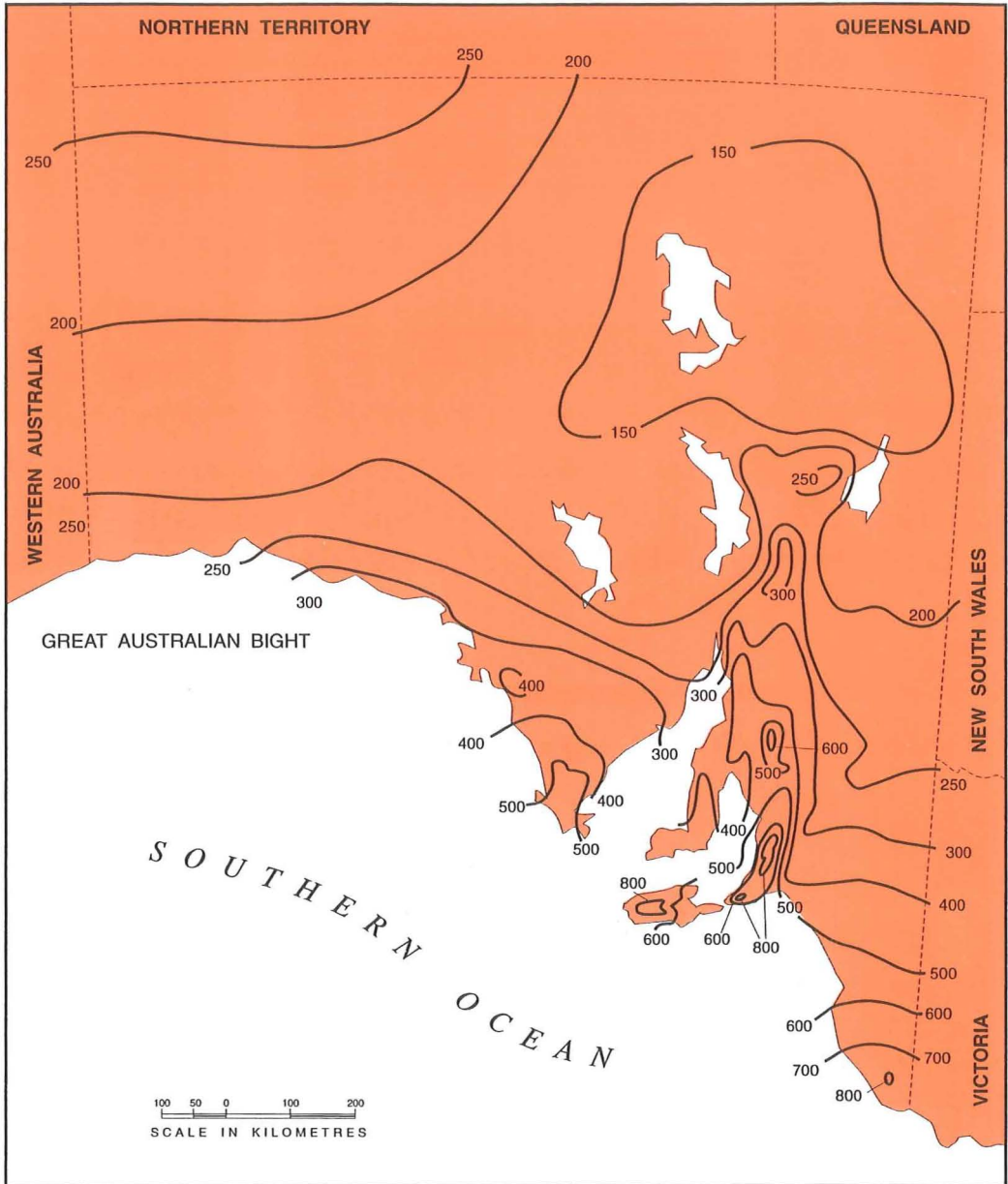
Long sustained periods of intense rainfall are rare in South Australia. However, occasionally there are very intense falls lasting only a few minutes. Falls at a rate of more than 100 millimetres an hour, over a five-minute period, have been recorded in Adelaide on several occasions. Such intense falls can cause considerable damage to crops and to light or freshly worked soils.

The most notable falls of rain which have occurred within a period of 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. were at:

Motpena (14 March 1989)	273 mm
Cordillo Downs (6 February 1991)	241 mm
Stansbury (18 February 1946)	222 mm
Stirling (17 April 1889)	208 mm
Ardrossan (18 February 1946)	206 mm
Oodnadatta (9 February 1976)	200 mm

Several other exceptional rainfalls have been recorded by private observers including 228 millimetres in four hours at Dutton (near Truro) on 2 March 1983. During this storm a fall in excess of 300 millimetres occurred at a nearby property.

RAINFALL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Snow and hail

The occurrence of snow in South Australia is infrequent and is mainly confined to the Mount Lofty and southern Flinders Ranges. Most falls are very light and do not persist. Hail has been reported in all parts of the State but falls most frequently about the southern coasts and ranges during winter. Although hail is more frequent in winter, summer thunderstorms produce the largest hailstones.

Droughts

When dry conditions persist over wide areas for long periods of time, drought, the worst of all Australian climatic hazards, is experienced. The worst drought years in the settled areas of South Australia were 1863–67, 1896–98, 1901–03, 1913–16, 1926–30, 1939–40, 1943–45, 1959–62 and 1965 and in the interior, 1859–60, 1884–86, 1895–98, 1911–15, 1928–29, 1943–45, 1959, 1967, 1976–77, 1982–83 and 1987–88.

Temperature

Due to the ocean's moderating effects daily variations in temperatures tend to increase with distance from the coast. However, the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges are cooler than the surrounding country due to their altitude.

During summer mean maximum temperatures range from less than 25°C along the southern coasts to more than 37°C in the far north of the State. In winter minimum temperatures are generally greater than 7°C along the coasts and over the north-west of the State. Most of the inland has values higher than 3°C. However, mean minima of less than 3°C are found on the higher parts of the ranges.

Mean Maximum Temperatures : Selected Stations
(°Celsius)

Period	Mount			Murray			Remark
	Ceduna	Gambier	Oodnadatta	Port Pirie	Kingscote	Bridge	
January	28.6	25.3	37.5	31.6	24.8	28.7	32.5
February ...	28.0	25.0	36.5	31.5	24.3	29.0	32.1
March	26.6	22.8	33.9	29.0	22.8	26.4	28.8
April	23.8	19.1	28.2	24.6	20.5	23.3	24.1
May	20.7	16.0	22.9	20.0	17.9	19.3	19.5
June	18.1	13.7	19.7	17.0	15.8	16.5	16.7
July	17.2	13.0	19.4	16.2	14.9	16.0	16.1
August	18.3	13.9	21.7	17.6	15.3	17.1	17.8
September ..	21.1	15.7	25.9	20.6	16.7	19.4	20.7
October	23.5	17.6	30.2	24.2	19.1	22.3	24.3
November ..	26.2	19.9	33.7	27.2	21.1	25.2	27.9
December ..	27.5	22.7	36.4	29.5	22.9	27.3	30.4
Year	23.3	18.7	28.8	24.1	19.7	22.5	24.2

Mean Minimum Temperatures : Selected Stations
(°Celsius)

Period	Mount			Murray			Remark
	Ceduna	Gambier	Oodnadatta	Port Pirie	Kingscote	Bridge	
January	14.9	10.8	22.6	17.7	15.2	14.4	16.6
February ...	14.9	11.4	22.2	17.9	15.6	14.6	16.5
March	13.2	10.3	19.3	16.2	14.5	13.2	14.3
April	10.7	8.6	14.2	13.4	12.6	10.6	11.0
May	8.5	7.3	9.6	10.8	10.7	8.1	8.2
June	6.4	5.6	6.5	8.4	9.2	5.8	5.8
July	5.7	4.9	5.6	7.7	8.3	5.4	5.1
August	6.1	5.3	7.2	8.3	8.3	6.0	6.1
September ..	7.7	6.1	11.0	9.7	9.1	7.1	8.1
October	9.7	7.0	15.0	12.0	10.4	9.0	10.7
November ..	12.1	8.2	18.4	14.4	12.1	11.3	13.3
December ..	13.9	9.8	21.1	16.4	13.7	13.1	15.2
Year	10.3	7.9	14.4	12.7	11.6	9.9	10.9

The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.

Humidity

In the north of the State the mean relative humidity in summer is under 35 per cent, this increases to about 50 per cent in winter. By comparison, most southern parts of the State have an average humidity of about 45 per cent to 55 per cent in summer, increasing to about 70 per cent to 80 per cent in winter.

Since relative humidity depends not only on the actual water vapour content of the air but also on air temperature, there is a tendency for highest relative humidities to be associated with low temperatures during the early morning hours. Conversely, the lowest values tend to occur during the warmest part of the afternoon.

Sunshine and cloud

The annual average sunshine as determined from records of sunshine (and average cloudiness) ranges from about 2,000 hours along parts of the southern coastal fringe to 3,500 hours near the northern border of the State.

Wind

The prevailing winds across South Australia are generally south-easterly during the summer months. A well defined sea-breeze is common along the whole of the coastal fringe from October through to April or May. During the winter months north-westerly winds predominate, but the proportion of west to south-west winds is also high.

Evaporation

Evaporation is determined by measuring the amount of water evaporated from an exposed free water surface in a standard tank or pan. The annual average evaporation varies from below 1,500 millimetres in parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the lower South East to greater than 3,500 millimetres over an area around and to the north east of Oodnadatta in the far north of the State.

About half the State has an average evaporation rate exceeding 3,000 millimetres a year. This high rate is all the more significant when it is considered that the average annual rainfall over most of the northern half is less than 175 millimetres.

Climate of Adelaide

Adelaide weather observations were originally taken at a site on West Terrace, Adelaide. In February 1977 the South Australian Regional Office moved to College Road, Kent Town. Data presented here are for Kent Town unless otherwise specified.

Rainfall

Adelaide is the driest of Australia's capital cities. Summer rainfall is light (less than 25 millimetres per month) and unreliable; completely rainless months are not uncommon. Rainfall averages over 50 millimetres for each month from May to September and in this period the rain is fairly reliable. June is the wettest month but the average is under 80 millimetres. The annual average rainfall for Adelaide, at Kent Town, is 585 millimetres. At West Terrace the average was 528 millimetres, based on 139 years of records and annual totals have ranged from 786 millimetres (in 1851) to 257 millimetres (in 1967).

Temperature

In January and February, Adelaide's warmest months, the mean maximum temperature is 29°C. On average, temperatures in excess of 40°C are recorded on about three days per year. July is the coldest month with a mean maximum of only 15°C.

Wind

The prevailing wind during the day in summer is south-easterly with a south-westerly sea-breeze. During summer evenings another common wind, known locally as the 'Gully Wind', blows from the east across the Adelaide Hills. These winds can be very strong and gusty at times.

In winter the prevailing wind is north-westerly with a high proportion of south-westerlies.

Humidity

Relative humidity in Adelaide is at its lowest in January when the average 9 a.m. reading (which approximates the average for the whole 24 hours) is 41 per cent. This low value alleviates the stress associated with heat waves in Adelaide. In fact, the relative humidity is very low for most months of the year, only becoming higher in winter, with the average at 9 a.m. reaching 75 per cent in June.

Climatological Data, Kent Town, Adelaide
 Temperature and Rainfall based on a composite record of Greenwich Stand
 and Stevenson Screen observations

Month	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Highest monthly and yearly total
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded		
	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm	mm
January	28.9	44.2	16.8	9.2	22	40
February	29.1	43.4	16.7	10.6	22	25
March	26.4	41.9	15.4	7.2	26	106
April	22.5	36.7	12.3	5.5	47	105
May	18.9	28.7	10.3	1.5	76	128
June	16.0	23.9	7.9	-0.4	79	175
July	15.0	22.1	7.1	0.4	75	160
August	16.4	27.8	8.2	1.8	69	112
September	18.8	34.3	9.5	2.6	57	123
October	21.8	39.0	11.3	6.2	51	105
November	25.0	41.4	13.9	7.0	33	53
December	27.0	42.0	15.5	8.0	28	60
Year	22.2	44.2	12.1	-0.4	585	590

Climatological Data, West Terrace, Adelaide^(a)
 Other Conditions

Month	Mean daily sunshine	Clear days (b)	Mean amount of cloud (c)	Amount of evaporation (d)	Vapour pressure 9 a.m.	Mean barometric pressure (e)
	hours	No.		mm	mb	mb
Years of record	95	58	107	12	108	121
January	10.0	12.4	3.1	254	11.9	1,013.2
February	9.3	10.9	3.3	216	12.5	1,014.3
March	7.9	10.9	3.5	176	12.0	1,017.2
April	6.0	6.6	4.5	120	11.5	1,019.9
May	4.8	4.6	5.1	79	10.8	1,020.1
June	4.2	4.0	5.3	56	10.0	1,019.9
July	4.3	3.6	5.2	60	9.5	1,020.0
August	5.3	4.9	4.9	78	9.7	1,019.0
September	6.2	5.7	4.6	110	10.0	1,017.7
October	7.2	5.7	4.5	164	10.2	1,016.0
November	8.6	6.6	4.2	196	10.5	1,015.0
December	9.4	9.0	3.7	241	11.3	1,013.3
Year	6.9	85.0	4.3	1,751	10.8	1,017.1

(a) West Terrace data is shown here because it is the longest term data available. (b) With less than two-eighths cloud. (c) Scale 0 (clear) to 8 (overcast) at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. (d) From Class A Pan (period 1967-1977). (e) Mean of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings corrected to sea level.

Chapter 2

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

- 1627** The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans, when Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.
- 1792** The next recorded sighting of South Australia made by the French explorer Rear Admiral D'Entrecasteaux while searching for the lost French explorer La Perouse. In December he sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight.
- 1800** Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast. He sighted the extreme easterly shores of South Australia and named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.
- 1802** Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* thoroughly explored the coast of South Australian waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. He discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands and reported a very promising country for settlement.
- 1804 – 1836** A number of further discoveries took place at various parts of South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815–16), Gould (1827–28), Hart (1831–33), and Jones (1833–34).
- 1829** While imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, Edward Gibbon Wakefield produced a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series which contained his radical ideas for the colonisation of South Australia.
- 1830** Captain Charles Sturt explored the River Murray from New South Wales to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa Channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February.
- 1833** Charles Sturt's *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* was published. This glowing report of South Australia was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction.
- 1834** The South Australian Colonisation Act was assented to on 15 August. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.
- 1836** First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Colonel Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.

- 1837** Colonel Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened on North Terrace, Adelaide.
- 1838** First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.
- 1839** Colonel Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1840** Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.
- 1841** First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.
- 1842** Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.
- 1843** Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.
- 1844** First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.
- 1845** Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.
- 1846** First pastoral leases granted.
- 1847** First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.
- 1848** Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.
- 1849** The Central Board of Main Roads established.
- 1850** An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.
- 1851** The Central Board of Education established.
- 1852** First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.

- 1853** W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.
- 1854** State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.
- 1855** First South Australian postage stamps issued.
- 1856** First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.
- 1857** Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.
- 1858** The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.
- 1859** A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.
- 1860** Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.
- 1861** Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.
- 1862** Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.
- 1863** Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.
- 1865** Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.
- 1866** Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.
- 1867** Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.
- 1869** Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.
- 1870** Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.

- 1872** Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.
- 1873** Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed. First official cricket match played on Adelaide Oval.
- 1874** The University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875** The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.
- 1876** Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.
- 1877** Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adelaide Bridge completed.
- 1878** Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adelaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.
- 1879** Foundation stone of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.
- 1881** First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.
- 1882** Fire Brigades Board established.
- 1883** The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.
- 1884** Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.
- 1885** Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.
- 1887** Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.
- 1888** Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.

- 1889** The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.
- 1890** First South Australian built locomotive completed.
- 1892** Education made free to the compulsory age.
- 1894** Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.
- 1896** State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.
- 1899** Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.
- 1900** Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.
- 1901** Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.
- 1902** Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.
- 1905** First kindergarten in South Australia opened.
- 1906** Military cadet system inaugurated.
- 1907** High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment – the 'Harvester' award – made.
- 1908** Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.
- 1909** Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.
- 1910** Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.

- 1911** 'Penny Postage' to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.
- 1913** Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.
- 1914** First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.
- 1915** Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.
- 1916** Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.
- 1917** German private schools in South Australia were closed. East-West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.
- 1919** Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Minlaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.
- 1920** Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non-stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.
- 1921** The State's population passed 500,000.
- 1922** First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.
- 1923** The Government approved an extensive re-organisation of the railway system.
- 1924** Public Debt Commissioners were appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.
- 1925** Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.
- 1926** The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.

- 1927** Extension of the North-South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.
- 1929** The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.
- 1930** All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.
- 1931** City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10 per cent for twelve months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.
- 1932** Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.
- 1933** The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.
- 1934** Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.
- 1935** The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.
- 1936** Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.
- 1937** South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.
- 1938** First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.
- 1939** State's worst heat wave and disastrous bushfires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6°C recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.
- 1940** Goolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.

- 1941** Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.
- 1942** Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.
- 1943** Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.
- 1944** Rationing of meat began. Morgan-Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.
- 1945** Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 1946** Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.
- 1947** Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.
- 1948** Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bushfires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.
- 1949** Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.
- 1950** Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.
- 1951** Serious bushfires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.

- 1952** The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.
- 1953** Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.
- 1954** A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.
- 1955** Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.
- 1956** River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.
- 1957** Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.
- 1958** Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.
- 1959** South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aboriginals became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.
- 1960** First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12–26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.
- 1961** First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship Troubridge made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.
- 1962** Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan–Whyalla pipeline commenced.
- 1963** Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

- 1964** Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie–Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide’s gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.
- 1965** Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.
- 1966** Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera.
- 1967** Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 p.m. WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig – *Ocean Digger* – constructed and launched at Whyalla.
- 1968** State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.
- 1969** Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120 million contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba–Gidgealpa to Adelaide.
- 1970** Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia via satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State’s faunal emblem.
- 1971** Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939–45 War. Death of SA Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first SA born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.
- 1972** New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. New laws regulating door-to-door selling and used car dealing introduced. University of Adelaide’s educational radio station VLSUV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972–73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia’s first ombudsman appointed.

- 1973** New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service came into force. New \$11 million hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become the first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced by State Lotteries Commission. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.
- 1974** World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Australia. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements undertaken. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard for workers under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.
- 1975** Transmission of television in colour commenced. International Equestrian Exposition 1975 held in Adelaide and attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislative Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government was returned with a reduced majority and the Bill was subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia. Legislation for the redistribution of House of Assembly electoral boundaries passed by the Legislative Council.
- 1976** A new commercial radio station (5AA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs near Andamooka. Legislation passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.
- 1977** Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia. \$5.8 million Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. South Australia's first million dollar lottery, the Celebration Lottery, drawn by the Lotteries Commission. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. The South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.
- 1978** A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. The last ship to be built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, was launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game with prizes of up to \$10,000. South Australian Heritage Committee was formed.
- 1979** A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, the State's second longest serving Premier resigned for health reasons. Adelaide's unemployment levels highest in Australia in March – 8.9 per cent of the workforce. Santos legislation passed, limiting maximum permissible single shareholdings to 15 per cent. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier, sworn in. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.

- 1980** Norwood by-election, ordered by Court of Disputed Returns, won by ALP candidate G. Crafter. Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6 million damage. First of State Transport Authority's new 'Series 2000' railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. New slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, visited South Australia. The Tarcoola-Alice Springs rail link opened.
- 1981** By-election for Federal seat of Boothby, made vacant by the appointment of Mr J. McLeay as Consul-General in Los Angeles, won by Mr R. Steele Hall (Liberal). On February 15, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On June 1, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars).
- 1982** Commencement of Moomba-Stony Point liquids pipeline. An Australian register of ships established. Lt-Gen. Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor, in April. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, endorsed to fill a casual vacancy in the Legislative Council, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On June 8, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since the Bureau of Meteorology began taking records in 1857; -0.4°C. Following amendments to the Licensing Act, some hotels in 'tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two 2-hour periods. State elections held; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier sworn in. International air services commenced through Adelaide.
- 1983** First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's *in vitro* fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia. Damage estimated at over \$200 million. Fires at nine separate locations, including Clare, Adelaide Hills, and South-East. Adelaide recorded its lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on March 22) for 104 years. The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman was elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bonython completed.
- 1984** Maralinga Land Rights Bill was passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of South Australia's Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released for the first time. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated. Snow fell in the Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Mid North, and at Peterborough.
- 1985** The Adelaide Station and Environs Redevelopment (ASER) Property Trust continued construction on the site of the old railway station yards. The Trust is building a 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. ASER is also a partner in the company which operates the casino established in the station building. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December. State Government appointed Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing.
- 1986** Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement, began on New Year's Eve. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Adelaide Festival of Arts held in March. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Pope John Paul II visited the State. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened in December.

- 1987** The River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. Entry fees to Belair and Para Vista National Parks introduced. Work commenced on the Botanical Gardens tropical conservatory. Daylight saving started one week later and finished in line with eastern States. Grand Prix held in November. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN was awarded to South Australia.
- 1988** Large bushfire in January burnt out 70 per cent of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship held at Glenelg. By-election for Federal seat of Adelaide, made vacant by resignation of Mr C. Hurford, was won by Mr M. Pratt (Liberal). The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Festival of Arts held in March. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of Magna motor car to Japan. \$2 coin issued for the first time. A Poll Merino ram sold for \$188,000, a world record price for the breed. East End Market closed down – replaced by a new market complex at Pooraka. The Australia's first hospitality industry training hotel, the College Arms, opened. Police Air Wing facility opened at Adelaide Airport.
- 1989** A new apprenticeship scheme, the Retail Traineeship Scheme, launched. Approval given for stage one of the Wilpena Pound tourist resort development in the Flinders Ranges. Construction began of a new major metropolitan hospital at Noarlunga. National Crime Authority Office opened in Adelaide. Natural gas supplied to Whyalla and the town's BHP steelworks. Highest rainfall ever in South Australia in one day (273 mm) recorded at Motpena Station near Flinders Ranges National Park. Extensive flooding in the north of the State during March. Lakes Eyre and Torrens filled, Lake Torrens for the first time this century. The Adelaide Childrens Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital amalgamated to become the Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children. Australian Formula One Grand Prix won by Thierry Boutsen, driving a 'Williams'. Following the State Government election, ALP formed a minority Government with the help of two independents. Submarine fleet manufacturing facilities opened at Osborne. Botanic Gardens tropical conservatory opened in November.
- 1990** Festival of Arts held in March. Club Keno, the world's only on-line computer generated Keno game commenced. Free travel on STA scheduled services for children and students introduced. A new \$1.3 million pipe organ was unveiled in the Adelaide Town Hall. Exhibition Hall, the final stage of the Adelaide Plaza on North Terrace was opened. Adelaide recommended as a preferred site for the Multi Function Polis (MFP) by the MFP Joint Steering Committee. Department of Local Government was abolished. The five-millionth Holden rolled off Elizabeth's production line. Police introduced radar speed cameras.
- 1991** University of South Australia formed by merging of the South Australian Institute of Technology and the Magill, Salisbury and Underdale Colleges of Advanced Education. Severe hailstorm in January caused extensive property damage in many parts of the State. Electoral reform referendum held in February, approved by 89.9 per cent of voters. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, sworn in as the State's new Governor in February. Commonwealth Government announced three cooperative research centres in the State: Tissue Growth and Repair; Soil and Land Management; and Petroleum Industry. The Flinders University of South Australia celebrated its Silver Jubilee in March. Commonwealth Government gave the final go-ahead for Australia's first Multi Function Polis. Compass Airlines commenced operating through Adelaide ending the two-airline policy in this State. New system of water and sewerage rates introduced. The \$40 million Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened in July.

- 1992** The Hackney Bus Depot site was returned to Parkland use. The area will be developed by the Botanic Gardens in a way which will complement the Bicentennial Conservatory. Australia's last remaining metropolitan afternoon newspaper, Adelaide's *The News*, closed. Extended facilities at Cleland Conservation Park were opened. The Police Commissioner reported a drop of 15 per cent in housebreaking and car theft and a drop of 10 per cent in larceny. This is attributed to crime prevention initiatives such as Neighbourhood Watch. The Hanson Centre for Cancer Research (a joint venture of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science and the Royal Adelaide Hospital) was officially opened. It has a reputation for its pioneering research in leukaemia and bone marrow transplantation. The University of Adelaide commercial precinct opened. Its aim is to give commercial enterprises access to research and to develop new industries. The South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) was introduced to replace the previous matriculation system. The SACE Award is for successful studies in Year 11 (Stage 1) and Year 12 (Stage 2). The wettest August day since 1851 produced 43.2 mm of rain.

Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (*e.g.* international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia. From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition, statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the State Bank of South Australia, the Electricity Trust of South Australia, the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Meat Corporation.

Both the Commonwealth and the South Australian Parliaments are bicameral; in each the leader of the Government (the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of South Australia) is seated in the Lower House and in each the Upper House has restricted powers concerning money Bills.

Cabinet and Executive Government

Both in the Commonwealth and in South Australia, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the eighteenth century and which is generally known as 'cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its main principles are that the head of the State, Her Majesty the Queen (or her representative, the Governor-General or Governor, acting on her behalf) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government at all. The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General and that of South Australia by the Governor, each being advised by an executive council which meets only for formal purposes. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative program of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. In summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered by the Cabinet through the Prime Minister or Premier, although legally the discretion is vested in the Office of the Governor-General or Governor.

Executive Council

The Executive Council is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members holding office during the Governor's pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. Commonwealth Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day.

Appointment of Ministers

Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor, but in practice the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns it is the custom of the Crown to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House and to commission that person, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry' – that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as colleagues in the Cabinet.

3.2 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Federation

The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January 1901 in 'An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia', a statute of the Imperial Parliament, which received Royal Assent in July 1900. The draft Constitution, which was enacted with only minor amendment, had been prepared at intercolonial conferences during 1897, 1898 and 1899, and was accepted at referendums during 1899 by South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and in 1900 by Western Australia.

Separation of powers

The Constitution provides, in Sections 52, 69, 86, 90 and 115, for certain powers to be vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government and, in Section 51, for certain specified fields of interest to be common to both the Commonwealth and State Governments until amendment is made to the Constitution Act or until the State Parliaments cede particular powers.

Financial resources

Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an almost constant problem. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. These are reviewed in some detail in Chapter 15 Public Finance.

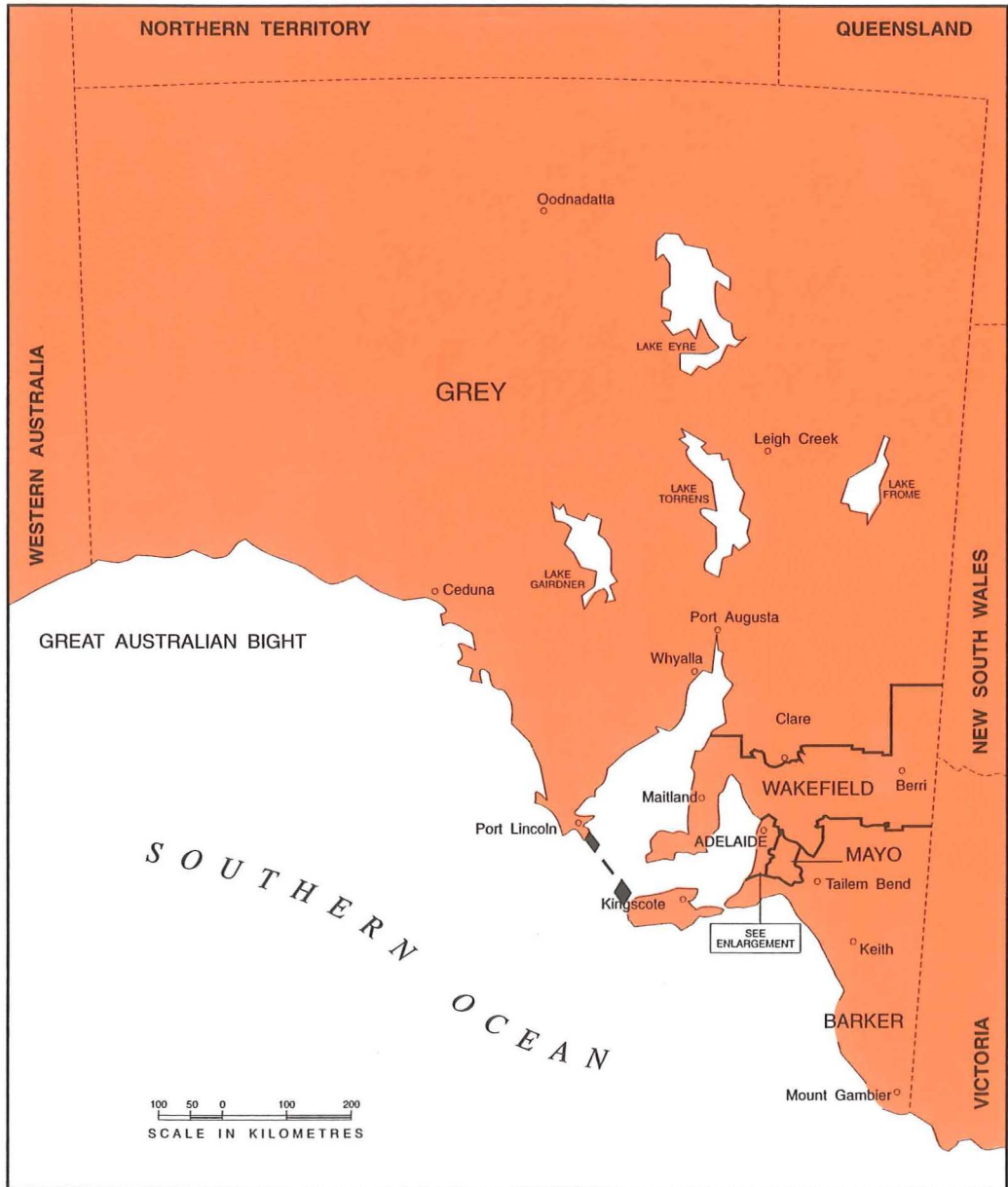
Commonwealth legislature

The Constitution provides that 'the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives'. Provision for constitutional amendment includes a requirement that a proposed amendment must be submitted to a referendum.

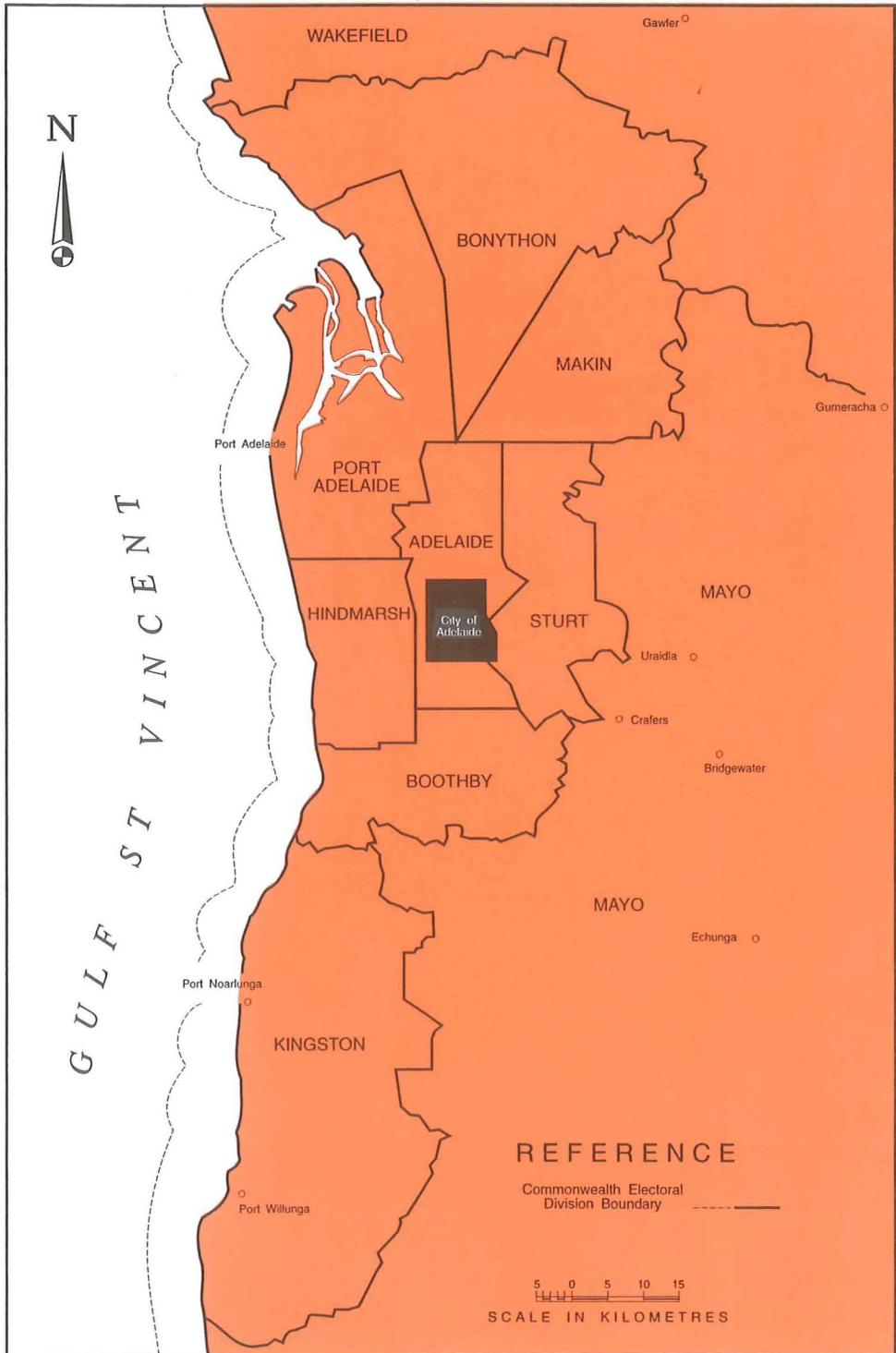
Franchise

Qualifications for franchise are possessed by any Australian citizen, or any British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll. The person must be not under eighteen years of age and not disentitled on other grounds. (A person may enrol at seventeen years of age but is not entitled to vote until the eighteenth birthday.) Residence in a division for a period of one month before enrolment, is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory although compulsory enrolment provisions did not apply to Aborigines before 21 February 1984.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



Persons of unsound mind, or convicted of treason or treachery and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* (Cwlth) or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act are excluded from the franchise.

Membership

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any qualified elector who is an Australian citizen of the full age of eighteen years.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either House are; membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.

Executive government

Governor-General

On 16 February 1989 His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden, AC was sworn in as the twenty-first Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Executive Council

Members of the Federal Executive Council are chosen, summoned and sworn by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All Ministers are members. Councillors usually retain membership for life but it is customary for attendance at meetings to be limited to Ministers of the day.

The Senate

The Senate is the Upper House. Originally it was intended that this House should protect the rights and interests of the States, but with the growth of the parliamentary system of party-line voting, its role has become mainly that of a house of review.

Elections for the Senate : Voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
5 Dec. 1964	551,341	528,464	95.85	39,421	7.46
25 Nov. 1967	594,480	568,823	95.68	32,864	5.78
21 Nov. 1970	639,807	609,268	95.23	42,306	6.94
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	82,191	11.38
13 Dec. 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	75,540	9.95
10 Dec. 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	81,451	10.39
18 Oct. 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	70,359	8.72
5 Mar. 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	73,350	8.77
1 Dec. 1984	906,278	862,369	95.16	46,399	5.38
11 July 1987	942,880	890,556	94.45	33,514	3.76
24 Mar. 1990	966,431	931,561	96.39	23,438	2.52

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members, twelve from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to twelve. By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* (Cwlth), two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. Except in extraordinary circumstances each Senator is elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 1993:

Foreman, Dominic (ALP)
Ferguson, Alan (LP)
Lees, Meg (AD)
Bolkus, Nick (ALP)
Vanstone, Amanda (LP)
Maguire, Graham (ALP)

To Retire 30 June 1996:

Hill, Robert (LP)
Crowley, Rosemary (ALP)
Coulter, John (AD)
Teague, Baden (LP)
Schacht, Chris (ALP)
Chapman, Grant (LP)

The House of Representatives**Representation**

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) provides for the redrawing of electoral boundaries from time to time. New Commonwealth electoral boundaries for South Australia were drawn up in 1992 and come into effect at the next Federal election. Any by-elections prior to this will be contested on the old boundaries. Maps of the new Commonwealth Electoral Divisions have been included in this section.

Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives.

Elections for the House of Representatives : Voting

<i>Date of election</i>	<i>Electors enrolled</i>	<i>Votes recorded</i>		<i>Informal votes</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of electors enrolled</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of votes recorded</i>
26 Nov. 1966	585,465	563,341	96.22	16,220	2.88
25 Oct. 1969	624,626	599,719	96.01	20,562	3.43
2 Dec. 1972	671,081	644,211	96.00	16,845	2.61
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	20,311	2.81
13 Dec. 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	18,201	2.40
10 Dec. 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	26,461	3.38
18 Oct. 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	22,491	2.79
5 Mar. 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	22,380	2.67
1 Dec. 1984	906,278	859,629	94.85	74,719	8.69
11 July 1987	942,880	884,418	93.80	60,536	6.84
24 Mar. 1990	966,431	927,897	96.01	34,143	3.68

House of Representatives, 1990 Election
Voting and Party Representation in South Australian Electorates

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Successful candidates		First preference votes
			Name	Party	
Adelaide	73,864	70,444	Catley, R.	ALP	26,953
Barker	72,885	70,363	McLachlan, I.M.	LP	39,470
Bonython	76,360	73,293	Blewett, N.	ALP	36,326
Boothby	74,981	71,686	Hall, S.	LP	36,010
Grey	69,708	66,309	O'Neil, L.	ALP	30,600
Hawker	71,020	68,066	Gallus, C.	LP	28,348
Hindmarsh	73,406	70,192	Scott, J.	ALP	29,212
Kingston	75,823	73,222	Bilney, G.	ALP	26,206
Makin	75,053	72,653	Duncan, P.	ALP	27,462
Mayo	79,754	76,734	Downer, A.J.G.	LP	39,037
Port Adelaide	73,811	70,875	Sawford, R.	ALP	36,186
Sturt	72,511	69,569	Wilson, I.B.C.	LP	33,129
Wakefield	77,255	74,491	Andrew, N.	LP	40,216

3.3 GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The *Constitution Act 1855*, which inaugurated the system of responsible government in South Australia, was passed and came into force on 24 October 1856. A summary of early constitutional history and the introduction of responsible government was included on pages 60–2 of the *South Australian Year Book 1971*.

Vice-regal representation

The Honourable Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 6 February 1991.

The title of the vice-regal representative has been varied from time to time. The first three holders of the Office were styled 'Governor and Commander-in-Chief', the next two, 'Lieutenant-Governor', and the following two, 'Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief'. The title then reverted to its original form until Federation in 1901. Since then, because of the appointment of a 'Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth', the holder of the State office has been described simply as 'Governor', and this title is used in the following table which lists occupants of the office since the foundation of South Australia.

As titular head of the Government of South Australia the Governor exercises powers, duties, and functions, similar to those of a constitutional sovereign. On the one hand the occupant is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and on the other hand usually acts on the advice of Ministers, who take the responsibility for their advice. Nevertheless, the Governor retains important spheres of discretionary action and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. To ensure continuity of services, the Governor has power to appropriate up to one per cent of the total amount appropriated from the State's general revenue by the Appropriation Acts for public service without specific Parliamentary authority. The amount appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and allowances for 1990–91 was \$190,549. The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

Governors of South Australia

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>	
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836	16 July 1838
Lt-Col. George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838	15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841	25 October 1845
Lt-Col. Frederick Holt Robe	25 October 1845	2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848	20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855	4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862	19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart	16 February 1869	18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873	29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB	2 October 1877	9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG	19 February 1883	5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889	10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895	29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Henty, KCMG	10 April 1899	17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903	18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909	22 March 1914
Lt-Col. Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914	30 April 1920
Lt-Col. Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920	30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO	4 December 1922	4 December 1927
Brig-Gen. the Hon. Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928	26 April 1934
Maj-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934	23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939	26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC	19 December 1944	19 June 1952
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	23 February 1953	7 March 1960
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	4 April 1961	1 June 1968
Maj-Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE	4 December 1968	16 September 1971
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE	1 December 1971	30 November 1976
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976	30 April 1977
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 September 1977	28 March 1982
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, KBE, CB	23 April 1982	5 February 1991
The Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE	6 February 1991	

A Governor is normally appointed for a term of five years, but can be reappointed for one or more subsequent terms.

In the absence or prolonged illness of a Governor other persons have been appointed to administer the government of the State. These persons have been variously styled 'Lieutenant-Governor', 'Deputy-Governor', 'Deputy Lieutenant-Governor', and 'Administrator', and several of them have held office more than once.

Cabinet and Executive Government

In South Australia every Minister must be a member of either the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly. All Ministers are members of the Cabinet and all Ministers are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Although the Governor may, subject to any law enacted by the Legislature, appoint other persons to the Executive Council, membership is in practice limited to Ministers of the day.

The maximum number of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten;

1973, eleven; 1975, twelve and 1978, thirteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975* and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly. Since 1978, ten Ministers have been selected from the House of Assembly and three from the Legislative Council.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial or parliamentary oversight.

Premiers

Since 1856 the following forty persons have held the office of Premier.

Premiers of South Australia

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 – 21/8/1857	–	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 – 1/9/1857	–	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 – 30/9/1857	–	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 – 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 – 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 – 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 – 15/7/1863; 22/3/1865 – 20/9/1865	–	193
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	15/7/1863 – 4/8/1864; 20/9/1865 – 23/10/1865; 3/5/1867 – 24/9/1868; 13/10/1868 – 3/11/1868;		
Hon. Arthur Blyth	22/1/1872 – 22/7/1873 4/8/1864 – 22/3/1865;	4	35
Hon. John Hart, CMG	10/11/1871 – 22/1/1872; 22/7/1873 – 3/6/1875	2	254
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	23/10/1865 – 28/3/1866; 24/9/1868 – 13/10/1868; 30/5/1870 – 10/11/1871	1	339
Hon. H.B. Strangways	28/3/1866 – 3/5/1867; 3/6/1875 – 6/6/1876; 26/10/1877 – 27/9/1878	3	11
Hon. John Colton	3/11/1868 – 30/5/1870 6/6/1876 – 26/10/1877;	1	208
Hon. William Morgan	16/6/1884 – 16/6/1885	2	142
Hon. John C. Bray	27/9/1878 – 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. Sir J.W. Downer, KCMG, QC	24/6/1881 – 16/6/1884 16/6/1885 – 11/6/1887;	2	358
Hon. Thomas Playford	15/10/1892 – 16/6/1893 11/6/1887 – 27/6/1889;	2	239
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	19/8/1890 – 21/6/1892	3	323
Hon. F.W. Holder	27/6/1889 – 19/8/1890 21/6/1892 – 15/10/1892;	1	53
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	8/12/1899 – 15/5/1901	1	274
Hon. V.L. Solomon	16/6/1893 – 1/12/1899	6	168
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	1/12/1899 – 8/12/1899	–	7
Hon. Richard Butler	15/5/1901 – 1/3/1905	3	290
Hon. Thomas Price	1/3/1905 – 26/7/1905	–	147
Hon. A.H. Peake	26/7/1905 – 5/6/1909 5/6/1909 – 3/6/1910; 17/2/1912 – 3/4/1915;	3	314
Hon. John Verran	14/7/1917 – 8/4/1920 3/6/1910 – 17/2/1912	6	312
		1	259

Premiers of South Australia (*continued*)

Names	Dates of Office		Total period in Office	
			Years	Days
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915	– 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920	– 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924	– 28/8/1926	2	134
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926	– 8/4/1927;		
	17/4/1930	– 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927	– 17/4/1930;		
	18/4/1933	– 5/11/1938	8	210
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933	– 18/4/1933	–	64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938	– 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965	– 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967	– 17/4/1968;		
	2/6/1970	– 15/2/1979	9	210
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968	– 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979	– 18/9/1979	–	216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979	– 10/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	10/11/1982	– 4/9/92	9	300
Hon. L.M.F. Arnold	4/9/92	–		

Parliament

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved, by proclamation issued by the Governor. The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the House of Assembly (Lower House). The following table gives the dates and the number of House of Assembly sitting days for Parliamentary sessions in recent years.

Parliamentary session	Period		House of Assembly sitting days
1979	24/5/79	– 22/8/79	11
1979–80	11/10/79	– 12/6/80	35
1980–81	31/7/80	– 11/6/81	56
1981–82	16/7/81	– 18/6/82	68
1982	20/7/82	– 14/10/82	27
1982–83	8/12/82	– 2/6/83	26
1983–84	4/8/83	– 10/5/84	56
1984–85	2/8/84	– 16/5/85	60
1985	1/8/85	– 7/11/85	31
1986	11/2/86	– 25/3/86	12
1986–87	31/7/86	– 14/4/87	57
1987–88	6/8/87	– 14/4/88	55
1988–89	4/8/88	– 13/4/89	48
1989	3/8/89	– 19/10/89	24
1990	8/2/90	– 11/4/90	21
1990–91	2/8/90	– 11/4/91	56
1991–92	8/8/91	– 6/5/92	58

Voting system

Members of the House of Assembly are elected by secret ballot using the preferential system of voting and counting. In each district the candidate who receives the largest number of first preference votes is elected, provided the number of votes constitutes an absolute majority, that is, more than 50 per cent of the total number of formal votes.

If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preference votes, the second preferences of the candidate who received the fewest first preference votes are distributed to the remaining candidates. The distribution of next available preferences from the candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until a candidate is elected with an absolute majority.

Voting for Members of the Legislative Council is also preferential. A system of proportional representation is used for counting votes with the whole State as one multi-member electoral district.

Members, qualifications, and privileges

Election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote (*see page 33*). However, under the *Constitution Act 1934–1975*, certain people are not eligible to sit in Parliament, for example, judges, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, holders of certain government contracts and occupants of some offices of profit under the Crown.

Members are required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before sitting or voting in Parliament.

Franchise

The franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 35. South Australia was the first, at the general election of 25 April 1896, of the Australian States to give voting rights to women, and the existence of this provision in this State contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation. For the first eighty-five years of responsible government voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary but the Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll.

Numbers of members and electorates

Alterations made to the number of members and number of electorates for each of the two Houses are shown in the following table.

Members and Electorates

<i>Date</i>	<i>Legislative Council</i>		<i>House of Assembly</i>	
	<i>Members</i>	<i>Electorates</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Electorates</i>
1856	18	1	36	17
1863	18	1	36	18
1875	18	1	46	22
1882	24	4	46	22
1884 (a)	24	4	52	26
1890	24	4	54	27
1902	18	4	42	13
1912 (b)	18	4	40	12
1915	20	5	46	19
1938	20	5	39	39
1970	20	5	47	47
1975	21	1	47	47
1979	22	1	47	47

(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory.

(b) Cession of Northern Territory to Commonwealth Government control.

Functions of Parliament

The function of Parliament is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the State. Principal among the tasks of Parliament is the raising of revenue and the appropriation of funds for the development and maintenance of the State through its public services.

Legislation may be initiated by any member in either House except that money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly; the Legislative Council may suggest amendments to money Bills although it may not effect such amendments itself. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet. The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism, and amendment, of Government measures. Legislation, other than to alter the constitution of either House, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

An alteration to the constitution of either House requires at the second and third readings of the Bill acceptance by a majority of all the members (not only those present or voting) of each House voting separately.

Deadlocks

A deadlock results from the refusal by the Legislative Council to pass the same (or substantially the same) Bill during two consecutive Parliaments, provided that a general election for the House of Assembly has been held between the refusals and that on the second occasion an absolute majority of all the members of the House of Assembly voted in favour of the Bill at its second and third readings. In the event of a deadlock between the Houses, the Governor may proclaim the dissolution of both Houses.

Life of Parliament

Term of office of each Parliament is four years from the day on which it first meets for the dispatch of business and it may not be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor before the expiration of three years from the day it first met unless the House passes a motion of no confidence in the Government, a Bill of 'special importance' is rejected by the Legislative Council or, the Governor is acting in the settlement of a deadlock.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in South Australia, comprising the Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and electoral activities.

Cost of Parliamentary Government
(\$'000)

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Governor's establishment	917	1,138	1,019	1,030	994
Ministry	1,187	1,196	1,293	1,318	1,565
Parliament:					
Legislative Council (a)	1,879	2,210	3,056	3,059	3,668
House of Assembly (a)	3,787	4,548	6,066	6,029	7,385
Other (b)	9,942	10,920	8,350	11,395	12,621
<i>Total Parliament</i>	<i>15,608</i>	<i>20,013</i>	<i>19,783</i>	<i>20,484</i>	<i>23,674</i>
Electoral	2,921	961	1,519	4,171	4,602
Royal Commissions, Select Committees etc.	128	159	231	179	263
Total	18,832	21,147	21,532	27,181	31,097

(a) Allowances to members, travelling and other expenses.

(b) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library etc.

Legislative Council

Members and electorates

The *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from twenty to twenty-two and reduced the number of electorates to one with the whole State becoming a single electorate with members elected on a proportional representation basis. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election and eleven members are now elected at each general Legislative Council election. At the general election of 25 November 1989, eleven members were elected to the Legislative Council and at present there are twenty-two members in this House. Casual vacancies are filled by persons chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise Under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1973*, all electors whose names were on the House of Assembly electoral roll were included on the Legislative Council electoral roll. Under the *Electoral Act 1985*, voting for the Legislative Council was made compulsory.

President At the first meeting of the Council in each Parliament the members choose one from among their number to fill the position of President. The person so selected is then entitled to a casting vote only.

House of Assembly

Seat of Government The Government of the day holds its position as such only so long as it controls a majority in the House of Assembly. When it no longer controls such a majority in vital issues, particularly 'money Bills', the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a 'money Bill', the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

Franchise An Australian citizen aged eighteen and over, of sound mind, who has lived at his or her present address for at least one month before enrolling to vote for Commonwealth and State elections, is entitled to vote at all elections.

A British citizen who was enrolled on a Commonwealth or State electoral roll at some time between 29 October 1983 and 25 January 1984, and fulfils the other criteria above, is also entitled to vote.

Enrolment for South Australian State elections is not compulsory but, in practice, as there is a joint Commonwealth and State electoral roll, most voters are enrolled for both.

Membership Subject to the provisos mentioned on page 31, election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote in elections.

Members of the House of Assembly are elected for a maximum of four years. If a seat becomes vacant through the resignation, death or disqualification of a member, it is usually filled at a by-election.

Electoral boundaries The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission, established under the *Constitution Act 1934-1975*, comprises a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General and is responsible for making periodical adjustments to House of Assembly electoral boundaries in South Australia. The Commission must, before commencing proceedings invite, by advertisement, representations by any person in relation to the redistribution of boundaries.

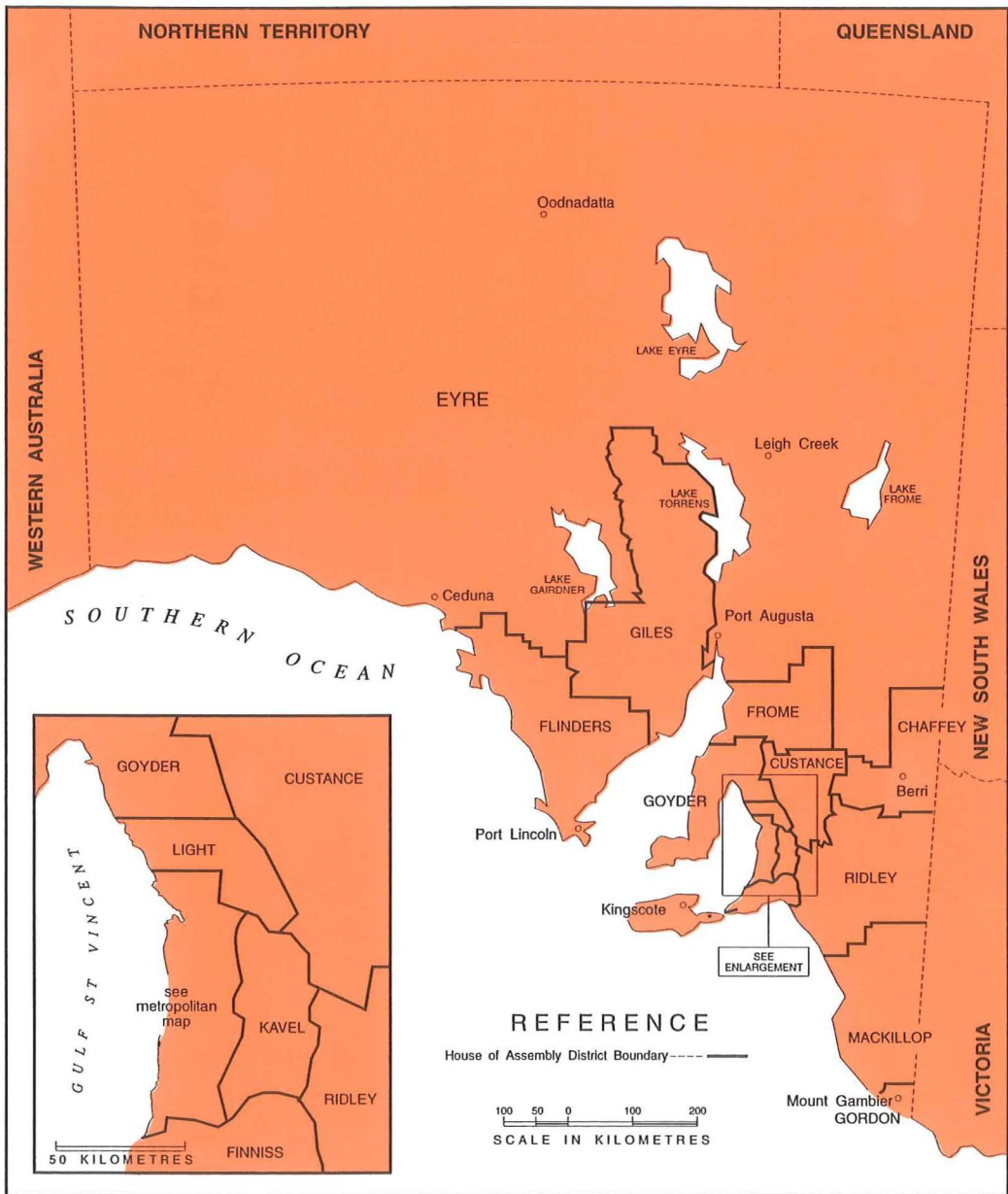
Boundaries are redrawn with the principles that amongst the population of each electoral district a community of interest exists (*e.g.* social, economic, regional or other kind) and, that the number of electors in each district should not vary from a predetermined quota by more than ten per cent. This quota is calculated by dividing the total number of electors in South Australia by the total number of House of Assembly electoral districts.

The *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Act 1991*, removed a requirement that the Commission should have regard to the desirability of leaving boundaries undisturbed as far as possible. The Act also provides a new criterion for electoral fairness which requires the Commission to ensure, as far as practicable, that a group of candidates which attracts more than fifty per cent of the popular vote will be elected in sufficient numbers to form a government.

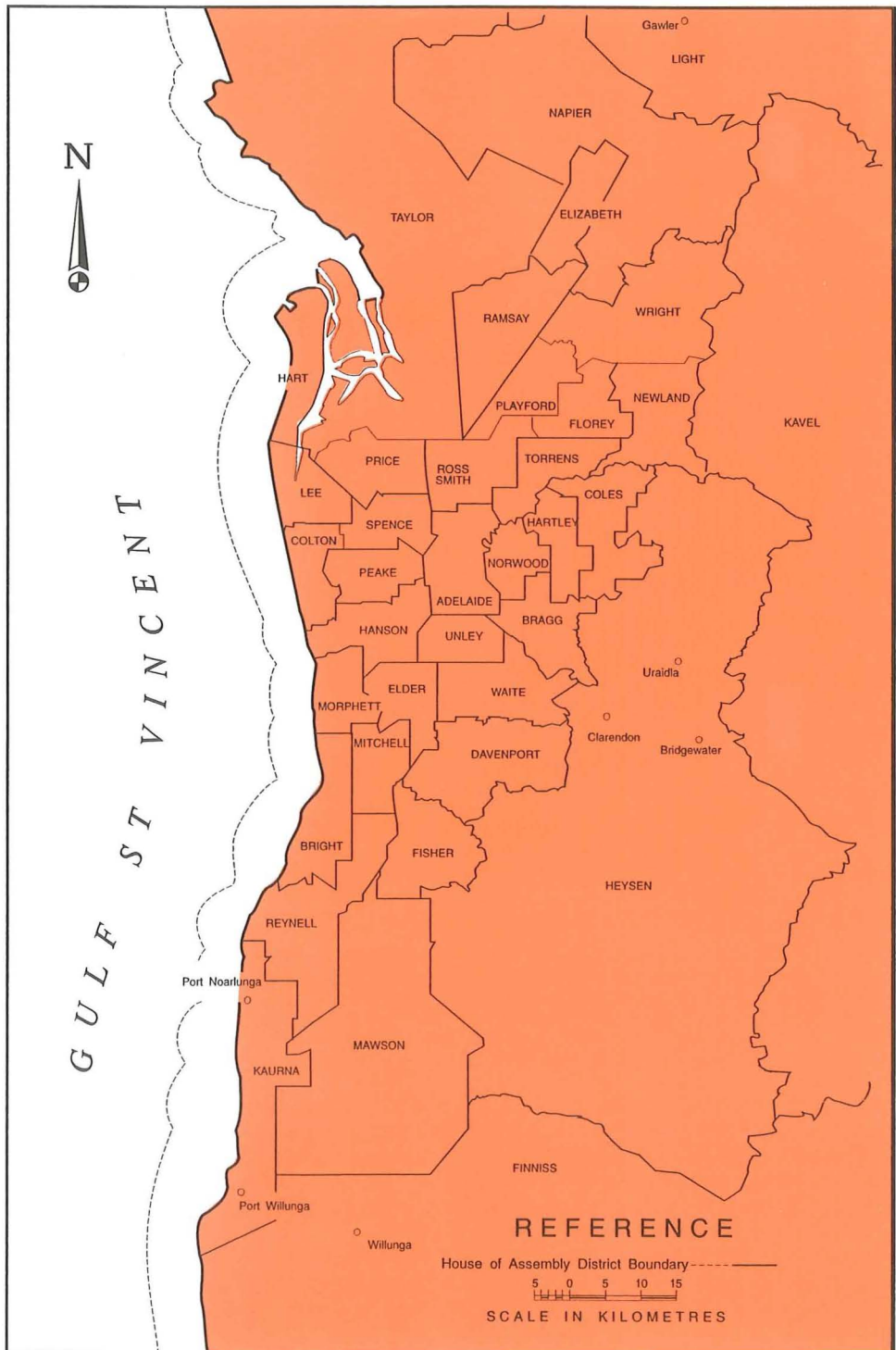
The 1991 Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission drew up new boundaries for the 47 House of Assembly seats which will become effective at the next State elections. Maps of the new State Electoral Boundaries are included in this section of the *South Australian Year Book*.

Any by-elections held before the next State elections will be contested on the old boundaries.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



Officers and their functions

Election of a Speaker is the first business when a new Parliament first meets. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and applies its procedure. The Speaker may exercise a casting vote only. A Chairman of Committees is also elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; the Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee and acts as Deputy Speaker when required.

Other officers of the Parliament include the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in either House and party whips whose function is to ensure that their party members are present in the House for divisions and other important business.

Elections and party representation

The following table gives details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections from 1953 to 1989.

South Australian Parliament : Voting at Elections, 1953 to 1989

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	Contested electorates			Contested electorates		
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent
7 March 1953	97,968	79,373	81.02	354,273	336,529	95.00
3 March 1956	22,963	16,002	69.69	299,048	280,811	93.90
7 March 1959	86,278	70,007	81.14	426,340	400,531	93.95
3 March 1962	118,218	98,786	83.56	444,197	417,462	93.98
6 March 1965	186,899	149,910	80.21	542,436	513,064	94.59
2 March 1968	275,701	262,328	95.15	609,626	575,948	94.48
30 May 1970	..	..	..	635,533	603,952	95.03
10 March 1973	383,758	357,971	93.28	696,290	655,937	94.20
12 July 1975	771,414	719,753	93.30	771,414	721,770	93.56
17 September 1977	..	..	..	818,335	764,072	93.37
15 September 1979	826,586	765,033	92.55	826,586	768,985	93.03
6 November 1982	871,215	808,363	92.79	871,215	811,758	93.18
7 December 1985	905,507	846,250	93.46	905,507	846,289	93.46
25 November 1989	941,368	889,896	94.53	941,368	888,918	94.43

The following table shows the Party representation in both Houses of the South Australian Parliament resulting from each general election from 1953.

South Australian Parliament : Party Representation at Elections, 1953 to 1989

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
7 March 1953	4	16	—	14	21	4
3 March 1956	4	16	—	15	21	3
7 March 1959	4	16	—	17	20	2
3 March 1962	4	16	—	19	18	2
6 March 1965	4	16	—	21	17	1
2 March 1968	4	16	—	19	19	1
30 May 1970	4	16	—	27	20	—
10 March 1973	6	13	1	26	18	3
12 July 1975	10	9	2	23	20	4
17 September 1977	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985	10	10	2	27	16	4
25 November 1989	10	10	(a)2	(c)22	22	(b)(c)3

(a) Australian Democrats. (b) 1 National Party, 2 Independent Labor. (c) On 3 February 1992 one ALP member became Independent Labor and representation became 21 ALP, 4 Other.
ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

At the general election held on 25 November 1989 there were forty-seven electorates represented in the House of Assembly. The table which follows shows the electoral returns for that election.

House of Assembly : Party Representation, 1989

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Successful candidate		First preference votes
			Name	Party	
Adelaide	18,802	17,393	Armitage, M.	LP	8,290
Albert Park	21,304	20,190	Hamilton, K.	ALP	10,572
Alexandra	22,125	21,055	Chapman, T. (a)	LP	12,200
Baudin	22,364	21,009	Hopgood, D.	ALP	9,809
Bragg	19,907	18,473	Ingerson, G.	LP	11,585
Briggs	19,817	18,770	Rann, M.	ALP	10,112
Bright	21,192	20,304	Matthew, W.	LP	8,911
Chaffey	20,465	18,821	Arnold, P.	LP	10,716
Coles	18,639	17,753	Cashmore, J.	LP	9,851
Custance	18,461	17,545	Olsen, J. (b)	LP	10,525
Davenport	19,508	18,460	Evans, S.	LP	10,146
Elizabeth	16,299	15,337	Evans, M.	IND.LABOR	5,884
Eyre	18,106	16,141	Gunn, G.	LP	9,745
Fisher	26,817	25,674	Such, B.	LP	11,653
Flinders	18,316	17,338	Blacker, P.	NP	8,241
Florey	23,348	22,327	Gregory, B.	ALP	9,591
Gilles	17,834	16,993	McKee, C.	ALP	8,177
Goyder	21,774	20,823	Meier, J.	LP	12,641
Hanson	18,977	17,847	Becker, H.	LP	9,130
Hartley	19,281	18,204	Groom, T.	ALP (c)	8,371
Hayward	17,920	17,099	Brindal, M.	LP	7,266
Henley Beach	20,334	19,316	Ferguson, D.	ALP	9,040
Heysen	21,163	19,961	Wotton, D.	LP	11,162
Kavel	22,164	21,179	Goldsworthy, R. (a)	LP	11,560
Light	21,909	21,012	Eastick, R.	LP	10,912
Mawson	22,884	21,710	Lenehan, S.	ALP	10,484
Mitcham	19,537	18,212	Baker, S.	LP	9,883
Mitchell	18,576	17,570	Holloway, P.	ALP	8,187
Morphett	18,509	17,323	Oswald, J.	LP	9,364
Mount Gambier	19,685	18,673	Allison, H.	LP	12,394
Murray Mallee	19,977	18,987	Lewis, P.	LP	11,774
Napier	19,075	17,858	Hemmings, T.	ALP	10,300
Newland	22,208	21,295	Kotz, D.	LP	8,989
Norwood	18,772	17,476	Crafter, G.	ALP	7,499
Peake	19,533	18,267	Heron, V.	ALP	8,965
Playford	19,626	18,609	Quirke, J.	ALP	9,244
Price	19,836	18,701	De Laine, M.	ALP	10,813
Ramsay	24,328	22,988	Arnold, L.	ALP	13,369
Ross Smith	18,354	17,327	Bannon, J.	ALP	9,902
Semaphore	19,603	18,525	Peterson, N.	IND. LABOR	7,210
Spence	19,985	18,762	Atkinson, M.	ALP	9,762
Stuart	19,153	18,007	Hutchison, C.	ALP	8,573
Todd	20,293	19,428	Klunder, J.	ALP	8,822
Unley	19,254	17,858	Mayes, K.	ALP	7,662
Victoria	20,125	19,061	Baker, D.	LP	12,892
Walsh	18,480	17,461	Trainer, J.	ALP	8,520
Whyalla	16,749	15,748	Blevins, F.	ALP	7,806

(a) By-elections for the seats of Alexandra and Kavel in May 1992, made vacant by the resignations of Hon. T. Chapman and Hon. R. Goldsworthy, were won by Hon. D.C. Brown (Liberal) and Mr J.W. Olsen (Liberal) respectively.

(b) By-election for the seat of Custance in June 1990, made vacant by the resignation of Mr J. Olsen, was won by Mr I. Venning (Liberal).

(c) Independent Labor since 3 February 1992.

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia NP National Party
IND. LABOR Independent Labor

The members of the Legislative Council at 19 June 1992 were as follows:

Bruce, Hon. G.L. (ALP)	Levy, Hon. J.A.W. (ALP)
Burdett, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Pfitzner, Hon. B. (LP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Dunn, Hon. H.P.K. (LP)	Ritson, Hon. R.J. (LP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Roberts, Hon. R.R. (ALP)
Feleppa, Hon. M.S. (ALP)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Gilfillan, Hon. I. (AD)	Stefani, Hon. J.F. (LP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Sumner, Hon. C.J. (ALP)
Irwin, Hon. J.C. (ALP)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)
Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)	Wiese, Hon. B.J. (ALP)

Referendums

Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 nine referendums have been held – the first in 1896 and subsequent ones in 1898, 1899, 1911, 1915, 1965, 1970, 1982 and 1991 – and twelve proposals have been submitted.

Three proposals related to education (1896) of which only one was approved; three were constitutional (1898 and 1899) – all approved; one related to Parliamentary salaries (1911) – not approved; one related to bar-room closing hours (1915) – favoured 6 p.m. closing; one related to the establishment of a lottery (1965) – approved; one related to extended shopping hours in the metropolitan area (1970) – not approved; and one related to daylight saving (1982) – approved. The last referendum, held on 9 February 1991, asked House of Assembly electors ‘Do you approve the *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Bill 1991?*’. Of the 882,650 who voted, 649,906 voted ‘Yes’ and 197,244 voted ‘No’.

Overseas representation

South Australia is represented in London by the Agent-General for South Australia, at South Australia House, 50 Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close cooperation with the High Commissioner for Australia; to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments overseas; to promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; to encourage immigration to the State and to foster trade with the United Kingdom and other countries.

State emblems

The State Coat of Arms gazetted on 19 April 1984 replaced an earlier Coat of Arms conferred by King George V in 1936.

The State Flag, which is flown from Government buildings, comprises the Blue Ensign with the State Badge in the fly. The State Badge is a drawing of a Piping Shrike or White Backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota*) standing on a staff of a gum tree.

On 23 November 1964, the Government adopted Sturt’s Desert Pea (*Clianthus formosus*) as the Floral Emblem of South Australia and the Hairy-Nosed or Plains Wombat (*Lasiorhinus latifrons*) was adopted as the faunal emblem of the State on 27 August 1970.

Opal was adopted as the gemstone emblem on 15 August 1985.

The official colours of South Australia are Red, Blue and Gold.

3.4 PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

A public corporation is defined, for statistical purposes, as a body (other than a local government authority or body whose receipts and payments are included in the public accounts of the Commonwealth, a State, or a Territory) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Most public corporations have independent powers for the recruitment of staff. All possess greater administrative and financial autonomy than government departments but there is a wide variation in the degree of autonomy accorded, in various aspects, to different authorities.

Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, control and regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

In appropriate parts of this Year Book reference is made to the activities of most of the public corporations which operate in South Australia.

3.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

At 30 June 1991, there were 119 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is controlled by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the *Local Government Act 1934*.

While around 99 per cent of the State's population resides within the 119 incorporated areas, only 15 per cent of the State is covered by them – the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust.

Boundaries

Local government areas are defined by proclaimed boundaries. Changes to boundaries can be initiated by proposals of the councils affected, or by 10 per cent or more of electors in the council areas affected, or by 25 per cent or more of electors in the parts of the council areas affected. Panels constituted by the Local Government Association of South Australia oversee the preparation of reports on proposals and consultation with local communities. The panels also make recommendations as to whether proposals should be carried into effect. Polls of local electors must be held in respect of recommendations about proposals if 10 per cent or more of electors petition within a fixed period.

Most council areas contain wards which are essentially electoral districts. Ward boundaries are also defined by proclamation and must be reviewed at least every seven years to ensure that electors are adequately and fairly represented.

Functions

Broadly speaking the role of councils is to act as:

- an elected accountable decision maker for the local community. This can include education, informing and leading the community in issues that have local impact.
- a provider, coordinator and information disseminator for facilities, programs and services at a local level;
- an upholder of standards set down in legislation *e.g.* the Building and Planning Act;
- a catalyst, facilitator and coordinator of local effort and organiser for external resources (*i.e.* grants); and
- an advocate and representative for the local community to other governments and the wider society.

There are more than 45 Acts of State Parliament which prescribe the powers and authorities which each council exercises in the management of its area. The *Local Government Act 1934* is the major legislation which affects local government. It prescribes the structure of councils, the timing and running of meetings, the voting procedures at local government elections, how councils can raise income and allocate their funds. Each council is constituted as a corporate body.

Each council provides different services to meet the needs of their communities. Providing these services is part of the council's duty of representing and making decisions for the community. The most common services councils provide are libraries, road and footpath building and maintenance, environmental health services, traffic control, street lighting, street signs, street seats and trees, litter bins, public toilets, community halls, town planning, building and planning approvals, rubbish collection, aged care workers, citizenship ceremonies, information provision, parking inspection, dog control, maintenance of foreshores and jetties, playgrounds, playing fields and recreation parks. Services which are provided by some councils, depending on local needs and circumstances include recycling, swimming pools, child care, aged housing, electricity supply, immunisation, maintenance of cemeteries and community buses. Beyond this councils may, if they wish, provide other services and facilities.

Membership

The local government electorate is represented by a council whose membership comprises a mayor or chairman, aldermen and councillors. The mayor or chairman is the principal member of the council. A mayor is elected by the area as a whole while a chairman is chosen from among the members of the council. The Mayor of the City of Adelaide is entitled to be called Lord Mayor. Aldermen are the representatives of the area as a whole and there may not be more aldermen than half the number of councillors. Councillors are elected by the electors of the area as representatives of the area as a whole, where there are no wards. In the case where wards exist, councillors are elected by the electors of those wards.

Persons are eligible to nominate for local government office if they are an elector for the area, provided that they are not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are also ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least twelve months.

A member of council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement and other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$480 per annum or more than \$1,975 per annum.

A person of or above the age of majority may vote if he or she is an elector in the area for the House of Assembly, lives in the area and has lodged a declaration with the council, or is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner or occupier of rateable property. A body corporate may be enrolled as an elector if it is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner of rateable property. A group of persons is able to vote if all the members are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area, the members are joint owners or occupiers of the rateable property, and at least one member is not enrolled on the relevant voters role.

Chapter 4

POPULATION

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Methods of estimating the population in a given area depend on the use to which such measures are to be put and the availability of information on which to base those estimates. Before 1971, the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971, figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population of the State. The estimated resident population for Census dates is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence.

Measures of the estimated mean (average) resident population for a period are generally used when calculating rates (*e.g.* crude birth rates) for a period. Projections of estimates of future populations are based on sets of assumptions about population trends, and are important in forecasting and planning.

The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia as counted by censuses to 1966 and the estimated resident population at census dates from 1971.

Census date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1844 26 February	9,686	7,680	17,366	..	..
1846 26 February	12,670	9,720	22,390	2,512	14.47
1851 1 January	35,302	28,398	63,700	8,262	36.90
1855 31 March	43,720	42,101	85,821	5,530	8.68
1861 8 April	65,048	61,782	126,830	6,835	7.96
1866 26 March	85,334	78,118	163,452	7,324	5.78
1871 2 April	95,236	90,189	185,425	4,395	2.69
1876 26 March	109,841	102,687	212,528	5,421	2.92
1881 3 April	145,113	130,231	275,344	12,563	5.91
1891 5 April	161,920	153,292	315,212	3,987	1.45
1901 31 March	180,485	177,861	358,346	4,313	1.37
1911 3 April	207,358	201,200	408,558	5,021	1.40
1921 4 April	248,267	246,893	495,160	8,660	2.12
1933 30 June	290,962	289,987	580,949	7,149	1.44
1947 30 June	320,031	326,042	646,073	4,652	0.80
1954 30 June	403,903	393,191	797,094	21,574	3.34
1961 30 June	490,225	479,115	969,340	24,607	3.09
1966 30 June	<u>550,196</u>	<u>544,788</u>	<u>1,094,984</u>	<u>25,129</u>	<u>2.59</u>
1971 30 June (b)	597,572	602,542	1,200,114	..	..
1976 30 June	635,152	638,918	1,274,070	14,791	1.23
1981 30 June	653,940	664,829	1,318,769	8,940	0.70
1986 30 June	687,764	694,786	1,382,550	12,756	0.97

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census. (b) Estimated resident population from 1971.

The count of persons in South Australia (excluding Aborigines) had reached 17,366 persons at the first census on 26 February 1844. In 1861, twenty-five years after the first settlers arrived, the count was 126,830 and this figure had more than doubled by the Census in 1881. By 1921 the Census counted almost half a million persons and the population of South Australia was estimated to have reached a million in January 1963.

The population at 6 August 1992 was estimated to be 1,448,500 persons. Population projections indicate that South Australia's population will reach one and a half million in the mid-1990s.

Between population censuses the number of persons is estimated by adding to the Census estimated resident population the recorded natural increase, net overseas migration gain and interstate movement involving a change in usual residence. The estimated resident population for South Australia at 31 December 1991 was 721,300 males, 732,700 females, giving a total of 1,454,000 persons.

Increases in the Estimated Resident Population

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Total increase</i>	<i>Rate of growth</i>
1986	687,800	694,800	1,382,600	9,230	12,897	0.83
1987	692,000	700,000	1,392,000	9,035	11,604	0.68
1988	697,100	706,800	1,404,000	8,490	14,101	0.86
1989	703,900	714,300	1,418,200	8,663	16,392	1.01
1990	709,900	720,800	1,430,700	8,281	14,474	0.88
1991	717,900	729,200	1,447,200	p8,777	p17,591	1.15

The estimated mean resident population for South Australia is calculated for the years ended 30 June and 31 December and these estimates are shown below.

Estimated Mean Resident Population

<i>Year</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>			<i>Year ended 31 December</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1986	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	687,500	694,900	1,382,400
1987	689,900	697,400	1,387,300	692,100	700,300	1,392,400
1988	694,600	703,600	1,398,200	697,400	707,100	1,404,500
1989	700,800	710,800	1,411,600	703,900	714,300	1,418,200
1990	706,900	717,600	1,424,500	710,300	721,200	1,431,400
1991	714,000	725,100	1,439,100	p717,900	p729,200	p1,447,100

The following table of intercensal population growth rates shows the effects of some important aspects of the development of the State, namely:

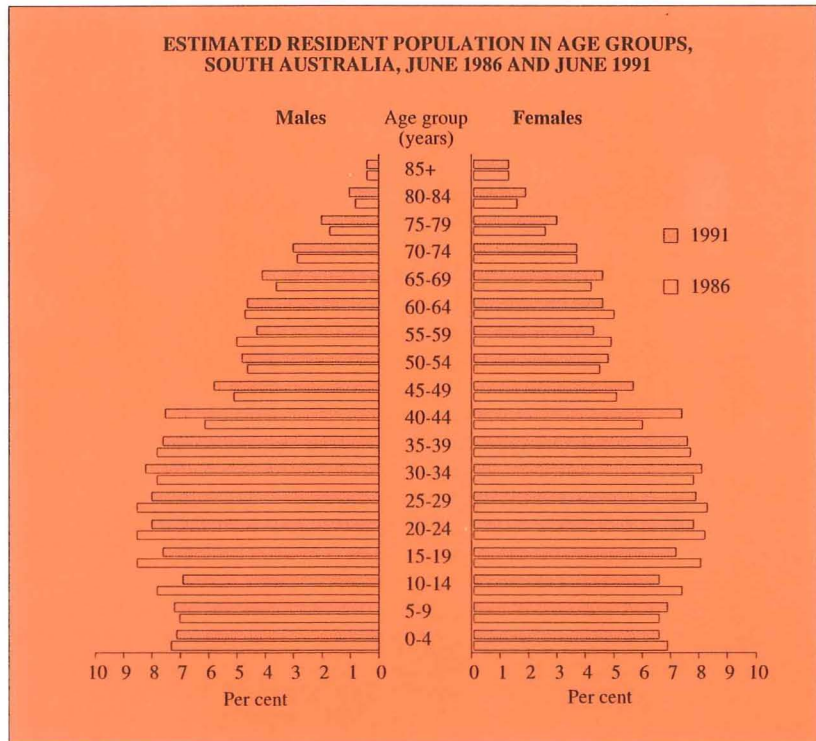
- (a) the net migration, especially of males, away from South Australia following the mineral discoveries in other States in the 1880s and early 1890s;
- (b) the slow growth during the economic depression of the 1930s when natural increase fell to a particularly low level; and
- (c) the high rate of migration in the post 1939-45 War period up to 1960.

The State's rate of population increase was slower than the Australian rate in every period from 1881 to 1947. From 1947 the steep rise in the rate of net migration enabled an above-average growth rate to be achieved and this was maintained until 1966. Since 1966 however, the State's growth rate has been generally below the Australian rate.

**Intercensal Compound Annual Population Growth Rates
South Australia and Australia, 1861–1991^(a)**

Period	Per cent growth rate per annum	
	South Australia (b)	Australia
1861–71	3.88	n.a.
1871–81	4.03	n.a.
1881–91	1.36	3.51
1891–1901	1.29	1.74
1901–11	1.32	1.67
1911–21	1.94	2.01
1921–33	1.32	1.65
1933–47	0.76	0.96
1947–54	3.05	2.46
1954–61	2.83	2.26
1961–66	2.47	2.00
1966–71	1.85	2.41
1971–76	1.20	1.44
1976–81	0.69	1.24
1981–86	0.95	1.43
1986–91	0.92	1.54

(a) Estimated resident population from 1971. (b) Includes Northern Territory before 1881.



Age distribution

Details of the age distribution of the population are of particular importance because they reveal changes which have occurred over time in the age structure and supply basic material for the calculation of fertility, mortality and annuity rates and the probabilities of survival.

Projections of the population

Population projections have been prepared using the cohort–component method, *i.e.* a base population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

These assumptions lead to a range of projections for the State, *e.g.* under Series A the population is projected to reach 1,817,200 by 2031, under Series D 1,624,900.

Projected Population (Including Migration)^(a) (‘000)

At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1996	1,522.3	1,519.6	1,518.5	1,514.5
2001	1,581.9	1,574.3	1,572.0	1,553.2
2006	1,633.5	1,620.0	1,617.6	1,580.8
2011	1,678.8	1,658.9	1,656.8	1,601.1
2016	1,720.4	1,693.9	1,692.1	1,616.6
2021	1,758.8	1,725.3	1,723.1	1,627.3
2026	1,791.9	1,751.1	1,747.5	1,630.8
2031	1,817.2	1,768.9	1,763.2	1,624.9

(a) Based on final estimated resident population at 30 June 1989.

The following table indicates that for all series the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected to decrease significantly while the proportion 65 and over increases.

Projected Age Group Proportions (Including Migration) (Per cent)

Age group (years)	At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
0–14	2011	17.18	17.07	16.31	16.05
	2031	15.55	15.39	14.56	14.16
15–64	2011	68.18	68.13	68.86	68.74
	2031	62.26	61.94	62.57	61.65
65 and over	2011	14.64	14.80	14.83	15.21
	2031	22.19	22.67	22.87	24.19

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2466.0 *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and Urban Centres, South Australia*
- 2474.0 *Profile of Legal Local Government Areas, South Australia*
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*
- 3201.4 *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3204.4 *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3222.0 *Projections of the Population of Australian States and Territories 1989–2031*
- 4102.4 *Accommodation for the Aged, South Australia, 1985*

4.2 THE CENSUS

Early ‘musters’

Population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as ‘musters’, and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official ‘muster’ was taken in 1788 soon after the settlement of Sydney Cove.

Development of the Census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (in what is now Queensland). This census sought details of the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants. The first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first census taken simultaneously in all the States of Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, 'Census and Statistics' became Commonwealth Government functions and with the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), all censuses of Australia have been taken under the authority of this Act. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911; subsequent censuses were taken in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.

Scope of the Census

The census is intended to count all people and dwellings in Australia. In 1986, for the first time, the census was extended to include people in Australia's external territories: Cocos (Keeling), Christmas and Norfolk Islands.

Diplomatic representatives of other governments and their staff and families having diplomatic immunity in accordance with international practice are excluded from censuses. Up to and including the 1966 Census, full-blood Aborigines were also excluded under the provisions of Section 127 of the Constitution, but following the results of a referendum held in 1967 this was repealed and full-blood Aborigines have been included in censuses since 1971.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. The census count includes babies born at or before midnight on Census day and excludes persons dying before midnight on Census day. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, townhouses and caravans in caravan parks. Census forms are also delivered to ships in port or which will be travelling between Australian ports on Census day; and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels and motels, hospitals and nursing homes.

Dwellings excluded from census results are those occupied by accredited persons having diplomatic immunity. Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines also were excluded at censuses before 1971.

The 1991 Census

The twelfth Census of Population and Housing was conducted in 1991 with Census night on Tuesday 6 August.

In January 1988 the ABS released a publication *Preliminary ABS Views on the Content of the 1986 Census* (2171.0) and called for public submissions on these views. The analysis of written submissions and discussions with various user groups indicated that there was strong support for a 1991 Census with similar contents and procedures to the 1986 Census.

In 1989 the Commonwealth Government approved a 1991 Census similar to that of 1986 with the major differences being the exclusion of questions on year of first marriage (duration of marriage), whether married more than once, issue (number of children ever born), ancestry (ethnic origin) and reason dwelling unoccupied.

There were forty-three questions on the 1991 Census Household Form, thirty-nine related to personal characteristics and four to household or dwelling characteristics. Up to forty-six responses were required from each person.

The census form was designed so that responses marked by householders could be read by optical mark recognition (OMR) technology. The questions requiring written responses e.g. occupation, were coded using a computer assisted coding system developed for census processing. The first counts for South Australia from the 1991 Census were released on 14 February 1992.

4.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Geographical distribution

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into statistical subdivisions which consist of a number of statistical local areas.

In South Australia the statistical local areas are the same as local government areas with the exception of the local government area of Enfield which is divided into two statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually. However, the data shown in this section are census counts at place of enumeration *i.e.* where people were on census night. The Census counts for statistical divisions and subdivisions at 30 June 1981, 1986 and 1991 are shown in the following table.

Census Counts of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions^(a)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at Census date		
	1981	1986	1991p
Adelaide:			
Northern	270,169	288,398	311,180
Western	207,311	208,393	206,137
Eastern	206,863	210,057	212,031
Southern	246,931	270,873	294,269
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>931,274</i>	<i>977,721</i>	<i>1,023,617</i>
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	28,507	32,357	36,974
Kangaroo Island	3,515	3,923	3,903
Onkaparinga	18,385	21,715	24,949
Fleurieu	16,788	20,210	23,433
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>67,195</i>	<i>78,205</i>	<i>89,257</i>
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	21,365	22,831	23,150
Lower North	18,232	18,800	18,705
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i> . . .	<i>39,597</i>	<i>41,631</i>	<i>41,857</i>
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	32,089	33,096	34,217
Murray Mallee	29,249	30,274	31,061
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>61,338</i>	<i>63,370</i>	<i>65,278</i>
South East:			
Upper South East	18,871	18,808	18,472
Lower South East	40,148	41,443	41,366
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>59,019</i>	<i>60,251</i>	<i>59,836</i>
Eyre:			
Lincoln	26,255	26,935	25,603
West Coast	6,891	6,709	6,363
<i>Total Eyre</i>	<i>33,146</i>	<i>33,644</i>	<i>31,969</i>

Census Counts of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions^(a) (continued)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at Census date		
	1981	1986	1991 _p
Northern:			
Whyalla	31,410	27,746	26,242
Pirie	28,511	27,431	26,950
Flinders Ranges	23,896	23,947	22,853
Far North	8,696	9,715	12,276
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>92,513</i>	<i>88,839</i>	<i>88,319</i>
Migratory	951	2,284	520
Total State	1,285,033	1,345,945	1,400,655

(a) Some boundaries have been adjusted because of local government area boundary changes. See *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas* (3201.4).

Census Counts in Statistical Local Areas, Adelaide Statistical Division^(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at Census date		
	1981	1986	1991 _p
ADELAIDE	931,660	977,721	1,023,617
Northern	270,555	288,398	311,180
Elizabeth (C)	32,528	30,614	28,958
Enfield (C) Pt A	49,969	47,111	45,278
Gawler (M)	10,617	12,488	15,065
Munno Para (C)	23,753	27,729	31,901
Salisbury (C)	86,433	96,618	106,011
Tea Tree Gully (C)	67,255	73,838	83,969
Western	207,311	208,393	206,137
Enfield (C) Pt B	16,828	16,417	16,225
Henley and Grange (C)	15,519	14,752	14,207
Hindmarsh (M)	7,593	7,847	8,098
Port Adelaide (C)	35,430	37,319	38,232
Thebarton (M)	9,208	8,533	7,702
West Torrens (C)	45,099	43,639	42,862
Woodville (C)	77,634	79,886	78,814
Unincorporated		Included with Port Adelaide (C)	
Eastern	206,863	210,057	212,031
Adelaide (C)	12,656	14,157	14,845
Burnside (C)	37,593	37,198	37,637
Campbelltown (C)	43,084	43,352	43,517
East Torrens (DC)	5,152	5,748	6,503
Kensington and Norwood (C)	8,950	8,947	8,803
Payneham (C)	16,502	15,813	15,329
Prospect (C)	18,591	18,299	18,601
St Peters (M)	8,458	8,280	8,141
Stirling (DC)	13,193	15,255	16,185
Unley (C)	35,844	36,195	35,693
Walkerville (M)	6,840	6,813	6,775
Southern	246,931	270,873	294,269
Brighton (C)	19,441	18,899	18,423
Glenelg (C)	13,306	13,248	12,957
Happy Valley (C)	19,825	28,428	34,701
Marion (C)	66,551	69,672	73,944
Mitcham (C)	60,309	61,213	60,941
Noarlunga (C)	60,806	69,612	80,882
Willunga (DC)	6,693	9,801	12,424

(a) Estimates are for boundaries existing at 6 August 1991.

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

Urban centres and rural localities

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria). Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. Between 1986 and 1991 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. This was most evident in towns within 100 kilometres of Adelaide. In the 'Iron Triangle', Port Augusta continued to expand, Port Pirie increased slightly and Whyalla declined.

Persons in Urban and Rural Areas

Census	Urban		Rural	Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide (a)	Other (b)		
1966	728,279	174,964	190,167	1,094,984
1971	809,482	183,187	179,148	1,173,707
1976	857,196	198,777	187,546	1,244,756
1981	882,520	207,934	193,628	1,285,033
1986	917,000	221,036	205,625	1,345,945
1991 p	960,928	235,092	204,637	1,400,655

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division. (b) 'Other Urban' comprises clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a number of holiday resorts which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

Population in other urban centres

A large proportion (84 per cent) of South Australia's population is located in the capital city. This is high compared with the three eastern States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. In each of these States, there are at least six centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000, whereas in South Australia the only such centres are Whyalla and Mount Gambier.

Persons in Urban Centres^(a)

Urban centre	1986	1991p	Urban centre	1986	1991p
Adelaide	917,000	955,694	Millicent	5,075	5,118
Aldinga Beach	3,041	3,541	Moonta	2,199	2,723
Angaston	1,823	1,819	Mount Barker	5,370	6,239
Ardrossan	963	1,008	Mount Gambier	20,813	21,155
Balaklava	1,365	1,439	Murray Bridge	11,893	12,725
Barmera	1,912	1,859	Nairne	889	1,346
Berri	3,502	3,733	Naracoorte	4,636	4,711
Bordertown	2,318	2,235	Nuriootpa	3,209	3,321
Burra	1,187	1,191	Penola	1,222	1,147
Ceduna	2,877	2,753	Peterborough	2,239	2,138
Clare	2,591	2,575	Port Augusta	15,291	14,595
Cooper Pedy	2,103	2,491	Port Elliot	1,050	1,203
Crafers-Bridgewater	11,222	11,887	Port Lincoln	11,552	11,345
Crystal Brook	1,294	1,282	Port Pirie	13,960	14,110
Gawler	11,354	13,832	Quorn	1,079	1,056
Goolwa	2,359	3,018	Renmark	3,489	4,256
Hahndorf	1,688	1,661	Roxby Downs	492	2,378
Jamestown	1,372	1,359	Strathalbyn	1,924	2,623
Kadina	3,263	3,536	Tailem Bend	1,542	1,502
Kapunda	1,622	1,980	Tanunda	2,856	3,087
Keith	1,189	1,176	Tumby Bay	996	1,147
Kingscote	1,403	1,443	Victor Harbor	5,318	5,930
Kingston (SE)	1,367	1,425	Waikerie	1,593	1,748
Leigh Creek	1,967	1,378	Walleroo	2,224	2,465
Lobethal	1,580	1,521	Whyalla	26,900	25,527
Loxton	3,372	3,322	Willunga	826	1,164
Maitland	1,103	1,066	Woodside	853	1,085
Mannum	2,056	2,025	Woomera	1,805	1,600
McLaren Vale	1,196	1,473			

(a) See text for definition of 'urban'. The figures are census counts.

Characteristics of the population

The *South Australian Year Book 1992* provides summary information on the characteristics of the population obtained from the 1986 Population Census. A listing of information produced from the 1986 Census is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). Information to be produced from the 1991 Census is also listed in this publication. The *South Australian Year Book 1994* will contain a major article on results from the 1991 Census.

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

- (a) have a spouse or fiancé, or parents, children, brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles legally resident in Australia who can sponsor them;
- (b) be refugees or in other special humanitarian need; or
- (c) have skills or personal qualities which will benefit Australia.

New Zealanders may enter Australia without prior authority if they hold a valid New Zealand passport.

Overseas arrivals and departures

The following table gives details for 1991 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than twelve months, and short-term as less than twelve months.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures : Category of Traveller, 1991

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	2,703	2,730	5,433
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,618	1,803	3,421
Overseas visitors	1,290	1,105	2,395
<i>Total permanent and long-term ...</i>	<i>5,611</i>	<i>5,638</i>	<i>11,249</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	54,064	49,556	103,620
Overseas visitors	29,809	29,240	59,049
Total arrivals (a)	89,484	84,434	173,918
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	791	792	1,583
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,799	1,781	3,580
Overseas visitors	895	750	1,645
<i>Total permanent and long-term ...</i>	<i>3,485</i>	<i>3,323</i>	<i>6,808</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	57,952	52,562	110,514
Overseas visitors	33,011	32,342	65,353
Total departures	94,448	88,227	182,675

(a) Since all movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled, some figures have been rounded, so that totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts.

- Visitors** Overseas residents are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia, and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.
- Overseas students** Australia accepts foreign students and trainees in order to help build a strong and competitive international education and services sector. This also enables students and trainees to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while others are private students.
- Temporary residents** Permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available here to enable them to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than twelve months are required to meet the health and character requirements which apply to permanent settlers.
- Citizenship** The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth), which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth) and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.
- Further references** Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Quarterly)
 - 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Monthly)
 - 3402.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Quarterly)
 - 3404.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Annual)

4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1966* which came into operation on 1 January 1968. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Principal Registrar maintains a register of all live births and of all deaths registered in the State. The current legislation does not require still births to be registered, but it provides for a 'Medical Certificate of Cause of Perinatal Death' to be filled in and forwarded to the Principal Registrar by the attending medical practitioner in respect of a 'child not born alive of at least twenty weeks gestation or four hundred grams weight'. The 'perinatal' certificates are also required from attending medical practitioners for children dying within twenty-eight days of birth.

The birth of each live-born child is required to be registered by a parent within sixty days of the date of birth. Registration of a live birth after the expiration of sixty days following the date of birth requires the payment of a fee and a declaration in a form prescribed by the Act.

A death must be registered within fourteen days of the date of death by the occupier of the building or place in which the death occurred. Special provisions and penalties exist for the late registration of a death. A body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a 'Notice of signing of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death' signed by a medical practitioner or of an order by a coroner for burial, and the undertaker is required within seven days of the disposal of the body to notify the Principal Registrar of such disposal.

In accordance with international practice, statistics for a period are on the basis of the births and deaths which were registered during that period. However, numbers registered in a period usually differ from the number of occurrences in the same period and, mainly because of the longer period allowed for registration, such variations generally are more apparent in birth than in death figures. In this section, unless otherwise stated, details of births are on the basis of State of usual residence of the mother and details of deaths are on the basis of State of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the event occurred.

In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly, deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included.

Births

The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mean estimated resident population) during 1990 was 13.8 compared with the Australian rate of 15.4.

Live Births

Year	Total live births occurred (a)	Live births registered					Sex ratio (c)
		Total	Rate (b)	Males	Females		
1986	19,623	19,741	14.4	9,930	9,811	101.2	
1987	19,145	19,235	13.8	9,896	9,339	106.0	
1988	19,247	19,155	13.6	9,917	9,238	107.4	
1989	19,489	19,610	13.8	10,152	9,458	107.3	
1990	19,609	19,863	13.8	10,170	9,693	104.9	

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations, particularly for 1990. (b) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Age-specific birth rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population.

Age-specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility

Year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (a)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1971 (b)	42.4	166.3	139.6	70.1	33.3	9.5	0.6	2,309
1976 (b)	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1,886
1981 (b)	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1,785
1986 (b)	21.3	90.1	136.5	79.6	21.5	3.4	0.2	1,763
1987	19.9	81.9	134.0	80.4	22.8	3.7	0.1	1,714
1988	20.1	76.8	130.1	83.1	25.3	3.1	0.2	1,693
1989	21.2	76.2	129.5	86.1	27.4	3.7	0.1	1,719
1990	21.6	73.7	129.2	89.5	27.3	4.3	0.2	1,729

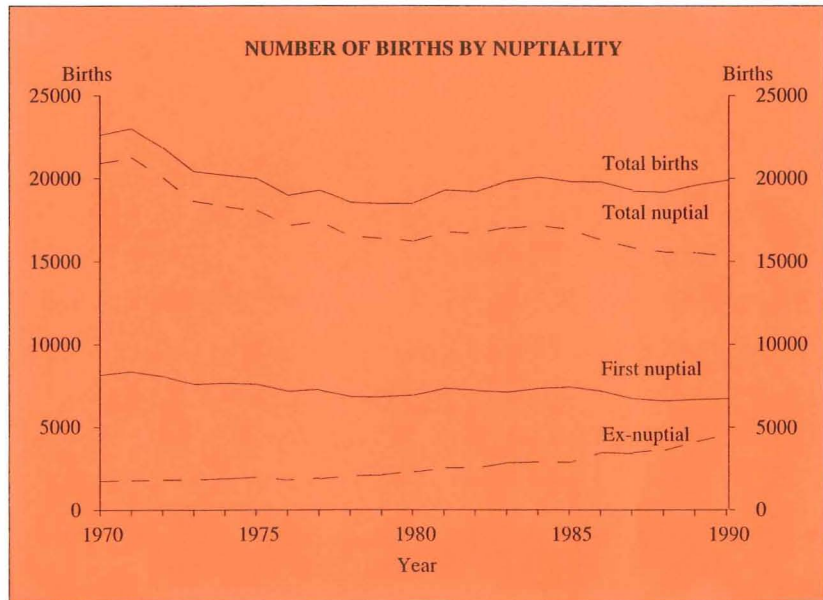
(a) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown. (b) Census year.

There has been a decline in age-specific birth rates for women aged under 30 years from the early 1970s. Age-specific birth rates for women aged 30 years and over decreased from 1961 until the late 1970s but have since increased slightly. These figures reflect the tendency to smaller families and the later median age of first nuptial confinements.

Confinements and nuptiality

Confinements are the number of pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth. Multiple confinements are those resulting in two or more births, at least one of which is live-born.

Live births are identified as nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during pregnancy. Confinements and children of Aboriginal mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as ex-nuptial whether or not the parents were living together at the time of birth and whether or not the child may subsequently have been legitimised or adopted.



Confinements : Nuptiality and Plurality by Age Group of Mother, 1990

Particulars	Age of mother (years)						Total (a)
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
NUMBER							
Nuptial:							
Single	199	2,436	6,387	4,421	1,226	189	14,858
Twins	2	23	77	89	27	2	220
Triplets or higher order	-	-	4	5	-	-	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>2,459</i>	<i>6,468</i>	<i>4,515</i>	<i>1,253</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>15,087</i>
Ex-nuptial:							
Single	966	1,635	1,028	574	216	32	4,452
Twins or higher order	5	15	12	5	3	2	42
<i>Total</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>1,650</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>4,494</i>
Total confinements	1,172	4,109	7,508	5,094	1,472	225	19,581
PER CENT							
Total nuptial	17.2	59.8	86.1	88.6	85.1	84.9	77.0
Total ex-nuptial	82.8	40.2	13.9	11.4	14.9	15.1	23.0

(a) Includes not stated.

Since 1960 there has been a marked increase in the number and rate of ex-nuptial births. For the previous forty years, the rate remained relatively steady at about three per hundred live births, but in recent years the rate has increased sharply, reaching a record level of 21.6 per hundred live births in 1990.

Gross and net reproduction rates

The gross reproduction rate is an indication of the number of live females that can be expected to be born to a woman through her child-bearing years.

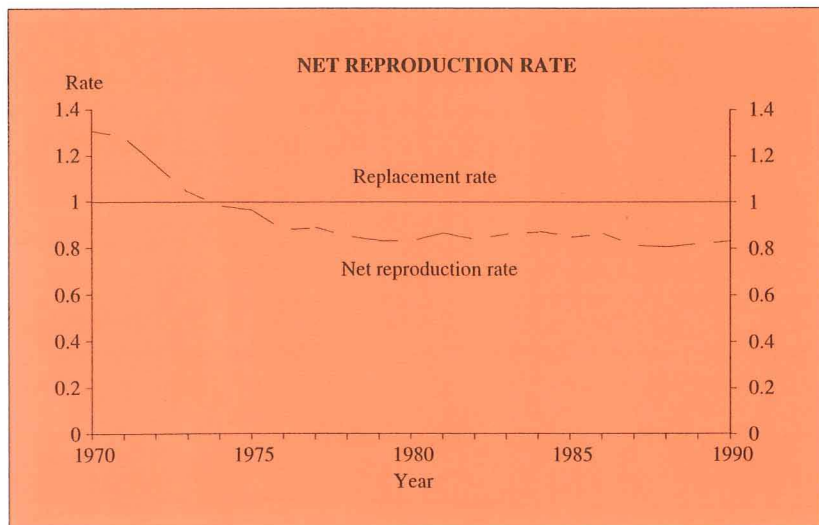
The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by taking into account the females who fail to survive to the end of their child-bearing period.

The following table shows a general decline in the net reproduction rate. The current level is lower than the point at which women produce only one female child to take their place in the reproductive cycle and, excluding the impact of migration, if this trend continues, zero population growth will be reached ultimately and the population will begin to decline. It should be realised, however, that this is not a forecast of what can be anticipated but only a hypothetical projection of what will happen if the given conditions upon which it has been based continue to apply.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates

Year	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate	
		Rate	Mortality experience on which rate is based
1971 (a)	1.124	1.087	1970-1972
1976 (a)	0.900	0.880	1975-1977
1981 (a)	0.880	0.866	1981
1986 (a)	0.876	0.862	1986
1987	0.825	0.812	1987
1988	0.817	0.805	1988
1989	0.831	0.819	1989
1990	0.850	0.837	1990

(a) Census year.



Age of parents and duration of marriage

For more than twenty years there has been an increasing trend in both the median age of parents and the duration of marriage for all first nuptial confinements.

The median age of mother for first nuptial confinements increased from 23.1 years in 1970 to 27.6 years in 1990, while the median age of mother for all confinements rose from 25.2 years to 28.8 years.

The median age of father for all nuptial confinements increased from 28.9 years to 31.1 years in the same period.

In 1970 the median duration of marriage for first nuptial confinements was 1.61 years, but in 1990 had risen to 2.80 years.

For ex-nuptial confinements the median age of mother fell from 21.2 years in 1970 to 20.5 years in 1973 but since then has shown an upward trend to 23.7 years in 1990.

Median Age and Duration of Marriage (Years)

Particulars	1988	1989	1990
Median age of mother:			
Nuptial first confinements	27.2	27.4	27.6
All nuptial confinements	28.4	28.6	28.8
Ex-nuptial confinements	23.2	23.4	23.7
<i>All confinements</i>	27.7	27.9	28.1
Median age of father:			
Nuptial confinements	30.7	30.9	31.1
Median duration of marriage:			
Nuptial first confinements	2.8	2.8	2.8

Deaths

The 10,938 deaths of South Australian residents registered during 1990 represented a crude death rate of 7.6 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary.

Deaths

Year	Numbers registered			Crude death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1986	5,556	4,772	10,328	8.1	6.9	7.5
1987	5,754	4,777	10,531	8.3	6.8	7.6
1988	5,793	4,897	10,690	8.3	6.9	7.6
1989	6,094	5,254	11,348	8.6	7.3	8.0
1990	5,833	5,105	10,938	8.1	7.1	7.6

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

In recent years male deaths have significantly outnumbered female deaths for persons aged less than 80 years, while for ages in excess of 80 the number of female deaths has been much higher. This is a reflection of the age and sex distribution of the population which has resulted mainly from the greater longevity experienced by females in the population.

Age at Death

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
	Under 1	81	92	65	76	146
1-4	16	17	20	9	36	26
5-9	10	7	11	3	21	10
10-14	11	15	8	13	19	28
15-19	66	59	21	15	87	74
20-24	75	94	27	25	102	119
25-29	76	96	34	29	110	125
30-34	72	87	34	35	106	122
35-39	81	74	48	43	129	117
40-44	81	105	51	49	132	154
45-49	127	112	76	64	203	176
50-54	175	191	110	91	285	282
55-59	318	275	168	152	486	427
60-64	537	539	309	284	846	823
65-69	739	775	440	434	1,179	1,209
70-74	925	847	590	591	1,515	1,438
75-79	1,068	955	823	820	1,891	1,775
80 and over	1,636	1,493	2,419	2,372	4,055	3,865
<i>All ages</i>	<i>6,094</i>	<i>5,833</i>	<i>5,254</i>	<i>5,105</i>	<i>11,348</i>	<i>10,938</i>

Age-specific death rates

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, *i.e.* deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have fallen in all age groups for both males and females over the last 65 years. Because age composition of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the periods shown are those with a census date as their centre.

Age-specific Death Rates : Males^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)				
	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87
0-4	4.58	4.66	3.20	2.76	2.33
5-9	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.23
10-14	0.55	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.22
15-19	1.19	1.48	1.51	1.27	1.23
20-24	1.33	1.55	1.56	1.25	1.36
25-29	1.34	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.20
30-34	1.13	1.41	1.23	1.07	1.16
35-39	2.23	2.04	1.72	1.57	1.32
40-44	3.27	3.15	2.60	2.29	2.20
45-49	5.71	5.49	5.05	4.16	3.17
50-54	9.59	9.37	8.15	7.47	5.72
55-59	15.92	16.01	13.22	12.76	10.87
60-64	26.69	25.10	22.33	19.52	16.09
65-69	40.55	41.00	36.05	31.09	27.54
70-74	63.86	64.42	54.08	49.09	43.45
75-79	90.71	96.09	87.50	78.54	70.14
80-84	138.50	142.39	132.63	117.92	112.19
85 and over	228.91	230.02	211.49	201.85	187.97
<i>All ages</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.18</i>

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Age-specific Death Rates : Females^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)				
	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87
0-4	3.47	3.39	2.49	2.00	1.84
5-9	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.14	0.17
10-14	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.17
15-19	0.44	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.45
20-24	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.52
25-29	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.36	0.51
30-34	0.87	0.91	0.66	0.42	0.58
35-39	1.14	1.18	0.91	0.85	0.70
40-44	2.13	1.86	1.83	1.44	1.22
45-49	3.29	2.95	2.73	2.12	2.19
50-54	4.99	4.60	4.32	3.39	3.54
55-59	7.59	7.41	6.48	5.31	4.97
60-64	12.82	12.16	10.45	8.53	7.82
65-69	20.39	20.32	16.53	14.61	13.61
70-74	35.36	33.42	28.77	24.95	24.02
75-79	60.81	57.60	51.55	42.39	40.69
80-84	100.52	99.42	84.68	75.39	68.88
85 and over	183.88	186.55	176.26	163.02	146.38
All ages	7.42	7.50	7.03	6.69	6.94

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate, *i.e.* the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has declined markedly in the last century. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout this century with the 1990 rate being 8.5. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates for selected years since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

Infant Mortality : Age at Death

Year	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Total under 12 months	
							Number	Rate (a)
MALES								
1988	30	17	10	15	17	7	96	9.7
1989	27	12	10	14	10	8	81	8.0
1990	27	12	10	22	17	4	92	9.0
FEMALES								
1988	22	9	7	8	5	5	56	6.1
1989	22	11	7	11	8	6	65	6.9
1990	24	14	9	10	12	7	76	7.8
TOTAL								
1988	52	26	17	23	22	12	152	7.9
1989	49	23	17	25	18	14	146	7.4
1990	51	26	19	32	29	11	168	8.5

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Statistics of infant mortality shown in the table above include the neonatal segment of perinatal deaths which are discussed in the following paragraph.

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (deaths within twenty-eight days of birth), of children weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least twenty-two weeks gestation.

Live Births and Perinatal Deaths

Year	Live births (a)	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
1987 ...	19,235	89	4.6	81	4.2	170	8.8
1988 ...	19,155	109	5.7	84	4.4	193	10.0
1989 ...	19,610	127	6.4	72	3.7	199	10.1
1990 ...	19,863	115	5.8	89	4.5	204	10.3

(a) Includes a very small number of live births that do not meet the definition of a perinatal death. These have been excluded from the denominator used to calculate the perinatal death rates.

(b) Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 of relevant births registered plus fetal deaths. Neonatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered. Perinatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered plus fetal deaths.

Expectation of life

Based on the mortality conditions prevailing in South Australia during 1990, the life expectancy at birth for males was 74.1 years and for females 80.2 years (see Part 5.3).

Further references

More detailed information on life expectancy, perinatal deaths and causes of death in South Australia are included in Part 5.3 Health, and additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3304.0 *Perinatal Deaths, Australia*
- 3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*
- 3312.4 *Deaths, South Australia*

4.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriages

The current legislation relating to marriages in Australia is the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwth) and in South Australia this is administered by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the three years to 1991 are given in the following table.

Previous Marital Status of Persons Marrying

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1989	7,267	252	2,257	7,328	297	2,151	9,776	6.9
1990	7,107	243	2,259	7,241	276	2,092	9,609	6.7
1991	6,955	248	2,189	7,120	289	1,983	9,392	6.5

(a) Per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary. The crude marriage rate rose throughout the 1960s from 7.0 in 1960 to 9.4 in 1970, gradually declined to a level of 8.7 in 1974 and fell substantially to 7.8 in 1975. The 1976 rate of 8.6 coincided with the introduction of the Family Law Act and a significant increase in the number of divorced persons remarrying. The rate has declined since then even though the proportion of persons marrying who have been divorced has been consistently above 20 per cent.

During 1991 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 26.3 years for males and 24.2 years for females, a difference of 2.1 years.

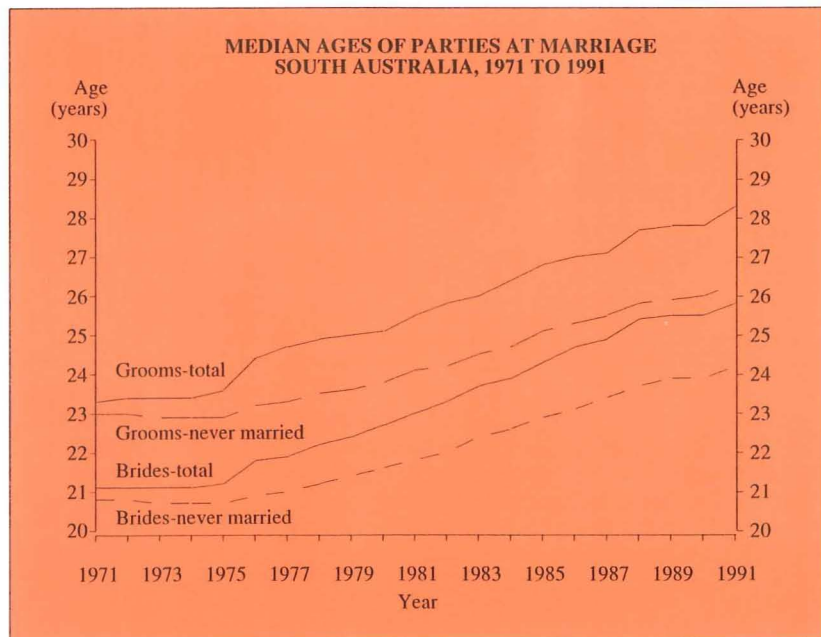
The median age of both bridegrooms and brides has shown an upward trend for more than ten years. This trend is apparent for persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.

Median Age at Marriage and Previous Marital Status^(a)

Year	Median age of bridegrooms (years)				Median age of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1989	25.9	61.3	39.1	27.8	23.9	54.7	35.6	25.5
1990	26.0	62.5	39.4	27.8	23.9	52.3	36.3	25.5
1991	26.3	62.6	39.5	28.3	24.2	56.0	36.3	25.8

(a) The term 'median age' refers to that age which divides total age distribution into two halves, one half being below the median age and one half above.

In 1991, slightly less than two-thirds of marriages (65.8 per cent) involved partners both of whom had never been married; one partner had been married previously in 18.2 per cent of marriages, and a remarriage for both partners took place in 16.0 per cent of ceremonies.



Marriage rites

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9 per cent of all marriages. This proportion has increased steadily since then and was 40.7 per cent in 1991. This is related to the increasing numbers of divorced persons remarrying. In 1991, 63.7 per cent of marriages involving at least one party remarrying were performed by civil celebrants.

Marriages : Category of Authorised Celebrant

Rites	Number of marriages			Proportion of total marriages (per cent)		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
Denomination:						
Anglican	805	816	788	8.2	8.5	8.4
Baptist	196	210	194	2.0	2.2	2.1
Catholic	1,615	1,536	1,530	16.5	16.0	16.3
Churches of Christ	182	194	185	1.9	2.0	2.0
Lutheran	504	479	447	5.2	5.0	4.8
Orthodox	315	250	291	3.2	2.6	3.1
Presbyterian	48	44	39	0.5	0.5	0.4
Uniting Church	1,624	1,663	1,537	16.6	17.3	16.4
Other denominations ..	519	558	563	5.3	5.8	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,808</i>	<i>5,750</i>	<i>5,574</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>59.3</i>
Civil ceremonies by:						
Official registrars	1,391	1,381	1,256	14.2	14.4	13.4
Other civil celebrants ..	2,577	2,478	2,562	26.4	25.8	27.3
Total	9,776	9,609	9,392	100.0	100.0	100.0

Divorces

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has had exclusive jurisdiction over divorces since 31 May 1976, under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwth). This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (Cwth) which had granted jurisdiction to hear and determine divorces to the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories.

Under the provisions of the Family Law Act the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown, established by twelve months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

In 1976, the first year of operation of the Family Law Act, there were 6,142 divorces granted in South Australia; 4,740 of these were granted under the new legislation and the remainder under the *Matrimonial Causes Act* which was repealed in that year. Since that year the highest number of divorces granted in a year was in 1982 when it was 4,526. The next table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1989 to 1991.

Divorces

Particulars	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Divorces granted	No.	3,740	4,066	4,215
Crude divorce rate (a)	per cent	2.6	2.8	2.9
Median duration of marriage	years	10.2	10.3	10.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.7	8.0	7.8
Divorces involving children:				
Number	No.	2,090	2,345	2,323
Percentage of total	per cent	55.9	57.7	55.1
Average issue	No.	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

Details of the relative ages at marriage of husbands and wives for divorces granted in 1991 are contained in the following table. The median age at marriage for husbands was 24.5 years and for wives 22.0 years.

Divorces : Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage, 1991

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total (incl. not stated)
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Under 20	214	71	3	1	2	-	-	-	291
20-24	692	1,123	126	24	4	3	-	-	1,974
25-29	131	539	275	58	14	6	3	-	1,030
30-34	19	115	180	79	27	9	2	1	432
35-39	8	37	52	51	38	14	1	-	201
40-44	3	10	15	26	29	18	10	-	111
45-49	-	3	3	11	24	16	10	12	81
50 and over	1	1	6	4	8	14	21	41	96
Not stated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Total	1,068	1,899	660	255	146	80	47	54	4,221

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years. The following table gives details of marital status at the time of the marriage for divorces granted in the years 1989 to 1991.

Divorces : Marital Status at Time of Marriage

Marital status at marriage	1989	1990	1991
HUSBANDS			
Never married	3,037	3,351	3,438
Widowed	36	43	44
Divorced	667	672	733
WIVES			
Never married	3,072	3,351	3,474
Widowed	46	51	66
Divorced	622	664	675

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publication:

3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*

4.7 THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION

Statistics of the total Aboriginal population should be treated with caution as comparisons between numbers obtained from one census to another can be affected by changes in social attitudes, census awareness campaigns relating to Aboriginality and changes to the collection and processing procedures in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting.

There were 16,019 Aborigines counted in South Australia at the 1991 Census, an increase of 1,728 since 1986. Aborigines comprise a little over one per cent of the State's total population.

Location of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons in Selected
Communities and Statistical Areas

Community/statistical area	Census count		Community/statistical area	Census count	
	1986	1991		1986	1991
Adelaide Statistical Division	5,825	7,126	Oodnadatta	94	125
Amata	277	373	Pipalyatjara	102	138
Aparawatatja (Fregon)	268	307	Point Pearce	182	135
Berri (DC)	147	148	Port Augusta (C)	1,420	1,332
Cooper Pedy (DC)	249	276	Port Lincoln (C)	392	466
Gerard	136	103	Port Pirie (C)	131	145
Indulkana	238	245	Pukatja (Ernabella)	365	469
Koonibba	96	131	Raukan (Point McLeay)	114	123
Mimili (Everard Park)	145	164	Whyalla (C)	521	378
Mount Gambier (C)	122	156	Yalata	221	302
Murat Bay (DC)	530	551	Remainder of State	2,294	2,361
Murray Bridge (DC)	331	385			
Nepabunna	91	80	<i>Total</i>	14,291	16,019

The age distribution of the Aboriginal population differs quite markedly from that of the total South Australian population. Nearly 60 per cent of Aborigines were aged less than 25 years, whereas less than 40 per cent of the total population were under 25. Only 2.8 per cent of Aborigines were aged 65 years and over, while 12.5 per cent of the total population were in this age group.

Births

The number of Aboriginal births registered in South Australia rose by 121 (25.9 per cent) from 467 in 1989 to 588 in 1990. The sex ratio was 90.3 male births for every one hundred female births, compared with 104.9 for all South Australian births. The median age of Aboriginal mothers, for all confinements, was 23.3 years, compared with 28.1 years for all South Australian confinements.

Live Births and Confinements by Aboriginality

Particulars	Aboriginal births and confinements			Aboriginal mothers 1990	Total births 1990
	1988	1989	1990		
Births:					
Males	252	234	279	231	10,170
Females	256	233	309	267	9,693
<i>Total</i>	508	467	588	498	19,863
Sex ratio (a)	98.4	100.4	90.3	86.5	104.9
Confinements:					
Median age of mother	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.3	28.1
Median age of father (b)	26.6	27.5	26.6	26.2	30.5

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Where paternity was acknowledged.

Deaths

There were 118 deaths of Aboriginal persons usually resident in South Australia in 1990. Of these deaths, 74 were male and 44 female, which represents a sex ratio of 168.2 male deaths for every 100 female deaths, compared to 114.3 for the total population.

The median age at death for Aboriginal males was 42.0 years, while the median age for females was 57.0 years. These are significantly lower than the overall State medians of 72.2 and 79.0 years, for males and females respectively. Because of the small number of observations, it is possible that these figures will be subject to wide fluctuations from year to year, although the last three years figures are relatively consistent.

There were 11 Aboriginal infant deaths recorded in 1990, representing an infant mortality rate of 18.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. This compares with the overall South Australian rate of 8.5.

Deaths by Aboriginality

Particulars	Aboriginal deaths			Total deaths 1990
	1988	1989	1990	
Males	68	87	74	5,833
Females	38	52	44	5,105
Persons	106	139	118	10,938
Sex ratio (a)	178.9	167.3	168.2	114.3
Median age at death (years):				
Males	45.5	43.5	42.0	72.2
Females	58.5	55.0	57.0	79.0
Infant deaths:				
Number	8	9	11	168
Rate (b)	15.7	19.3	18.7	8.5

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

Hospital separations

Of the 379,564 separations recorded in 1990, 7,391 (1.9 per cent) were recorded as Aboriginal. Excluding separations for haemodialysis this represents a separation rate of 442.3 per 1,000 estimated resident population compared with a rate of 253.3 for the total population. During 1990, 41.5 per cent of Aboriginal separations were persons aged less than 25 years compared with 25.4 per cent for total separations in this age group.

Aboriginal Separations^(a): Principal Diagnosis by Sex, 1990

Principal diagnosis	Aboriginal separations		Separation rates (b)			
			Aboriginal		Total	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Infectious and parasitic	183	182	11.9	11.6	3.8	3.7
Neoplasms	115	118	7.5	7.5	13.8	14.8
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic, immunity ...	128	157	8.4	10.0	3.0	3.3
Blood and blood forming organs	40	38	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5
Mental disorders	315	371	20.6	23.6	5.3	6.7
Nervous system and sense organs	418	469	27.3	29.8	14.9	15.1
Circulatory system	334	306	21.8	19.4	20.5	21.0
Respiratory system	1,038	907	67.8	57.6	21.9	21.3
Digestive system	722	660	47.1	41.9	29.7	31.2
Genito-urinary system	345	361	22.5	22.9	18.8	19.4
Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	663	689	43.3	43.8	23.9	23.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	295	284	19.3	18.0	5.0	5.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue ..	199	199	13.0	12.6	18.7	21.1
Congenital anomalies	55	70	3.6	4.4	2.0	2.1
Perinatal	60	102	3.9	6.5	2.1	2.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions ...	771	682	50.3	43.3	15.5	15.4
Injury and poisoning	950	1,049	62.0	66.6	22.7	23.8
Supplementary classifications	732	725	15.1	11.5	18.7	19.9
Total (c)	7,379	7,391	449.1	442.3	243.1	253.3

(a) As recorded by the Inpatient Separations Information System of the SA Health Commission. (b) Per 1,000 of the relevant population. Rates for supplementary classifications and the total exclude haemodialysis. (c) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis is not known.

Chapter 5

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and administration

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

- so much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1836;
- Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of South Australia, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Imperial law applying to South Australia as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Australia or as a State – subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster (this relates mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern); and
- Case law (this consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in South Australia).

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth government powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

Attorney-General's Department

The role of the Attorney-General's Department is the provision of efficient legal and associated services to the Attorney-General, other Ministers of the Crown, Government departments and to specified public authorities.

The Attorney-General, who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, is the first law officer of the Crown in South Australia. The Attorney-General initiates and defends certain proceedings by and against the State as *parens patriae*. The Attorney-General also administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, coroners, land titles, equal opportunity, business names, and the Electoral Commission.

The Solicitor-General, at the request of the Attorney-General, acts as counsel for the Crown as well as providing formal legal advice to the Attorney-General, the Premier and to the State Government and its agencies. In February 1989, the State Government approved the separation of the roles of the Crown Solicitor and the Chief Executive Officer. Under the new arrangements, the Chief Executive Officer has special responsibility for policy advice and development in the areas of responsibility of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Crown Solicitor remains responsible for the Crown's professional legal practice and for the management of the Crown Solicitor's Office.

In July 1992 the first Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) was appointed in South Australia. The DPP is responsible for prosecution policy in the State and has assumed responsibility for the laying of information in the case of indictable offences.

The Parliamentary Counsel is responsible to the Government for the preparation of all legislation initiated by the Government.

Courts

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the superior court of record in and for the State and is constituted by the Chief Justice and puisne judges and the masters appointed under the *Supreme Court Act 1935*. The Supreme Court is a court of law and equity and is vested with jurisdiction in civil, criminal, testamentary, land and valuation, admiralty and appellate causes or matters. The Supreme Court Rules made by the Judges under the power contained in the Act regulate the practice and procedure of the Court.

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts which may, under recent legislation, transfer matters in appropriate cases to the Supreme Court.

Persons charged on information must be tried before a jury except where an accused person has elected to be tried before a judge alone.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Court corrects errors of the lower courts and interprets and expounds the law. Subject to leave being granted, appeals lie from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

The Supreme Court in its testamentary causes jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State.

District Court

The District Court is the intermediate court and is constituted by a Chief Judge, Judges and Masters appointed under the District Court Act and Commissioners appointed under the Planning Act. Judges also hold commissions to sit in the Children's Court, the Administrative Appeals Division and the Commercial Tribunal. The District Court sits in Adelaide in its Civil, Administrative Appeals, Criminal Injuries Compensation and Criminal Divisions. It also holds civil circuits at Berri, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Mount Gambier and Whyalla and criminal circuits at Mount Gambier and Port Augusta.

Supreme and District Criminal Court Appearances Major Charges and Case Outcomes, 1990

Charge	Total charged	Outcome		
		Guilty as charged	Acquitted or discharged	Other (a)
Offences against the person (b)	273	154	80	39
Robbery and extortion	94	68	11	15
Sexual offences	259	99	128	32
Drug offences	341	290	31	20
Fraud and deception	161	126	29	6
Breaking and entering	230	179	29	22
Other offences (c)	298	239	44	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,656</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>149</i>

(a) Includes not guilty on the grounds of insanity and guilty of a lesser or different charge.

(b) Includes murder, manslaughter, causing death by dangerous driving.

(c) Includes arson, larceny, receiving and malicious damage.

The District Court has the same civil jurisdiction (both at law and in equity) as the Supreme Court. In general terms, the District Court entertains claims in actions relating to personal injury or property damage or loss caused by, or arising out of the use of a motor vehicle where the sum claimed exceeds \$60,000 and in any other action where the sum claimed exceeds \$30,000.

The Court has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder, or conspiracy or attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit, either of those offences, and has any other criminal jurisdiction conferred by statute.

Magistrates
Courts

The *Magistrates Court Act 1991* established a new Magistrates Court of South Australia as a court of record having Statewide jurisdiction. This replaced the existing, geographically based, Local Courts and the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The new Court maintains district registries.

The Court is divided into three Divisions, namely:

- Civil (General Claims) Division
- Civil (Minor Claims) Division
- Criminal Division

For the purposes of the Summary Procedure Act, the Court, in its Criminal Division, is a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Within its civil jurisdiction the court is empowered to hear and determine actions at law or in equity for a sum of money where the claim does not exceed \$60,000 in relation to actions for damages or compensation for injury, damage or loss caused by, or arising out of, the use of a motor vehicle, or \$30,000 in all other cases. It may also hear and determine an action at law or in equity to obtain or recover title to, or possession of, real or personal property not exceeding in value a sum of \$60,000 and to hear or determine interpleader actions where the value of property to which the action relates does not exceed \$60,000. It is open to parties to an action to waive any monetary limit on the civil jurisdiction of the court.

The minor claims jurisdiction includes monetary claims for \$5,000 or less, an application under the Fences Act not involving a monetary claim exceeding \$5,000, and neighbourhood disputes based on allegations of trespass or nuisance. Such claims are the subject of a trial taking the form of an inquiry by the court into the matters in dispute, rather than an adversarial contest. They are dealt with according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case, without regard to technicalities and legal forms.

In its criminal jurisdiction the Magistrates Court has power to conduct a preliminary examination of the charge of an indictable offence, to hear and determine a charge of a minor indictable offence, and to hear and determine any charge of a summary offence.

Children's Court

Proceedings in the Children's Court are regulated by the *Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act 1979* which relates to persons who are less than 18 years of age.

Juvenile Offenders, Offences Alleged, 1990-91

<i>Major offence type</i>	<i>Children's Court</i>	<i>Children's Aid Panels</i>	<i>Total offences</i>
Homicide	4	-	4
Assault	408	244	652
Robbery	81	14	95
Rape	15	10	25
Sexual offences	27	51	78
Break and enter	1,399	762	2,161
Vehicle theft	1,322	412	1,734
Other theft	1,552	3,392	4,944
Wilful damage	865	1,011	1,876
Receiving	221	156	377
Fraud	199	178	377
Drug offences (other than alcohol)	759	758	1,517
Liquor	390	484	874
Driving and traffic (major offences)	732	404	1,136
Unlawfully on premises	238	258	496
Indecent behaviour	63	37	100
Disorderly behaviour	749	389	1,138
Other	898	656	1,554
<i>Total number of offences</i>	<i>9,922</i>	<i>9,216</i>	<i>19,138</i>
<i>Total number of offenders</i>	<i>2,167</i>	<i>4,920</i>	<i>7,087</i>
<i>Total number of first offenders</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>4,622</i>	<i>5,080</i>

A screening panel decides whether a young offender who has admitted an allegation appears before a non-judicial tribunal, called the Children's Aid Panel, or a Children's Court. Most first offenders are referred to an Aid Panel.

The Children's Court may not try homicide offences. In cases of very serious offences or persistent serious offending, an order for the child to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A child may elect to be tried as an adult and, if found guilty, be subject to the penalties set by the Children's Court.

The Children's Court also deals with neglected children where the Chief Executive Officer of the Department for Family and Community Services applies for a declaration that a child is in need of care and should be placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Family and Community Services.

Coroners Court

The principal function of the office of Coroner is the detection and deterrence of secret homicide. The Coroner performs an investigative role into both natural and unnatural deaths, and examines deaths related to civil matters, e.g. workers compensation. Although from time to time the Coroner has been given a criminal jurisdiction, this is not currently the case.

The Coroner also inquires into the causes and origins of all fires causing damage to persons or property and into the disappearance from or within the State of any person.

Jury system

The procedure in relation to juries is governed by the *Juries Act 1927*. Indictable offences are tried before a judge and twelve jurors sitting in the criminal jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or District Court, depending on the gravity of the offence.

From 1985 the Juries Act provides that an accused may elect, in accordance with the Rules of Court, to be tried by a judge alone.

The areas of the Adelaide, Northern and South Eastern Jury Districts are fixed by proclamation pursuant to the Juries Act and a jury list is compiled annually for each jury district. The names of persons included in the list are selected by computer process from the appropriate House of Assembly electoral rolls at the direction of the Sheriff. The jurors summoned to hear and determine an issue are later selected by ballot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge three jurors without assigning reasons.

Liquor licensing authority

The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the *Liquor Licensing Act 1985*, which came into effect on 1 July 1985 under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a Licensing Court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner. Licences are divided into two categories as follows:

<i>Category A</i>	<i>Category B</i>
hotel licence	club licence
retail liquor merchant's licence	producer's licence
wholesale liquor merchant's licence	residential licence
entertainment venue licence	restaurant licence
general facility licence	limited licence

All matters concerning Category B licences, and some matters relating to Category A licences, are determined by the Liquor Licensing Commissioner. The Licensing Court Judge determines the remaining matters relating to Category A licences and any applications for review of a decision of the Commissioner, who is also responsible for the administration of the Act.

Licence fees, except for limited licences, are assessed as a percentage of the value of liquor purchases (or in some cases sales) during the previous twelve months.

Bankruptcy

Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth) South Australia is a bankruptcy 'district' and jurisdiction is exercised by the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing his or her own petition or by a creditor issuing a creditor's petition whereupon the Federal Court may make a sequestration order against that debtor's estate. Bankrupts are entitled to an automatic discharge from bankruptcy on the expiration of three years from the date the statement of affairs was filed, unless granted an earlier discharge by their trustee, or an objection has been filed with the Registrar in Bankruptcy.

In 1991-92 there were 2,031 bankruptcies declared, an increase of 378 over the previous year, and 709 more than the number of bankruptcies declared in 1989-90.

Consumer protection

Consumer protection in South Australia, in common with the other States, is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Trade Practices Commission and the relevant State agent is the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, who is represented by the Office of Fair Trading, a Division of the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs.

Consumer law in South Australia has been consolidated and rationalised to include a greater range of sanctions against unfair trading practices and to place greater emphasis on the promotion of fair trading. Commonwealth provisions dealing with misleading and deceptive conduct are incorporated within South Australian legislation, and extend to cover all businesses.

Equal Opportunity Commission

The Commissioner has statutory responsibilities in relation to the *Local Government (Management Provisions) Act 1991* and the *Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia Act 1983*.

The Commissioner also administers:

- *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cwlth)
- *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth)

The Equal Opportunity Commission performs a wide range of functions which flow from these statutory responsibilities. They are detailed in the various Acts and involve:

- fostering and encouraging informed and unprejudiced attitudes in the community;
- providing expert advice and assistance to facilitate the participation of citizens in the social and economic life of the community;
- the prevention of certain kinds of discrimination based on sex, marital status, pregnancy, sexuality, race, physical disability, intellectual impairment and age in all areas of public life; and for sexual harassment and victimisation;
- the institution and conducting of inquiries concerning alleged contraventions of the Equal Opportunity Act;
- instituting, promoting or assisting in research, the collection of data and the dissemination of information on Equal Opportunity and Human Rights;
- making application to the Equal Opportunity Tribunal for the granting, renewal or revocation of an exemption from any of the provisions of the Equal Opportunity Act.
- making recommendations to the Minister as to reforms, whether of a legislative nature or otherwise to further the objects of the Acts administered;

- providing expert advice to local government on the development and implementation of equal employment opportunity plans in all councils in South Australia;
- participating in and providing advice as a statutory member of the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia on all the legislative functions required of the Board in the provision of curriculum, assessment and certification services for students at the senior secondary level of education, and on the management and operation of the South Australian Certificate of Education.

Legal Services Commission

The Legal Services Commission, constituted under the provisions of the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977*, is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia.

The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from the State and Commonwealth Governments and a variety of groups in the community. The staff of the Commission provide free advice and minor assistance in any matter. Legal assistance of a substantive nature is subject to a means test and to other guidelines laid down from time to time. It may be provided by staff lawyers or by the private legal profession on assignment. Other services include a telephone advice service and publications and training courses about the law for non-lawyers.

Public Trustee

The Office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates, and protecting infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or the trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust.

Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$287 million at 30 June 1992.

Wills which appoint the Public Trustee as executor and which are held in safe custody number more than 152,000. Approximately one-third of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee.

Police and correctional services

Australian Federal Police

The Australian Federal Police, established in 1979, is the major law enforcement agency of the Commonwealth Government. It investigates breaches of Commonwealth law and also has the responsibility for all policing in the Australian Capital Territory. Its priority areas are investigation into drug trafficking, all organised crime, major fraud and specific references from the Government (*e.g.* organised crime). It assists Royal Commissions as well as participating in joint State Police Force and/or other law enforcement agency task forces. Its members are stationed in every State/Territory, as well as in many overseas locations.

South Australian Police Force

The police force was first established in South Australia in 1838 and has been administered by a Commissioner of Police since 1840. Since that time the Force has grown to such an extent that a Deputy Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners and a Director have been introduced. Each Assistant Commissioner has control of one of four major areas of the Force which have been designated Operations, Personnel, Crime and Services. The Director has control of the fifth major area of the force designated as Corporate Services Command.

Police Personnel, at 30 June

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Executive officers (a)	49	50	50
Inspectors	77	74	79
Sergeants	631	632	641
Constables (b)	2,893	3,000	3,004
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,650</i>	<i>3,756</i>	<i>3,774</i>

(a) Includes superintendents.

(b) Includes trainees, cadets, probationary constables and police aides.

The objectives of the South Australian Police Force include the preservation of civil order; the protection of persons and property; the prevention or reduction of the incidence of crime; the provision of assistance to the community on general police matters; the provision for the general security of the State, and the provision of emergency services in disaster situations.

Offences

The following crime statistics are compiled from Criminal Offence Reports which were made out for offences which became known to the police during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 and should be regarded only as an indication of changing levels of criminality.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police
1989-90 and 1990-91

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Number of offences</i>		<i>Number of known offences cleared 1990-91</i>	<i>Number of offenders involved in cleared offences 1990-91</i>
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>		
Homicide	81	96	94	84
Assault (excluding sexual assault) ...	10,400	11,121	7,992	5,203
Sexual offences	2,055	2,420	1,465	677
Other offences against the person ...	874	1,132	608	289
<i>Total offences against the person ...</i>	<i>13,410</i>	<i>14,769</i>	<i>10,159</i>	<i>6,253</i>
Break and enter	42,441	47,710	3,373	3,609
Fraud, forgery, and misappropriation .	6,197	7,477	4,479	1,346
Receiving and unlawful possession ..	1,753	1,969	1,933	1,401
Motor vehicle theft	13,046	15,303	1,636	1,847
Larceny from a motor vehicle	15,206	17,857	930	960
Larceny of bicycles	5,380	5,982	332	195
Shop theft (shoplifting)	7,083	8,749	7,896	7,218
Other theft	31,208	34,706	2,668	1,633
<i>Total break and enter, fraud, and other offences involving theft ...</i>	<i>122,314</i>	<i>139,753</i>	<i>23,247</i>	<i>18,209</i>
Robbery and extortion	835	1,381	400	447
Property damage and environmental offences	23,244	26,906	4,768	4,351
Offences against public order	26,174	28,389	18,992	17,106
Drug offences	3,090	3,007	2,950	2,572
Drink driving and related offences ...	8,360	7,970	7,969	7,945
Other offences	1,752	2,050	1,296	982
<i>All offences</i>	<i>199,179</i>	<i>224,225</i>	<i>69,781</i>	<i>57,865</i>

Crime prevention In line with the increased emphasis placed upon involving the community in crime prevention programs, the South Australian Police Department has introduced or embraced the following programs:

Neighbourhood Watch	Youth at Risk Camps
Rural Watch	Aboriginal Police Aides
Business Watch	Home Assist Scheme
School Watch	Police School Education Program
Operation Noah	Anti Car Theft
Operation Paradox	Anti Graffiti Campaigns
Police Deputies Club	Together Against Crime Groups
Blue Light Activities	Youth Driver Education
Hospital Watch	DARE (Drugs and Alcohol
Safety House	Resistance Education)
River Watch	Mobile Watch

Correctional services

Prisons

There are eight gaols and prisons administered by the South Australian Department of Correctional Services. In addition, police prisons situated mainly in the more remote country areas serve as short-term detention centres for both males and females on behalf of the Department of Correctional Services. James Nash House, situated in the grounds of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital is administered by the Department of Correctional Services and staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission and provides specialised treatment programs for both males and females.

Home Detention, a scheme introduced in 1987, allows selected prisoners who have served at least one-third of their non-parole period, or those serving a sentence of less than twelve months to complete the last part of their sentence in an approved residence in the community under close supervision. Persons charged before a court may request that Home Detention be granted as an alternative to being remanded in custody.

Prisons : Numbers of Sentenced Persons Received by Major Offence Type

Major offence type	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Homicide	18	0.6	19	0.6	17	0.6
Assault	237	7.6	250	8.5	251	8.9
Sexual assault	47	1.5	48	1.6	44	1.6
Robbery and extortion	55	1.8	41	1.4	52	1.8
Fraud and forgery	86	2.8	83	2.8	78	2.8
Theft, break and enter	482	15.5	471	16.0	483	17.2
Property damage	62	2.0	74	2.5	58	2.1
Driving and related offences ...	828	26.6	752	25.6	585	20.8
Drink driving	347	11.1	304	10.4	405	14.4
Drugs	159	5.1	115	3.9	74	2.6
Against good order	279	9.0	242	8.2	259	9.2
Offensive behaviour	162	5.2	129	4.4	55	2.0
Breach of recognizance, suspended sentence, parole	283	9.1	324	11.0	398	14.1
Other	72	2.3	84	2.9	56	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,117</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,936</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,815</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Community
Corrections

The Community Corrections Division is responsible for providing supervision and social casework services to probationers and parolees. Probation officers provide a professional social work service, including a wide range of treatment and management alternatives for offenders. The Community Service Order Scheme, initiated and administered by the Division, provides participating courts with a further alternative to imprisonment. A Fine Option Scheme allows offenders, who have been fined and are unable to pay, to work out the amount of the fine in community service work as an alternative to prison.

Public safety

*State Emergency
Service*

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES), formerly the Civil Defence Organisation, was established in 1961 to provide protection for the public against the effects of wartime hostilities. As the threat of war has diminished, the emphasis has shifted progressively towards involvement in counter-disaster measures. The SES is identified as a functional service under the State Disaster Plan.

A Director, who is also a member and Executive Officer of the State Disaster Committee, leads the Service, and is supported by a small permanent staff at State Headquarters in Thebarton, and ten Divisional Offices. Permanent officers are involved in the preparation of counter-disaster plans at all levels, while volunteer members respond to emergency situations on a day-to-day basis throughout the State. These volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main, the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in the State, but some selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Counter Disaster College, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

*Road accident
prevention*

The Department of Road Transport is responsible for the development of road safety policy through one of its organisational units, the Office of Road Safety.

A Road Safety Management and Coordination Group, comprising chief executives from Road Transport, Education, and Police Departments, South Australian Health Commission, Office of Transport Policy and Planning and a nominee of the Local Government Association coordinates a government-wide effort in road safety by the development of a Road Safety Strategic Plan.

The Road Safety Advisory Council remains an advisory body to the Minister of Transport and conducts periodic public forums on road safety issues.

Road safety programs are conducted and/or implemented by the Department of Road Transport, local government authorities, Police and Education Departments, South Australian Health Commission, and the National Health and Medical Research Council's Road Accident Research Unit.

Fire services

Metropolitan Fire
Service

Provision for the establishment and maintenance of fire brigades in South Australia under the control and management of the Fire Brigades Board was first instituted in 1882. In 1981, the Fire Brigades Board was dissolved and the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation was established.

The Corporation maintains suitably equipped fire brigades in proclaimed fire districts in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and in country towns. At 1 July 1992 there were thirty-eight fire brigade stations of which twenty were metropolitan and eighteen were country. During 1991-92 these brigades received 12,226 calls. Some of these brigades are staffed by permanent personnel and others by auxiliary firefighters.

The expenses and maintenance of brigades are financed in the proportions, three-quarters by insurance companies, one-eighth by the State Treasury and one-eighth by the municipalities and district councils serviced. In 1991-92 the respective amounts provided by these bodies were \$33.4 million, \$5.6 million and \$5.6 million.

Country Fire Service

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) is an organisation established under the *Country Fires Act 1989* to protect life and property by providing a service for the protection from, and the prevention and suppression of, fire and other emergencies.

CFS services an area of 886,000 square kilometres, or approximately 90 per cent of South Australia.

Volunteer members in 466 registered brigades report through a group and regional command structure.

South Australian Country Fire Service

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Strength of service at 30 June:			
Affiliated organisations	519	474	466
Volunteer members	20,000	19,818	19,634
Fires attended in year ended 30 June:			
Structural/vehicle	647	774	759
Rural	2,223	3,381	3,197
Area destroyed in bushfires (ha)	71,300	62,200	799,000
Financial losses (\$'000);			
Structural/vehicle	14,620	10,717	18,414
Rural	11,000	9,940	20,000
Total brigade callouts	5,004	7,316	6,615

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council of Australia SA Division Limited is a not-for-profit, non-government, independent, tripartite organisation. Its activities are controlled by a Board of Directors representative of industry, unions, government and the community.

The Council's objectives are to encourage and work for the spread of safety awareness practices throughout Australia, and to be an authoritative source of information, opinion and advice to industry, unions, governments, media and the community.

The Council provides services on a fee-for-service basis in all areas of Health and Safety Consultancy and Training. Training programs and seminars are offered and the sale of posters, publications and materials covering all facets of safety are available. Additionally, the Council offers the NSCA Diploma in Occupational Health & Safety Management.

Finance is derived from membership fees, and the sale of consultancy and training services to members. The Community Safety department receives a small grant from the South Australian State Government to assist in community safety projects.

Water safety and life saving

Royal Life Saving Society

The Royal Life Saving Society was established in South Australia in 1909 as a branch of The Royal Life Saving Society Australia. From 1952 it has assumed responsibility for inland waters. It specialises in the teaching of water safety, survival swimming, lifesaving and resuscitation techniques.

The voluntary work of the Society is funded mainly by its own fundraising, donations, sponsorships, membership fees and a government grant.

Surf Life Saving Association

Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, South Australian State Centre was formed in 1952, with the prime objective of supplying a community service of surveillance and rescue patrols at Adelaide's beaches.

The Association has eighteen affiliated clubs with a membership joining age of 7 years. The gaining of the Surf Bronze Medallion at 15 years allows men and women the opportunity of serving the community as patrolling members at their respective beaches during the summer season, which is normally from the beginning of November until the end of March.

Surf Life Saving conducts a Surf Safety Programme which educates thousands of school children each year on the dangers of the ocean and environs. Surf's activities are mainly financed by its own fundraising with assistance from government.

'Learn to Swim'
Campaign

Vacation swimming classes organised by the Education Department were first established in their present form in January 1956. In January each year instruction is provided at more than 250 centres at swimming pools and beaches throughout the State for a period of nine days. Classes are attended by more than 42,000 children from 5 to 18 years of age. The major aim of the program is to impart water safety knowledge, teach survival and safe swimming and to enable children to assist with a rescue by the safest and quickest method available.

Crime and
safety

An ABS survey conducted throughout South Australia in April 1991 collected information relating to household and individual experience of crime and perception of neighbourhood crime problems. Details covered included victimisation for selected crimes, and membership of Neighbourhood or Rural Watch. The survey showed that of the estimated 540,000 households in South Australia in April 1991, 55,600 (10.3 per cent) were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter in the twelve months prior to the survey. In the same period, 43,100 persons (3.9 per cent) of the estimated 1,119,100 persons aged 15 years or over were victims of at least one robbery or assault.

Households: Victims and Non-victims of Crime^(a) in the Last 12 Months
Selected Characteristics, April 1991

Particulars	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
Whether a member of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch:						
Member	16.4	133.9	150.3	10.9	89.1	100.0
Not a member	34.2	313.9	348.2	9.8	90.2	100.0
Don't know	5.0	36.5	41.6	12.1	87.9	100.0
All households	55.6	484.4	540.0	10.3	89.7	100.0
Major statistical region:						
Northern Adelaide	18.2	94.4	112.7	16.2	83.8	100.0
Western Adelaide	11.4	71.7	83.1	13.8	86.3	100.0
Eastern Adelaide	8.4	73.3	81.7	10.3	89.7	100.0
Southern Adelaide	8.8	108.1	116.9	7.5	92.5	100.0
Total Metro	46.8	347.6	394.4	11.9	88.1	100.0
Outer Adelaide, Murray Lands and South East	4.5	79.4	83.9	5.4	94.6	100.0
Yorke and Lower North, Eyre and Northern	4.3	57.4	61.7	6.9	93.1	100.0
Total Ex-metro	8.8	136.8	145.6	6.0	94.0	100.0
All households	55.6	484.4	540.0	10.3	87.7	100.0
Household type:						
Person living alone	13.8	90.2	103.9	13.3	86.7	100.0
Married couple only	12.4	129.1	141.5	8.8	91.2	100.0
Married couple with unmarried child(ren)	16.6	183.6	200.2	8.3	91.7	100.0
One person with unmarried child(ren) .	7.2	36.5	43.6	16.4	83.6	100.0
All other households (b)	5.7	45.1	50.8	12.0	88.0	100.0
All households	55.6	484.4	540.0	10.3	89.7	100.0

(a) Break and enter or attempted break and enter.

(b) Also includes all households in caravan parks or camping grounds.

Persons: Victims and Non-victims of Crime^(a) in the Last 12 Months by Major Statistical Region and Labour Force Status, April 1991

Particulars	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
Major statistical region:						
Northern Adelaide	10.0	227.8	237.7	4.2	95.8	100.0
Western Adelaide	6.2	164.2	170.4	3.6	96.4	100.0
Eastern Adelaide	7.9	157.3	165.2	4.8	95.2	100.0
Southern Adelaide	10.1	236.0	246.1	4.1	95.9	100.0
<i>Total Metro</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>785.3</i>	<i>819.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Outer Adelaide, Murray Lands and South East						
Yorke and Lower North, Eyre and Northern	5.6	169.5	175.1	3.2	96.8	100.0
<i>Total Ex-metro</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>290.7</i>	<i>299.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All persons	43.1	1,076.0	1,119.1	3.9	96.2	100.0
Labour force status:						
Employed	26.8	644.3	671.1	4.0	96.0	100.0
Unemployed	4.3	61.8	66.1	6.5	93.5	100.0
Not in the labour force	12.0	370.0	382.0	3.1	96.9	100.0
All persons	43.1	1,076.0	1,119.1	3.9	96.2	100.0

(a) Robbery or assault.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publication:
4509.4 *Crime and Safety, South Australia*

5.2 CULTURE AND RECREATION

Culture and recreation in South Australia are largely supervised by the State Departments of the Arts and Cultural Heritage, Recreation and Sport, and Environment and Planning. These three Departments had budgets of approximately \$70.0 million, \$7.5 million, and \$60.3 million respectively, in 1991.

A Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, conducted by the ABS during 1990-91, showed that the most popular cultural venues were libraries and museums, with participation rates (percentage of the population) of 41.2 and 36.2, respectively. The least popular were classical musical concerts (8.4) and dance performances (10.5).

Participation Rates of Attendance at Cultural Venues by Age Group, 1990-91

Venue	Age group (years)				
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
Library	45.7	39.9	49.4	42.0	33.2
Art gallery	21.5	21.8	28.5	30.7	21.2
Museum	34.6	40.0	45.1	39.6	26.2
Popular music concert	52.9	31.8	24.2	24.0	13.1
Dance performance	8.2	12.2	13.0	11.7	7.9
Musical theatre performance	18.7	18.3	24.0	28.5	23.4
Other theatre performance	18.9	18.4	22.0	22.3	12.4
Classical music concert	4.6	7.0	9.8	14.0	7.6

The performing arts

Adelaide Festival Centre The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex and a major tourist attraction.

Completed in 1975, it contains a 1,978-seat auditorium (complete with hydraulic lift organ) which is suited to both proscenium arch and concert hall presentations. In addition, it offers a highly versatile, 600-seat drama theatre, a performance space suited to regular theatre and cabaret presentations, and a 1,000-seat outdoor amphitheatre. The Centre has two major restaurants and a number of gallery spaces for the display of visual arts.

The Centre is the focal point for the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, and houses the administration of the Festival. Between Festivals, the Adelaide Festival Centre presents more than 400 performances per year, generating more than half of the year's average attendances at the complex, totalling approximately 750,000 patrons.

Adelaide Festival of Arts Founded in 1958 and first held in 1960, the biennial Adelaide Festival is regarded as Australia's foremost arts and cultural event.

The Festival is based in the Adelaide Festival Centre theatre complex, but utilises some forty venues in and around the city to present its three-week program. In 1992 the Festival presented over 2,000 artists from 27 countries, with 796 performances of 250 events – many free of admission charges – bringing attendances of over 700,000.

As a major national tourist and cultural attraction, the Festival receives funding from the South Australian Government, as well as generous support from corporate sponsors. The next Festival, which is to be directed by Christopher Hunt, will be held from 25 February to 12 March 1994.

Adelaide Festival Fringe Inc. The Adelaide Fringe Festival is produced by the Adelaide Fringe organisation and takes place every two years alongside the Adelaide Festival of Arts. Since 1960, the Fringe Festival has developed to the point where it now boasts an international profile.

Billed as *The Affordable Festival* in 1992, the Fringe Festival attracted over 3,000 artists to Adelaide and attendances of close to half a million people.

The Adelaide Fringe organisation is also responsible for the Australian International Workshop Festival, which is a two week celebration of international master classes, conducted by some of the world's most influential and creative artists.

Come Out Festival The Come Out Festival, established in 1975, is a collaborative celebration which inspires, unifies and challenges the youth of South Australia through involvement in arts experiences and exposure to artistic quality. Come Out '93 will be held from May 2–15. The Festival provides excellence, access and participation for young people in each area of Aboriginal arts, dance, literature, music, theatre, visual art/craft and film. At the last Festival (1991), 55 events and 384 performances were presented, and Community Come Out involved activities at 940 schools. The Festival is largely supported by government funds. Together with Community Come Out and country and metropolitan touring it is estimated that more than 400,000 South Australians take part in the Festival.

Other performing arts The State Theatre Company, established in 1965, became a statutory body in 1972. The Company, based at the Playhouse, Adelaide Festival Centre, is South Australia's leading drama company presenting each year a major season of plays, including classics, modern drama, new works from overseas and new Australian writing. The Company tours country centres from time to time.

Its young people's theatre wing, Magpie Theatre, performs in schools, theatres and community venues throughout South Australia. In 1990–91, State Theatre and Magpie Companies gave 377 performances to a total audience of 122,660.

The Adelaide based Australian Dance Theatre is South Australia's only professional dance company. Founded in 1965, its aim is to develop contemporary dance in Australia and provide opportunities for developing artists in this field. The company performs regularly in Adelaide and South Australian regional areas, and tours interstate and overseas. As is the case with dramatic theatre, several dance groups perform regularly in the State.

The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations. It was established in 1976 and receives State Government subsidies as well as private sponsorship. The company has pioneered many major works in Australia and also presents productions for the Adelaide Festival of Arts. In March 1992 it presented the Australian premiere of John Adams' *Nixon in China*, in October 1992 it presented the South Australian premiere of Verdi's *Otello*, and in March 1993 will present another free Opera in the Park presentation in Elder Park for the general community. The State Opera uses singers and producers of international renown, and is supported musically by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

There is a wide range of professional and amateur theatre companies and dramatic societies which operate in Adelaide and regional centres, performing original and established works. Live performances of music, including symphony, chamber and choral, ethnic, folk, jazz and pop, are to be heard throughout the year at a variety of venues.

Sponsorship of symphony concerts by the Australian Broadcasting Commission is an important contribution to the musical scene in South Australia. In the two years to June 1991, the number of concerts rose by 5 per cent to 88, while total attendances rose by 39 per cent to 105,441. The increase in attendances was mainly attributable to an extraordinary rise, from 2,900 to 48,500, in the numbers attending free concerts.

Regional arts

Four Cultural Trusts (under the *Cultural Trusts Act 1988*) and the Central Region Cultural Authority serve the cultural needs of country regions. Theatres have been built at Mount Gambier, Port Pirie, Renmark and Whyalla. Regional Arts Development Officers are employed to provide arts-related information and advice to assist development of the regions cultural activities.

The Regional Cultural Council provides a coordination focus for the Trusts, manages a touring program, and provides assistance for locally based arts initiatives and creative projects in the regions.

Carclew Youth Arts Centre

Carclew Youth Arts Centre provides a focus for activities in all art forms for young people, advises the government on youth arts policy, and, through the South Australian Youth Arts Board, allocates grants for companies and individuals working with or for young people.

It also has programs of its own, including Artery Workshops, Cell Music Venue, a band rehearsal room and sound studio, photographic darkrooms, drama classes, holiday programs and exhibitions.

Carclew operates the *Odeon* young people's theatre and promotes and assists professional performances for children and young people.

Adelaide Entertainment Centre

The Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened at Hindmarsh in 1991 to provide a venue for large scale musical entertainment and indoor sports events. It has a seating capacity of 12,000 and in its first 12 months of operation sold 400,000 tickets to 74 performances of 35 acts, ranging from rock bands to operatic tenors; from Disney on Ice to the Monster Truck Invasion.

Visual arts

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage. Its operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation, which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions, and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia. The Gallery's annual program of changing exhibitions was supported in 1990, 1991 and 1992 by a major sponsorship from Santos Ltd.

The Gallery's holdings include paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs and decorative arts. The collections are broad and include a fine representative selection of Australian, European and Asian art, including one of the finest South-East Asian ceramic collections. Holdings have been enriched over time through bequests and gifts, while the State Government makes an annual grant to the Gallery for the purchase of works of art.

Works by established European and Australian artists are always on display as well as changing displays of contemporary art. South Australian art is well represented and is featured throughout the Gallery's displays. Besides its own exhibitions, the Gallery's programming includes major national and international touring exhibitions.

Other visual arts venues

Other galleries are operated by a number of organisations and individual proprietors in both metropolitan and country areas including in Adelaide, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the Royal South Australian Society of Arts, the Contemporary Arts Centre and the Experimental Art Foundation.

The Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre comprises five interrelated activity areas for the development and support of the crafts in South Australia. These are: training workshops (in hot blown glass, ceramics, metal and furniture design); low-rental tenant workshops; a retail craft shop; exhibition galleries; and craft information services, which are shared with the Crafts Council of South Australia (an independent tenant agency).

The aims of the Jam Factory are to foster and promote standards of excellence in craft and design, and to assist designers/makers to develop and maintain financially viable careers as craft practitioners.

Media

South Australian Film Corporation

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*. The SAFC has the sole right to produce or arrange production of films for, or on behalf of, the State Government. It can also produce films on its own behalf, for other organisations or through co-production and investment arrangements with other producers.

SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard and the SA Film and Video Centre. To encourage the industry in South Australia, the SAFC is able to use its facilities in local and interstate productions.

Other film production and festivals

The Media Resource Centre, a non-profit cultural body devoted to the development of an active film culture, offers equipment and editing facilities hire to members. It also administers the Mercury Cinema in the Lion Arts Centre and mounts the Frames: Festival of Film and Video, a leading biennial festival of independent Australian film and video.

Radio

The following table provides a summary of radio stations operating in South Australia at 30 June 1992.

Radio Stations : Type and Location, at 30 June 1992

Operator	Amplitude Modulation (AM)		Frequency Modulation (FM)	
	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country
Commercial	2	6	(a)4	-
Public	2	-	4	(b)6
Australian Broadcasting Corporation .	3	8	2	27
<i>Total</i>	7	14	10	33

(a) One commercial FM station operates at two different frequencies and is therefore counted twice.

(b) One public FM station operates at two different frequencies, and is therefore counted twice.

Television

Residents in the Adelaide area have access to Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) television, Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) television and three commercial television services. ABC television is also delivered from terrestrial transmitters to residents outside the metropolitan area. Regional commercial television stations broadcast in the Spencer Gulf, Renmark/Loxton and South East areas. ABC television and one commercial television service is provided *via* satellite to remote residents of South Australia.

The Press

Adelaide has one morning newspaper, *The Advertiser*, which is published from Monday to Saturday, and one Sunday paper, the *Sunday Mail*. *The News*, an afternoon paper which traced its origins to the 1860s, ceased publication in 1992.

The Advertiser was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State, with about 75 per cent of its sales being in the metropolitan area. The average weekday circulation of *The Advertiser*, in the year to 30 March 1992, was 195,805, while the Saturday issue had a circulation of 252,273.

The *Sunday Mail*, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. The *Sunday Mail* has a circulation of 288,418, with about 27 per cent of sales being in country districts.

The *Stock Journal*, previously the *Adelaide Stock and Station Journal*, was established in 1904. It is published weekly and provides up-to-date information on stock and wool markets and the technical aspects of farming and property management.

There are about thirty newspapers operating in the State's country areas. Of those still existing *The Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) in 1861 and *The Bunyip* (Gawler) in 1863 were first to appear. District papers printed by Messenger Newspapers Pty Ltd, containing items of local interest, are circulated in a number of suburbs of Adelaide, and a number of community newspapers are published.

A literary monthly, the *Adelaide Review*, is available free of charge through various outlets and has an audited circulation in excess of 37,000.

Libraries**State Library of
South Australia**

The State Library of South Australia is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage and is of major significance in meeting present and future information and reading needs of South Australians.

The State Library's services focus on three discrete areas – Research and Information, Heritage and Culture, and Collections and Community. These services are based primarily on the collections of the Bray Reference Library and the Mortlock Library of South Australiana. The community service program delivers services to local communities in areas of health, technology and community arts as well as providing special services to Aboriginal people in South Australia.

The State Library of South Australia is governed by the Libraries Board of South Australia which was established to develop and support free library services, to promote cooperation between libraries and to ensure that the community has access to adequate research and information services.

Since 1878, legislation has required that copies of all copyright items published in South Australia be deposited in the State Library. This material, including private archival records, forms the collection of the Mortlock Library. The main objectives of the Mortlock Library are: to select, acquire, secure and preserve recorded information in a variety of formats to document the people, places, events and development of South Australia; and to assist persons and agencies using the collection through the provision of an effective reference service.

The Bray Reference collection comprises about one million items (half of them monographs), with newspapers, periodicals, maps, photographs, audio-visual materials and computerised data bases on CD-ROM forming the remainder of the collection.

The collections and services provided by the State Library of South Australia are available to the general public.

Public libraries

PLAIN (Public Libraries Automated Information Network) Central Services, formerly the Local Government Services Bureau, supports the establishment and promotes the use of public libraries. It administers subsidies for public library operations by providing catalogued bookstock and other library materials, as well as automating all libraries to provide a Statewide network.

In June 1991, 120 authorities were operating 136 public libraries (including 45 school/community libraries), 11 mobile libraries, plus 16 depots under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1982*.

Local Public Libraries

Year	Libraries at end of year	Registered readers	Items loaned	Stocks at end of year
1986-87	128	589,800	12,638,000	2,131,000
1987-88	132	601,000	13,015,951	2,280,000
1988-89	137	744,710	13,356,222	2,319,235
1989-90	135	663,045	13,292,240	2,426,392
1990-91	136	716,029	13,890,761	2,189,100

Other libraries

Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. For example, the University of Adelaide has an extensive law library, while the University of Adelaide and Flinders University have branch libraries for medicine. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its own Parliamentary Library.

State records

State Records (formerly the Public Record Office of South Australia) is a Business Unit of the Department of State Services and is the official repository for the public records of South Australia. Under its Charter, the unit provides records management advice, records storage and retrieval to all public sector agencies, as well as its archival and public reference functions.

Museums

South Australian Museum

The South Australian Museum is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage. The Museum serves the community by acquiring, preserving, making intelligible and presenting to the public, material evidence concerning people and nature. It provides opportunities for study, education and enjoyment.

The South Australian Museum was founded on 18 June 1856, and opened its doors to the public on 2 January 1862.

The Museum has a wide representation of disciplines, but its main work is in the fields of anthropology, natural history and geology. The research of its social scientists primarily involves the study of Australian Aboriginal cultures. The work of its natural scientists involves the identification, classification, description and study of animals and minerals with special emphasis on arid lands and southern waters. The Museum's scientific staff are available for consultative projects and their expertise is sought worldwide.

Many of the Museum's collections are among the finest in existence. Of particular importance are its ethnographic collections of Australian Aboriginal and early Pacific cultures. Its natural history collections of minerals, extinct and endangered Australian animals, birds, insects and marine invertebrates are also significant.

The Museum mounts permanent and temporary exhibitions each year. It has a visitation rate of more than 500,000 each year. An Education Service caters for more than 45,000 school students visiting the Museum each year and travelling education exhibitions, serving more than 15,000 students annually, ensure that children throughout the State have access to the Museum's resources. A unique Information Centre answers queries about natural history and anthropology. The Museum Shop is a commercial enterprise which stocks a wide range of merchandise including material developed by the Museum. The Museum has a specialist reference library available for public use. The Friends of the South Australian Museum support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. Carrick Hill is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage, and opened to the general public in March 1986 as an art museum, botanic garden and park. The Tudor-style mansion houses a fine collection of twentieth century British art and sculpture, together with 17th century oak furniture. The gardens and surrounding park total 39 hectares and provide walks through English formal gardens, with specialist collections of heritage roses and apples. A sculpture park in an Australian bush setting gives generous views of Adelaide. Carrick Hill is visited by a growing number of people and in 1991, 55,000 passed through its gates.

The History Trust

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority, established in 1981, responsible for the management of several important museums, including the National Motor Museum, South Australian Maritime Museum, the State History Centre at Old Parliament House, and the Migration Museum. The History Trust also oversaw the development of the Port Dock Station Railway Museum as a Bicentennial commemorative project.

The State History Centre formulates policy relating to local and specialist museums, provides policy advice and information on historical matters to the community and all levels of Government, administers the Museums Accreditation and Grants Program and generally promotes history through publications, workshops, lectures and the mass media. The Museums Accreditation and Grants Program is designed to assist the development of local and specialist museums. A wide range of museums, often based on a particular theme or subject, can be found throughout the State – some are commercially run, although most are the work of groups of dedicated volunteers.

The Trust's information services include advice on the location of historical source material, guidance on research techniques and contact addresses for historical societies and museums. There are over 300 museums, historical societies and National Trust branches in the State. The History Trust and local museums combined are estimated to attract over 1.2 million visitors annually.

Conservation and heritage

National Parks and Wildlife Service

The National Parks and Wildlife Service manages South Australia's park system and is responsible for the protection of the State's native animals and plants. Progressive additions to the park system until the end of June 1992 have brought South Australia's National Parks and Wildlife Act reserves to 20.2 million hectares which represents 20.5 per cent of the total area of the State.

The State's 248 parks and reserves are of crucial value for the protection of natural systems and their biodiversity. Parks are also an important resource for tourism, recreation and education.

Remote wilderness comprises the vast majority of the State's parks and reserves. A focus in recent years has been the creation of a comprehensive arid zone park system. Desert lands are no longer regarded as vacant Crown Lands, but are recognised for their conservation value.

Protection of South Australia's wilderness areas outside the existing and basic system is expected to be extended under a proposed Wilderness Act. Conservation and management of the State's natural heritage outside of the parks and reserves system is the responsibility of the Conservation Land Management Division.

Wildlife research and protection

The National Parks and Wildlife Service enforces laws and regulations designed to protect our plants and animals, and administers permit systems for hunting and for the keeping and trading of wildlife. Seized or surrendered animals are kept at the Monarto Fauna Complex, where breeding programs are undertaken to help conserve rare and endangered species. The Service is also responsible for animal welfare and dog control.

To help conserve South Australia's wildlife, research surveys are carried out to monitor wildlife populations and distribution of species. In recent years species recovery plans have led to the re-introduction of stick-nest rats and brush-tailed bettongs to islands off the South Australian coast.

Introduced pest animals and plants cause enormous economic and environmental loss in South Australia. Consequently the Service is involved in developing measures for the biological control of species such as rabbits and bridal creeper.

Native vegetation

In 1985 the South Australian Government enacted legislation to control the clearing of the State's remaining native vegetation. Controls on clearance and assistance for landholders are now provided for under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. The Conservation Land Management Division works closely with landholders in developing programs for the long-term maintenance of native vegetation. These programs help to prevent the degradation of land which occurs through loss of tree cover, soil erosion and salinity.

Pastoral management

South Australia's pastoral lands cover about 40 million hectares, virtually all of which is located in the far north of the State. In 1989 the government introduced the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act to ensure that landcare and sustainability principles are applied in the management and use of pastoral lease land.

**Coastal
management**

South Australia's 4,000 kilometre coastline is an important aspect of the State's natural heritage, as well as being a vital recreational and tourism resource. The Conservation Land Management Division works with the Coast Protection Board, other government agencies, local councils and community groups to protect the coast from damage and pollution, and to reduce the risks of erosion or flooding. A dredging and barging operation to replenish the sand on our metropolitan beaches is also carried out.

**Aboriginal
heritage**

The South Australian environment has been influenced by the occupation of Aboriginal people for more than 40,000 years. Evidence of this occupation can be seen in sites of archaeological significance including ancient campsites, ceremonial grounds, cave paintings, rock engravings, burial places, ochre mines and other physical features. In 1989 the Aboriginal Heritage Act was enacted to provide for the protection of significant sites, remains and items. Since the passing of this Act, local Aboriginal heritage committees have been established to strengthen the role of Aboriginal communities in identifying, researching and managing their heritage.

**European
heritage**

The State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning administers the Government's programs for conserving South Australia's European cultural heritage under the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*, the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* and sections of the *Planning Act 1982*. There were 1,602 entries on the Register of State Heritage Items at the end of June 1992.

The Branch identifies heritage items and recommends them for registration. Advice is also provided on changes to registered items and the development of heritage sites for public use. Other important tasks include heritage surveys, maritime archaeology research and promotion of the recreational and educational value of historic shipwrecks.

Artlab Australia

Artlab Australia (formerly known as the State Conservation Centre), specialises in the scientific conservation and preservation of works of art and items of historical, cultural and personal value.

A Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage, it was established in 1985 to lead the preservation of the movable heritage of South Australia.

Artlab Australia operates the largest and most advanced conservation facility of its type in Australia. It contains a series of highly specialised laboratories – for the treatment of works on paper, books, paintings, textiles and other artefacts – a scientific analysis unit and fumigation chamber.

As well as being responsible for the conservation and preservation needs of the State's major cultural institutions, Artlab Australia provides a full commercial consulting and treatment service to businesses, community organisations and groups, and private individuals.

**The Botanic
Gardens and
State Herbarium**

The Botanic Gardens, established in 1855, now comprises the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Botanic Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden.

The Botanic Gardens are also responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Stirling, maintaining the grounds of Government House and managing the Black Hill Flora Centre for applied research at Athelstone. There are also seven experimental plantations maintained in various parts of the State.

The Botanic Gardens fulfil important recreational, educational, information, advisory, and conservation and scientific roles, and the range of sites covered by the Gardens facilitates cultivation of a wide range of plants.

Important features of the Adelaide Botanic Garden include native plants from dry regions, cacti and succulents, the class ground, glasshouse displays and the wisteria arbours.

The Adelaide Botanic Garden also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library, the State Herbarium and the Bicentennial Conservatory, the largest glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere. 'Beechwood' contains the oldest conservatory in Australia and Mount Lofty Botanic Garden is highly regarded as a temperate Australian botanic garden. The Herbarium contains about 700,000 specimens and is the centre of all significant research on native plants of South Australia. It carries out important work in the identification and naming of plants and recording information on plant distribution as well as liaising with other herbaria and scientific institutions.

Although primarily serving the State, the organisation has strong links with other Australian and overseas botanic gardens, being active in promotion of commercial use of plant products and plant biodiversity conservation.

Some 22,000 schoolchildren used the education service, over 24,000 inquiries were made of the advisory service and an estimated one and a half million visitors went to all gardens in 1991, including 911,723 to Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Adelaide Zoo

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc., a non-profit society with almost 4,000 members. Revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts, fund-raising through sponsorship programs and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Planning.

Adelaide Zoo has as its major goals public education and recreation and the conservation and study of rare and endangered species. Two full-time Education Officers conduct education programs for students and assist in interpreting the Zoo as a living classroom for visitors.

Although Adelaide Zoo is small in area (only 8 hectares) it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles exhibited in open-plan naturalistic habitats. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house and reptile house are important features.

At 30 June 1992, 1,310 specimens of 280 species were on display. About 380,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ending 30 June 1992.

The Society also operates a 200-hectare special breeding centre for rare animals, particularly large herds of antelope and other grazing animals. This zoological park is at Monarto, 70 kilometres east of Adelaide, and tours can be arranged if pre-booked.

Recreation and sport

Recreational space and facilities

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by 693 hectares of parklands with a variety of sporting facilities including golf courses, an aquatic sports centre, a racecourse, ovals, playing fields and tennis courts. The parklands also provide venues for other leisure pursuits such as art displays, pop concerts, open-air festivals, picnics and barbecues.

Facilities and open space for a wide range of sporting and leisure activities are located throughout the metropolitan area and most country towns have ovals and other sporting facilities.

Department of Recreation and Sport

The Department of Recreation and Sport was established to support community efforts to develop and promote recreation and sporting opportunities for all South Australians. Most of its community services are supplied through the South Australian Sports Institute and the South Australian Recreation Institute.

The Department administers the Racing Act and provides office accommodation for State recreation and sport associations.

Sports Institute

The main aims of the South Australian Sports Institute (SASI) are the promotion and development of sport in the State. SASI offers program support in the areas of sport funding, coaching, sport physiology and sport psychology.

In 1990–91, SASI provided \$1.6 million in grants to 46 South Australian sporting bodies, from its total budget of \$3.3 million. Over 50 per cent of the funding went to cover SASI scholarships, while 47 per cent was for coaching expenses.

There are 25 specific sports based at the Institute, with specialist coaches.

Recreation Institute

The South Australian Recreation Institute is responsible for promoting active recreation opportunities for the South Australian community in partnership with a wide range of community organisations.

The Institute also focuses attention on the development of the Heysen Trail and other walking trails, the Mawson Trail and other cycling trails, playground development, recreational planning, professional development, program support to State recreation associations, fitness and public information including a library service.

In 1990–91 the number of recreation associations allocated grants rose to 46, who received a total of half a million dollars. Grants made under the Social Justice Strategy were 41.9 per cent of the total funding.

Major sporting events

A large number of sporting and recreational events take place in South Australia on a regular basis attracting local, interstate and overseas visitors.

A round of the World Formula One Grand Prix has been held in Adelaide each year since 1985. The event is staged on a street circuit in the eastern part of the City of Adelaide and surrounding parklands with a lap distance of 3.78 kilometres. The Australian Formula One Grand Prix is seen by some 120,000 people on the track and by a worldwide television audience.

Other major sporting events with more local appeal include the Oakbank Race Meeting at Easter, the Adelaide Cup in May and the South Australian National Football League Grand Final in October.

Gambling

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Soccer Football Pools Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act and the Casino Act.

At June 1992 there were 636 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops) and total sales of the Commission for the year were \$248.5 million. At 30 June 1992 there were 68 bookmakers and 682 clerks and agents licensed with the Bookmakers Licensing Board operating on- and off-course betting on horse racing, harness racing, greyhound racing, foot running and approved sporting events.

Totalisator betting takes place through the Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators operated by racing clubs. Off-course betting was provided on galloping, harness racing and greyhound meetings. In addition, betting was provided on Australian Rules Football and the Australian Formula One Grand Prix. The following table shows turnover in 1989–90, 1990–91 and 1991–92 for these forms of legal gambling in South Australia.

Legal Gambling Turnover
(\$ million)

Type of gambling	Turnover		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
TAB:			
Racing codes	463.8	491.7	494.5
Other sporting events	1.8	1.9	1.8
<i>Total TAB</i>	<i>465.6</i>	<i>493.6</i>	<i>496.3</i>
On-course totalisator	71.9	69.0	n.y.a.
Bookmakers:			
On-course	141.1	128.7	106.7
Off-course	9.4	7.1	7.8
<i>Total bookmakers</i>	<i>150.5</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>114.5</i>
Lotteries Commission:			
Instant Money Game	45.5	43.7	40.4
Saturday Cross Lotto	94.2	98.1	103.1
Wednesday Cross Lotto	40.0	36.2	35.5
Super 66	6.8	6.6	5.7
Lotteries	0.3	-	-
Lucky Dates	0.3	-	-
The Pools	2.5	1.5	1.1
Club Keno	9.4	43.0	45.9
X Lotto Extra	-	8.8	16.8
<i>Total Lotteries Commission</i>	<i>199.0</i>	<i>237.9</i>	<i>248.5</i>
Small lotteries	83.4	87.6	88.3
Total	970.4	1,023.9	n.y.a.

The Adelaide Casino, opened in December 1985, is part of the Adelaide Railway Station redevelopment and the three levels of the Casino include approximately one hundred gaming tables.

In 1991 the Casino was authorised to operate video gaming machines, and 750 machines were installed in a refurbished area.

The Casino is operated by a company appointed by the Lotteries Commission to establish and operate a casino on its behalf. The monies received by the Commission from the Casino operator, representing unclaimed prizes, licence fees and 20 per cent of net gambling revenue, are paid in the proportions of one per cent to the Housing Improvement Fund with the balance to the Consolidated Account. In the year ending 30 June 1992 the amount paid to the Government was \$17.8 million.

5.3 HEALTH

Commonwealth Government

The Commonwealth Government has a limited role in health care and is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations and the regulation of health insurance. Direct services are provided through the Repatriation General Hospital system and the Department of Health, Housing and Community Services through its Rehabilitation Units and Hearing Centres.

South Australian Health Commission

Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government, although policy is influenced by financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies.

The Health Commission maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including:

- hospital services;
- mental health services;
- services for the intellectually disabled;
- drug and alcohol services;
- services for Aborigines, the aged, the physically disabled, and children and families;
- community health and health promotion services;
- public health and occupational health services.

The Public and Environmental Health Division is responsible for occupational and environmental health administration. Services carried out in the regulatory, inspectorial, licensing and monitoring functions include Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Control; Health Surveying; Occupational Health and Radiation Control; Pharmaceutical and Hazardous Chemical Control; and the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, nursing homes and rest homes.

Every local government authority is authorised under health and food legislation to maintain regulatory responsibility for public health in its area. The Health Commission has general responsibility for the public health of the entire State.

Health services

The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in several authorities including the South Australian Health Commission, the Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

South Australian Hospitals : Selected Staff and Activities

<i>Item</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Average staff employed (a)	16,591.1	17,377.8	17,315.4
Occupied bed days ('000)	2,074	2,103	2,045
Bed occupancy rate (per cent)	73.1	73.9	69.8
Mean length of stay (days)	5.3	5.4	5.4

(a) Excludes private hospitals.

The following table shows the details of number of hospitals, hospital beds and separations from 1988-89 to 1990-91. Separations occur when an inpatient or same day patient leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital or dies at the hospital; for psychiatric hospitals, however, the figures refer to admissions.

Summary of Hospital Statistics

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Public:			
Recognised;			
Number	81	81	81
Average no. of beds available	5,465	5,420	5,421
Separations	258,035	264,842	270,987
Commonwealth;			
Number	2	2	2
Approved beds	351	335	331
Separations	9,675	9,854	10,645

Summary of Hospital Statistics (*continued*)

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Psychiatric;			
Number	2	2	2
Average no. of beds available	776	742	718
Separations	4,528	4,652	4,544
Private:			
General;			
Number	34	34	34
Approved beds	2,048	2,048	2,048
Separations	102,721	108,016	111,334
Psychiatric;			
Number	4	4	4
Approved beds	208	208	197
Separations	1,696	2,156	2,327
<i>Total:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>123</i>
<i>Separations</i>	<i>376,655</i>	<i>389,520</i>	<i>396,848</i>
<i>Separations per 1,000 of estimated resident population</i>	<i>264.4</i>	<i>273.7</i>	<i>272.4</i>

Recognised hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Medicare agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

Of the recognised hospitals sixty-eight are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the south east, to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Cook. A small number of strategically placed hospitals provide some specialist medical and community health services to the region or sub-region they serve. An increasing number of hospitals are becoming involved in a variety of services including community health, and nursing home and hostel accommodation for the aged.

Of the 13 recognised metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialities traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (*e.g.* intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care). Recognised hospitals also provide State-wide services for casualty patients.

Private hospitals

At 30 June 1990 there were 38 private hospitals with 2,256 beds operating within South Australia, either as profit making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Thirty of these hospitals are located within metropolitan Adelaide while the remaining seven are in country areas. Four of the metropolitan hospitals provide psychiatric care, one specialising in the treatment of adolescents. The remaining are general hospitals and offer a range of medical, surgical and obstetric services.

Repatriation hospitals

The Department of Veterans' Affairs maintains the Repatriation General Hospital, Daw Park, which is an acute care teaching hospital. It also has a Hospice Unit which is administered in conjunction with the South Australian Health Commission. Medical, surgical and psychiatric in-patient and out-patient treatment is provided for eligible veterans and dependants, serving members of the forces and under certain conditions, for non-eligible veterans and civilians.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, also at Daw Park, serves the community's disabled under the Commonwealth Free Limbs Scheme.

Hospital separations

The remaining commentary and data in this section relate to separations from recognised and private hospitals only.

From the following table it can be seen that as people age they are more likely to require hospital services. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable for inpatients whose principal diagnosis is related to diseases of the circulatory system or neoplasms.

Separations, Principal Diagnosis By Age, 1990

Principal diagnosis	Age (years)						Total (a)
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases . . .	1,437	580	932	1,058	562	739	5,309
Neoplasms	292	516	732	3,463	7,228	9,072	21,316
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders . .	232	294	363	977	1,198	1,618	4,683
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	104	285	333	562	763	1,619	3,667
Mental disorders	66	186	1,215	3,853	2,062	2,194	9,591
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,917	2,739	917	2,983	3,614	7,562	21,742
Diseases of the circulatory system .	66	81	267	2,926	9,540	17,285	30,197
Diseases of the respiratory system .	7,984	6,031	2,768	4,098	3,943	5,817	30,653
Diseases of the digestive system . .	3,258	2,098	6,965	10,990	11,157	10,409	44,889
Diseases of the genitourinary system	610	723	2,908	10,810	7,795	5,039	27,890
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . .	-	45	11,024	23,174	27	-	34,278
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	341	624	1,202	2,080	1,640	1,958	7,848
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and connective tissue	206	788	3,672	10,188	8,632	6,816	30,310
Congenital anomalies	1,249	751	328	362	174	124	2,988
Conditions arising in the perinatal period	3,440	3	-	6	-	3	3,457
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	1,989	1,295	2,110	5,150	5,849	5,700	22,104
Injury and poisoning	2,138	3,949	7,245	9,405	5,059	6,460	34,304
Supplementary (b)	1,442	966	2,495	12,583	11,697	14,471	43,676
<i>Total principal diagnoses (c) . . .</i>	<i>28,801</i>	<i>21,981</i>	<i>45,573</i>	<i>104,908</i>	<i>81,081</i>	<i>97,020</i>	<i>379,564</i>

(a) Includes separations for patients whose age is not known.

(b) Includes haemodialysis treatment.

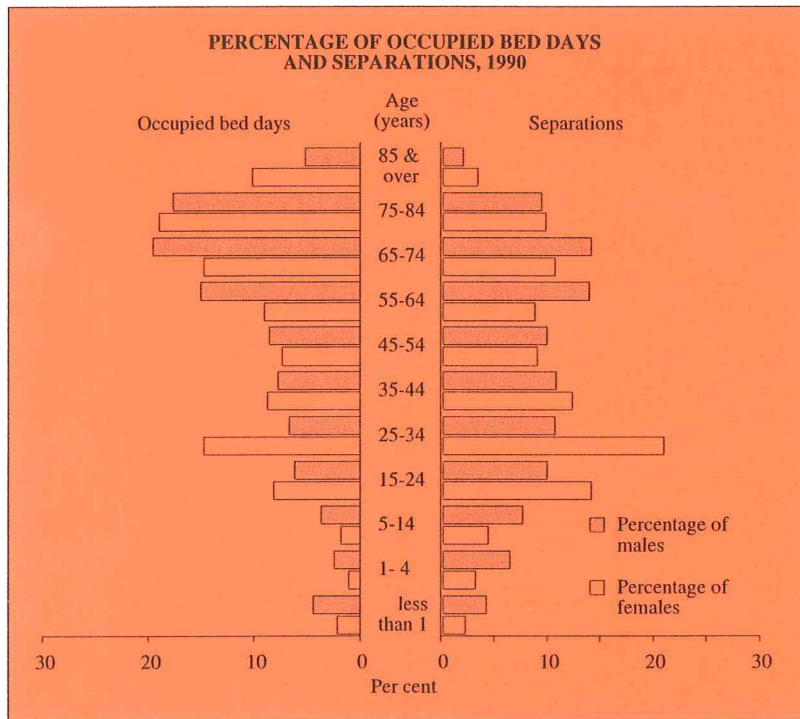
(c) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis is not known.

Of the 379,564 inpatient separations included in the previous table, 208,676 (55.0 per cent) involved at least one surgical procedure.

The more frequent procedures included operations on the digestive system (20.1 per cent of total procedures); operations on the musculoskeletal system (15.0 per cent); obstetric procedures (11.6 per cent), and operations on the female genital organs (10.2 per cent).

The average length of stay, as measured by the mean, was 4.3 days. However, the median length of stay, which more closely approximates a typical case, was 2.4 days. The principal procedures which were associated with median stays in hospital of more than 5 days included operations on the cardiovascular system and on the endocrine system, and obstetric procedures.

The following graph shows the percentage of occupied bed days and separations for 1990 for males and females.



Details of principal procedures performed by length of stay of patient in hospital are shown in the following table. It should be noted that haemodialysis has not been included in operations on the cardiovascular system.

Separations, Principal Surgical Procedures by Length of Stay, 1990

Principal procedure	Length of stay						Total
	Same day discharge	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 days	5 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	Over 15 days	
Surgical procedures:							
Nervous system	2,868	2,611	823	716	826	563	8,407
Endocrine system	4	27	104	199	64	27	425
Eyes	3,197	3,090	1,401	583	257	92	8,620
Ear	4,145	1,793	705	220	48	25	6,936
Nose, mouth, pharynx	4,616	11,163	3,761	712	236	109	20,597
Respiratory system	439	938	388	415	649	513	3,342
Cardiovascular system	807	1,754	1,902	1,053	2,400	1,050	8,966
Haemic and lymphatic systems	304	284	158	180	206	216	1,348
Digestive systems	18,917	5,281	4,874	5,521	4,949	2,304	41,846
Urinary tract	1,448	3,549	1,213	825	923	429	8,387
Male genital organs	2,873	1,604	1,262	1,103	455	185	7,482
Female genital organs	7,487	7,604	1,017	2,180	2,729	313	21,330
Obstetric procedures	4,329	2,192	3,875	9,065	4,218	467	24,146
Musculoskeletal system	3,250	13,980	5,076	3,231	3,552	2,125	31,214
Breast	344	1,063	721	410	424	83	3,045
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,571	4,123	1,426	896	855	714	12,585
Total	59,599	61,056	28,706	27,309	22,791	9,215	208,676

Nursing homes

There are four State-funded nursing homes operating in South Australia, with the Julia Farr Centre at Fullarton being the largest of these. It provides accommodation and nursing care for those suffering from chronic disability or disease.

A further 157 nursing homes run by non-government groups provide an additional 6,482 nursing home places throughout the State. These largely cater for aged care, however there are a number which offer care for people with disabilities.

The total number of nursing home places in South Australia is 6,920.

Mental health

The South Australian Mental Health Services (SAMHS) was established in August 1991 and has responsibility for the operations of Hillcrest Hospital, Glenside Hospital, Beaufort Clinic, Carramar Clinic and the Community Accommodation Support Service. Glenside and Hillcrest Hospitals continue to provide in-patient and out-patient services.

Four private hospitals operate as psychiatric hospitals.

Reorganisation of services from Beaufort Clinic, Carramar Clinic and the Community Accommodation Support Service in order to create integrated community based systems of care has commenced. Regional based systems in the metropolitan area will include access to emergency services, acute in-patient care, continuing care, accommodation and support, respite care, vocational, rehabilitative and recreational assistance and self-help networks. Additional country area services are being planned.

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) continues to operate from administrative bases at The Women and Children's Hospital (Adelaide Children's Hospital Division) and the Flinders Medical Centre.

At any given time about 15,000 adults in South Australia (aged 16-64 years) are affected by serious mental illness. Four hundred (3 per cent) would be in a psychiatric hospital bed and 5,000 (33 per cent) would require extensive community support.

Intellectually disabled

The separation of services for people with an intellectual disability from services for people with a mental illness is well established in South Australia. The Intellectual Disability Services Council, which is incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act, is responsible for the planning and monitoring of services for people with an intellectual disability and is responsible for the provision of locally based client services and accommodation support services.

Drug and alcohol services

Services related to drug and alcohol issues are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council (DASC). DASC is a State-wide organisation offering a range of preventative and treatment services. DASC also funds a number of non-government agencies to provide such services.

DASC provides an information service, undertakes community education programs on drug and alcohol issues and has a specialist library that is available to the general public. DASC's Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit provides statistical and research-based information on drug and alcohol use in the community, and related issues.

National Health Survey

The 1989-90 National Health Survey provided information on a wide range of health topics, such as illness conditions, health related actions and health risk factors.

A summary of South Australian results from the survey are listed below.

Accidents:

- about one person in seven (202,700) had a condition that was the result of an accident.

Long-term illness conditions:

- about one person in twelve (113,800) suffers from asthma;
- about one in eight (175,800) suffers from arthritis, but it is much higher in the older age groups (about 40 per cent of those aged 65 and over);
- about one in 14 has hypertension (99,800);
- about one in seven suffer from hay fever (192,200);
- about one in eight (174,800) has some form of back trouble.

Health actions:

- about one person in five (297,800) consulted a medical practitioner in the two weeks before the interview and about one in six (223,700) had been hospitalised in the preceding twelve months.

Health risk factors:

- over one-third of the population do not use a sunscreen when they go out in the sun;
- of persons aged 18 years and over, 38 per cent do not exercise, 28 per cent are smokers, and almost two-thirds (63 per cent) had consumed alcohol in the week before the interview.

Women's health:

- about 44 per cent of women aged 18 to 64 years had undergone a Pap smear test in the previous year. Only one in seven had ever had a mammogram.

*Community health**Services and centres*

There are in excess of 50 community health centres and services located within South Australia. They provide a range of services including counselling, health promotion and education, home nursing and dental services.

Most centres are concerned primarily with improving the health status of a specific local community or a target group through illness prevention and health education, however there are a number which provide general services to the South Australian community.

Domiciliary care

Domiciliary Care Services were originally started in this State with the Woodville Domiciliary Care Service (later Western Regional Domiciliary Care Service) in July 1971. In 1989, 4 metropolitan and 14 country services operated within South Australia. In addition, a number of health care units throughout the State provided home based health care services. These included hospitals (through their outreach services) and community health centres and services.

At 30 June 1989 the Domiciliary Care Services had over 23,000 active clients registered, and in 1988-89, 616,000 client contacts were undertaken. The professional staff and paramedical aides offer the following range of services:

- geriatric consultation
- psychiatric consultation
- personal care
- home help
- respite care and sitter services
- artisans for minor home modifications
- provision of equipment and aids
- home dental care through the State Dental Service
- home nursing and terminal care in cooperation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Geriatric Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services is funding the development of geriatric assessment teams which will undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In South Australia, these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services, to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home will receive the Domiciliary Care Services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

Child, adolescent and family health

The Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service (CAFHS) is the largest community based child health service in South Australia and plays a major role in the provision of primary health care to families across the State.

CAFHS services are divided into a number of programs:

Universal Services: These programs provide services directed at every child as well as services available to all children, for example:

- Telephone Advisory Service (24 hours, 7 days per week, includes toll free number for country clients)
- Health Surveillance (primarily offered from centres across the State, including well-baby assessment, anticipatory guidance)
- Parent Education (a series of programs available to parents with children of different ages)
- School Screening (provided at school entry and Year 8 high school).

Special and Resource Services: These programs offer a more intensive service targeted at a particular group or community, for example:

- Torrens House (program is multi-disciplinary and offered as a weekday in-patient service)
- Outreach (an intensive, short-term support to families and young children in their own home)
- Schools Program (a service to school students disadvantaged by reason of economic circumstances, language or intellectual handicap)
- Hearing Assessment and Medical Assessment (medical officers accept referrals from any of the screening programs)
- Child Health and Adolescent Health Units (provide advice to the community and other professionals on a range of child health issues).

These client services are supported by a policy unit, project and research staff, information and computing facilities, staff development programs and an extensive library.

Services for women

The four women's community health centres continue to provide services which integrate clinical services, health education, health promotion and preventative health care for women.

In country South Australia, three regional women's health services have been established. These services are offered by the Adelaide Hills Community Health Service, which has its base at Mount Barker Hospital, by the Upper Spencer Gulf Women's Community Health Service, based at Port Augusta Hospital and serving the area from Port Pirie through to Whyalla, and by the Murray-Mallee Community Health Service based at the Murray Bridge Hospital.

Aboriginal health

The Aboriginal Health Council (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is an advocate for the Aboriginal Community of South Australia in health and health related matters. The Council is also formally responsible for the provision of advice on Aboriginal health matters to the South Australian Minister of Health through the South Australian Health Commission, and the provision of primary health care to those Aboriginal communities not served by independent Aboriginal Health Services (AHS).

AHS currently operate in metropolitan Adelaide, the Port Augusta region, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, Ceduna-Koonibba, and Yalata Maralinga. The expansion of services to the Port Lincoln, Port Pirie and Riverland communities is also under consideration as part of the National Aboriginal Health Strategy.

Dental health

Government funded dental services for school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service offers care to all pre-school, primary, and secondary school children in the State. The service continues until the children turn 18, while they are still at school.

The Adelaide Dental Hospital, which is the only dental teaching hospital in the State, is a major public facility for the treatment of pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries. General dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries is also available from public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres.

Other health services

A number of independent organisations provide important health services in South Australia, and many of these organisations receive major support in the form of government grants.

Blood transfusion

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects and processes blood at the Service's centre in Adelaide, through a mobile unit which visits metropolitan and country centres, and at regional centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for syphilis, the HIV-1 and HIV-2 viral antibodies, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. The Service administers the South Australian Tissue Typing Service and is also the location of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Bone Marrow Donor Registry and associated laboratory.

Home nursing

The Royal District Nursing Society of SA Inc. (RDNS) is an independent, non-profit organisation providing comprehensive nursing care to individuals in the community setting.

Nursing care is offered according to assessed need, over a 24-hour period, to young and aged people, the frail and disabled, the acute and chronically ill, to those requiring care following day surgery and to the terminally ill.

Nursing staff are employed as specialist consultants in the areas of diabetes management, continence promotion, palliative care, AIDS/HIV care and developmental disabilities.

Multi-disciplinary courses are offered in palliative care, continence promotion and dementia care. Nursing specialist courses are available by distance education.

In 1991-92 the equivalent of 393 full-time registered nurses made 417,499 visits to 4,704 clients. To achieve this 2.6 million kilometres were travelled in 199 cars.

The RDNS operates from administrative headquarters in Adelaide with regional and district centres located in the metropolitan and some country areas. The main source of funding comes through the Home and Community Care Program, the South Australian Health Commission and Medicare. Donations from clients and the community, RDNS branches, service clubs and local government provide additional funds to support the Society's work.

Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor Service (Central Section) is responsible for the aviation management of all aero-medical retrieval and air ambulance aircraft in South Australia. It also provides an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas of South Australia and the southern half of Northern Territory, covering an area of some 2.2 million square kilometres. It has control bases at Port Augusta and Alice Springs.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides an important communication link to people living, working and touring in outback Australia.

St John Ambulance service

St John Ambulance Australia South Australia Inc. provides the ambulance service for the State operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas, as well as operating air ambulances jointly with the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

St John Ambulance Operations Branch also provides voluntary first aid services at numerous functions throughout the State, and performs important first aid training to the general public and industry.

Other health services

Important services are also provided by other independent health-related organisations such as the National Heart Foundation, the Anti-Cancer Foundation and the Family Planning Association.

Public health

The Public and Environmental Health Service of the South Australian Health Commission is concerned with the prevention and control of disease, illness and injury, and the promotion of health of South Australians. The service is comprised of a number of specialist operational units which monitor health status, plan and deliver programs to reduce illness and injury, and monitor and control environmental and other factors affecting health.

The Division hosts and has an executive responsibility for the Central Board of Health, the Public and Environmental Health Council, the Food Quality Committee, the Controlled Substances Advisory Council, the Radiation Protection Committee and inter-departmental committees dealing with the health aspects of water quality and electromagnetic radiation.

The core functions of the Service as the State's public health agency are assessment, policy development and assurance.

The Service also oversees the Port Pirie Lead Program, which is a major, innovative public health program involving blood and environmental monitoring, community education, house decontamination and greening activities.

Environmental Health

This branch is concerned with such aspects of public health as the quality of water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. It also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; pest control activities; and therapeutic substances and devices.

Radiation Protection

This branch provides a consultancy and advisory service, carries out education and training and conducts research and promotion in radiation protection matters. It administers the Radiation Protection and Control Act.

Breast X-ray

This service coordinates mammographic screenings and assessment for the early detection and treatment of breast cancer in women aged over 40 years.

Cervical cancer screening This new service is being developed as part of a program to reduce morbidity from cervical cancer.

Epidemiology In broad terms the Epidemiology Branch is responsible for monitoring the health status of the South Australian population and for control measures to improve health, giving priority to:

- immunisation;
- responding to outbreaks or clusters of infectious diseases, cancers, birth defects, fetal deaths and other outcomes of pregnancy;
- injury prevention;
- cancer prevention, screening for early detection and providing support services to improve treatment and palliative care;
- advancing the antenatal, neonatal, and postnatal health of babies, especially with respect to Aboriginal people, home births and other births potentially at risk.

Infectious and Notifiable Diseases : Cases Notified^(a)

Diseases	1988	1989	1990
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (b) . .	18	24	27
Amoebiasis	38	29	—
Ankylostomiasis	17	17	—
Arbovirus infection	8	115	23
Atypical mycobacterium infections	23	40	51
Bacterial meningitis	43	41	43
Brucellosis	1	1	—
Campylobacter infection	1,560	1,501	1,296
Chlamydia trachomatis	(c)	1,546	1,361
Congenital rubella	—	—	2
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	—	—	—
Food poisoning	10	15	5
Giardiasis	967	972	—
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	267	200	173
Hepatitis A	101	36	99
Hepatitis B	43	48	36
Hepatitis unspecified	11	4	5
Hydatid disease	2	3	2
Legionnaires disease	26	13	19
Leprosy	1	—	1
Leptospirosis	6	5	6
Malaria	30	34	33
Measles	14	16	43
Meningococcal infection	29	27	21
Ornithosis	7	18	15
Pertussis (whooping cough)	57	136	172
Q-fever	21	21	21
Rabies	—	—	—
Rubella	216	858	354
Salmonella infections	398	531	636
Shigella infections	53	75	94
Syphilis	92	55	83
Tetanus	2	—	2
Trachoma	130	62	3
Tuberculosis	72	83	89
Typhoid	—	5	3
Typhus	1	—	—
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus infection	—	2	1
Yersinia infections	44	125	197

(a) Cases notified may not reflect the actual number of occurrences of the disease in the population.

(b) Data for AIDS pertain to clinical disease in Category A. Data for AIDS - Related Complex and Lymphadenopathy Syndrome are not included.

(c) Not notifiable.

Termination of pregnancy

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose. Terminations are notified to the Health Commission, and the following table shows the number of terminations by age group for the years 1988 to 1990.

Terminations of Pregnancy Notified : Age Distribution

Age group (years)	1988	1989	1990
Under 15	20	19	21
15-19	1,005	1,009	975
20-24	1,235	1,297	1,313
25-29	906	919	986
30-34	647	642	690
35-39	347	328	348
40-44	94	116	118
45 and over	1	9	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,255</i>	<i>4,339</i>	<i>4,462</i>

Health Promotion Projects Unit

The Unit undertakes research, development and coordination to address priority areas of preventable ill-health. The current priority areas are tobacco control, high blood pressure and safe sex.

Sexually Transmitted Disease

This service has, in addition to clinical service and epidemiological surveillance and analytical roles, responsibility for prevention and education with regard to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV (AIDS).

Disabled and handicapped persons

An ABS Survey conducted in 1988 collected information about disabled and handicapped persons in Australia. The survey defined a disabled person as one who had a disability or impairment which had lasted or was likely to last for six months or more.

Some examples of disabilities and impairments included in the survey are: loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing; blackouts and fits; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or legs; and restrictions in engaging in physical activities.

A handicapped person was defined as a disabled person who was limited in his/her ability to perform certain tasks. These were tasks associated with:

- self-care (showering, bathing, eating, dressing);
- mobility (difficulties in using public transport, moving about at home, walking 200 metres, climbing stairs);
- verbal communication (difficulties in understanding a person or being understood);
- schooling (attending a special school, having difficulties at school because of a disabling condition etc.); and
- employment (permanently unable to work, restricted in the type of work, often needed time off work etc.).

Disabled and Handicapped Persons: Summary Characteristics
South Australia, 1988

Particulars	In households	In health establi- shments	Total	
			Number	Per cent (a)
HANDICAPPED				
Sex:				
Males	85,600	5,500	91,200	13.1
Females	85,800	11,700	97,500	13.9
Age (years):				
0-4	4,600	*	4,600	4.6
5-14	9,500	200	9,700	5.0
15-44	44,600	1,700	46,400	7.1
45-64	54,900	1,300	56,200	20.4
65 and over	57,800	13,900	71,800	42.0
<i>Total handicapped persons</i>	<i>171,500</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>188,700</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Area of handicap (b):				
Self-care	66,300	14,900	81,300	6.3
Mobility	130,900	17,000	147,900	11.4
Communication	23,900	9,700	33,600	2.6
Schooling	10,200	600	10,800	0.8
Employment	85,700	..	85,700	6.6
TOTAL DISABLED				
Sex:				
Males	98,700	6,000	104,700	15.1
Females	98,300	12,000	110,300	15.7
Age (years):				
0-4	4,600	*	4,600	4.6
5-14	10,700	200	10,900	5.6
15-44	54,200	1,900	56,200	8.6
45-64	60,700	1,700	62,300	22.7
65 and over	67,000	14,200	81,000	47.4
<i>Total disabled persons</i>	<i>197,100</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>215,000</i>	<i>15.4</i>
Type of primary disabling condition (c):				
Mental disorders	20,700	6,400	27,000	1.9
Sight loss	9,400	800	10,200	0.7
Hearing loss	23,300	400	23,700	1.7
Nervous system diseases	12,000	2,400	14,400	1.0
Circulatory diseases	22,600	2,000	24,500	1.8
Respiratory diseases	15,500	700	16,300	1.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	61,600	3,000	64,600	4.6
All other diseases and conditions	33,500	2,700	36,200	2.6

(a) Per cent of total population in same group. (b) Only collected for handicapped persons aged five years or more. (c) For persons with multiple conditions, this is the condition causing the most problems. However, persons with both a mental disorder and a physical condition are counted twice.

The survey showed that there were 215,000 disabled persons in South Australia, of whom 188,700 (87.8 per cent) were also handicapped. Less than 10 per cent of these persons lived in health establishments. The most common disabilities were mental disorders, hearing loss, circulatory diseases (about half being heart disease), and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (over 80 per cent being arthritis and disorders of the back). Of those aged five years or more who were handicapped about four-fifths had a mobility problem. Over two-fifths had a self-care handicap while a similar proportion were limited in the type of employment they could undertake.

Mortality

Causes of death

Causes of death in South Australia are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD9)*.

Figures for deaths in this section are based on the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased and relate to the date of registration of death, not the date of occurrence. Australian residents who die overseas are excluded from the figures, but deaths of persons usually resident overseas are included in the figures of the State or Territory where the death occurred.

In 1990, the three leading causes of death were ischaemic heart disease, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex.

Causes of Death^(a), 1990

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b) persons	Proportion of total deaths per cent
	Males	Females	Persons		
Infectious and parasitic diseases:	37	24	61	4.2	0.6
Intestinal infectious diseases	1	—	1	0.1	—
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	0.1	—
Meningococcal infection	1	1	2	0.1	—
Septicaemia	20	13	33	2.3	0.3
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	14	9	23	1.6	0.2
Malignant neoplasms:	1,576	1,277	2,853	198.2	26.1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	78	60	138	9.6	1.3
Malignant neoplasm of colon	113	144	257	17.9	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus . . .	72	47	119	8.3	1.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	410	142	552	38.4	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	204	204	14.2	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	35	35	2.4	0.3
Leukaemia	59	47	106	7.4	1.0
All other malignant neoplasms	844	598	1,442	100.2	13.2
Diabetes mellitus	74	96	170	11.8	1.6
Other protein-calorie malnutrition . .	1	—	1	0.1	—
Anaemias	3	11	14	1.0	0.1
Meningitis	1	1	2	0.1	—
Diseases of the circulatory system: . .	2,557	2,520	5,077	352.7	46.4
Acute rheumatic fever	1	—	1	0.1	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . .	8	29	37	2.6	0.3
Hypertensive disease	33	66	99	6.9	0.9
Ischaemic heart disease;	1,650	1,349	2,999	208.4	27.4
Acute myocardial infarction	1,150	956	2,106	146.3	19.3
Other ischaemic heart disease	500	393	893	62.1	8.2
Cerebrovascular disease	447	612	1,059	73.6	9.7
Atherosclerosis	32	55	87	6.0	0.8
All other diseases of the circulatory system	386	409	795	55.2	7.3
Pneumonia	123	148	271	18.8	2.5
Influenza	2	1	3	0.2	—
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma . .	114	70	184	12.8	1.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	40	40	80	5.6	0.7
Appendicitis	1	—	1	0.1	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . .	54	27	81	5.6	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	34	40	74	5.1	0.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—	8	0.6	0.1
Direct obstetric deaths	—	1	1	0.1	—

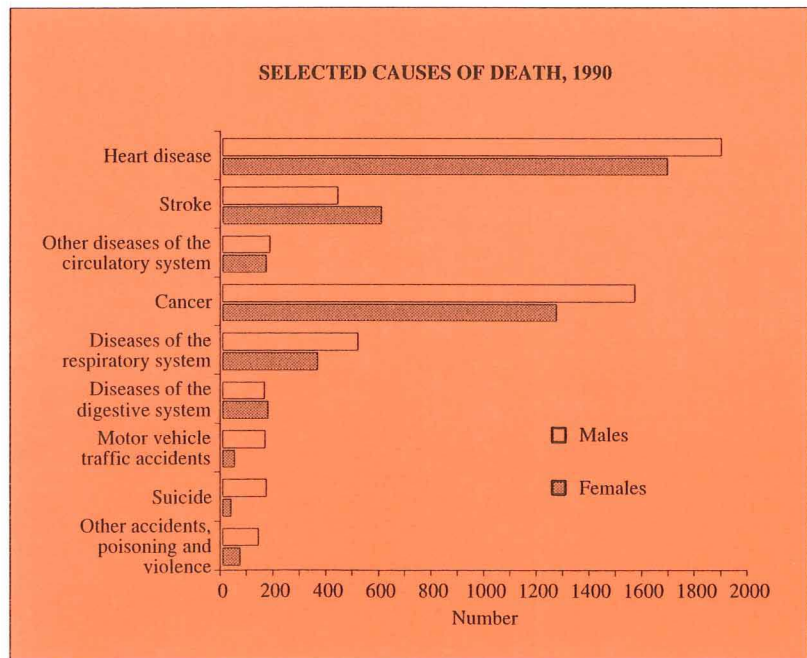
Causes of Death^(a), 1990 (continued)

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b) persons	Proportion of total deaths per cent
	Males	Females	Persons		
Congenital anomalies	35	32	67	4.7	0.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	37	32	69	4.8	0.6
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	20	12	32	2.2	0.3
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	17	20	37	2.6	0.3
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	37	41	78	5.4	0.7
All other conditions	692	632	1,324	92.0	12.1
Accidents and adverse affects:	294	125	419	29.1	3.8
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	170	56	226	15.7	2.1
Accidental falls	24	34	58	4.0	0.5
All other accidents	100	35	135	9.4	1.2
Suicide	173	41	214	14.9	2.0
Homicide	15	5	20	1.4	0.2
All other external causes	6	—	6	0.4	0.1
<i>All causes</i>	<i>5,833</i>	<i>5,105</i>	<i>10,938</i>	<i>760.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) The classification uses the *Mortality List of Fifty Causes* recommended by ICD 9.

(b) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of mean resident population.

NOTE: There were no deaths recorded in 1990 to whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, measles, malaria, nutritional marasmus or abortion.



Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise *fetal deaths* (any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life) and *neonatal deaths* (any child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, who was born alive and died within 28 days of birth).

Causes of Perinatal Deaths : Condition in Child by Condition in Mother, 1990

Condition in child	Condition in mother				Total (incl. other)
	Maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	Maternal complications of pregnancy	Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	No condition reported	
Slow fetal growth, fetal malnutrition and immaturity	1	10	5	2	18
Birth trauma	-	-	-	-	-
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia ..	2	2	18	20	43
Respiratory distress syndrome	-	2	1	7	10
Other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	-	-	-	8	8
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage	1	-	5	5	11
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	10	3	21	32	67
Congenital anomalies	3	5	2	30	40
All other causes	1	-	-	6	7
<i>Total perinatal deaths</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>204</i>

Further information on death statistics is included in Part 4.5 Births and Deaths.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. Life expectancy tables provide a useful indicator of long-term changes in health status.

Expectation of Life^(a)

Period	At age (years)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
1985	73.14	64.12	54.53	45.22	35.72	26.54	18.33	11.64	6.66
1986	73.45	64.33	54.72	45.36	35.94	26.79	18.57	11.68	6.52
1987	73.47	64.43	54.87	45.50	35.95	26.73	18.50	11.62	6.55
1988	73.59	64.50	54.94	45.61	36.12	26.94	18.54	11.84	6.88
1989	73.73	64.50	54.88	45.52	36.07	26.81	18.44	11.42	6.54
1990	74.05	64.90	55.27	46.07	36.66	27.39	18.97	12.19	6.97
FEMALES									
1985	79.08	70.07	60.25	50.59	40.86	31.55	22.70	14.56	8.25
1986	79.81	70.44	60.69	50.98	41.29	31.83	22.98	15.00	8.64
1987	80.04	70.81	60.97	51.19	41.52	32.13	23.17	15.19	8.67
1988	80.27	70.92	61.09	51.32	41.58	32.09	23.14	15.17	8.48
1989	79.72	70.52	60.68	50.98	41.30	31.88	23.00	15.07	8.55
1990	80.21	70.94	61.14	51.38	41.70	32.18	23.21	15.12	8.66

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuations which may not be indicative of a longer term trend.

Full steam ahead! Eager volunteers assist with slipping the State's last steam tug *Yelta*, part of the floating collection at the South Australian Maritime Museum.

South Australian Maritime Museum



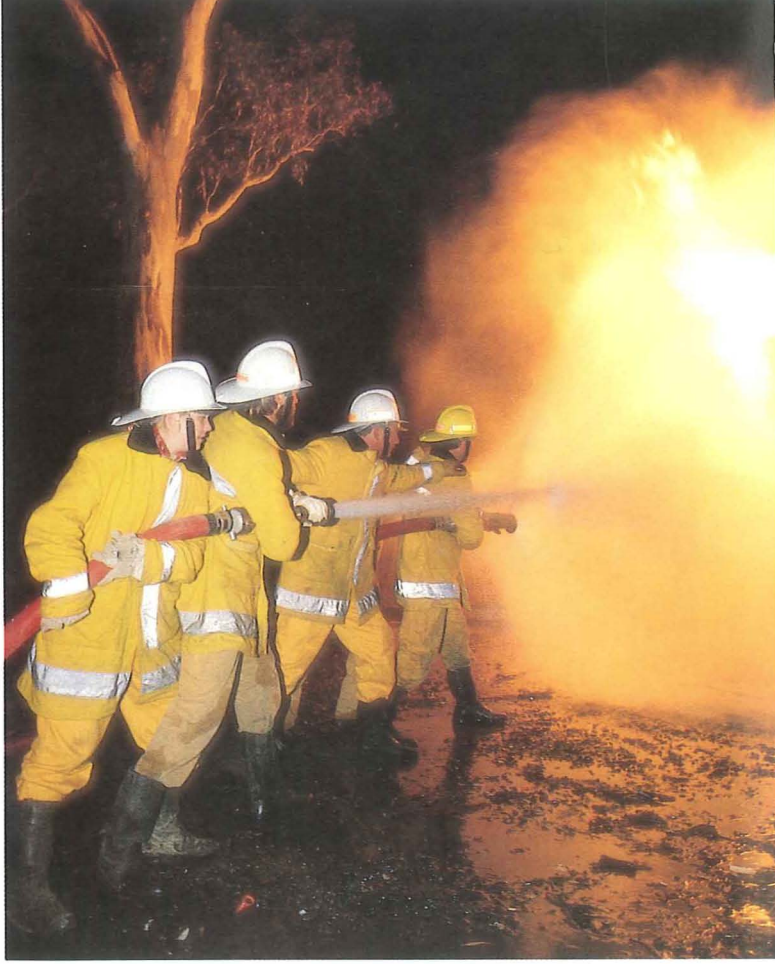
Students and staff of the Aboriginal Community College collectively design and produce a wall hanging to be used as a backdrop at the Aboriginal and Islander Music Festival in Port Adelaide.

Aboriginal Community College Inc.



Country Fire Service volunteers learning to cope with the horrors of a gas fire outbreak at the Mount Lofty CFS Training Centre at Brukunga.

Bob LeDan



Minda Incorporated has been providing services for people with an intellectual disability since 1898. These include residential facilities, community living options and vocational placements. The Craighburn Nursery at Blackwood is one such facility.

Minda Incorporated



Scouts can do anything. Scouts in action during job weeks raise funds for community projects.

*Scout Association of Australia
South Australian Branch*

The 'Wheelies Park' Adventure Playground project at the Regency Park Centre which was generously supported by Soroptimist International of South Australia, Lions International, the Royal Australian Army and the Department of Recreation and Sport.

*South Australian Region of
Soroptimist International*





The South Australian State Emergency Service volunteers were called to 2,692 community service tasks in 1991-92. These include rescue, emergency repairs of storm damage, assistance to flood victims and assistance with community events.

State Emergency Service



Occupational health and safety

Legislation

The provisions of the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986*, which replaced the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1972*, took effect on 30 November 1987 and apply to all workers in South Australia, with the exception of Commonwealth Government employees who are provided for under the separate Commonwealth legislation. The Act sets out the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and is designed to encourage their involvement in achieving and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. The South Australian Occupational Health and Safety Commission was established as a statutory, tripartite body under the Act.

The Commission provides a forum for representatives of employers, unions and Government organisations to develop occupational health and safety standards, formulate policies and strategies, promote awareness of occupational health and safety and to report and make recommendations to the Minister about the administration of the Act and other legislation relating to occupational health, safety and welfare.

The legislation emphasises the elimination of hazards at their source; establishes clearly the duties of employers, self-employed and employees, manufacturers and designers; provides for workers, elected health and safety representatives with statutory powers and functions and for joint health and safety committees; extends the powers of inspectors and establishes procedures for the resolution of health and safety issues in the workplace. Other legislation governing health and safety includes the *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1968*, the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*, the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*, the *Explosives Act 1936*, the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982* and the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*.

Work related injury and disease

The *Workers Compensation Act 1971* was repealed and replaced by the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986* which established a new authority – the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Corporation, 'WorkCover'. The Act, which came into operation on 30 September 1987, covers all persons employed under a contract of service, or who work for other persons under a contract arrangement or understanding in prescribed work of a prescribed class. The Crown is the presumptive employer of persons who voluntarily perform work of a prescribed class that is of benefit to the State.

The Act does not cover Commonwealth Government employees, who are provided for under separate Commonwealth legislation, or persons sustaining injuries from certain sporting or athletic events.

The Act places strong emphasis on rehabilitation as well as providing entitlement to weekly income payments. These payments are calculated on the basis of the worker's average weekly earnings as defined in the Act, and are 100 per cent of this amount in the first year, reducing to 80 per cent in the following years. The employer pays an injured worker for the first week's absence in each calendar year unless the injury was incurred under specified circumstances or the employer was insured against this liability. Death benefits are payable in the event of fatal accidents or diseases.

Compensation is funded by a levy on all non-exempt employers based on percentages of the aggregate remuneration paid to the employer's workers. Levels set by the Act ranged to a maximum of 4.5 per cent but this was increased from 1 July 1990 to a maximum of 7.5 per cent. The percentage levied depends on the predominant class of industry in which the employer is engaged, but this percentage may be adjusted, depending on the employer's record with regard to health and safety, under a bonus/penalty scheme, also introduced from 1 July 1990. Exempt employers are self-funded.

Some statistics on employment injuries and diseases are included in the WorkCover Annual Report. For data for years prior to WorkCover, refer to previous issues of this publication.

5.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commonwealth, State and local governments and a large number of voluntary agencies provide social welfare services for South Australians.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned largely with providing income maintenance in the form of pensions, benefits and allowances, and repatriation services. It also provides, either directly or through State and local government authorities and voluntary agencies, for a wide range of welfare services for people with special needs.

The Department for Family and Community Services is the main State agency and operates in the field of child and family welfare and distributes emergency financial assistance in certain circumstances.

Local government and voluntary agencies, many of which receive government funding, also provide a range of welfare-related services.

Commonwealth Social Security

The Department of Social Security is responsible under the *Social Security Act 1991* (Cwlth) for social security entitlements and related services.

Pensions

The Department of Social Security pays the following pensions subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements:

- age pension;
- disability support pension;
- wife's pension;
- carer's pension;
- widow's pension;
- sole parent's pension and rehabilitation allowances (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

Eligible recipients of these payments may receive additional amounts for each dependent child, or for rent assistance or an allowance for remote areas. Pension rates are subject to twice-yearly indexation in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Pension Recipients^(a)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1990	1991	1992
Age pension	138,705	141,864	147,964
Invalid pension (b)	32,861	34,224	..
Disability support pension (b)	..	..	37,383
Wife's/carer's pension	113,482	13,920	13,757
Widow's pension	6,739	6,308	5,821
Sole parent's pension	23,524	24,509	25,815
Sheltered employment allowance (b)	1,020	1,223	..
Rehabilitation allowance	146	396	173

(a) Includes figures for Broken Hill Region (NSW).

(b) The disability support pension was introduced on 12 November 1991. All recipients of the invalid pension and sheltered employment allowance now receive the disability support pension.

Benefits

The Department of Social Security pays the following benefits to eligible persons subject to an income test:

- newstart allowance paid to unemployed people;
- job search allowance paid to unemployed people;
- sickness allowance;
- special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

Average Number of Benefit Recipients^(a)

Type of benefit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Unemployment benefit (b)	41,210	50,197	..
Job search and newstart allowances (c) . . . . .	..	..	69,034
Sickness allowance	6,213	5,290	4,729
Special benefit	1,592	1,780	2,039

(a) Includes figures for Broken Hill Region (NSW). (b) Includes job search allowance. (c) Before 1 July 1991 people on these benefits received either a job search allowance or unemployment benefit.

As for pensions, eligible recipients may receive additional payments for children, rent assistance and remote area allowance, and benefit rates are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Family payments

The Department of Social Security pays the following allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements:

- family allowance (payable per dependent child, with additional payments for families with children from multiple births);
- child disability allowance;
- double orphan's pension;
- family allowance supplement (for certain low income families).

Allowances Paid^(a)

Type of allowance	At 30 June		
	1989	1990	1991
Number of children and students for whom Family Allowance paid	313,068	306,472	308,836
Number of children for whom Child Disability Allowance paid	4,061	4,081	4,504
Number of orphans for whom Double Orphan's Pension paid	193	151	167
Family Allowance Supplement recipients	16,210	17,084	16,376

(a) Includes Broken Hill Region (NSW).

Repatriation benefits

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible under the provisions of the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* (Cwlth) for providing assistance, including medical care, income support and compensation, to veterans and their dependants. Details on health services provided to veterans are included in Part 5.3 Health.

Income support in the form of Service Pensions and compensation in the form of Disability Pensions are provided to eligible veterans and their dependants. Certain other benefits may also be available, with some being subject to income and assets testing. The major veterans' pensions are paid at similar rates to Social Security pensions and benefits and are similarly linked to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Repatriation Pensions by Type
(Number)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1989	1990	1991
Disability Pension payable to:			
Incapacitated veterans	14,343	14,053	12,143
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	11,421	10,822	9,428
Dependants of deceased veterans	6,410	6,688	6,873
<i>Total Disability Pensions payable</i>	<i>32,174</i>	<i>31,563</i>	<i>28,444</i>
Service Pension payable to:			
Veterans	23,110	22,760	22,175
Wives and widows of veterans	17,109	16,835	16,397
<i>Total Service Pensions payable</i>	<i>40,219</i>	<i>39,595</i>	<i>38,572</i>

**Community
welfare**

The South Australian Department for Family and Community Services is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged in the community. It encourages the community to develop its own welfare services by promoting the coordination and collaboration of government and non-government welfare services, and through direct service delivery.

Welfare services provided by the Department include:

- funding to other welfare organisations;
- individual and family support through general counselling, custody and access counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services;
- emergency financial assistance;
- administering concession schemes for electricity, burial assistance, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport;
- child protection;
- substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions;
- assisting young offenders through screening panels, Children's Aid Panels, services to Children's Courts, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community.

The following table provides a summary of selected major activities by the Department.

Department for Family and Community Services, Selected Services

Type of service	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Financial Counselling Service, new clients counselled	3,130	3,314	4,329
Family maintenance advice and counselling cases	5,000	4,579	3,238
Crisis Care Service, home visit assistance	2,967	2,288	2,387
Emergency Financial Assistance, successful applicants	39,816	40,206	33,763
Child protection incidents	3,213	2,898	3,462
Children's Aid Panel appearances, number of offenders	4,031	4,345	4,920
Children's Court appearances, number of offenders	2,173	2,084	2,167
Number of children placed on bonds with supervision	518	494	522
Psychological services, number of client referrals	689	745	731

Adoptions

There are two major categories of adoptions for which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities.

Particular child adoptions (Australian or Inter-country) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent.

Adoption Orders Granted

Type of adoption order granted	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Placement adoption:			
Australian	26	30	22
Inter-country	67	44	37
Special needs	7	9	8
Particular child adoption:			
Australian	126	63	33
Inter-country	3	1	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>100</i>

Other welfare services

The South Australian Housing Trust and Emergency Housing Office provide a number of housing-related services directed towards pensioners, beneficiaries, low income recipients and other disadvantaged groups. Details of services provided are in Part 9.2 Building.

A considerable number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia, and many receive funding through Family and Community Development Grants. These grants are administered by the Family and Community Development Unit of the Department for Family and Community Services. In 1989-90, a total of \$9,439,679 was provided to agencies under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program.

Details of organisations concerned with social welfare are contained in the *Directory of Social Welfare Resources* published jointly by the South Australian Council of Social Services and the Citizens Advice Bureau. The Citizens Advice Bureau advises those in need on how best to use the wide range of services provided by government and non-government bodies.

5.5 SOCIAL SERVICES

A considerable number of social services, many of which are directed towards individuals and groups with special needs, are provided through government agencies, traditional service organisations and community and self-help groups. The Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services has a major role in the drawing together, support and coordination of these services.

Commonwealth community services

The Department of Health, Housing and Community Services is responsible for programs to assist families with children, people with disabilities, aged persons, homeless people and others in special need and has the following major administrative functions with regard to community services (and excluding its Health functions):

- community programs, disability services and Supported Accommodation Assistance;
- child care services;
- rehabilitation services;

- programs for aged people, including assessment of care needs by geriatric assessment teams, Home and Community Care, residential accommodation, capital and recurrent funding of nursing homes and hostels, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit and ensuring adequate standards of care in residential facilities are met;
- the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

Aboriginal affairs

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission advises the Government on all matters concerning Aboriginal people, formulates policy and develops and implements and/or coordinates programs directed towards the advancement of the Aboriginal people. Consultation with Aboriginal people is mandatory in carrying out these functions.

The Economic Division is responsible for the development of national policies and strategies for Aboriginal people in the areas of employment; development; education and training; commercial enterprises; and regional support. The Social Division has responsibility for land, heritage and environment; health; social justice; and infrastructure.

Social justice strategy

In 1987 the South Australian Government announced its Social Justice Strategy. The strategy is based on the principles that all members of society have rights and obligations and should enjoy equal opportunities to realise their needs and aspirations; all members of society should have opportunities to participate in decision-making which affects their lives; and priority of care should be given to those with greatest need.

The strategy requires all government agencies to incorporate these principles in their planning, decision making and resource allocation. Government agencies are required to deliver services fairly and equitably according to the needs of the whole community and to take into account the social impact of their policies and programs. All State services including transport, water, sanitation, energy supply, health, employment, education and training are involved in this approach.

The administrative base for the strategy lies with the Social Justice Unit in the Cabinet Office of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Unit is responsible for providing direction and focus, and assisting agencies in implementing the strategy.

Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing

The Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing operates under the *Commissioner for the Ageing Act 1984*. The objectives of the Act are oriented to the enhancement of the quality of life of elderly people and the reciprocal enrichment of the community in which elderly people live.

The functions of the Commissioner include: advising the South Australian Government on the implementation of programs and services for or affecting the ageing (including special needs groups within the population of the ageing) in consultation with the aged; monitoring the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and, to compile, analyse and disseminate information concerning the ageing.

South Australia has had a Commissioner for the Ageing since 1985.

Chapter 6

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

6.1 EDUCATION

Education is available to all South Australians in a variety of forms, most being provided or supported by government agencies. Constitutionally, education is a State responsibility, but the Commonwealth makes funds available through Consolidated Revenue and Special Purpose Grants.

Once students leave the school system, they may be further educated and trained at other educational institutions or in the workplace. They may also take advantage of community service courses, or other public and private resources. These may range from the State Emergency Services, the National Safety Council, or the Royal Life Saving Society, to the South Australian Sports or Recreation Institutes, the Drug and Alcohol Services Council, the National Heart Foundation, and many other religious, environmental, and social services, all of which have important education functions. Provision also exists for adults to re-enter the educational system.

The present system of government schools and compulsory education dates from the *Education Act 1875*, the most recent amendment to which was passed in 1972. A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1969*.

State Government education policies seek to identify and address the needs of students who are disadvantaged in the present education system. The students so identified are girls; students from non-English speaking backgrounds; Aborigines; students who have disabilities; students living in poverty, and students living in rural and isolated settings. The Education Department's Social Justice Action Plan focuses on the access and attendance, participation, retention and attainment levels of the above targeted groups, in order to improve the outcomes of their education in government schools.

Early childhood services

Established on 1 July 1985, the Children's Services Office (CSO) is an organisation which coordinates a range of early childhood services. This involves the provision of pre-school education, child care, family day care, outside school hours care, vacation care, playgroups and toy libraries, and liaison with and assistance to other bodies which also provide these services. CSO also has the responsibility for licensing of child care centres in South Australia.

In June 1991, 321 CSO pre-school centres provided 15,745 eligible children with sessional pre-school programs and 3,352 children participated in other early childhood programs. These centres were staffed by the equivalent of 687 full-time staff (including teachers and pre-school assistants).

The CSO provides support to children with special needs and employs special education teachers, psychologists, speech pathologists and social workers.

The Education Department is involved also in the provision of pre-school education. In August 1991 there were 101 child/parent centres integrated into junior primary, primary, area or Aboriginal schools. Child/parent centres were staffed by the equivalent of 105 teachers and 70 ancillary staff, with 2.4 central support staff and provided programs for 3,213 eligible children.

Centre-based Pre-school Education and
Subsidised Child Care Services, 1991

Age last birthday (years)	Children using pre-school services			Children using subsidised child care centres
	Pre- school centres	Child/ parent centres	Total	
Under 3	109	818	927	4,292
3	2,276	1,402	3,678	2,834
4	15,194	3,094	18,288	1,888
5	1,518	117	1,635	189
6	—	—	—	67
Over 6	—	—	—	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,097</i>	<i>5,431</i>	<i>24,528</i>	<i>9,370</i>

There were fifty-four non-funded centres which provided child care during 1991. Most of these centres were commercial enterprises although some were non-profit establishments. In addition there were 8,931 children registered with Family Day Care.

Primary and secondary education

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools which are administered and managed by the Education Department, and at non-government schools which are, for the most part, identified with various religious denominations, and which must be registered with the Non-Government Schools Registration Board. Attendance at school is compulsory for children from six years of age until they have turned fifteen. No child may be enrolled for the first time at a government school, other than a child/parent centre, before the age of five years, but schools are encouraged to have several intakes of new pupils each year.

The word 'Year' is used to denote class level in both primary and secondary schools. Primary classes are designated Reception, then Year 1 through to Year 7, while Years 8 to 12 represent the levels of secondary education.

In August 1991 there were 246,833 students attending 880 schools in South Australia. The Education Department was responsible for the operation of 696 of these, comprising 73 junior primary schools, 411 primary schools, 2 primary-secondary schools, 92 high schools, 53 area schools, 24 special schools, 23 rural schools, 15 Aboriginal schools, 2 intensive English-as-a-second-language schools and the Open Access College at Marden. About 100 of these schools have pre-schools, called child-parent centres, on site. There were also 9 schools designated as specialist schools for adults re-entering the education system.

The 184 non-government schools included 104 Catholic schools, 71 of which were primary; 27 Lutheran schools, 23 of which were primary; and 12 Anglican schools, 7 of which were mixed primary-secondary.

Compared to 1987, there were 21 fewer government, and 7 more non-government schools operating in 1991. However, although the number of schools decreased, the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) student units increased by 3.1 per cent to 249,168. In line with the population distribution in South Australia, 71 per cent of those students attended schools in the Adelaide Statistical Division.

The average student FTE per government school rose from 261.7 in 1987 to 271.5 in 1991, and from 305.2 to 327.3 in the same period for non-government schools. The two systems have approximately the same teacher/student ratio, which has risen in government schools from 13.4 to 14.4 since 1987, and remained steady at 15.9 for non-government schools. The following table shows the extent of non-government schools activity in South Australia.

Non-government Schools, Students and Staff as Percentages of Total

Particulars	Year		
	1987	1989	1991
Number of schools	19.8	20.5	20.9
FTE of students	22.4	23.2	24.4
FTE of teaching staff	19.6	21.0	22.5

FTE Full-time equivalent.

The number of full-time students enrolled in all schools in 1991 rose 1.9 per cent over the previous year to 246,833. This continues a trend evident from 1988, when student numbers began to rise again after they had fallen by 17,897, or 7.6 per cent since 1980.

Full-time Students by Level of Study and Category of School at or about 1 July

Students	1989	1990	1991
Primary:			
Government	117,735	119,490	122,139
Non-government	31,050	32,179	33,925
Total	148,785	151,669	156,064
Secondary:			
Government	68,034	65,378	64,675
Non-government	25,313	25,688	26,094
Total	93,347	91,066	90,769
Total students	242,132	242,735	246,833

There has been a decline in the numbers of full-time students attending government schools, from 218,682 in 1980 to 186,814 in 1991. Over the same period, enrolments at non-government schools rose from 41,116 to 60,019.

Full-time Students : Age Of Students and Category of School, 1991

Age at 1 July (years)	Non-government schools					All schools
	Government schools	Anglican	Catholic	Other (a)	Total non-government	
Under 6	16,655	355	2,932	1,257	4,544	21,199
6	16,217	371	2,670	1,219	4,260	20,477
7	16,349	369	2,699	1,249	4,317	20,666
8	16,056	356	2,736	1,164	4,256	20,312
9	15,714	399	2,605	1,219	4,223	19,937
10	15,415	447	2,640	1,246	4,333	19,748
11	14,649	480	2,658	1,261	4,399	19,048
12	14,470	615	2,874	1,468	4,957	19,427
13	13,774	804	3,045	1,611	5,460	19,234
14	13,710	816	3,030	1,652	5,498	19,208
15	13,379	795	2,932	1,646	5,373	18,752
16	11,552	739	2,727	1,673	5,139	16,691
17	5,898	369	1,364	827	2,560	8,458
18	1,511	46	262	162	470	1,981
19 and over (b) ...	1,465	9	112	109	230	1,695
All students ...	186,814	6,970	35,286	17,763	60,019	246,833

(a) Includes inter-denominational and non-denominational schools and schools with no religious affiliation.

(b) Includes students of unknown age at time of census.

The number of students at each age–grade level generally reflects the birth rates of previous years. Although the total number of full–time students rose by 2.3 per cent between 1987 and 1991, the number of those students aged between 11 and 15 years fell by 7.6 per cent. However, an apparent increase in Reception students after 1986 is the result of the gradual implementation of the ‘First Years of School Policy’, which resulted in additional students being retained in the lower Year levels. This policy commenced at the beginning of 1985, and required all students to spend 10 to 13 terms (under the 4 term year) before entry to Year 3. Previously, students could move from Reception to Year 1 in the same year, or from a full Reception year to Year 2 in the following year.

Primary education

Children normally begin their schooling at the age of five years, and spend eight years at the primary level.

At government schools during these years the curriculum is based on Education Department guidelines and on teachers knowledge of the way in which children learn and develop. Within this framework, teachers provide for the development of a broad range of knowledge, skills, attitudes and understanding in the areas of languages (English, and languages other than English), Mathematics, Science, the Arts, Society and Environment, Health and Personal Development, and Technology. Children are encouraged to take an active part in their own learning, and the aim is to provide a broad and balanced education for all students.

Non–government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, however, the Education Department exercises no formal authority over these schools, beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

Secondary education

Students who have completed Year 7 in primary school are required to attend a secondary school until they turn fifteen. Students living in urban areas who attend government high schools usually attend their local high schools.

In country areas, government secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools, depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students, whereas high schools provide courses for secondary students only. Both area and high schools offer students a broad secondary curriculum. This may be provided within individual schools, through the Open Access College, and through cooperative arrangements between schools.

Non–government schools may also provide courses in technical, business and commercial, and general education, together with academic courses for those seeking admission to tertiary education after Year 12. Typing, shorthand, computing studies, and certain academic courses are provided at privately owned business colleges.

Opportunities exist for students to study in a single–sex environment. There are three girls secondary schools within the Education Department and numerous separate girls and boys schools in the Catholic Education and Independent Schools sectors.

During the first three years of secondary education at government schools, students are introduced to a wide range of subjects within the required areas of study. Each school is free to develop its own combination of subjects within the framework provided by departmental guidelines.

Specialisation increases in Years 11 and 12, but the compulsory curriculum pattern of the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) ensures that a broadly based education is provided. Work education is provided across the curriculum in various forms.

Over the past five years, there has been a policy to encourage young students to remain longer at school, and to encourage adults to re-enter school to complete their secondary schooling. This has been a contributing factor in the 16.6 per cent increase in the number of full-time students remaining at school either to complete their senior secondary education, or to repeat Year 12 to try to qualify for a particular field of study.

Numbers of Full-time Students in Year 12

Category of school	Year		
	1987	1989	1991
Female:			
Government	5,364	5,376	5,758
Non-government	2,264	2,406	2,726
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,628</i>	<i>7,782</i>	<i>8,484</i>
Male:			
Government	4,869	5,108	5,718
Non-government	1,872	2,214	2,554
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,741</i>	<i>7,322</i>	<i>8,272</i>

The apparent retention rate (the number of students at a particular level of secondary schooling expressed as a percentage of the size of the same group when in Year 8) is another indicator of demand for certificated education.

In 1984 the overall retention rate for full-time students in Year 12 was 50.1 per cent. By 1987 this had risen to 60.2 per cent, being 53.4 per cent in government schools and 88.2 per cent in non-government schools. In 1991 the retention rate for Year 12 was 76.8 per cent for government schools and 102.8 per cent for non-government schools. The most remarkable change in the same period was the change in retention rate for males in Year 12 at government schools. The retention rate jumped from 40.3 in 1984 to 48.9 in 1987 and then to 72.3 in 1991. Moreover, many adult re-entry students attend part-time, and therefore do not appear in the official Australian Education Council's schools collection.

The following table shows the improvement in the mid-year apparent retention rate.

Apparent Retention Rates, Full-time Students

Level of education	Year		
	1987	1989	1991
Year 10: Males	96.9	96.6	99.5
Females	96.2	99.3	100.1
Year 11: Males	87.3	90.2	96.7
Females	88.3	92.2	97.5
Year 12: Males	55.3	62.7	78.7
Females	65.4	66.7	88.3

There has also been a dramatic increase in the number of part-time students, most of whom attend government schools, particularly the Open Access College.

About one-quarter of secondary school students attended non-government schools, the highest proportion being 30 per cent in Year 12.

The September 1991 Survey of Participation in Education suggests that students from non-government schools are more likely than other students to go on to attend institutions for higher education. Of all full-time students at those institutions in 1991, more than 40 per cent came from non-government schools. However, the number of students from non-government schools, as a percentage of all students at all tertiary institutions, was 29 and 35 per cent for males and females respectively.

Upper secondary curriculum and assessment

The historical similarity between courses in government and non-government secondary schools before 1984 was the result of a number of influences, including the Public Examinations Board of South Australia and its control over syllabuses and examinations.

In 1984 responsibility for syllabuses and assessment in Year 12 of schooling was taken over by the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA). Assessment then moved away from essentially sole reliance on public examinations to a mixture of public examinations and school assessment.

In 1992, Stage 1 of the new South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) was introduced. The SACE includes compulsory studies in English or English as a Second Language; Australian Studies; Mathematics; Arts/Humanities/Social and Cultural studies; the Mathematics/Science/Technology areas; Language Rich Studies and studies from the Quantitative/Experimental areas.

The SACE requires that students study 22 units taken from Stage 1 and Stage 2 and be successful in at least 16. Students who studied Year 11 in 1992 will be issued with the first SACE certificates in January 1994. There is no time limit associated with the completion of the SACE.

Assessment of Year 12 will be unchanged, but the syllabus has changed to reflect the importance of students learning to learn, rather than memorising information.

The SACE, in acknowledging the diversity of students now completing senior secondary education, has a number of arrangements in place with Colleges of Technical and Further Education (TAFE). Details regarding the cross credit transfer arrangements of specific subjects are published each year in the SSABSA Handbook. It is anticipated that by the end of 1992 a number of subjects available within TAFE will receive recognition within the SACE pattern, further enhancing the study pathways available for students in South Australia.

Open Access College

A multi-campus college, the Open Access College, consists of three schools of distance education, the Open Access Material Unit, and Outreach Services. Two of the schools (Reception to Year 10 and Senior Secondary), and the Open Access Material Unit are co-sited with Marden High School. The third school, covering Reception to Year 12, is located at Port Augusta, but caters currently only for students from Reception to Year 10.

As well as catering for geographically remote and medically referred students, the service also reaches itinerant families, those travelling interstate and overseas, and adult re-entry students.

Special education

The Education Department provides Special Education Support for students with disabilities in a variety of educational settings. The settings include special schools, special classes, centres for hearing impaired students, and the neighbourhood school. The general policy is that students with disabilities should attend a setting which is appropriate to their curriculum needs. Special Education provisions may include access to transport, a visiting teacher service, a school-based special education teacher or specialised equipment or materials. Some students with disabilities require the support services of other government or non-government agencies such as therapy services. The Education Department works in collaboration with these agencies to ensure effective coordinated delivery of services.

Special Education is available within the Catholic and Independent sectors and there are four non-government special schools.

*Multiculturalism
in education*

Multiculturalism in education focuses on the development and implementation of policies, programs and practices which promote cultural inclusivity in South Australian schools, and support the learning needs of students from non-English speaking backgrounds.

The provision of English as a Second Language programs for students from non-English speaking backgrounds, particularly those who are new arrivals in Australia, together with the provision of programs in languages other than English, constitute major strategies in the pursuit of a culturally inclusive education for all students.

*Aboriginal
education*

The Aboriginal Education Unit of the South Australian Department of Education has responsibility for the implementation of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Policy, the Social Justice Strategy and relevant recommendations arising from the Royal Commission into Black Deaths in Custody. The Unit provides support to Aboriginal students (and their teachers) and supports the implementation of Aboriginal Studies across the State, including the development of curricula for Aboriginal and Anangu schools. The Unit liaises closely with communities and schools in the homelands, where decision-making is being placed in the hands of the local Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal Education employs specialist staff, the majority of whom are Aboriginal Education Workers based in schools across the State. The number of full-time Aboriginal students rose from 3,822 in 1989 to 4,263 in 1991, with 94.0 per cent attending government schools (1.7 per cent of the school population).

**Post-secondary
education**

Post-secondary education covers higher education at universities; vocational and extension education at Colleges of Technical and Further Education (TAFE); community and neighbourhood studies, on the job training and personal development.

The main governmental authorities which take responsibility for this education are the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET) (including its many programs designed to improve training for and access to the labour market) and the State Department for Employment and Technical and Further Education (DETAFE). Some details on their labour market programs were contained on pages 118-21 of the *South Australian Year Book 1992*.

*Community
adult education*

This is generally provided, in response to community demand, by TAFE colleges and non-government community groups such as the Workers' Educational Association, community and neighbourhood houses and centres, ethnic, church and welfare groups.

In 1990, the State government announced the establishment of a Community Adult Education Program (CAEP) as a social justice initiative. The CAEP funds are available to the non-government sector for programs designed for those who are socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged and are unable or unwilling to attend courses offered in a TAFE college or other government institutions. The courses often complement what is offered at TAFE. The programs offered include literacy and English conversation; educational and vocational re-entry; basic adult social education; communication skills and parent education.

The funds available to the non-government sector have grown significantly in the past five years; from \$125,000 in 1988 to \$510,000 in 1992. They comprise both Commonwealth and State funds. Until 30 June 1992, the CAEP funds were allocated by the Office of Tertiary Education (OTE). In February 1992 State Cabinet approved the integration of certain functions of the Office, including community adult education, with DETAFE. This amalgamation took effect from 1 July 1992.

Funding for the community based literacy programs is also provided from the Commonwealth's Australian Language and Literacy Policy funds.

Inservice training

DETAFE administers the Government's employment and training policies including programs specifically designed to benefit youth, through the Employment and Training and State Youth Affairs Divisions. The Department provides staff, to undertake training supervisory duties throughout the State, for the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission. The Commission evaluates training already being provided; develops trainee schemes; examines the training needs of special groups; organises and supervises contracts; encourages skills centres for off-the-job training and advises the Minister on training matters.

A major part of the Commission's work concerns the administration and supervision of apprenticeships and traineeships. Although the Commission does not provide training or technical education it has the statutory responsibility to determine the training and courses of instruction to be undertaken by apprentices and other trainees. It is also required to approve the training providers in both the public and private employment sectors.

Apprenticeships			
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
New apprenticeships commenced	3,923	4,150	2,880
Indentures completed	2,930	3,166	2,600
Indentures cancelled	415	556	498
Apprentices employed	11,812	12,045	11,421

Traineeships			
<i>Particulars (a)</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Number in training	745	756	1,097

(a) At 30 June.

TAFE

DETAFE is responsible for a wide range of post-secondary education conducted by nineteen Colleges of TAFE. Most vocational training is undertaken in this sector. TAFE offers more than 340 part-time and full-time courses within a college environment, by distance education, or by using the Open Learning Programme, which is a mixture of both.

Courses are tailored to meet the needs of most sectors of industry, commerce and government. They range from basic trade or apprentice level, through to diploma standard which complements certification arrangements between TAFE and other tertiary education institutions. For instance from 1991 new TAFE awards began to replace programs at the Police Academy at Fort Largs. It is planned that those awards in Justice Studies and Administration will become an integral part of the police training and education programs.

Pre-vocational (foundation) courses and Vocational Education Certificate courses enable students to prepare for employment and further study in their careers. TAFE Colleges also offer courses in Community Adult Education on a user pays basis, in a wide variety of adult leisure-interest areas.

There has been a major shift in the nature of enrolments from short-term courses to enrolments in courses with major commitments. Although the number of individuals enrolled decreased over the 1989-91 period, the number of actual student contact hours has increased. This increase in activity reflects the shift to longer study programs.

Between 1989 and 1991, the percentage of female enrolments fell from 43.3 to 39.9 for vocational courses, from 59.0 to 55.5 for foundation courses, and from 72.7 to 69.1 for community and adult education courses.

Technical and Further Education : Student Enrolments by Program

<i>Program</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Vocational	61,733	62,694	61,910
Foundation	16,506	16,262	13,819
Community and adult education	24,287	22,060	18,575
<i>Reconciled total (a)</i>	<i>96,143</i>	<i>94,383</i>	<i>89,794</i>

(a) Includes students who are enrolled across program areas.

Higher education institutions

The three universities in South Australia are autonomous bodies which were established under State legislation but which are largely funded by the Commonwealth under the *Higher Education Funding Act 1988* (Cwlth). Just under 20 per cent of the universities' income is provided by students under the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS).

Students

Total student numbers in South Australian Universities grew by 8.1 per cent from 39,222 in 1990 to 42,935 in 1991, although enrolments of commencing students increased by only 2.4 per cent to 16,979. The growth in equivalent full-time student units (EFTSU) was 8.9 per cent to 34,287 in 1991. These significant increases are in line with increases in retention rates and may have resulted from the economic climate in 1991.

In 1991, 54.3 per cent of all enrolments and 55.4 per cent of commencing enrolments were females. This proportion has been consistent since 1988.

The State Government decided in 1985 that the pre-registration education of nurses should be transferred from hospitals to the higher education sector. The Office of Tertiary Education (within DETAFE) is responsible for the payment of grants for those courses. The transfer of nursing students from hospitals to universities was an important factor in the increase in the proportion of students in the health sciences field.

Staff and student population

The following tables give an overview of the student and staff population of the institutions of higher education in 1991 and show where the demand for resources is concentrated.

All Students by Institution and Level of Course, 1991

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>		<i>Other than higher degree</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Research</i>	<i>Course work</i>	<i>Post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>	
Flinders University	375	525	552	7,758	1,150	10,360
University of Adelaide	828	562	650	9,493	648	12,181
University of South Australia	175	574	2,897	12,419	4,329	20,394
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,378</i>	<i>1,661</i>	<i>4,099</i>	<i>29,670</i>	<i>6,127</i>	<i>42,935</i>

(a) Includes students enrolled in non-award and enabling courses.

All Students by Institution and Field of Study, 1991

Field of study	University			Total	EFTSU (a)
	Flinders	Adelaide	South Australia		
Agriculture, animal husbandry	—	1,178	146	1,324	1,124
Architecture, building	—	249	874	1,123	975
Arts, humanities, social sciences	3,244	3,507	3,360	10,111	8,363
Business, administration, economics	1,403	1,238	4,580	7,221	5,378
Education	1,280	514	4,943	6,737	4,651
Engineering, surveying	—	1,040	1,808	2,848	2,474
Health	2,780	1,245	3,190	7,215	5,766
Law, legal studies	18	633	118	769	735
Science	1,556	2,577	1,460	5,593	4,699
Non-award	79	118	153	350	113
Total	10,360	12,299	20,632	43,291	34,278

(a) Equivalent full-time student units.

All Students by Institution, Type of Enrolment and Sex, 1991

University	Type of enrolment			Sex	
	Full-time	Part-time	External	Males	Females
Flinders University	6,140	3,553	667	3,994	6,366
University of Adelaide	8,996	2,852	451	6,768	5,531
University of South Australia	10,865	7,069	2,698	9,031	11,601
Total	26,001	13,474	3,816	19,793	23,498

Staff Numbers^(a) by Institution, Function and Sex, 1991

University	Function				Sex	
	Teaching only	Research only	Research/ teaching	Other	Males	Females
Flinders University	53	129	555	754	765	727
University of Adelaide	122	433	761	1,249	1,524	1,042
University of South Australia	210	16	1,018	1,038	1,231	1,051
Total	385	579	2,334	3,042	3,520	2,820

(a) In 1991, 6,340 staff were employed in higher education, 82 per cent of whom were employed full-time.

University of
Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874, and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. Courses in Law were introduced in 1883 and Medicine in 1885.

On 1 January 1991 the University amalgamated with Roseworthy Agricultural College and the City campus of the South Australian College of Advanced Education. As a result of the amalgamation, the Faculty of Agricultural and National Resource Sciences and the Faculty of Performing Arts were created and the Faculty of Arts experienced considerable growth. The Faculty of Agricultural and National Resource Sciences is predominantly based at the Roseworthy and Waite campuses.

In 1992 there were eleven faculties at the University. Higher degrees are offered in all faculties. Postgraduate diploma courses are provided in approximately twenty disciplines ranging in diversity from Archaeology to Clinical Dentistry, Mathematical Science to Jazz. Further education programs are conducted through the University's radio station 5UV and the Office of Continuing Education.

**Flinders
University**

Initially planned as an extension of the University of Adelaide, on a site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, 'The Flinders University of South Australia' was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965.

On 1 January 1991, the Flinders University merged with the Sturt campus of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education. From July 1992 the University has aggregated its nine schools and Board of Studies in Theology into four faculties, which have become the principal academic units of the University.

The University offers tuition in courses leading up to 18 different bachelor degrees and 31 master degrees. Doctorates may be conferred in Philosophy, Letters, Science and Medicine. The University also offers 10 postgraduate diplomas and three postgraduate bachelor degrees.

**University of
South Australia**

The University of South Australia was established on 1 January 1991 as South Australia's third and largest (in terms of student numbers) University. It was formed by the merger of the Salisbury, Magill and Underdale campuses of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education with the Whyalla, North Terrace and Levels campuses of the South Australian Institute of Technology.

The Salisbury, Magill and Underdale campuses offer a wide range of courses in Aboriginal studies, art, business studies, home economics, journalism, communications, nursing studies, recreation, wildlife and park management and women's studies, at associate diploma, degree and postgraduate levels.

The Whyalla, North Terrace and Levels campuses offer a wide range of courses and subjects in architecture and building, arts and humanities, business and economics, education, engineering, health, legal studies and science. Thirty-five professional degree and diploma courses are offered.

At the postgraduate level doctoral programs by research are available. Also available are eight masters degrees by coursework. A masters degree (research) is available in eighteen discipline areas. There are thirty accredited graduate diploma courses, including a General Graduate Diploma, offering programs in Applied Science, Social Science and Health Science.

**Outlays on
education**

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary, secondary and tertiary students.

Government

Government funds and facilities are provided by the SA Departments of Education, DETAFE, the Department of Housing and Construction (which is responsible for the purchase, maintenance and security of all DETAFE and Department of Education buildings); the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (which directs funding through its portfolio); and local government (which may receive grants for community education, or may fund such activities independently). Other sources include the Departments of Family and Community Services, Agriculture and Fisheries, Woods and Forests, Environment and Planning, Premier and Cabinet, Engineering and Water Supply, and Attorney-General.

The Commonwealth Government provides a Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children and through the AUSTUDY scheme provides income and assets tested assistance to secondary and tertiary students aged sixteen years or more. The ABSTUDY scheme gives assistance to full-time secondary and tertiary Aboriginal students.

The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all Government schools on a per head basis. The South Australian Department of Education spends approximately 57.0 per cent of its recurrent expenditure on salaries for teachers; 25.2 per cent on other salaries; 12.6 per cent on non salary expenditure, and 5.2 per cent on other recurrent payments.

It should be noted that the Department does not confine its attention to government schools. A Book and Materials Grant and a per head grant are provided for children attending registered non-government schools. Grants of assistance totalling \$1.5 million were made to non-government schools in 1990. This included administration of the School Card Concession Scheme. Approvals for this scheme rose from 15.0 per cent of all enrolments in 1982 to 18.9 per cent in 1987 and then to 27.1 per cent in 1991.

Assistance for postgraduate students is provided in the form of research grants and postgraduate awards and scholarships.

Commonwealth Grants Received for Educational Purposes
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Current grants:			
Primary and secondary	124	140	152
Tertiary;			
University and other higher	199	210	233
Technical and further	12	12	13
Other	3	4	3
<i>Total current grants</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>400</i>
Capital grants:			
Primary and secondary	21	20	21
Tertiary;			
University and other higher	13	7	12
Technical and further	16	15	23
Other	-	2	-
<i>Total capital grants</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>55</i>
Total grants	388	411	455

State and Local Government : Outlay on Education
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Current outlay:			
Primary and secondary	763	804	873
Tertiary;			
University and other higher	235	257	319
Technical and further	106	122	134
Tertiary n.e.c.	4	1	1
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	61	64	71
Transportation of students	24	28	38
Other	1	2	2
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>1,193</i>	<i>1,279</i>	<i>1,438</i>
Capital outlay:			
Primary and secondary	45	46	62
Tertiary;			
University and other higher	31	25	13
Technical and further	19	21	32
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	2	2	3
Transportation of students	1	6	2
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>112</i>

Private

Private benefactors provide assistance to various types of educational institutions and students. Voluntary helpers provide an auxiliary staff function in both government and non-government schools. Many institutions benefit from endowments. Education and training in specific areas is provided through the print and audio/video media by both profit and non-profit bodies. These bodies include the Workers' Educational Association, trade unions, business and professional associations, churches and welfare groups, cultural and sporting associations and interest groups involved with the maintenance of civil defence.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

- 4221.0 *Schools, Australia*
- 5510.0 *Expenditure on Education, Australia*
- 6227.0 *Transition from Education to Work, Australia*
- 6235.0 *Labour Force and Educational Attainment, Australia*
- 6272.0 *Participation in Education, Australia*
- 6353.0 *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia*

6.2 SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

CSIRO

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is the largest research organisation in Australia. It was established as an independent statutory corporation by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cwlth) and its main role is that of an applications oriented research organisation. The research work of the Organisation is carried out in Institutes which are groupings of Divisions and Units with related research. The Divisions of Horticulture and Human Nutrition have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Manufacturing Technology, Soils, Applied Physics, Mathematics and Statistics, Water Resources, and Entomology have branch laboratories in Adelaide, and the Division of Forestry has a Plantation Research Centre at Mount Gambier.

In 1991 the CSIRO employed 360 staff in South Australia. About one-third were professional scientists, with the remainder providing technical, administrative or other support.

Horticulture

The Division of Horticulture undertakes production and postharvest research on Australian horticultural crops of the temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. The aim is to improve quality, efficiency and sustainability of horticultural production on-farm and improve product specification and postharvest handling off-farm. The Division's work centres around high value crops where maintenance and harvest can be mechanised for maximum efficiency and return to the grower.

Work in the Adelaide laboratory is concentrated on the use of molecular biology for plant improvement and the physiology of the interaction of plants with the environment.

Human nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University, and has further facilities at its 'Glenthorne' property at O'Halloran Hill. The Division carries out research into the nutritional factors involved in heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer and obesity. There are also major programs in growth-promoting factors, dietary facts, dietary fibre, and environmental health.

The Division operates on an annual budget of approximately \$8 million, one-third of which is externally sourced. The main client groups are rural industry, research and development corporations, the pharmaceutical and food industries, and public health bodies such as the Anti-Cancer and National Heart Foundations.

Soils

The Division of Soils has its headquarters in Canberra, with laboratories in Adelaide and Townsville. It is allied with the SA Department of Agriculture and the University of Adelaide in a Cooperative Research Centre for Soil and Land Management.

Manufacturing technology

The Division of Manufacturing Technology has its headquarters in Preston, Victoria, with laboratories at Preston, Woodville North, Lindfield (NSW) and St Lucia (Qld). The Adelaide laboratory conducts research into joining and fabrication technology, production management systems, and surface engineering.

Applied physics

The Division of Applied Physics has its headquarters at the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney, with branches in Adelaide and Melbourne. The Adelaide branch provides a local calibration service in the fields of temperature, electricity, mass density and thermal conductivity. It also conducts research projects in some of these areas. It promotes the services of the Division to local industry, research bodies and to the community generally.

DSTO Salisbury

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) is the research and development arm of the Australian Department of Defence, providing scientific and technological support for the Australian Defence Force (ADF).

The DSTO complex at Salisbury, situated on a 1,300 hectare property, is Australia's largest research centre, specialising in electronics and surveillance. Approximately 2,000 DSTO scientists, engineers and support staff are employed, whilst numerous defence industries and elements of the ADF are also housed on the site.

DSTO's research Divisions at Salisbury,

High Frequency Radar	Optoelectronics
Communications	Information Technology
Microwave Radar	Electronic Warfare

have achieved international acclaim for innovation and research excellence. (DSTO's Melbourne-based Materials Research Laboratory and Aeronautical Research Laboratory also have components based at Salisbury.)

Among the major projects developed at Salisbury are:

- JINDALEE, the over-the-horizon surveillance radar;
- LADS, the laser airborne depth sounder;
- BARRA sonobuoy (over \$200 million in exports);
- NULKA anti-ship missile decoy; and
- KARIWARA, the towed array for detecting submarines.

DSTO transfers technology, and development work, to industry and provides strong support to higher education institutions. The wider community benefits from DSTO technologies – recent laser developments have enhanced medical research applications, and the Jindalee radar also provides Customs and Immigration surveillance of Australia's northern shores as well as providing critical weather predictions for meteorological authorities.

DSTO's extensive interaction with overseas research institutions and industry ensures that Australia is keeping pace with international technology developments.

Department of Defence

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for testing experimental ballistic and guided weapons. Defence and other trials, training and exercises are still carried out in the Woomera Prohibited Area although at a much reduced level than in the past. The major activity in Woomera now centres around the Australia/United States Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar. This facility employs some 500 persons and is part of the US Defence Support Program which provides ballistic missile early warning and other information related to missile launches, surveillance and the detonation of nuclear weapons. The Defence Support Centre Woomera provides a residential and support base for the Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar and support to Defence activities at the Woomera Range.

The Australian Wine Research Institute

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within the University of Adelaide in 1934, promotes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a nine-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the University of Adelaide, with the Director of the Institute an ex-officio member. It is funded by the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, income from a trust fund, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Urrbrae, the Institute conducts applied research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services are also offered, for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grapes.

Technology Development Corporation

The Technology Development Corporation is a specialised industrial development agency of the South Australian Government established under an Act of Parliament in 1982. The Corporation's prime objective is to encourage the establishment and growth of knowledge intensive industries.

The Corporation manages South Australia's two research parks, Technology Park Adelaide and Science Park Adelaide. Both research parks have been developed to provide a supportive environment for research and development and the commercialisation of new technology.

Technology Park Adelaide, adjacent to the Levels campus of the University of South Australia, provides a particular focus for companies working in information technology and telecommunications electronics and space related activities. Science Park Adelaide, a joint venture with and adjacent to the Flinders University of South Australia, provides a focus for companies working in medical technologies and biological sciences and in health related fields.

The Adelaide Microelectronics Centre, supported by the National Industry Extension Scheme, facilitates industry access to and promotes greater industry awareness and application of microelectronics technology.

The Signal Processing Research Institute, also based at Technology Park Adelaide, is a joint venture between the Technology Development Corporation and South Australia's three Universities. It is a centre of excellence in signal and information processing research, development and education.

Other research activities

Amdel Limited

Amdel Limited is involved in mineral technology and materials services. Available services include the design and manufacture of analytical instrumentation, mineral processing testwork at bench and pilot scale, process control consultancy, and geological services. Materials services provided are testing, product and quality control, and failure analysis.

IMVS

The Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS), which is subject to control and direction of the Minister of Health under the *Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act 1982*, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine for the Royal Adelaide Hospital and other metropolitan and country hospitals, public health authorities, industry, and private practitioners. It undertakes some work in veterinary pathology for the Department of Agriculture. Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease. The staff of the Institute take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service, and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Medvet Science Pty Ltd is the associated private company set up to market the intellectual property of the medical and scientific staff of the IMVS.

The Institute administers the Hanson Centre for Cancer Research. This Centre comprises a series of research laboratories which are shared between the Institute and Royal Adelaide Hospital. The Hanson Centre has been established for the specific purpose of conducting research into various aspects of cancer.

Universities

Higher education institutions play a vital role in the area of science, through both research and training. The major source of funds is the Commonwealth Government, whose grants include those made through the Australian Research Council, the National Health and Medical Research Council and the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Program.

The University of Adelaide

The University places strong emphasis on research and has *the growth of graduate education* as a major strategic objective. The research activities of the University attract considerable outside funding in addition to Commonwealth recurrent funding for teaching and research. Grants totalling \$23.5 million were awarded to the University for 1991. For 1992, the University had secured \$7.8 million from the Australian Research Council. The University also receives substantial research funding from the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Grains Research and Development Corporation for South Australia and the Australian Wool Corporation.

All academic staff members are engaged to undertake research. Significant concentrations of research work are to be found in the Cooperative Research Centres for Materials Welding and Joining, Sensor Signal and Information Processing, Soil and Land Management, Tissue Growth and Repair, and Viticulture. Examples of other research centres are the Centres for Amphibian Studies, Cereal Biotechnology and South Australian Economic Studies. Research units include the Dental Statistics and Research Unit, the Mawson Graduate Centre for Environmental Studies, the Research Centre for South East Asian Ceramics, the Research Centre for Women's Studies, and the Teletraffic Research Centre.

To encourage technology transfer from the University to the market place, Luminis Pty Ltd was established by the University of Adelaide in 1984 to seek out new opportunities for contract research and consulting.

The University is seeking to further the relationship between its research function and the market place through the establishment of a Research and Commerce Precinct in the Adelaide suburb of Thebarton. Launched in 1992, the fourth campus of the University brings together commercial tenants involved in research and development. Bresatec Ltd and ETSA's Telecommunications Unit are located alongside University research and postgraduate activities such as the Australian Petroleum Cooperative Research Centre.

Waite Institute

The Waite Institute was established as a research institute at Urrbrae in 1924, through the generous benefaction of Mr Peter Waite.

Among the many research programs currently being undertaken at the Institute are breeding programs for wheat, barley and faba beans, soil chemistry, viticulture, biological control of insects, investigations into plant viruses, genetic engineering of plants and bacteria, and biology of wool growth and many other projects of vital importance to agriculture in Australia and overseas.

Flinders University

Research is conducted at the University by staff in all nine Schools and in the following specialised research centres: The Flinders Institutes for Atmospheric and Marine Science, Atomic Studies, Australasian Geodynamics and the Study of Learning Difficulties; the Centres for Transfusion, Medicine and Immunology, Neuroscience, Research in the New Literatures in English, Development Studies, Groundwater Studies, Multi-cultural Studies, South Australian Economic Studies (with the University of Adelaide), the National Key Centre on Education and Training in Addiction, the Cancer Research Unit, the National Institute of Labour Studies Inc., the Electronic Structure of Materials Centre, the National Centre for Petroleum Geology and Geophysics (with the Universities of Adelaide and South Australia), the Liver Research Centre, the Pan Pacific Institute, and the National Tidal Facility.

Flinders Technologies Pty Ltd has been established to develop and market intellectual property and expertise of the Flinders University. The Company is profitable, having commenced operations in July 1987 as a joint venture between Flinders University and Enterprise Investments Ltd, the venture capital arm of the South Australian Government.

University of South Australia

The University of South Australia has a strong research base with well established research centres in high technology and applied sciences. It is also fostering significant research in the humanities, social sciences and education. Funding from the government sector, through the Australian Research Council and also from the private sector, has risen sharply as the reputations of the University's research centres have become more widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

The 43-active research groups in 1991 include the Advanced Catalysts and Absorbents Research Group, the Microbiology and Process Chemistry Group, the Petroleum Geology and Geophysics Group, the Centre for Financial and Investment Studies, and the Aboriginal Research Institute.

Techsearch, the business development arm of the University, constructively supports, assesses and markets the intellectual products and services of the University within Australia and overseas. Techsearch promotes the expertise and physical resources of the University. It assesses, protects and commercialises the University's intellectual property, provides professional growth opportunities for University staff and initiates infrastructural developments complementing the University's profile.

Other bodies

Department of Fisheries

The South Australian Department of Fisheries conducts research programs on the rock lobster, prawn, marine scalefish, abalone, and inland waters' fisheries which includes monitoring species replenishment, estimating growth rates, tagging, stock sampling and market measuring. The Department also undertakes research and development of fisheries models for demonstrating to managers and fishers the impact of different management options on fish stocks. Research is also directed towards the development of aquaculture in South Australia as well as a greater understanding of the marine habitat through ecological and oceanographic studies. The *Fisheries Act 1982* provides for 100 per cent of all licence fees levied under the Act to be placed in the Department's Research and Development Fund.

Woods and Forests Department

The commercial forest industry in South Australia is mostly dependent on a single softwood species. This necessitates continued research into the sustainability and long-term improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, and forestry in general, in ways that are cost-efficient as well as sound ecologically.

The department is a Registered Research Agency. It maintains its own research facilities and has worked closely with the Plantation Forestry Research Station of the CSIRO Division of Forestry at Mount Gambier for more than 50 years.

The Department has long followed a holistic approach and aspects of forestry research are undertaken by research centres which include the CSIRO Divisions of Soils and Water Resources, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the Flinders University and Departments of Forestry at the University of Melbourne and the Australian National University.

Advance generation tree breeding of pine and eucalypt species is carried out by the Southern Tree Breeding Association, of which the Department was a founder member. Current research includes the determination of breeding values for wood quality characteristics, especially those identified with value-added timber products. Utilisation studies are aimed at seasoning and wood preservation technologies and manufactured wood products.

Research activities aim to increase the productivity of commercial plantations through a range of alternative, site-specific management practices which reflect practical methods of achieving ecologically sustainable development of this natural resource. Research is being undertaken into the expanding field of forestry for environmental protection. Research activities include land-based re-use of effluents for growing trees, methods of broadscale revegetation using native trees and shrubs, including those with crop potential, like broombush for fencing; and ways to manage the unique natural forest reserves to retain biodiversity and their ecological value.

Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology Inc.

The Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology Inc. is an independent, non-profit organisation which has been established to promote the safe and effective use of medical lasers.

It is Australia's first national medical laser centre which aims to establish national training programmes, provide information on the research and development of new technologies and their applications, and accreditation facilities.

As well as working with major hospitals throughout Australia and the University of South Australia, the Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology is also a collaborative centre of the Australian Institute of Health.

Expenditure on research and experimental development

The United Nations Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development defines Research and Development as comprising *creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications*. The Australian Bureau of Statistics follows these guidelines, and provides sector specific definitions which are clarified in *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia* (8112.0), and provides comprehensive data on research and experimental development activities through the publications listed at the end of this chapter.

South Australia continues to be ranked fifth in Australia in terms of business expenditure on research and development within the State. In 1990-91 total research and development expenditure for all industries except agriculture rose from \$100.4 million to \$111.7 million, with the private sector contribution falling from 99.7 to 97.2 per cent of the total. Research and development costs in manufacturing rose from \$72.9 million to \$88.9 million. The main change was a rise of 48.7 per cent in transport equipment, which became the leading industry in research and development expenditure in manufacturing.

Another significant change occurred in the area of research and scientific institution businesses, where research and development expenditure fell by 50 per cent to \$5.2 million.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following publications.

- 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*
- 8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-profit Organisations, Australia*
- 8112.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia*
- 8122.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia (Inter-year Survey)*

Chapter 7

LABOUR

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

The labour force Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. For the 1986 Census the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982), and the revised approach has been adopted for the monthly labour force survey.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia. These surveys began in 1960 on a quarterly basis and were initially confined to the six State capital cities, but in 1964 were extended to include non-metropolitan urban and rural areas, thereby enabling derivation of estimates of the total civilian labour force in Australia. From February 1978, the surveys have been conducted on a monthly basis. The proportion of the population included in the surveys varies from State to State (0.87 per cent in South Australia) but in aggregate about 0.58 per cent of the Australian population is included.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; analyses of reasons for working less than thirty-five hours per week; as well as age, sex, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population
Aged 15 Years and Over

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1985	356.7	30.9	387.6	134.1	521.6	8.0	74.3
1986 (c)	364.1	32.3	396.3	134.0	530.3	8.1	74.7
1987	363.0	33.3	396.4	141.3	537.7	8.4	73.7
1988	362.0	34.8	396.7	148.5	545.3	8.8	72.8
1989	379.9	33.3	413.2	140.1	553.2	8.0	74.7
1990	391.3	30.5	421.8	138.4	560.2	7.2	75.3
1991	380.5	41.4	421.9	146.2	568.1	9.8	74.3
1992	368.4	55.3	423.7	151.8	575.5	13.1	73.6

Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population
Aged 15 Years and Over (continued)

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
FEMALES							
1985	225.7	21.8	247.6	293.9	541.4	8.8	45.7
1986 (c)	244.1	22.3	266.4	281.9	548.3	8.4	48.6
1987	245.2	25.4	270.6	284.4	555.1	9.4	48.8
1988	257.5	23.2	280.6	282.3	562.9	8.3	49.9
1989	269.0	21.7	290.7	279.5	570.2	7.5	51.0
1990	273.2	21.3	294.6	282.1	576.7	7.2	51.1
1991	277.2	27.7	304.9	279.2	584.1	9.1	52.2
1992	267.5	32.7	300.3	290.7	591.0	10.9	50.8
PERSONS							
1985	582.4	52.8	635.1	427.9	1,063.1	8.3	59.7
1986 (c)	608.1	54.6	662.7	415.9	1,078.6	8.2	61.4
1987	608.2	58.8	667.0	425.7	1,092.8	8.8	61.0
1988	619.4	57.9	677.4	430.8	1,108.2	8.6	61.1
1989	648.9	55.0	703.9	419.6	1,123.4	7.8	62.7
1990	664.5	51.8	716.3	420.5	1,136.8	7.2	63.0
1991	657.7	69.1	726.7	425.4	1,152.2	9.5	63.1
1992	635.9	88.0	724.0	442.5	1,166.5	12.2	62.1

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

(b) The labour force participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are based on the old definition of employed persons.

In the labour force survey a revised definition of employed persons, which conforms closely to the international standard definition specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), was introduced from April 1986. It includes all persons aged 15 years and over who during the survey week worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers), whereas before April 1986 only those working 15 hours or more in the survey week were included.

Employed Persons : Status of Worker
(^{'000})

May	Wage and salary earners			Employers and self-employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1987	293.3	210.1	503.4	67.1	32.1	99.2
1988	289.3	221.2	510.5	68.8	31.7	100.5
1989	310.8	232.0	542.8	65.3	34.4	99.6
1990	322.5	234.6	557.1	66.8	35.0	101.8
1991	306.5	237.4	543.8	69.7	36.1	105.8
1992	293.6	230.3	524.0	71.6	32.7	104.3

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), which was introduced in the August

1986 Labour Force Survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the type of work performed and is defined primarily in terms of the level and specialisation of skill required to satisfactorily perform primary tasks as its classificatory variable. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

Employed Persons : Occupation Major Group, May 1992

Occupation major group (a)	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Managers and administrators	58.2	18.7	76.9	12.1
Professionals	44.1	36.3	80.3	12.6
Para-professionals	21.8	17.5	39.3	6.2
Tradespersons	80.4	9.2	89.5	14.1
Clerks	21.4	75.7	97.1	15.3
Salespersons and personal service workers .	37.4	66.5	103.9	16.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers ...	40.4	5.6	46.0	7.2
Labourers and related workers	64.7	38.0	102.7	16.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>368.4</i>	<i>267.5</i>	<i>635.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which an individual works or carries out an occupation. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

Employed Persons : Industry, May 1992

Industry	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	31.0	11.0	42.0	6.6
Mining	3.7	(a)0.7	4.5	0.7
Manufacturing	77.4	19.4	96.8	15.2
Electricity, gas and water	9.1	(a)1.2	10.3	1.6
Construction	34.3	7.6	41.9	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	74.3	58.9	133.2	20.9
Transport and storage	20.8	5.1	25.9	4.1
Communication	6.7	2.3	8.9	1.4
Finance, business services etc.	29.8	33.5	63.3	10.0
Public administration, defence	14.6	8.4	23.0	3.6
Community services	44.8	89.9	134.7	21.2
Recreation, personal services etc.	21.9	29.5	51.4	8.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>368.4</i>	<i>267.5</i>	<i>635.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Civilian Labour Force : Age Group, May 1992

Age group (years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	30.2	26.5	56.7	56.6	51.8	54.3
20-24	54.5	45.9	100.4	89.3	78.8	84.1
25-34	115.1	77.6	192.7	93.6	65.7	80.0
35-44	104.3	81.5	185.8	94.2	74.1	84.2
45-54	73.0	52.6	125.6	88.8	65.5	77.3
55-59	23.2	11.0	34.2	73.0	34.9	54.1
60-64	16.6	3.2	19.7	51.7	9.8	30.6
65 and over	6.7	(b)2.1	8.8	8.3	(b)1.9	4.6
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>423.7</i>	<i>300.3</i>	<i>724.0</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>62.1</i>

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

Special studies

The sample of dwellings referred to in respect of the labour force survey provides the framework for a number of special studies. A supplementary survey seeking information about educational attainment was run in association with the February 1992 labour force survey. Similar surveys have been conducted annually since February 1979. Some of the results of the supplementary survey were published in *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1992* (6235.0). The information sought included field of study, year and country in which highest qualification obtained, type of institution attended and whether attendance was for the full academic year.

Educational Attainment : Persons Aged 15 to 69, February 1992

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Total civilian population	Unemployment rate per cent
With post-school qualifications:	300,735	31,323	411,066	9.4
Degree	67,685	4,033	82,286	5.6
Trade	103,990	11,810	143,080	10.2
Certificate or diploma	126,764	15,075	182,747	10.6
Other	2,296	(a)405	2,954	(a)15.0
Without post-school qualifications: ..	318,164	55,799	567,750	14.9
Attended the highest level of secondary school available	97,087	17,905	151,811	15.6
Did not attend the highest level of secondary school available;	220,074	37,508	413,164	14.6
Left at age,				
18 years and over	4,066	(a)938	7,178	(a)18.7
17 years	20,524	3,410	30,167	14.2
16 years	70,622	11,569	113,738	14.1
15 years	83,166	14,488	151,390	14.8
14 years	29,670	5,250	75,472	15.0
13 years and under	12,026	(a)1,852	35,219	(a)13.3
Never attended school	(a)377	(a)128	(a)1,769	(a)25.4
Secondary school qualifications not determined	(a)626	(a)258	(a)1,007	(a)29.2
Still at school	9,752	3,222	42,477	24.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>628,652</i>	<i>90,344</i>	<i>1,021,293</i>	<i>12.6</i>

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

There were 1,021,300 persons aged 15 to 69 in South Australia in February 1992 and 411,100 (40.3%) possessed a post-school qualification. The highest proportion of persons with qualifications possessed a certificate or diploma (44.3%) followed by persons with trade qualifications (34.8%) and persons with a degree (20.0%).

Employed wage and salary earners

In the September quarter of 1983 a quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced to obtain from employers information on the numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. (The earnings data is input into the estimates of national income for the quarterly Australian National Accounts.) The series provides a measure of occupied jobs with no adjustment for multiple job holding.

The survey covers a sample of private employers and government units. Not all employers are covered; the principal exclusions are private employers engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households and the permanent defence forces. The series differs from estimates of employed wage and salary earners provided by the Labour Force Survey. For further information see *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Employed Wage and Salary Earners (‘000)

May	Industry				Sector		
	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Community services	Other	Government		
					Common- wealth	State	Private
MALES							
1986	73.4	47.9	38.6	110.1	27.1	55.5	181.2
1987	72.9	47.1	43.1	108.3	26.7	56.0	182.8
1988	73.2	53.7	42.2	113.0	25.9	55.0	195.2
1989	76.7	56.7	41.0	113.6	23.3	55.3	203.6
1990	76.1	53.3	44.7	115.0	22.8	56.0	204.3
1991	72.7	51.7	45.6	111.3	20.6	54.7	199.9
FEMALES							
1986	22.4	40.1	70.6	62.9	9.7	50.8	133.2
1987	24.4	40.2	73.5	68.1	9.5	51.6	142.8
1988	24.2	46.9	73.2	66.2	9.5	52.1	146.4
1989	26.6	54.0	77.0	67.4	9.6	52.8	160.0
1990	25.8	51.2	82.1	71.3	10.0	55.5	162.3
1991	25.8	52.8	87.7	71.0	10.2	57.0	167.4
PERSONS							
1986	95.8	88.0	109.2	172.9	36.8	106.2	314.4
1987	97.2	87.3	116.5	176.5	36.2	107.5	325.6
1988	97.4	100.6	115.4	179.2	35.4	107.1	341.7
1989	103.2	110.7	118.0	181.0	33.0	108.1	363.6
1990	101.9	104.5	126.8	186.3	32.8	111.5	366.6
1991	98.4	104.5	133.3	182.3	30.8	111.8	367.4

Unemployment

Labour force surveys

For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

Unemployed Persons

May	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total		Total
NUMBER ('000)					
1987	11.9	37.6	49.5	9.3	58.8
1988	10.4	38.2	48.6	9.4	58.0
1989	8.3	37.6	45.9	9.1	55.0
1990	8.8	33.0	41.9	9.9	51.8
1991	9.3	49.9	59.2	9.9	69.1
1992	12.9	64.8	77.7	10.4	88.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent) (a)					
1987	25.8	8.0	9.6	6.2	8.8
1988	22.5	8.0	9.2	6.2	8.6
1989	17.3	7.6	8.4	5.7	7.8
1990	21.3	6.5	7.6	6.0	7.2
1991	27.5	9.7	10.8	5.5	9.5
1992	45.0	12.5	14.2	5.8	12.2

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

Job vacancies

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone.

Job Vacancies

May	Manufac-	Other	Total	Job vacancy
	turing (a)	industries (b)	vacancies	rate
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1987	0.5	(c)2.9	(c)3.5	(c)0.7
1988	(c)0.8	(c)2.3	(c)3.1	2.7
1989	(c)1.6	1.9	3.5	0.7
1990	0.8	(c)2.6	(c)3.4	(c)0.7
1991	(c)0.6	(c)0.8	(c)1.5	(c)0.3
1992	(c)0.5	(c)0.9	1.4	0.3

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) Division C.

(b) ASIC Division A-L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Subdivision 01, 02 (Agriculture etc.), 94 (Private Households Employing Staff) and defence forces.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Employment services

The Commonwealth Employment Service (CES), administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET), assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and assists employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work. The DEET has a wide range of labour market and training programs which have been developed to meet these objectives.

The State Government is also involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Special Employment Initiatives Unit of the Office of Employment and Training is responsible for developing and administering these schemes.

There are also a number of private employment agencies, all of which are required to register with the Department of Labour.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The *Industrial Relations Act 1988* (Cwlth) is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Industrial tribunals

The Australian Industrial Relations Commission makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, equal pay principles, leave and wages.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the *Industrial Relations Act (South Australia) 1972* which provides for an Industrial Court, an Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees.

Employer or employee associations may apply for registration which confers a legal corporate status and allows ready access to the Commission.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the annual report of the Industrial Court and Commission.

Employee associations

At 30 June 1991 there were 121 separate unions with a total membership of 306,000 operating in South Australia. Although a number of unions exist only in this State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

Trade Unions

At 30 June	Members			Proportion of members to total employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1986	178.7	89.7	268.5	63	45	55
1987	184.3	86.6	270.9	66	41	55
1988	183.9	95.3	279.2	63	41	55
1989	187.3	110.6	297.9	63	48	57
1990	189.4	114.8	304.3	63	49	57
1991	186.8	119.2	306.0	64	50	58

Further details are contained in the bulletin *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).

Employer associations

At the end of December 1991 there were 18 associations of employers registered with the South Australian Industrial Court and Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Engineering Employers Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the Motor Trade Association of SA Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at representing the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and
- (d) the South Australian Employers' Federation Inc. is an industrial relations oriented employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

Industrial disputes

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten work days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials are excluded.

Details of the total number and extent of industrial disputes occurring in South Australia are shown in the following table.

Industrial Disputes

Year ended 31 December	Disputes	Workers involved	Working days lost	
			Total	Per thousand employees
			No.	'000
1985	88	14.5	22.5	48
1986	111	58.9	46.3	95
1987	102	41.4	44.6	91
1988	87	39.9	47.0	93
1989	68	37.4	35.0	67
1990	53	73.8	125.8	236
1991	64	34.7	58.4	109

Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and of workers involved in the disputes which commenced in any year, and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. Working days lost are included in the appropriate year. Workers involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once for each dispute. Workers laid off at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute, are included.

Prior to 1984 estimates of working days lost per thousand employees were calculated using estimates of employees from the Labour Force Survey excluding those employed in agriculture and in private households. From 1984 estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings, combined with estimates of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force Survey, have been used to derive the denominator. Because of difficulties in identifying all participants in each dispute the statistics should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of work stoppages.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

7.3 WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

Wages

The Industrial Commission of South Australia has for many years granted flow-ons of the National determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Industrial Relations Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details for recent years may be found in the annual report of the Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302-3 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*.

Award rates of pay indexes are produced for full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are constructed for males and females separately and are based on minimum weekly and hourly award rates. They measure only the relative trends in award rates and have a base of 100.0 at June 1985. Thus they do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure. Excluded from the indexes are serving members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

Index of Weekly Award Rates of Pay : Full-time Adult
Employees, Industry
(Base of Index: June 1985 = 100.0)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>April 1991</i>	<i>April 1992</i>
MALES		
Mining	131.3	135.2
Manufacturing:	137.7	142.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	138.1	143.5
Metal products, machinery and equipment	136.3	140.4
Transport equipment	133.8	137.5
Other manufacturing (a)	140.3	145.3
Construction	133.7	137.5
Wholesale trade	136.9	142.3
Retail trade	137.6	144.4
Finance, property and business services	132.2	135.4
Community services	133.9	138.4
All industries (b)	135.1	139.5
FEMALES		
Manufacturing:	137.9	142.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	133.6	137.6
Metal products, machinery and equipment	139.4	144.2
Other manufacturing	139.7	144.4
Wholesale trade	136.9	142.2
Retail trade	136.1	139.6
Finance, property and business services	133.7	137.0
Community services	137.5	142.6
All industries (b)	136.3	140.9

(a) Includes wood, wood products and furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

(b) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0).

Earnings

Various measures of earnings of employees are available, the principal of which is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. A sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Data are sought at a finer level of disaggregation in each December quarter survey.

Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over-award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions and retainers and other payments such as bonuses related to the reference period.

Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Changes in the average may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the composition of the labour force, such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution.

Average Weekly Earnings of Employees
(Dollars)

Period	Males			Females		
	Full-time adults			Full-time adults		
	Ordinary time	Total	All males	Ordinary time	Total	All females
August 1990	545.90	589.20	537.90	466.40	477.10	350.10
November	560.80	599.30	548.80	484.20	494.20	363.10
February 1991	571.50	606.80	555.60	492.00	501.40	359.10
May	566.90	600.20	544.50	501.90	511.50	360.10
August	569.80	603.60	542.70	510.20	519.40	369.10
November	587.10	626.00	565.90	519.80	531.20	381.90

For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which has been conducted in May of each year since 1974, except in 1982 and 1984.

Distribution of Average Weekly Earnings of Employees

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	May 1989	May 1990	May 1991	May 1989	May 1990	May 1991
PER CENT						
Under \$140	4.7	4.5	4.7	19.3	15.4	13.4
\$140 and under \$220	4.5	3.6	2.8	15.6	9.6	9.7
\$220 and under \$300	5.1	5.4	3.4	14.0	13.9	14.9
\$300 and under \$380	14.3	10.8	8.6	18.8	19.4	15.4
\$380 and under \$460	20.4	19.7	19.4	15.0	19.5	19.1
\$460 and under \$540	15.6	15.9	14.9	8.5	8.7	9.2
\$540 and under \$620	12.7	11.7	12.6	3.9	6.0	6.5
\$620 and under \$700	7.9	10.2	10.4	2.5	4.0	4.6
\$700 and over	14.9	18.1	23.2	2.3	3.6	7.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
DOLLARS						
Median weekly earnings	465.30	489.90	516.00	306.10	346.40	365.00
Mean weekly earnings	490.00	516.90	553.50	306.60	344.90	371.20

For details of the standard errors involved and for more information on the survey, see *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia* (6306.0).

The survey provides a measure of the size of and movements in the various components of earnings (*i.e.* award and over-award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees as well as data on average hourly earnings and a distribution of employees by levels of earnings.

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is an annual household based survey conducted each August in conjunction with the labour force survey. It is also a second source of a distribution of earnings, distributions by variables such as age and industry being available. However, weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) prior to the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0).

Hours of work

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed civilian wage and salary earners in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the August labour force surveys. The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Hours Worked^(a)

May	Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
1988	5.7	20.8	7.4	23.2	17.4	13.6	11.9	100.0
1989	5.1	20.6	7.9	22.6	17.9	13.8	12.0	100.0
1990	4.8	22.3	7.2	24.0	15.4	13.8	12.5	100.0
1991	5.3	24.2	7.6	20.8	15.6	13.3	13.2	100.0
1992	4.3	25.3	7.5	18.6	14.6	11.6	18.1	100.0

(a) Employed civilian population, fifteen years of age and over.

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours of overtime paid for.

Overtime

May	Average weekly overtime hours				Percentage of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey		Per employee working overtime		Per cent	Standard error
	Hours	Standard error	Hours	Standard error		
1988	0.99	0.06	6.57	0.24	15.02	0.72
1989	1.12	0.06	6.83	0.20	16.45	0.74
1990	1.24	0.09	6.83	0.40	18.10	1.08
1991	0.99	0.12	6.50	0.57	15.19	1.05
1992	0.87	0.10	5.63	0.22	15.40	1.50

For further information to May 1989 see *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0). From August 1989 information is contained in the bulletin *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

Labour costs

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs was conducted by the ABS for the first time in respect of 1986-87. The two-part survey of employers measured costs incurred by employers in employing labour and amounts paid for time not worked as well as those paid for time worked.

One part of the survey measured 'wage costs' dissected into payments for time worked and payments for time not worked. Included were details of annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, infrequent bonuses, public holidays and total hours paid for.

The other part of the survey measured the 'major labour costs' to employers of gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, workers' compensation payments, contributions for superannuation and fringe benefits tax. This part of the survey has been conducted annually and results for two years are shown in the following tables.

Major Labour Costs

Type of cost	1988-89		1989-90	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
AVERAGE COSTS PER EMPLOYEE (Dollars)				
Earnings	20,135	27,712	21,166	27,063
Other labour costs:	2,146	4,084	2,308	4,218
Payroll tax	667	803	722	865
Superannuation	691	2,460	785	2,632
Workers compensation	676	746	675	624
Fringe benefits tax	112	75	125	96
<i>Major labour costs</i>	<i>22,281</i>	<i>29,796</i>	<i>23,475</i>	<i>31,281</i>
AS A PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR LABOUR COSTS				
Earnings	90.4	86.3	90.2	86.5
Other labour costs:	9.6	13.7	9.8	13.5
Payroll tax	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8
Superannuation	3.1	8.2	3.3	8.4
Workers compensation	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.0
Fringe benefits tax	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
<i>Major labour costs</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Superannuation Costs (a)

Particulars	1988-89		1989-90	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Cost per employee covered (\$)	1,724	2,688	1,304	2,735
Percentage of employees covered . .	40.1	91.5	60.2	96.3

(a) For further information see *Major Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0).

Note: Public and private sector superannuation costs are not directly comparable because these sectors meet their superannuation liabilities in different ways.

Holidays and leave*Public holidays*

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide basis or applicable to particular localities. Authorised public holidays are:

New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
 Australia Day (first Monday after 25 January),
 Good Friday,
 Easter Saturday,
 Easter Monday,
 Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
 Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),
 Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June),
 Labour Day (first Monday in October),
 Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday), and
 Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

Annual leave

Under Federal awards generally, four weeks paid annual leave is granted to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service. Under State awards the Commonwealth standard of four weeks annual leave has generally been adopted. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved *e.g.* police officers, nurses etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick leave

The *Industrial Relations (South Australia) Act 1972* provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. The Act was amended from February 1982 to enable employees to take sick leave, when ill for more than three consecutive days during annual leave. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long service leave

The South Australian *Long Service Leave Act 1967* entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia although the Industrial Commission has the power to exempt an employer where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service. However, from 1 July 1975, State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Australian Government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity leave

Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow full-time or part-time employees with not less than twelve months continuous service, to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

Chapter 8

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 LAND TENURE

Identification of land

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn have been generally subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23 per cent of the State), the last of these being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. New hundreds are created occasionally, the present total being 536. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

For the purposes of title, land is identified by the county, hundred, and section, and, where appropriate, block or allotment within which it falls. However, with the introduction of this State's computerised Land Ownership and Tenure System (LOTS) this method has been gradually replaced by a system of unique land parcel numbers identified on survey plans lodged in the Land Titles Office.

Torrens System of land registration

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the *Real Property Act 1886*. This system, first introduced by the *Real Property Act 1858*, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who was at that time Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which, with very few (and in practice unimportant) exceptions, is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and the costs and time involved in conveyancing can thus be kept to a minimum.

Legislation passed in 1990 authorised the conversion of the Torrens Register to a computer-based system. Conversion is expected to be completed in 1997.

An amendment to the Real Property Act provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. The *Strata Titles Act 1988* has repealed and replaced this provision. The new Act maintains the strata concept and introduced reforms towards its enhancement. A strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

An amendment to the Strata Title Act in 1992 provides a resolution of disputes mechanism by way of inexpensive application to the Small Claims Division of the Local Court. The Local Court has power to refer any matter to a higher court if deemed necessary.

Land administration

Approximately fifty-nine per cent of the State comprises Crown Tenures controlled by the Department of Lands. The other forty-one per cent is freehold, national park or Aboriginal reserve.

There is very limited allocation of Crown land to private individuals and this is usually arranged by competitive process including auctions. This land can be allocated to private individuals either as a separate lease (pastoral or miscellaneous), freehold or added to an existing perpetual lease. Sale of freehold from the Crown is for cash or by Agreement to Purchase.

Pastoral land is held under forty-two year leases which may be extended after fourteen years to a maximum of forty-two years dependent on good land management. Rent is based on fair market rent for the stock levels carried.

Perpetual leases cover approximately 7.5 per cent of the State. No new lands are released in this tenure. In the safe agricultural areas these leases may be converted to freehold.

Land used for public purposes is dedicated as a reserve for a particular purpose and allocated to an agency or group for their control. This includes national parks, forest and Aboriginal reserves.

Aboriginal freehold land has been granted to the Pitjantjatjara and Maralinga peoples. This freehold is inalienable from the Aboriginal people.

Current tenure

In the table below, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

Land and Reserves Tenure, 30 June 1991

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Lands sold and dedicated	26,067,946	26.48
Lands held under agreement to purchase	49,231	0.05
Lands held under lease	48,893,125	49.67
Fresh water lakes	90,973	0.09
Salt water lakes and lagoons	3,107,986	3.16
National parks	13,102,133	13.31
Flinders Chase	55,685	0.06
Aboriginal reserves	778,992	0.79
Unleased vacant lands etc.	6,291,707	6.39
<i>Total area of South Australia</i>	<i>98,437,778</i>	<i>100.00</i>

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, *i.e.* the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

8.2 TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The majority of South Australians live in an urban environment – either in Adelaide or in country towns. The quality of this environment is affected by competing pressures for commercial development, new housing, industry, transport, recreational facilities and conservation of our resources. Careful planning is needed to meet the changing needs of the community in a way that facilitates development and maintains quality of life.

In 1989 the South Australian Government initiated the Planning Review. The outcome of this major review will determine the State's future systems of urban planning.

The Planning Division manages a wide range of strategic planning and structure planning projects, provides general planning and environmental advice on major initiatives, and promotes the conservation and restoration of heritage items. Responsibility for building control was transferred to the Department of Environment and Planning in 1990. This move has led to a closer integration of the building and planning processes.

The *Planning Act 1982* governs the formulation of planning policy and the control of land use in South Australia. Each year under this Act, the Department of Environment and Planning contributes to the strategic planning process by producing a metropolitan development program which assesses likely growth patterns for the coming five years. This program forms the basis for the staged release of land for urban development. In metropolitan Adelaide emphasis will continue to be placed on urban consolidation and medium density housing.

Planning policies, which provide the basis for the control of development, are consolidated in one overall plan known as the Development Plan. Local government authorities and the State Government use this plan, together with a common set of administrative procedures, known as the Development Control Regulations, to consider development applications. These regulations apply throughout the State except for the Adelaide City Council which has its own planning controls.

Under the *Planning Act 1982* and the *City of Adelaide Development Control Act 1976*, local councils are primarily responsible for guiding and controlling development in their local areas. Local councils consider development proposals and can amend or add to development plan policies relating to their areas. This process involves extensive public consultation and if approved leads to the authorisation of amendments referred to as supplementary development plans. In some cases where areas or places of State significance are affected, proposals are referred to the South Australian Planning Commission for decision.

Certain development proposals are of major social, economic or environmental importance. In these instances the Minister for Environment and Planning can require environmental impact assessment to ensure that the environmental effects of proposed developments are fully considered. This process involves the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement by the proposer of the development, evaluation by the Planning Division and public consultation.

The South Australian Planning Commission advises the Minister for Environment and Planning on matters relating to the development of land. It also coordinates comments from various State government agencies on certain development applications and advises relevant local government authorities.

The Minister for Environment and Planning also receives advice from the Advisory Committee on Planning on urban and regional planning, and in particular, on proposed changes to planning policies in the Development Plan. People can also challenge decisions made by councils or the South Australian Planning Commission by applying to an independent body known as the Planning Appeal Tribunal.

Planning also involves protecting the fabric of South Australia's history. Heritage is reflected in buildings and places where activities and historic events took place – city buildings, churches, workers' cottages, geological monuments and mining towns to name a few. Various landscapes and trees also provide important reminders of the State's natural history.

The State Government has a program to conserve the State's non-Aboriginal heritage. This is achieved primarily through the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978* and is managed by the State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning. A register of significant heritage properties known as the Register of State Heritage Items

has been set up to protect important sites and places. One hundred and thirty-nine items were entered on the Register during 1991–92 and a further 129 items were placed on the Interim List of State Heritage Items.

Owners of heritage properties are required to seek approval from their local councils for any changes they wish to make to items on the Register. During 1991–92, 104 applications for development of heritage items were processed.

A State Heritage Fund has been set up to encourage the conservation of heritage properties by providing loans and grants to owners of registered properties. The Department provides them with technical advice about various ways of conserving and adapting old buildings. An extensive series of Heritage Conservation Practice Notes has been produced to give practical information on a wide range of heritage related issues.

The conservation and restoration of shipwrecks is also encouraged under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water supply

The *Waterworks Act 1932* gives the Minister of Water Resources the power to divert and impound water from any source for the purpose of supplying water to any part of the State.

This power is now curtailed by the *Water Resources Act 1990*, which provides for the control and management of water resources.

The Minister is empowered under this Act to construct, maintain and operate the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to consumers and to charge a rate for this service.

The *Water Resources Act 1990* provides for the management of the water resources of the State by the Minister of Water Resources to preserve water quality and to provide for the sharing of available water on a fair basis.

Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Water Resources Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Water Well Drilling Committee. Ten Regional Water Resources Committees: River Murray, Northern Adelaide Plains, Arid Areas, North Para, Angas–Bremer, Lower South East, Southern Vales, Upper South East, Mallee and Eyre Regions have been established.

The aggregate storage capacity at 30 June 1990 for Adelaide Metropolitan reservoirs was 202,040 megalitres and 32,678 megalitres for country reservoirs.

It should be noted that storage includes service reservoirs and that both natural intake and River Murray water are stored in Northern and Metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1991 was 23,988 kilometres.

The *Water Conservation Act 1936* provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks etc. established in certain remote areas as emergency water supplies or to assist local development.

Water filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the Metropolitan Distribution System in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa, Little Para and Morgan. Construction of a plant at Happy Valley was completed in two stages. The first stage came on line in November 1989, the second was completed by the end of 1991.

Distribution of water resources

Drainage systems

In agreement with the States, the Australian Water Resources Council has divided Australia into twelve surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray–Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement (*see* page 151).

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South–East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south–east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides a good underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south–western part of the State, are recharged also from local rainfall.

South Australian Gulf Drainage Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,168 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

Major Reservoirs, 30 June 1992

Reservoir	Capacity	Area at full supply level	Catchment area
	megalitres	hectares	km ²
South Para	51,300	444	221
Mount Bold	45,900	308	388
Myponga	26,800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20,800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19,000	104	290
Millbrook	16,500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12,700	188	(a)
Tod River	11,300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6,370	80	(a)
Baroota	6,120	63	129
Warren	4,770	105	(a)
Barossa	4,510	62	(a)
Hope Valley	3,470	60	(a)

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north–west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division, average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August, and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed, because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. No further reservoirs or major pipelines for metropolitan Adelaide will need to be built this century. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

The present average annual extraction of water by the Engineering and Water Supply Department from the Gulf Drainage Division is about 138,000 megalitres from surface and groundwater; private diversion may take a further 98,000 megalitres.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the *Murray-Darling Basin Act 1983* (see page 151), South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, subject to the declaration of restriction by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission. Losses by evaporation and seepage account for about 800,000 megalitres per annum. In recent years, irrigation diversions have averaged 480,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 110,000 megalitres per annum.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum-Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines. The Morgan-Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach-Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Tailem Bend-Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for extensive country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan water supply

In the following table, details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district for the last three years.

Adelaide Metropolitan Waterworks^(a)

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Length of mains (kilometres)	8,254	8,329	8,464
Number of services	371,663	378,188	384,610
		\$'000	
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	146,858	163,153	160,485
Expenditure:			
Working expenses and depreciation	68,510	80,367	87,288
Interest	49,995	48,619	47,122
<i>Total</i>	<i>118,505</i>	<i>128,986</i>	<i>134,410</i>
Surplus	28,353	34,167	26,075

(a) Includes particulars relating to near country areas supplied by extensions of the Metropolitan distribution system.

Water consumption

The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last three years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

Water Storage and Consumption
(Megalitres)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (a)	202,040	202,040	202,040
Country water supply	32,678	32,678	32,678
Water consumption:			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (b)	183,000	187,000	167,000
Country water supply (c)	83,000	86,000	74,000
Pumped from River Murray:			
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	35,900	55,100	48,600
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	22,100	40,000	23,400
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	22,400	26,700	25,600
Other supply systems	13,700	15,700	15,100

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines.

(b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division.

(c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other water resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Tod, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast, the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. The Blue Lake provides about 3,400 megalitres annually to Mount Gambier. There are also considerable underground water resources in the region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

Sewerage

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the *Sewerage Act 1929*. The Act is administered by the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the Minister of Water Resources and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. It also empowers the Minister to determine and police the standard of private plumbing connected to the system as part of total sanitation. As a general rule Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the *Local Government Act 1934* to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

Metropolitan sewerage

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely sewered of the Australian capital cities.

Metropolitan Sewers

<i>Particulars</i>	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Adelaide drainage area (km ²)	700	714	722
Length of sewers (km)	5,818	5,909	6,015
Number of house drainage units connected	391,509	398,611	401,785
		\$'000	
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	93,755	111,200	119,405
Expenditure:			
Working expenses	47,280	52,347	56,156
Interest	30,749	29,652	28,216
<i>Total</i>	<i>78,029</i>	<i>81,999</i>	<i>84,372</i>
Surplus	15,726	29,201	35,033

A large number of common effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

Country sewerage

At 30 June 1992 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department totalled 17,388.5 hectares; the length of sewers laid was 991 kilometres and the number of house drainage units connected totalled 47,922. Sewerage schemes are located at Aldinga, Angaston, Balhannah-Oakbank, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Myponga, Naracoorte, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Stirling, Victor Harbor, and Whyalla.

8.4 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE**Irrigation**

Since 1978 the administrative authority for irrigation in irrigation areas has been the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the constructing authority is the Minister of Water Resources.

A more detailed historical discussion of irrigation in South Australia was included on pages 314-6 of the *South Australian Year Book 1970*.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1991-92, 470,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

Highland areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas.

Landholders on Government controlled areas and in private areas constituted under special Parliamentary Acts, pay an annual rate for irrigation and a charge is made for additional water, either on a measurement basis where meters have been installed, or on an hourly basis where channels are still utilised. The Renmark Irrigation Trust also supplies water on a volume basis to landholders in its district.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

In 1991–92 there were 13,000 hectares of highland in Government-controlled areas and 2,000 hectares in non-government areas.

Reclaimed areas

On the Lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies. In 1991–92 there were 3,500 hectares of reclaimed land in Government-controlled areas and 2,000 hectares in non-government areas.

Murray–Darling Basin Agreement

The *River Murray Waters Act Amendment Act 1987*, ratified the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement of October 1987. It also amended the previous *River Murray Waters Act 1983* (Cwlth) to unite this Agreement and the existing *River Murray Waters Agreement 1982* (Cwlth) as the agreed basis between the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Commonwealth for managing the natural resources of the Murray–Darling Basin, and changed the title of the River Murray Waters Act to the Murray–Darling Basin Act.

The Act provides for constitution of the Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council, the Murray–Darling Basin Commission and a Community Advisory Committee as the institutional foundation for joint government and community action.

The Commission encompasses the regulatory responsibilities previously provided for under the River Murray Waters Agreement as well as responsibilities for land, environmental and water matters not covered in that Agreement.

A new Murray–Darling Basin Agreement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Premiers of the above three States in June 1992. The new Agreement broadens and strengthens the Commission's role, formalises the Salinity and Drainage Strategy approved in 1989 and provides for implementation of other strategies, for instance the Nutrient Management Strategy, which are yet to be finalised.

Negotiations have been concluded with Queensland to become a party to the Murray–Darling Basin initiative. Parliamentary approval of the new Agreement will be sought during 1992–93, and Queensland's participation will be formalised once this has been obtained.

Rural drainage

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south–east corner of the State. The area of main benefit has been assessed at 697,430 hectares.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, *e.g.* bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

The system is controlled by the South–Eastern Drainage Board under the *South–Eastern Drainage Act 1931*.

8.5 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions. Although boundaries should remain unchanged over time so as to enable comparisons to be made of constant areas, growth in some areas, together with the adoption of the Adelaide Statistical Division for the 1966 Census, made it desirable to review the boundaries and to select a new group of statistical divisions.

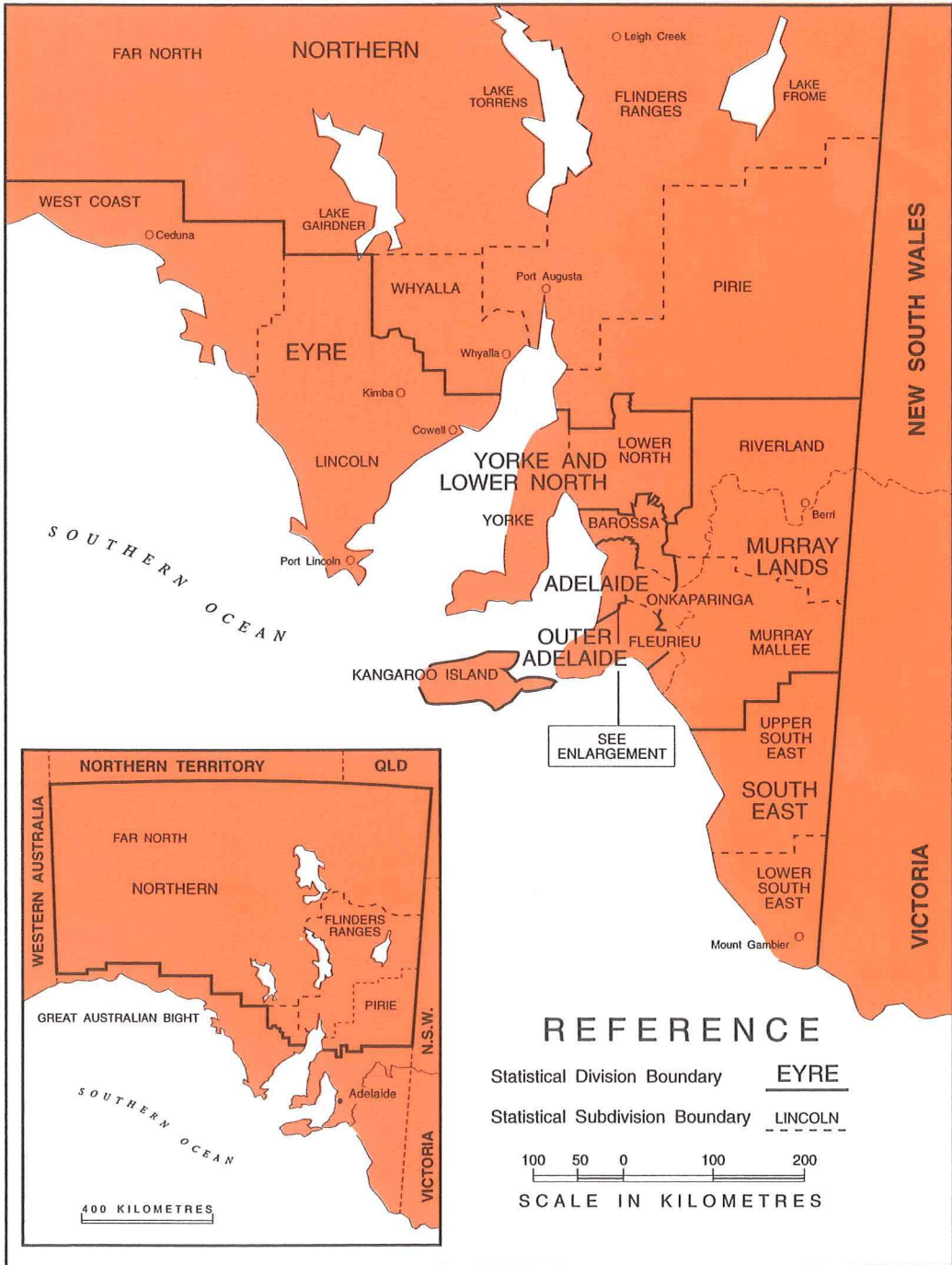
The new divisions were designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions were considered to be important, subdivisions were introduced.

Maps showing statistical divisions and subdivisions are on the following pages. A more detailed article together with descriptions of the divisions and subdivisions was included on pages 135–43 of the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.

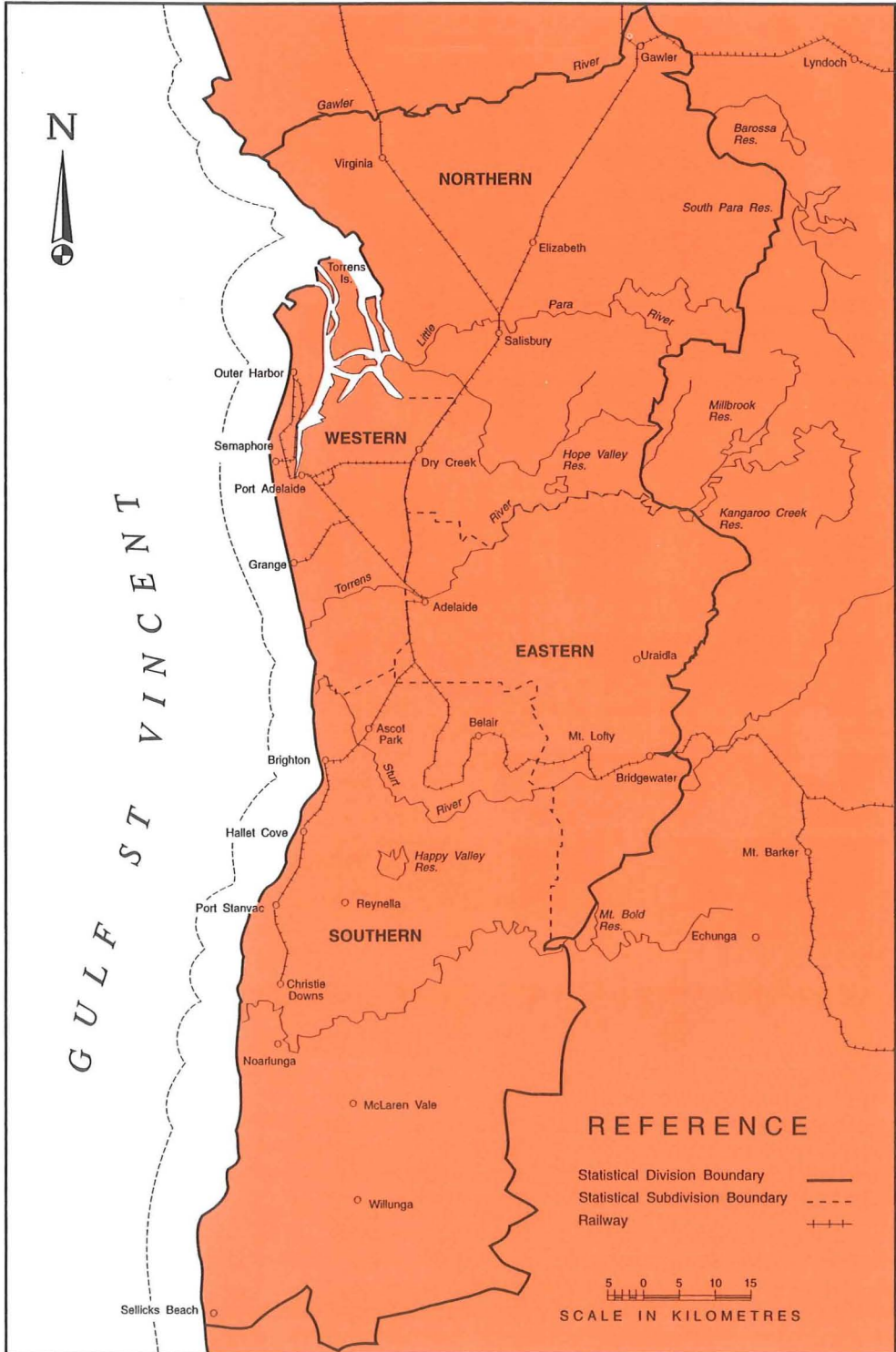
Major changes since 1966 include the following:

- on 1 January 1988 the boundaries of the Northern and Western Statistical Subdivisions were adjusted to reflect changes to the local government area boundaries of Port Adelaide, Enfield and Salisbury;
- on 1 July 1988 the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of Lake Gilles was abolished when it was merged with the SSD of Whyalla, also the District Council (DC) of Redhill was excluded from the Lower North SSD and added to the Pirie SSD;
- on 1 July 1992 the boundaries of the Riverland and Murray Mallee SSDs were adjusted. The District Council of Truro was merged with Ridley (DC) to form Ridley–Truro (DC) which is included in the Murray Mallee SSD.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION



Chapter 9

HOUSING AND BUILDING

9.1 HOUSING

Dwellings : Census data

Information on housing is obtained mainly from particulars of dwellings collected at each Census. For Census purposes a dwelling equates to a household. A household is defined as either a person living alone or a group of people living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. This means that the total number of dwellings counted in the Census may be more than the total number of known structures in any given area. For the 1991 Census dwellings are classified into three basic groups: occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings and non-private dwellings. Further details of the Census definitions can be obtained from the *Census Dictionary* (2901.0).

From the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks are treated as separate households in the same way as persons living in private dwellings, whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts from the eleven Censuses to 1991 are shown in the next table. Figures for Censuses before 1966 exclude dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines, and, because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks, data from 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses.

Dwellings, Censuses 1921 to 1991

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total		
1921	104,295	3,619	107,914	4,431	112,345
1933	136,611	2,663	139,274	5,353	144,627
1947	166,118	2,420	168,538	3,547	172,085
1954	212,095	3,206	215,301	8,524	223,825
1961	259,344	2,564	261,908	17,061	278,969
1966	299,933	2,693	302,626	25,110	327,736
1971	342,064	2,048	344,112	30,553	374,665
1976	390,514	1,739	392,253	39,768	432,021
1981	432,136	1,703	433,839	42,407	476,246
1986	(a)475,987	1,631	(a)477,618	48,546	(a)526,164
1991	(b)515,734	1,540	(b)517,274	53,538	(b)570,812

(a) Includes 3,162 caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) Includes 3,736 caravans etc. in caravan parks.

Occupied dwellings

The next table gives details from the 1991 Census of dwellings, according to the structure of dwelling.

Structure of Dwellings, Census 1991

Structure	Dwellings	
	Number	Proportion of total
Separate house	388,467	68.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house:		
1 storey	59,595	10.4
2 or more storeys	6,194	1.1
Flat or apartment:		
1 or 2 storey block	30,573	5.4
3 or more storey block	3,961	0.7
Attached to a house	1,304	0.2
Caravan etc. in caravan park	3,736	0.7
Other caravan, houseboat etc.	779	0.1
Improvised home, campers out	608	0.1
House or flat attached to shop or office	1,925	0.3
Not stated	18,592	3.3
<i>Total occupied private dwellings</i>	<i>515,734</i>	<i>90.4</i>
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Total occupied dwellings</i>	<i>517,274</i>	<i>90.6</i>
<i>Unoccupied private dwellings</i>	<i>53,538</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Total dwellings	570,812	100.0

9.2 BUILDING

Building control

The *Building Act 1971* gives local government authorities power to control building operations within their municipality or district. Persons wishing to erect or alter buildings on land within an area to which the Building Act applies are required to submit to the local government authority technical details, plans, drawings and specifications of the work proposed and to receive written approval before commencing operations. Since June 1991 the Building Code of Australia, a set of technical regulations drawn up to have national application, has been available for authorities to regulate such things as materials used, the height of ceilings and the provision of ventilation and drainage. Following approval, local government building inspectors normally visit the construction site to inspect footings and foundations and may visit the site at other times to check that the requirements of the regulations are being complied with.

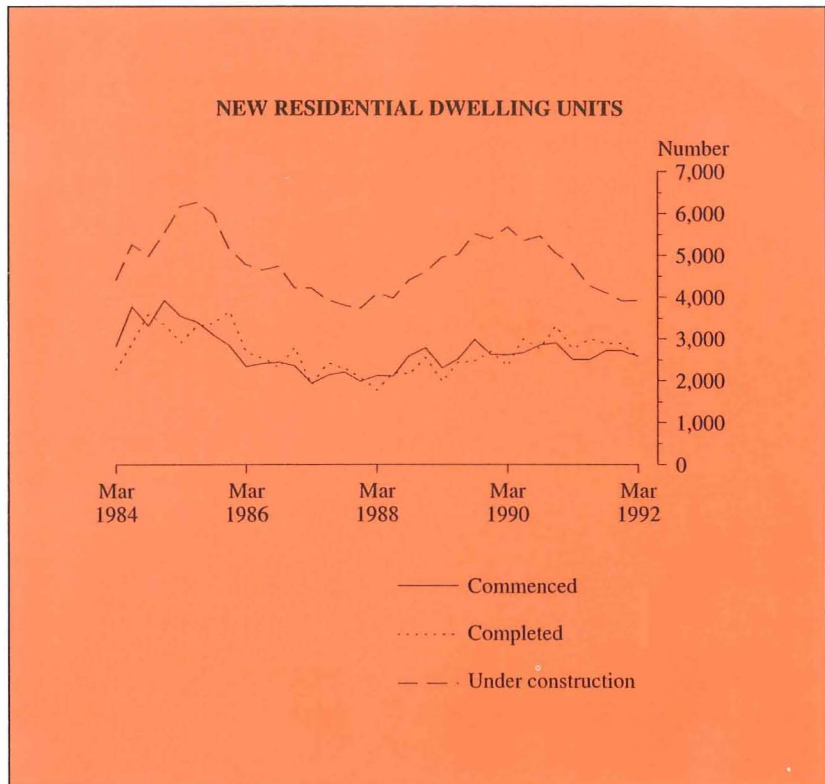
Builders are licensed and regulated by the Commercial Tribunal under the *Builders Licensing Act 1986*.

Building statistics

These statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (*e.g.* construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is excluded.

In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained. The statistics were compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity.

The *ownership of a building* is classified as either *Public Sector or Private Sector* according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval.



Building approvals

Statistics of building work approved were compiled from:

- (a) permits issued by local or other government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities.

Major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (*e.g.* buildings on remote mine sites) is also included.

From July 1990 the statistics cover all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000); approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more (unchanged); all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000). These changes mainly affect non-residential building data. In particular, care should be taken in interpreting data for specific classes of non-residential building.

In using approvals as an indicator of building activity it should be noted that certain projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, that large projects may be spread over a number of years, and that building costs may vary over the period of construction.

Building Approvals
(\$'000)

Type of building	1990-91		1991-92	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
New houses	583,779	16,024	609,820	15,848
New other residential buildings .	119,170	36,093	96,975	32,943
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	118,511	668	122,888	921
Hotels etc.	13,423	2,503	11,604	628
Shops	162,698	2,881	51,701	12,250
Factories	50,055	10,273	38,481	1,423
Offices	56,957	27,414	90,957	27,137
Other business premises	49,217	38,802	53,181	55,334
Educational	17,707	56,481	17,069	78,520
Religious	4,439	-	8,375	-
Health	24,281	7,626	39,759	51,190
Entertainment and recreational ..	18,222	10,619	31,805	24,575
Miscellaneous	10,547	26,430	6,220	26,374
<i>Total value of building</i>	<i>1,229,005</i>	<i>235,813</i>	<i>1,178,834</i>	<i>327,143</i>

In recent years the greatest residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Noarlunga, Tea Tree Gully, Salisbury and Munno Para. In the Rest of the State, the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor provided the highest level of residential building activity. The number of new dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last three years are included in the following table.

Number and Location of New Dwelling Units Approved

Statistical local area	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Adelaide (C)	279	149	150
Burnside (C)	240	206	136
Campbelltown (C)	331	329	374
Enfield(C) Pt A & Pt B	473	287	201
Gawler (M)	312	342	269
Happy Valley (C)	468	439	338
Hindmarsh (M)	115	124	102
Marion (C)	928	566	578
Mitcham (C)	191	212	148
Munno Para (C)	364	562	607
Noarlunga (C)	1,345	1,676	1,682
Port Adelaide (C)	342	344	269
Salisbury (C)	1,181	926	784
Stirling (DC)	96	74	91
Tea Tree Gully (C)	1,240	1,107	1,241
Unley (C)	113	112	132
West Torrens (C)	193	176	182
Willunga (DC)	249	265	290
Woodville (C)	347	266	349
Other	607	674	637
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,414</i>	<i>8,836</i>	<i>8,560</i>

Number and Location of New Dwelling Units Approved (*continued*)

<i>Statistical local area</i>	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
REST OF STATE			
Mallala (DC)	83	139	103
Mount Barker (DC)	242	286	399
Mount Gambier (C)	104	170	187
Murray Bridge (DC)	101	108	119
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	37	49	75
Port Augusta (C)	57	47	31
Port Elliot and Goolwa (DC)	130	145	181
Port Lincoln (C)	39	39	63
Port Pirie (C)	22	41	52
Renmark (C)	55	51	50
Roxby Downs (M)	37	-	33
Strathalbyn (DC)	79	92	67
Victor Harbor (DC)	100	117	185
Other	1,146	1,286	1,152
<i>Total</i>	2,232	2,570	2,697
South Australia	11,646	11,406	11,257

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data is collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. It consists of two components:

- (a) a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- (b) a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, a considerable amount of information about the building industry in South Australia can be derived. This includes statistics about building work commenced, work done and completed in each period as outlined in the following paragraphs.

All values shown exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion.

A building is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported. Commencement data for the last three years are shown in the following table.

Buildings Commenced^(a)

<i>Type of building</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
New houses:			
Number	7,581	7,174	8,177
Value (\$m)	504.2	499.4	580.7
New other residential buildings:			
Number of dwelling units	2,655	3,762	2,644
Value (\$m)	138.0	218.7	146.8

Buildings Commenced^(a) (continued)

Type of building	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	\$ million		
Alterations and additions to residential buildings . .	103.7	111.6	118.2
Hotels etc.	71.3	14.4	15.0
Shops	96.3	314.0	103.4
Factories	92.1	68.9	75.4
Offices	353.5	120.5	90.4
Other business premises	129.2	122.9	72.9
Educational	52.9	88.6	90.1
Religious	3.7	4.4	5.0
Health	77.5	64.6	32.8
Entertainment and recreational	54.9	81.4	29.4
Miscellaneous	32.7	54.5	39.5
<i>Total non-residential buildings</i>	<i>964.1</i>	<i>934.2</i>	<i>553.9</i>
Total building	1,709.9	1,764.0	1,399.6

(a) Anticipated completion value.

Details of buildings completed in the last three years are given in the next table.

Buildings Completed

Type of building	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
New houses:			
Number	6,708	7,397	8,308
Value (\$m)	425.2	514.1	595.7
New other residential buildings:			
Number	2,448	3,158	3,538
Value (\$m)	111.8	184.1	212.5
	\$ million		
Alterations and additions to residential buildings . .	96.9	107.7	128.0
Hotels etc.	89.5	61.9	76.3
Shops	156.8	82.0	60.9
Factories	80.5	78.1	120.5
Offices	363.8	305.7	223.4
Other business premises	104.3	129.0	124.6
Educational	52.3	87.0	72.2
Religious	4.1	3.6	4.9
Health	80.5	53.4	53.3
Entertainment and recreational	34.0	66.2	90.0
Miscellaneous	29.3	25.9	41.4
<i>Total non-residential buildings</i>	<i>995.2</i>	<i>892.9</i>	<i>867.4</i>
Total building	1,629.1	1,698.8	1,803.7

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, *i.e.* of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last three years are given in the following table.

Buildings : Value of Work Done
(\$ million)

Type of building	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
New houses	469.2	518.9	600.2
New other residential buildings	127.7	205.9	182.1
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	104.1	116.3	122.0
Hotels etc.	50.3	56.2	42.7
Shops	97.1	186.6	257.3
Factories	92.9	92.0	91.5
Offices	345.2	260.3	111.2
Other business premises	119.1	130.9	100.8
Educational	65.4	78.5	100.8
Religious	3.9	4.6	4.8
Health	57.8	70.1	56.6
Entertainment and recreational	38.7	72.3	68.0
Miscellaneous	31.7	37.2	42.9
<i>Total non-residential buildings</i>	<i>902.2</i>	<i>988.6</i>	<i>876.6</i>
Total building	1,603.3	1,829.8	1,780.8

**Construction
Industry
Survey**

The most recent Construction Industry Survey (CIS) was conducted in 1988-89. Data was obtained from a sample of all private sector establishments within Australia predominantly engaged in construction activity, either on buildings or on engineering structures. Informants were asked to provide details of their employment, turnover, expenses and stocks, and to dissect their construction turnover by classification of building or engineering structure.

Private Sector Construction Establishments : Summary of Operations
by Industry Group, 1988-89

Particulars	Construction				Total
	Building	Engin- eering	General	Special trade	
Establishments operating during the year (No.)	1,256	371	1,627	7,163	8,790
Employment ('000)	6.3	2.1	8.4	22.5	30.8
Wages and salaries (\$m)	120.0	39.5	159.5	279.0	438.5
Turnover (\$m)	1,394.9	217.5	1,612.4	1,343.9	2,956.3
Stocks:					
Opening (\$m)	94.4	6.2	100.5	28.5	129.0
Closing (\$m)	167.8	6.0	173.9	32.3	206.2
Value added (\$m)	320.2	80.7	400.9	660.4	1,061.3

The CIS had a companion survey, the Public Sector Construction Activity Survey and data was obtained from all public sector enterprises in Australia which had expenditure of at least \$250,000 on construction and/or repair and maintenance activities during 1988-89.

Public Sector Enterprises Undertaking Construction Activity: Construction,
Repair and Maintenance Expenditure, 1988-89

<i>Level of government</i>	<i>Number of enterprises</i>	<i>Work done by own employees</i>	<i>Work done by private contractors</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth	19	320,593	26,330	346,923
State	43	440,650	434,175	874,825
Local	104	121,562	45,767	167,329
<i>Total</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>882,805</i>	<i>506,272</i>	<i>1,389,077</i>

The South Australian Housing Trust

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1936* as the public housing authority. Its charter is to provide housing and related services for those in need, and to do so in ways which contribute, as far as possible, to the social well-being and economic development of the State.

The Trust's sources of funds are loans and grants from the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments, rents and other payments by tenants, repayments under mortgage and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

At 30 June 1992 the Trust had 63,022 dwellings in its rental stock. During 1991-92, 1,091 dwellings were completed. Of these, 10 were for Aboriginal Housing and 48 were for other organisations. Dwellings purchased on the open market numbered 135, of which 49 were for Aboriginal Housing and 65 for other organisations. During 1991-92, 16,807 applications for rental housing were received while approximately 8,000 households were allocated a dwelling. At the end of June 1992 there were 42,787 households on the waiting list.

At 30 June 1992, 74.2 per cent of the Trust's tenants were paying reduced rent because of financial hardship or social disadvantage. As well as reducing rents to the disadvantaged among its own tenants, assistance is provided to other disadvantaged members of the community in the following ways.

- The Rent Relief Scheme, commenced in 1982, with funds made available by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments, provides assistance to households on low incomes who face genuine hardship in meeting private rental commitments.
- The Mortgage Relief Scheme, begun in 1982, provides assistance in weekly amounts in the form of a secured interest-free loan and is paid directly to the lender.
- Information on housing, bond assistance, advocacy and counselling is provided for people in a housing crisis. The Trust also has a pool of emergency dwellings for short-term lease.

The *Housing Improvement Act 1940* established minimum standards by which a dwelling may be considered suitable for human habitation. The Act vests in the Trust the power to control the rent of any house which it has declared to be sub-standard. During 1991-92, 572 notices of intention were issued for sub-standard housing. Rents were fixed or revised in respect of 344 houses and 237 houses were released from control of the Act as a result of repairs and renovations.

As well as its public housing role the Trust provides a substantial contribution to the Government's program for the establishment of new industry and the expansion of existing industry within South Australia. This support takes the form of developing and making available industrial land for sale and lease, and the provision of resources for the establishment of factory premises through the Trust's Factory Construction Scheme in collaboration with the Department of Industry, Trade and Technology.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8731.0 *Building Approvals, Australia*
- 8731.4 *Building Approvals, South Australia*
- 8741.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia*
- 8750.0 *Building Activity: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary*
- 8752.0 *Building Activity, Australia*
- 8752.4 *Building Activity, South Australia*

9.3 HOUSING FINANCE

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises.

In the following tables, values shown for 'construction of dwellings' represent commitments made to individuals to fund, by way of progress payments, the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for 'purchase of newly erected dwellings' represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of twelve months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. 'Purchase of established dwellings' refers to those completed for a period greater than twelve months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or, if purchased within twelve months, the applicant is not the original occupant.

Number of Dwelling Units for which Loans were Approved to Individuals by Type of Lender

<i>Period</i>	<i>All banks</i>	<i>Permanent building societies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	22,574	6,246	1,120	29,940
1989-90	17,984	2,851	4,815	25,650
1990-91	18,213	3,254	7,227	28,694

Value of Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or Purchase of Dwellings by Type of Lender^(a)
(\$ million)

<i>Period</i>	<i>All banks</i>	<i>Permanent building societies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	1,232.8	339.2	50.6	1,622.8
1989-90	1,051.0	166.5	266.2	1,483.8
1990-91	1,128.0	214.0	448.0	1,790.0

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or
Purchase of Dwellings, All Lenders^(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>For construction of dwellings</i>		<i>For purchase of newly erected dwellings</i>		<i>For purchase of established dwellings</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1988-89	6,237	299.9	839	41.4	22,864	1,229.5
1989-90	5,253	227.7	865	41.4	19,532	1,118.7
1990-91	6,680	385.1	2,759	173.8	19,255	1,172.2

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Home Start Loan Scheme

The State Government introduced the Home Start Loan Scheme in 1989 which is designed to provide housing finance to first home buyers. It is aimed primarily at low to moderate income earners and the main features of the scheme are the low deposit and affordable mortgage payments. Refinance loans are also available to assist people having difficulty meeting their mortgage repayments through a change in their level of income or family circumstances.

Payments are set at 25 per cent of the initial household income and increase every year in line with the increases in the Consumer Price Index. In the early years of the loan, mortgage payments do not cover all the interest due; unpaid interest is added to the outstanding loan balance and paid later as the borrowers income and payments increase.

The maximum amount of the loan depends on the borrowers assessed household income.

The maximum term of the loan is initially 27 years but this may be altered later to meet the changing needs of the borrower.

Chapter 10

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The principal source of statistics relating to the rural sector is the Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census, which is conducted throughout Australia at 31 March each year. Data are collected from those establishments engaged in significant agricultural activity, regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit and vegetables) has not been completed by 31 March, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date *via* supplementary collections (*e.g.* main crop potatoes and grapes). For the purpose of this Census, an establishment generally comprises the operations of a legal entity from a single physical location or from more than one location, provided that these locations are within the same local government area.

Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the Census. The Census includes all establishments which have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. For the 1990–91 season the Agricultural Census included 14,482 establishments operating on 56,954,110 hectares of land or approximately 58 per cent of the total area of the State.

Agricultural Establishments: Industry and Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations, 1990–91

Industry of establishment Description	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)								Total
	Less than 20	20–39	40–59	60–79	80–99	100–149	150–199	200 and over	
Poultry for meat . . .	–	2	1	1	5	13	12	29	63
Poultry for eggs . . .	2	4	–	2	1	9	4	33	55
Grapes	34	226	251	228	168	167	77	89	1,240
Orchard fruit	75	217	185	143	93	140	69	154	1,076
Potatoes	1	7	6	7	4	19	8	81	133
Vegetables	41	80	43	28	25	33	26	140	416
Cereals	37	105	108	109	124	291	251	557	1,582
Sheep–cereal grain .	25	255	470	485	498	1,125	660	952	4,470
Meat cattle–cereal grain	3	12	7	8	8	18	11	11	78
Sheep–meat cattle .	23	109	97	95	86	174	97	210	891
Sheep	122	320	292	262	205	409	210	392	2,212
Meat cattle	111	130	50	25	26	36	18	75	471
Milk cattle	14	66	81	105	126	235	130	106	863
Pigs	4	18	23	26	19	50	39	89	268
Nurseries	20	59	14	29	16	26	14	17	195
Agriculture n.e.c. .	32	63	45	34	24	22	12	32	264
<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>1,673</i>	<i>1,673</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,428</i>	<i>2,767</i>	<i>1,638</i>	<i>2,967</i>	<i>14,277</i>
Other industries	98	36	13	17	10	12	5	14	205
Total all industries	642	1,709	1,686	1,604	1,438	2,779	1,643	2,981	14,482

Rural Establishments : Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	Establishments		Area of establishments	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
	number	number	'000 ha	'000 ha
Adelaide	766	747	38	37
Outer Adelaide	2,577	2,539	760	757
Yorke and Lower North	2,174	2,153	1,669	1,641
Murray Lands	3,593	3,580	3,620	3,590
South East	2,446	2,418	1,711	1,695
Eyre	1,713	1,681	4,933	4,913
Northern	1,367	1,364	44,749	44,321
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,636</i>	<i>14,482</i>	<i>57,480</i>	<i>56,954</i>

Agricultural
Finance Survey

Statistics on the financial performance of the rural sector are obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey, which has been conducted periodically by the ABS since 1976-77. This survey, which provides estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness has been conducted on an annual basis from 1986-87. Detailed definitions and explanatory notes relating to this Survey are published in *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, 1990-91* (7507.0).

Financial Estimates of Agricultural Enterprises
(\$ million)

Items	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sale of crops	725.5	1,055.9	808.2
Sales of livestock	381.4	363.5	289.0
Sales of livestock products	632.8	672.4	480.1
Turnover	1,829.2	2,233.8	1,689.9
Purchases and selected expenses	850.0	1,054.4	972.0
Value added	982.5	1,109.7	599.8
Adjusted value added	875.6	983.1	474.8
Gross operating surplus	706.4	814.4	316.9
Cash operating surplus	594.0	743.0	289.6
Total net capital expenditure	163.5	239.2	108.9
Gross indebtedness	1,173.4	1,328.6	1,392.3

Land
utilisation

The pattern of land use attributed to agricultural establishments included in the annual Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census indicates that vast tracts of land have no attributed land use. These include areas of saltbush, scrub, native vegetation, non-arable land and land not utilised during the particular census period.

Crops were sown to 2.9 million hectares of land during the 1990-91 season, a 4 per cent decrease from the previous year. Climatic conditions, particularly the relatively low winter rainfall and the hot dry summer, favour cereal growing: one advantage being the low incidence of stem rust, a serious disease in the moist areas of the Australian wheat belt.

Sown pastures and grasses accounted for 3.6 million hectares of land in 1990-91. The pattern of land use in South Australia over the past three years is shown in the following table.



The vastness of the outback is well shown in this picture at Blood Creek, the outstation from which Edmund Colson became the first European to cross the Simpson Desert.

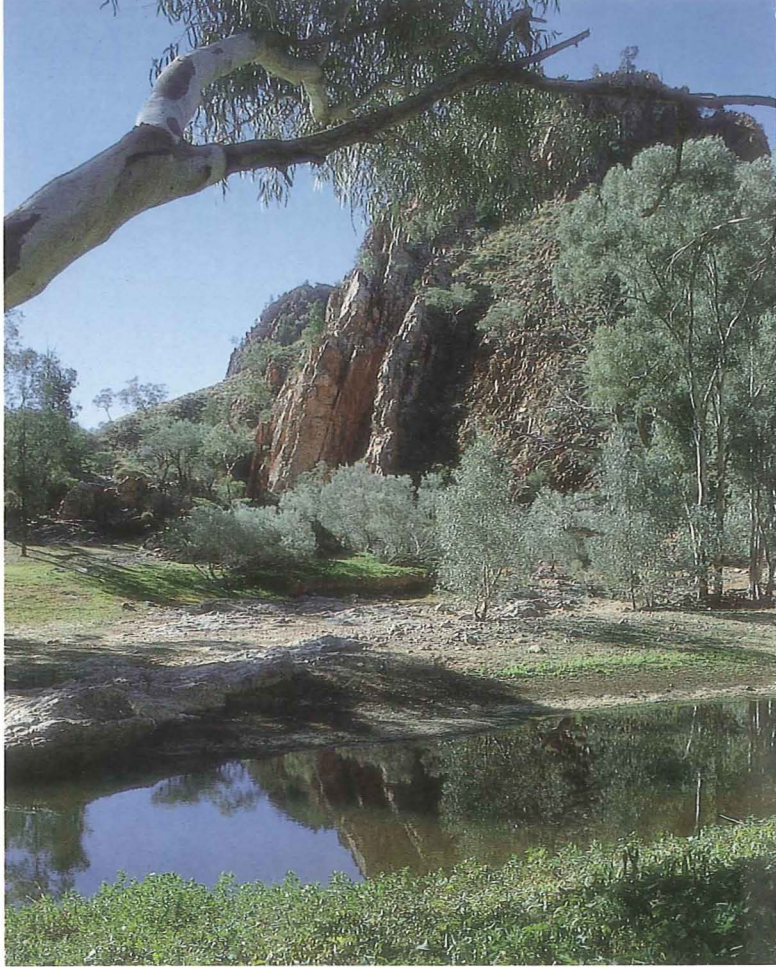
Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

A most unexpected sight in the heart of the Strzelecki Desert—the broad waters of Coongie Lake, a centrepiece of the Innamincka Regional Reserve.

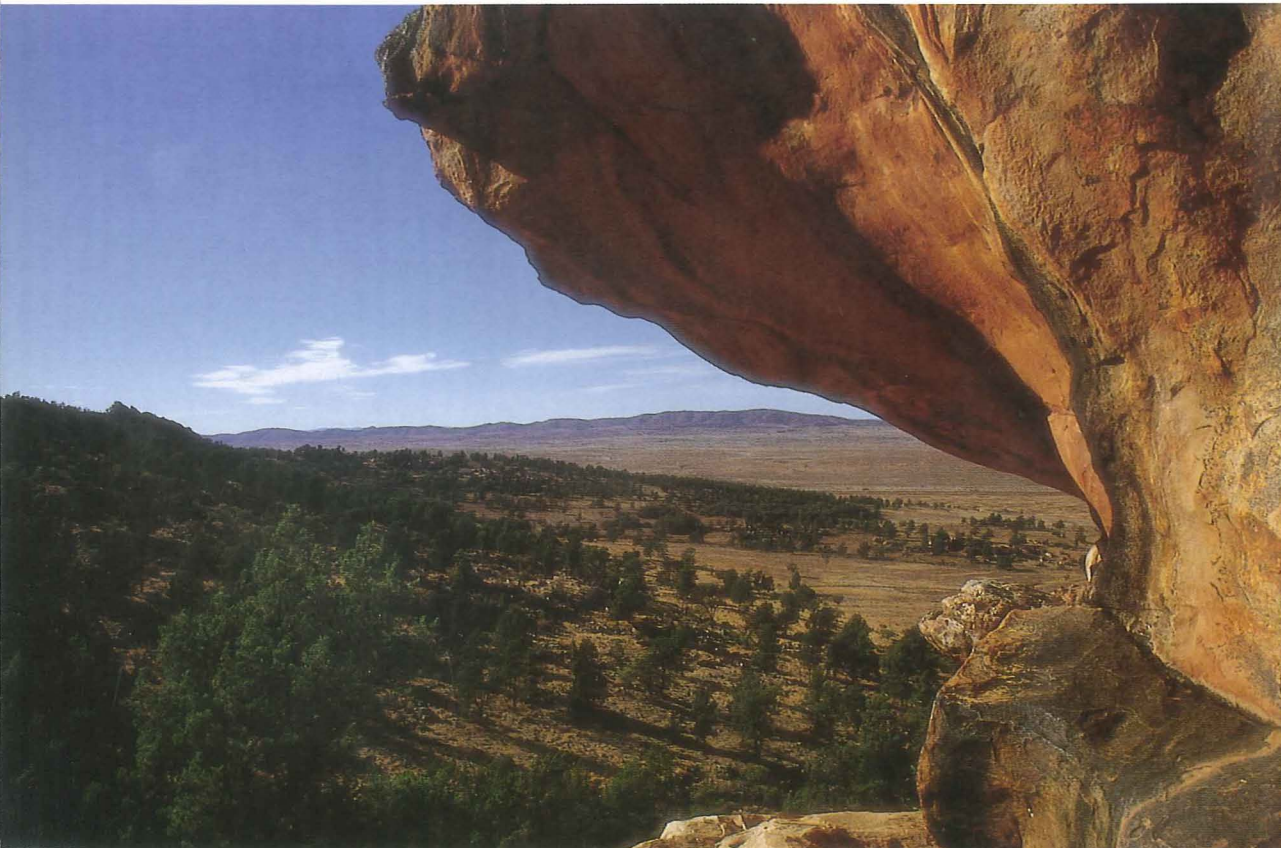


Stubbs Waterhole, in the Arkaroola Tourist Resort and Wildlife Sanctuary.

Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

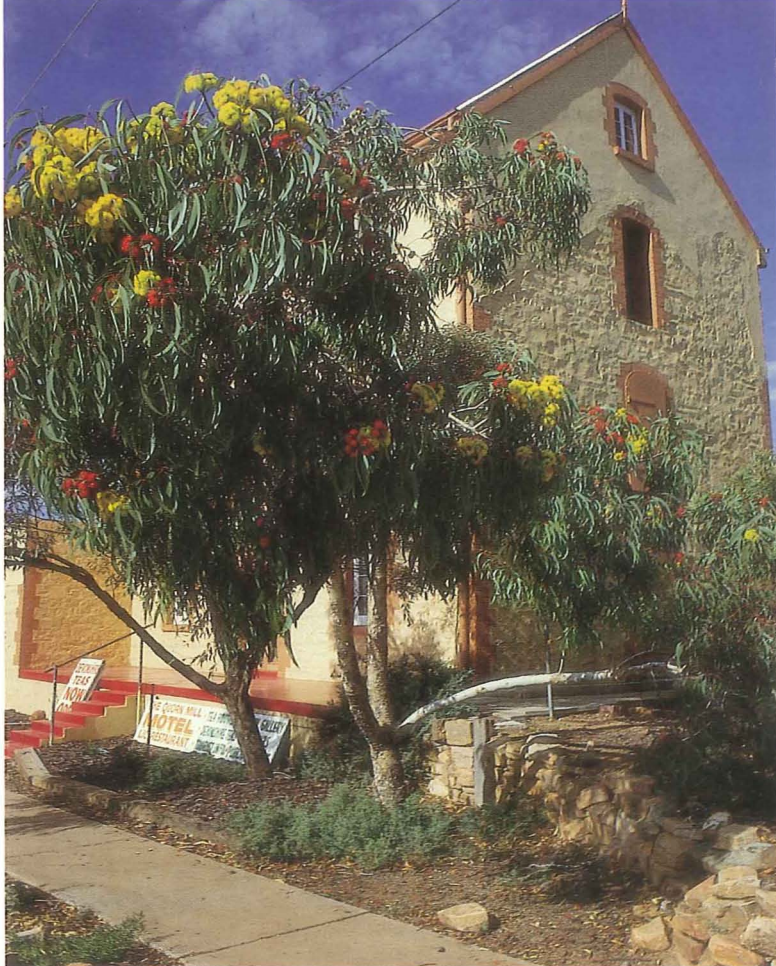


View across Willochra Plain from Yourambulla Cave, where visitors can see examples of Aboriginal rock art.



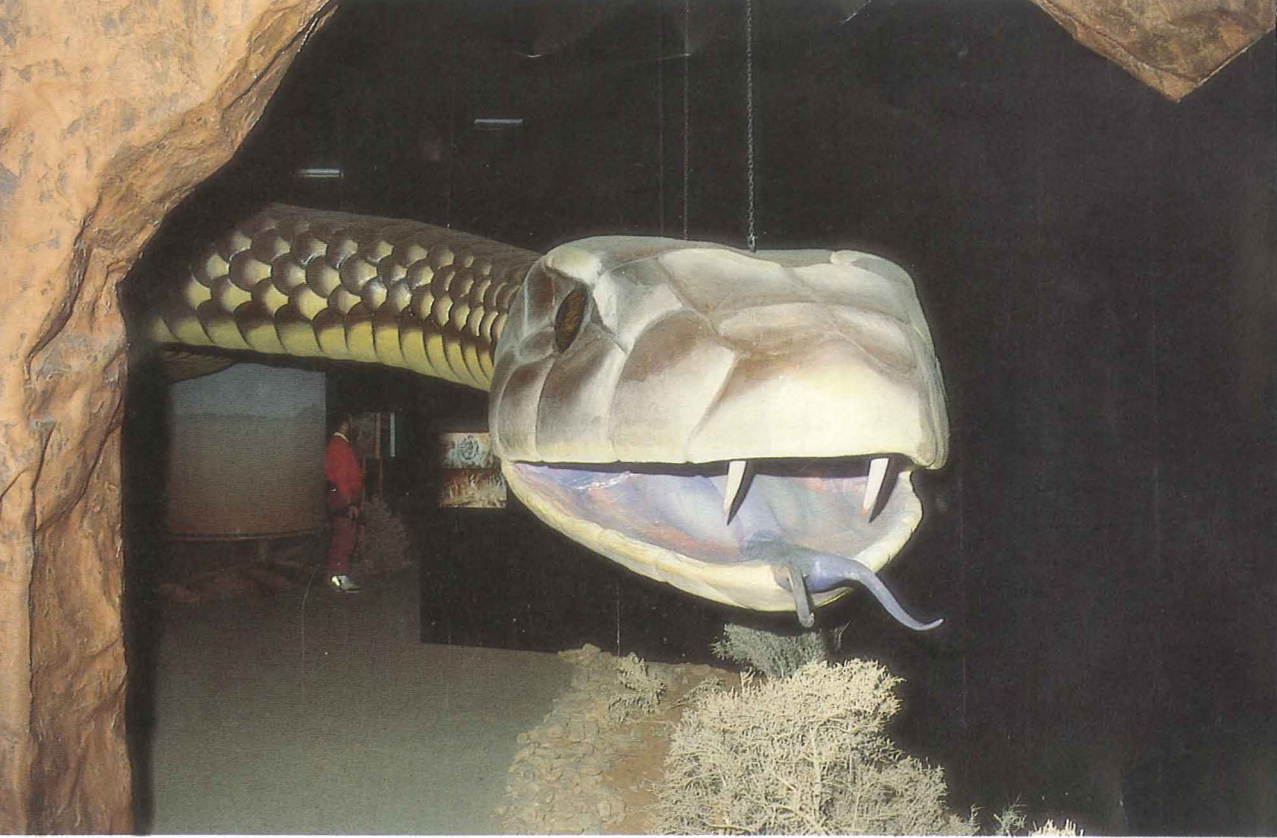
Colourful eucalypt flowers and the Old Mill provide an attractive scene at Quorn.

Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of S.A. Inc.



Major Mitchell cockatoos feed on seeds in the scrub at the edge of Tarcoola.





Arkurra, the serpent which Aboriginal legend claims created Ydnamutana Gorge in the northern Flinders Ranges, is a startling feature of Wadlata Outback/Flinders Ranges Interpretation Centre at Port Augusta.

Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

Wildflowers beside the Stuart Highway between Pimba and Glendambo, including poached egg daisies and wild hops.



Land Utilisation of Establishments with Agricultural Activity
Year Ended 31 March

<i>Particulars</i>	1989	1990	1991
Total establishments	14,565	14,636	14,482
Number of establishments:			
Growing crops	11,597	11,558	11,429
With sown pastures and grasses	7,836	8,052	7,630
Total area of establishments (hectares) ..	58,028,643	57,479,639	56,954,110
Total area (hectares):			
Used for crops (a)(b)	2,960,917	3,042,304	2,933,367
Under sown pastures and grasses	3,715,205	3,786,392	3,647,749

(a) Excludes pastures harvested for hay and seed which have been included in 'area under sown pastures and grasses'. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia for selected seasons from 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Area Under Irrigation^(a)
(Hectares)

<i>Season</i>	<i>Vegetables (including potatoes)</i>	<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Vineyards</i>	<i>Other crops</i>	<i>Pastures</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980-81	5,676	12,627	20,253	4,333	36,585	79,474
1983-84	6,413	12,807	16,512	4,644	46,578	86,953
1986-87	6,244	11,865	16,418	5,666	51,573	91,765
1989-90	7,395	13,410	18,151	6,760	53,191	98,907
1990-91	9,400	15,816	21,119	6,056	57,795	110,186

(a) Irrigation details collected on an irregular basis.

In 1990-91 there were 4,301 establishments irrigated. The most important irrigation areas are those located in the Murray Valley. The main crops in the Upper Murray irrigation areas are grapes, citrus fruit and stone fruit while the reclaimed swamp areas of the Lower Murray irrigation areas are used mainly for pastures.

Fertilisers

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus, and superphosphate is used on both crops and pastures in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

Principal Crops and Pasture Fertilised, 1989-90

<i>Type of crop</i>	<i>Area fertilised</i>	<i>Fertiliser used</i>			<i>Per hectare</i>
		<i>Super- phosphate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>kg</i>
Pasture	1,927	201,734	21,237	222,971	116
Wheat	1,433	74,651	61,566	136,217	95
All other crops	1,058	70,001	67,257	137,258	130
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,418</i>	<i>346,387</i>	<i>150,060</i>	<i>496,446</i>	<i>112</i>

Wheat

The area sown to wheat for grain in South Australia during the 1990–91 season was 1,447,754 hectares which yielded 2,020,809 tonnes. This represented 15.7 per cent and 13.4 per cent of the Australian total respectively.

In the past twenty years a feature of the industry has been that average yields have fluctuated around a higher level mainly because of improved farming practices, including the adoption of nitrogen–building legumes in the rotation. The average yield for the 1990–91 season was 1.40 tonnes per hectare, down from 1.67 tonnes per hectare in 1989–90.

Wheatgrowing districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 millimetre and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets for the period April–November inclusive. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for about 96 per cent of the area sown in 1990–91.

Wheat Grown by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1989–90	100–91	1989–90	1990–91
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
For grain:				
Statistical Division;				
Adelaide	1	1	3	3
Outer Adelaide	35	33	82	59
Yorke and Lower North	259	249	590	502
Murray Lands	217	203	244	178
South East	24	25	66	58
Eyre	836	757	1,242	882
Northern	184	179	380	338
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>1,557</i>	<i>1,448</i>	<i>2,607</i>	<i>2,021</i>

Varieties

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Dividing the State into seven zones, recommendations of wheat varieties are decided each year by bringing together relevant available information on breeding, testing, commercial production, handling and end use of wheat and more particularly of specific varieties. Protein content and potential yield are key factors in these recommendations.

The South Australian Department of Agriculture and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in both the Hard class and Australian Standard White (ASW) class and this can be done more successfully if only a few of the better varieties are grown by farmers.

Marketing**Australian Wheat Board**

The Australian Wheat Board was formed on 21 September 1939 and given powers to run the domestic and export marketing of Australia's wheat crop.

Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cwlth), all sales of wheat within Australia were deregulated from 1 July 1989. The Australian Wheat Board has retained full control of wheat sold for export from Australia. The Board will continue to buy on the domestic market along with other buyers who can now engage in such operations. The new legislation also permits the Board to trade in other grains and legumes on both the domestic and export markets.

Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board
(‘000 tonnes)

Season	South Australia	Australia
1981-82	1,581	15,545
1982-83	588	7,887
1983-84	2,715	21,067
1984-85	1,921	17,546
1985-86	1,773	15,099
1986-87	2,377	15,310
1987-88	1,823	10,740
1988-89	1,318	12,953
1989-90	2,701	12,969
1990-91	2,030	13,522

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

Bulk Handling

South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd is the sole bulk grain handling authority in this State, and is owned, financed and controlled by the growers.

Bulk Handling Capacity, 30 September 1991

Division	Number of sites	Total permanent storage tonnes
Ardrossan	1	283,400
Port Adelaide	56	1,341,200
Port Giles	1	239,100
Port Lincoln	27	1,156,600
Port Pirie	17	560,500
Thevenard	9	434,330
Walleroo	6	462,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>4,477,230</i>

Source: South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd.

Barley

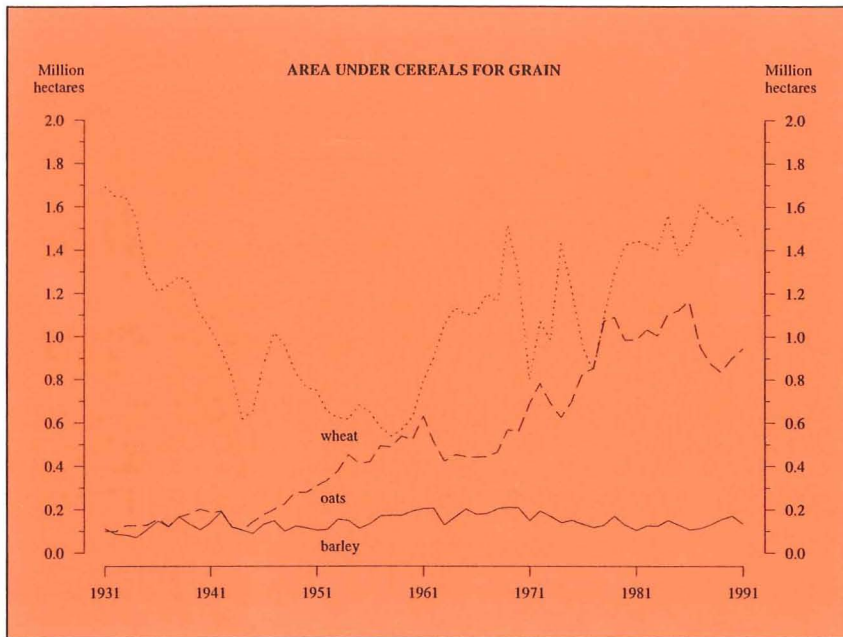
Production

Barley is grown in all States of Australia, with the major producing area being South Australia. It is grown principally as a grain crop, although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain being subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable. Barley is used primarily for stockfeed and malting purposes and, on a small scale, for human consumption.

The area sown to barley for grain in South Australia during the 1990-91 season was 944,995 hectares which yielded a production of 1,505,711 tonnes. This represented 37.0 per cent and 36.7 per cent of the Australian total respectively. The Yorke and Lower North Statistical Division, which includes the Yorke Peninsula, accounted for 656,000 tonnes or 43.6 per cent of the State's production during this period.

The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump, undamaged grain with a low protein content. Production of malting barley requires an area of dependable rainfall and a ripening period somewhat prolonged by cool conditions without high temperatures and drying winds.

Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia, accounting for approximately 31 per cent of the total South Australian crop. This area generally has an ideal climate for barley production as the moisture laden breezes off the Gulfs retard ripening.



Barley Grown by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
For grain:				
Statistical Division;				
Adelaide	2	2	4	3
Outer Adelaide	38	43	91	73
Yorke and Lower North	306	320	756	656
Murray Lands	222	236	288	230
South East	19	26	34	48
Eyre	236	233	392	326
Northern	76	85	160	169
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>1,506</i>

Varieties

A number of improved barley varieties (Galleon, Forrest, Schooner, Skiff) have been released to farmers over the last decade. Schooner, a high yielding malting variety, bred by the Waite Agricultural Research Institute and released in 1983 has now become the predominant malting variety grown in South Australia.

Percentage of Area Planted to Barley Varieties

Variety	Type	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Schooner	Malting	38.5	32.1	35.1
Clipper	Malting	1.9	1.0	1.1
Weeah	Malting	0.9	0.8	3.1
Galleon	Feed	47.6	56.0	53.0
Forrest	Feed	9.4	8.3	4.8
Other .....	..	1.1	1.8	2.9

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board, which commenced operations in 1939, is the statutory marketing authority for barley and oats grown in South Australia and for barley grown in Victoria. In 1990 its area of operations was expanded to include the marketing of field peas, faba beans, chickpeas and vetch in both States and oats in Victoria. The Board classifies barley on sample at the time of delivery for grower payment purposes. Classification takes into account the physical characteristics of variety. The Board normally receives three major grades of barley viz. malting, Schooner No. 3 and feed. The classification system used by the Board segregates low protein barley for use by the malting and brewing industries, while the higher protein barley is included in the feed grade.

**Australian Barley Board Receipts
(Tonnes)**

<i>Season</i>	<i>Malting</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	419,547	47,000	1,209,350	1,675,897
1990-91	139,250	85,100	1,135,450	1,359,800
1991-92	327,500	145,500	1,286,000	1,759,000

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Oats

Oats is an extremely versatile crop, providing not only valuable winter grazing when pastures are dormant but also a grain which is a valuable cereal food for both livestock and human consumption. The majority of the crop is used locally for animal fodder with only a small proportion being exported. As is the case with barley, some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July, then allowed to re-grow to produce a crop which is subsequently cut for hay or harvested.

The Australian Barley Board is the marketing authority for oats grown in South Australia and Victoria.

The main oat growing regions in South Australia are the Eyre Peninsula, the Mid-North, and the Upper South East regions. During the 1990-91 season 228,629 hectares of land were sown to oats in South Australia; 14.1 per cent of the Australian total.

Oats Grown by Statistical Division

<i>Use and geographical area</i>	<i>Area</i>		<i>Production</i>	
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
	<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
For grain:				
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4
Outer Adelaide	14.9	10.9	27.8	16.1
Yorke and Lower North	25.1	19.0	47.8	27.9
Murray Lands	20.9	19.1	25.0	15.2
South East	17.6	11.6	37.5	23.5
Eyre	81.9	62.8	93.0	50.5
Northern	11.1	10.9	17.8	14.0
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>172.0</i>	<i>134.5</i>	<i>249.9</i>	<i>147.6</i>
For hay	55.7	56.6	181.3	159.5
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	23.4	37.5	..	..
Total all oats	251.1	228.6	..	..

Rye

Rye is a minor crop, but it is used to control sand drift and particularly to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), a mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast, is at present the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported in different years for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year.

In 1990-91, 26,521 hectares of rye for grain yielded 11,129 tonnes.

Pastures

The area reported as being under various types of pasture for the past three years, is shown in the following table.

Area Under Pasture at 31 March
(Hectares)

Type of pasture	1989	1990	1991
Pure lucerne	110,913	119,468	131,631
Clovers and/or medics	940,817	921,654	n.a.
Sown grasses only	154,146	155,909	n.a.
Mixtures of grasses, legumes etc.	2,509,330	2,589,361	n.a.
Native pasture	9,173,606	10,833,584	n.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,888,812</i>	<i>14,619,976</i>	<i>19,462,991</i>

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to productive areas through the sowing of improved pastures. The South East Statistical Division has more improved pastures than any other statistical division within the State.

Pastures Other Than Native Pasture at 31 March
('000 hectares)

Statistical Division	1989	1990	1991
Adelaide	12	11	10
Outer Adelaide	377	373	356
Yorke and Lower North	306	324	277
Murray Lands	855	858	829
South East	1,359	1,363	1,314
Eyre	668	714	723
Northern	138	145	139
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,715</i>	<i>3,838</i>	<i>3,648</i>

The following table shows the area and production of pastures cut for hay, as well as the area cut for green feed or silage, for the past two years.

Production of Hay and Green Feed from Pastures

Use	Area		Production	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Pure lucerne:				
Cut for hay	19,106	20,594	89,262	90,565
Cut for green feed or silage	819	n.a.	..	..
Other than pure lucerne:				
Cut for hay	146,348	108,927	464,018	346,308
Cut for green feed or silage	4,551	n.a.	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>170,824</i>	<i>135,945</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

Vegetables

Much of the production of the market garden industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market. Of the total area of 9,916 hectares devoted to market gardens, districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 4,155 hectares producing all types of vegetables.

Principal Vegetables Grown for Human Consumption

Vegetable	Area		Production	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli	398	414	1,533	2,598
Brussels sprouts	129	100	2,411	1,248
Cabbages	200	213	8,101	6,165
Carrots	454	419	13,422	13,053
Cauliflowers	340	329	15,322	14,964
Celery	65	56	5,128	4,448
Cucumbers	57	47	3,104	1,915
Lettuces	369	345	6,803	9,314
Onions, white and brown	1,107	1,171	48,616	55,781
Potatoes:				
Early crop	2,328	2,996	77,183	98,563
Main crop	2,754	2,379	84,074	76,767
Pumpkins	404	402	7,274	8,097
Sweetcorn	57	67	811	804
Tomatoes:				
Field	158	145	5,876	6,234
Glasshouse	43	42	2,012	2,688
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>9,887</i>	<i>9,916</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

About 2,193 hectares are cultivated in the South East Division, with approximately 1,734 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 25 hectares in the Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) is used for the production of peas, potatoes and early tomatoes for Adelaide and Melbourne markets.

Along the River Murray 1,826 hectares is devoted to the production of potatoes, onions, carrots, tomatoes, and rock melons with small areas of most other vegetables grown for local and interstate markets.

The bulk of the potato production is from the central and southern Adelaide Hills and the Mount Gambier area and the 1990-91 average yield was 33 tonnes per hectare.

Grapes

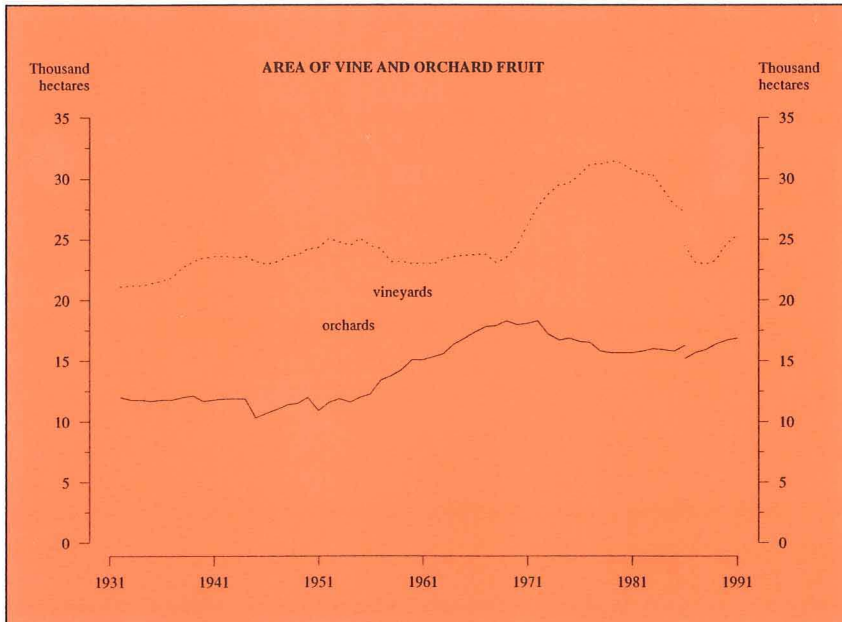
Approximately 42 per cent of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia where in 1990-91, 92 per cent of the grapes were used for winemaking. South Australia in the same year produced 290,832 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, 22,848 tonnes for the production of dried fruit, and 3,189 tonnes for other purposes.

Area and Production of Vineyards

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table	Drying (fresh weight)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1987-88	21,903	1,130	247,43	2,531	22,077
1988-89	21,791	1,482	310,427	2,572	14,546
1989-90	22,295	2,352	316,423	2,799	21,562
1990-91	22,684	2,739	290,832	3,189	22,848

The area planted to vines at harvest 1991 was 25,423 hectares and total production being 316,869 tonnes.

A steady decline in the area of vineyards during the 1980s has now been reversed. There has been a major increase in plantings in the Adelaide Hills and Barossa areas have increased over the past two years.

**Grape growing districts**

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variation and soil condition and can be divided into seven easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare-Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State, and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Grape varieties

Premium varieties, including Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay and Pinot Noir have recorded increases in area, whilst areas of other varieties such as Grenache, Mataro and Doradillo declined. The decline in plantings of Shiraz has been reversed, with significant new plantings being made in recent years.

**Area of Principal Varieties of Vine
(Hectares)**

Variety	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Red grapes:			
Cabernet Sauvignon	2,437	3,014	3,333
Currant	435	425	422
Grenache	1,927	1,881	1,800
Mataro	506	478	491
Pinot Noir	458	555	590
Shiraz	2,855	3,084	3,336
White grapes:			
Chardonnay	1,588	1,939	2,196
Doradillo	731	659	600
Muscat Gordo Blanco	1,805	1,781	1,723
Palomino and Pedro Ximenes	1,150	1,047	942
Riesling	2,796	2,876	2,918
Sauvignon Blanc	419	489	506
Semillon	678	760	840
Sultana	1,878	1,868	1,798

Orchard fruit

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia. The main types are oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland) and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills).

The predominance of navel and valencia orange trees aged six years and over is shown in the following table.

Citrus Fruit : Trees and Production

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total(a)
	Navel	Valencia	Other				
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)							
1987-88	513	1,006	2	102	69	71	1,764
1988-89	526	1,065	3	95	71	72	1,835
1989-90	537	1,106	3	90	85	69	1,895
1990-91	577	1,182	2	89	97	66	2,023
PRODUCTION (tonnes)							
1987-88	63,207	121,398	272	12,044	5,720	12,127	214,860
1988-89	47,321	97,415	260	12,018	6,551	10,311	173,969
1989-90	53,569	120,483	299	13,879	7,111	10,498	206,266
1990-91	53,794	117,193	189	12,389	7,967	9,159	202,851

(a) Includes other citrus.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. Over the past five years production of navels, valencias and total citrus have remained relatively constant when allowance is made for fluctuations mainly related to adverse weather. The Australian citrus industry during that time has increasingly been exposed to competition from big developing overseas plantations. Achievements over this period have been the development of export markets for fresh citrus and import substitution by the industry.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills where approximately 15,000 tonnes were produced in 1990-91.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State, with the greater part of the crop being dried.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia with 40 per cent now grown in the Riverland region. In 1990-91, 1,413 tonnes were produced from 412,000 trees of bearing age.

Avocados, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of the Australian production of dried prunes is produced in the Barossa Valley and Noarlunga district.

Non-citrus Orchard Fruit : Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1987-88	339	266	32	115	76	43
1988-89	321	293	31	114	71	50
1989-90	325	319	30	127	73	59
1990-91	397	314	28	112	68	71
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
1987-88	19,592	16,173	330	8,056	6,628	864
1988-89	18,317	17,054	330	6,850	6,312	975
1989-90	21,709	17,960	399	8,800	5,097	1,531
1990-91	20,166	14,882	325	8,207	5,333	1,498

Other crops

Low world prices for wheat exports have made many graingrowers seek alternative crops to reduce excessive dependence on wheat. Legumes and oilseeds have for many years been used in rotation programs assisting as cereal disease-break crops. Legumes have the added advantage of their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen (*via* the nodules of rhizobia on their roots) and thus to increase yields of crops. Over the past decade the area of field peas and lupins have approximately doubled reaching 101,630 hectares and 38,405 hectares respectively in the year ending March 1991. Other legumes have increased by far higher proportions with chick peas reaching 8,221 hectares, field beans 19,934 hectares and vetch for seed 8,029 hectares. Lentils are the exception with a decline over the decade and only 90 hectares reported in 1990-91.

The development of canola from rapeseed and lanola from linseed have made these crops more suited to domestic use particularly as an alternative to sunflower oil for margarine. This has led to an increase in the area sown and production over the past two years of these two oilseeds. Total area of the four main oilseeds in the State in 1990-91 was 7,191 hectares compared with 6,838 hectares in the previous year.

Pasture and grass seed, vegetable seed and coriander are other crops recording big increases in area, approximately tripling over the decade. Pasture and grass seed were sown on 33,834 hectares, vegetable seed on 903 hectares and coriander on 1,625 hectares in 1990-91.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is found in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray.

Value of agricultural production

The value of agricultural production is expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value equals the gross value of production less marketing costs.

Value and prices of crops

The gross value of crops (including pastures) for South Australia in the 1990-91 season was estimated at \$1,041 million.

Gross Value of Principal Crops (\$'000)

Commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Cereals:			
Wheat	289,677	516,195	274,893
Barley	167,437	281,752	193,897
Oats	20,903	28,332	12,437
Rye	1,006	1,476	1,881
Crops for hay	17,166	23,822	22,604
Lupins for grain	8,189	9,075	6,023
Rapeseed	2,320	1,676	1,643
Field peas	33,502	33,471	31,533
Field beans	7,473	7,019	6,722
Fruit (excluding grapes):			
Citrus	62,455	64,509	64,104
Apples	21,248	23,906	23,662
Apricots	20,124	20,693	16,311
Peaches	3,493	4,535	4,852
Pears	4,734	4,622	4,975
Strawberries	3,845	6,168	6,396
Other	11,231	13,345	14,498
Vine fruit:			
Wine grapes	153,575	134,625	100,991
Table grapes	2,980	2,781	3,146
Dried currants, raisins, etc.	6,157	9,396	11,137
Vegetables:			
Carrots	11,760	11,340	9,852
Lettuce	9,242	8,626	10,106
Potatoes	42,655	60,562	56,330
Tomatoes	5,152	6,782	9,021
Onions	39,693	28,878	22,521
Other	38,062	48,787	42,707
Other crops	39,192	31,154	28,194
<i>Total crops (excluding pastures)</i>	<i>1,023,271</i>	<i>1,383,527</i>	<i>980,437</i>
Pastures:			
Pasture seed	13,386	17,663	17,928
Pastures cut for hay	27,970	41,230	42,453
<i>Total pastures</i>	<i>41,356</i>	<i>58,894</i>	<i>60,381</i>
Gross value of crops	1,064,627	1,442,421	1,040,818

Market prices of principal crops grown in South Australia for the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 are set out in the following table.

Prices of Principal Crops
(Dollars per tonne)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Cereals:			
Wheat (<i>a</i>)	215.62	199.39	137.64
Barley (<i>a</i>)	168.15	167.63	132.95
Oats	187.96	123.67	105.81
Rye	157.98	179.63	168.98
Fruit:			
Apples	1,240.00	1,150.00	1,222.50
Apricots	1,870.00	1,350.00	1,515.00
Peaches	1,530.00	1,140.00	1,253.00
Pears	994.00	1,113.00	1,234.00
Oranges;			
Navel (<i>a</i>)	390.00	380.00	363.00
Other (<i>a</i>)	380.00	291.00	303.00
Grapes;			
Table	1,183.00	1,132.00	1,087.00
Wine (<i>b</i>)	494.72	425.46	347.25
Vegetables:			
Potatoes (<i>a</i>)	358.00	375.56	321.28
Onions	722.13	520.50	408.50
Tomatoes (<i>a</i>)	811.42	859.87	1,011.03

(*a*) Average price realised. (*b*) Weighted average price at winery.

Pastoral and dairying

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under widely varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East.

South Australia has approximately 11 per cent of the nation's sheep and 4 per cent of cattle.

The dog fence

This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia-New South Wales and the New South Wales-Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.

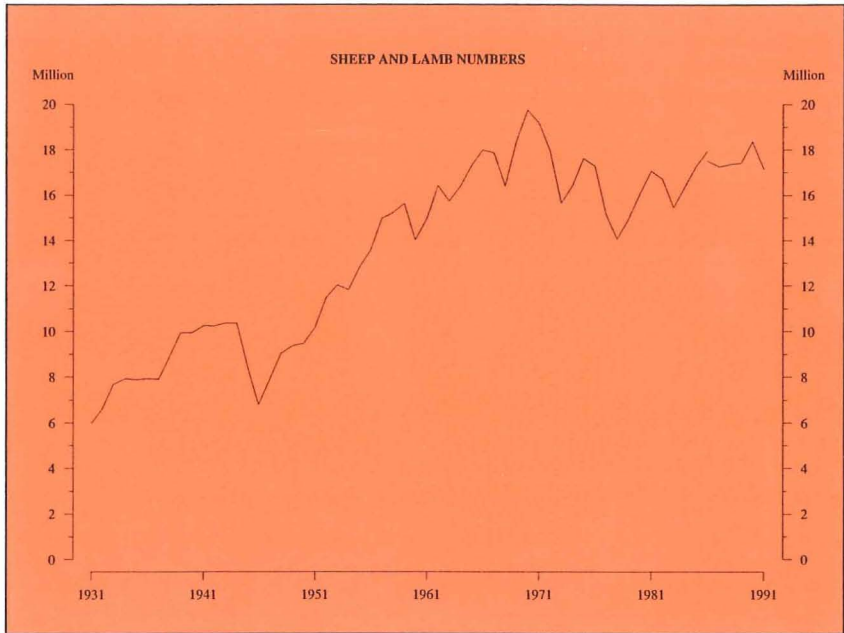
Sheep

Numbers and distribution

At 31 March 1991 sheep in South Australia numbered 17,152,694. The next table shows the total number of sheep in statistical divisions at 31 March for the years 1989 to 1991.

Sheep Numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March
('000)

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Adelaide	37	43	34
Outer Adelaide	2,166	2,250	2,087
Yorke and Lower North	2,145	2,282	2,013
Murray Lands	2,488	2,506	2,332
South East	5,216	5,237	4,743
Eyre	2,294	2,631	2,610
Northern	3,068	3,415	3,333
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,414</i>	<i>18,363</i>	<i>17,153</i>



Breeds of sheep

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino which accounts for 90 per cent of the total sheep numbers. The South Australian Merino, having a robust constitution and a capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep breeds used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln–Merino ewes.

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

The following table shows the composition of the sheep flock in South Australia at 31 March from 1987 to 1991.

Composition of Sheep Flock, at 31 March ('000)

Year	Rams	Breeding ewes	Other ewes	Wethers	Lambs and hoggets (under one year)	Total sheep
1987	228	8,666	417	4,095	3,829	17,234
1988	226	8,478	433	4,083	4,132	17,352
1989	223	8,542	465	4,259	3,925	17,414
1990	225	8,565	505	4,778	4,290	18,363
1991	210	7,464	1,079	4,612	3,788	17,153

Lambing

During the year ended 31 March 1991, 7,282,470 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 5,831,773. The following table provides details of lambing activity during the years 1988–89 to 1990–91.

Ewes Mated and Lambing During Season

Description	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Breeding ewes at start of year	number	8,478,490	8,541,680	7,463,774
Intended matings for lambing during season	number	7,823,241	7,874,570	7,892,018
Actual matings during season	number	7,428,271	7,575,889	7,282,470
Actual matings to intended matings . .	per cent	95.0	96.2	92.3
Lambs marked	number	6,151,201	6,455,939	5,831,773
Lambs marked to:				
Actual matings	per cent	82.8	85.2	80.1
Breeding ewes	per cent	72.6	75.6	78.1

Shearing
and wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months, August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the periods October–November, February–March and August–September.

Approximately 93 per cent of the total shorn wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleeceweight in South Australia for 1990–91 was 5.7 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record 6.6 kg a head being achieved in 1983–84. This is significantly higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

The next table gives details of sheep and lambs shorn, wool-clip and average fleeceweight in South Australia for the years 1988–89 to 1990–91.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn : Wool-clip and Average Fleeceweight

Classification	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
NUMBER SHORN ('000)			
Sheep	16,019	16,281	16,530
Lambs	4,483	4,587	4,291
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,503</i>	<i>20,868</i>	<i>20,821</i>
WOOL-CLIP ('000 kg)			
Sheep	88,293	94,059	88,996
Lambs	8,358	8,865	7,470
Crutchings	4,354	4,623	4,519
<i>Total</i>	<i>101,005</i>	<i>107,547</i>	<i>100,985</i>
AVERAGE FLEECEWEIGHT (kg)(a)			
Sheep	5.8	6.1	5.7
Sheep and lambs	4.9	5.2	4.9

(a) Includes crutchings.

A breakdown of the figures for 1990–91 by statistical division is given in the next table. This shows the high average fleeceweight obtained in the northern pastoral areas. The relatively light average fleece obtained in the South East Division is explained partly by the lower proportion of Merino sheep, but more importantly by the lighter wool quality of the smaller framed sheep in this area.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn : Wool-clip
 Statistical Divisions, 1990-91

Statistical Division	Number shorn			Wool-clip		
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep (a)	Lambs	Total (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
Adelaide	31	4	35	162	7	169
Outer Adelaide	2,081	419	2,500	10,853	645	11,498
Yorke and Lower North ...	2,031	557	2,588	11,906	948	12,854
Murray Lands	2,283	682	2,966	13,569	1,157	14,725
South East	4,653	1,094	5,747	24,088	1,781	25,868
Eyre	2,424	601	3,025	14,120	929	15,049
Northern	3,026	934	3,960	18,817	2,004	20,821
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,530</i>	<i>4,291</i>	<i>20,821</i>	<i>93,515</i>	<i>7,470</i>	<i>100,985</i>

(a) Includes crutchings.

Wool industry
Production

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. The next table shows wool production and value from 1988-89 to 1990-91. The gross value of production has fallen to \$395.8 million with the collapse in wool prices. This compares to a peak of \$612.2 million in 1988-89.

Wool Production and Value

Year	Production			Value of wool production \$'000
	Receivals of shorn wool (a)	Other(b)	Total	
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	
1988-89	113,316	6,980	120,298	612,190
1989-90	126,515	9,780	136,294	597,296
1990-91	112,083	6,486	118,569	395,816

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection.

(b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skins.

**Quality
and marketing**

Most of the wool grown in South Australia is sold through the auction system. Of the South Australian wool passing through the auction system approximately 88 per cent is received by the Adelaide selling centre with the remainder, predominantly of South East origin, going to Victorian selling centres. There was 37 per cent more wool delivered to South Australia from western New South Wales, and to a lesser extent from western Victoria in 1990-91 than there was South Australian wool delivered interstate.

Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States. This is attributable partly to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

Cattle

In comparison with other States, cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1991, 4 per cent of those used mainly for meat production and about 5 per cent of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1991 the total number of cattle was 990,050.

Cattle Numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March 1991
(⁰⁰⁰)

Description	Yorke and						
	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Lower North	Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern
Cattle:							
For meat production . . .	9.5	73.0	29.9	80.8	418.7	20.7	224.0
For milk production . . .	5.2	55.9	4.0	40.8	26.1	0.3	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>128.9</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>444.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>225.0</i>

Cattle Numbers at 31 March

Description	1989	1990	1991
Cattle for meat production:			
Cows and heifers	429,342	440,919	442,670
Bulls (a)	20,613	20,716	25,805
Calves, under 1 year;			
Bull (a)	6,028	6,357	(a)
All other	203,389	222,018	219,837
Other cattle	138,716	140,211	168,337
<i>Total</i>	<i>798,088</i>	<i>830,221</i>	<i>856,649</i>
Cattle for milk production:			
Cows	91,747	88,705	87,268
Heifers, 1 year and over (b)	27,865	27,153	44,590
Bulls (a)	1,540	1,366	1,543
Calves, under 1 year;			
Bull (a)	466	392	(a)
Heifer (b)	21,526	20,199	(b)
House cows	1,272	1,051	(c)
<i>Total</i>	<i>144,416</i>	<i>138,866</i>	<i>133,401</i>
Total cattle	942,504	969,087	990,050

- (a) Used or intended for service. 1991 figures include bull calves with bulls.
 (b) Heifer calves are included with heifers, 1 year and over, for 1991.
 (c) From 1991, house cows are included with cows.

Cattle for meat production

The number of cattle for meat production at 31 March 1991 was 856,649. This was a 3 per cent increase on the previous year and continues the steady rate of increase.

In the northern pastoral areas, Shorthorns are the predominant breed and there are lesser numbers of Herefords. In the South East, Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds and there are substantial numbers of Aberdeen Angus, while near Adelaide where a number of studs are located, several breeds are well represented. In recent years several European breeds have been introduced, most notably the Charolais.

Cattle for milk production

There has been a steady decline in the total number of cattle for milk production over the last decade or so. The total number at 31 March 1991 was 133,401 (including house cows). This was a 4 per cent decrease on the previous year.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures. Many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used mainly for milk production.

Dairy produce

Milk

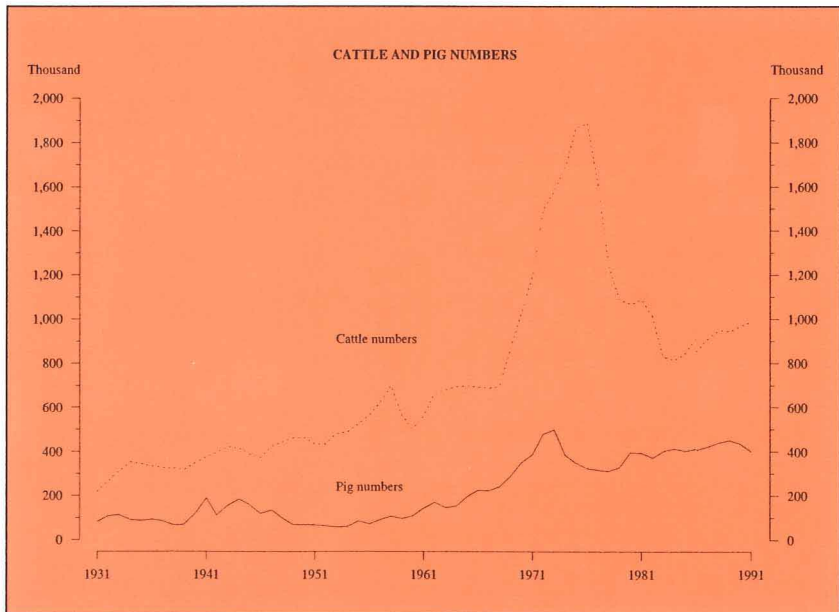
Total milk production in any one year is not known precisely. However, as details are known of two major components of total milk utilisation in South Australia, namely the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and home consumption in the Metropolitan Milk Board area, an estimate can be made.

The following table shows the estimated production of whole milk and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes in 1990-91 and earlier seasons.

Production and Utilisation of Milk ('000 litres)

Year	Total milk produced	Milk used for		
		Factory cheese (a)	Home consumption	
			Milk Board area	Outside Milk Board area
1988-89	369,528	190,075	121,327	26,407
1989-90	355,979	212,630	126,530	23,630
1990-91	366,016	229,540	122,604	31,596

(a) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.



Pigs

In past years pigs were kept in South Australia as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle, but now most pig production comes from establishments specialising in pigs. At 31 March 1991 there were 400,038 pigs, of which approximately 50 per cent were in Outer Adelaide and the Yorke and Lower North Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White and Landrace. Specialised sire line breeds which include the American breeds Duroc and Hampshire are used more now.

Pig Numbers, at 31 March

Description	1989	1990	1991
Boars	3,470	3,461	3,288
Breeding sows	47,460	45,965	(a)46,387
Gilts	6,060	4,860	(a)
Other pigs	392,903	382,963	350,363
<i>Total</i>	<i>449,893</i>	<i>437,249</i>	<i>400,038</i>

(a) From 1991 gilts are included with breeding sows.

Meat production and marketing

South Australia is a relatively small meat producer, providing approximately eight per cent of total Australian production. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of meat during the last six years. Slaughtering and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1985-86	429	3,856	588	79,313	72,992	37,432	189,736
1986-87	461	4,009	643	91,478	76,527	40,761	208,766
1987-88	453	4,154	602	92,818	79,896	36,671	209,386
1988-89	408	3,961	659	88,143	78,362	40,364	206,869
1989-90	456	4,588	621	100,457	88,991	40,815	230,263
1990-91	398	4,552	599	87,619	92,358	38,276	218,253

Livestock, Average Prices at Adelaide Market (Dollars)

Class of stock	1989	1990	1991
Fat cattle:			
Bullocks and steers;			
Young, 120-160 kg medium	350.63	347.77	304.78
Steers, 250-300 kg medium	567.33	575.77	573.13
Bullocks, 300-350 kg medium	619.92	657.74	655.20
Cows;			
160-250 kg medium	408.65	421.75	407.40
Calves;			
Prime vealers	329.10	328.94	221.17
Good	198.44	180.67	160.53
Fat sheep:			
Wethers;			
Over 22 kg medium	18.92	8.01	7.35
Ewes;			
Under 22 kg medium	16.76	5.86	5.02
Lambs;			
16-19 kg medium	24.90	25.88	20.85
Young, 16-19 kg medium	31.61	27.80	21.87
Pigs:			
Choppers	225.94	234.87	235.14
Baconers	146.84	135.82	142.94
Porkers	89.13	87.25	101.63

Gross value

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows for the past three years the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughterings and disposals.

Gross Value of Livestock Products and Livestock Slaughterings and Disposals

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)			
Wool	612,190	597,296	395,816
Whole milk intake by factories:			
Manufactured	39,767	39,576	45,530
Market sales (a)	53,775	59,283	64,449
Eggs	22,840	23,909	23,078
Honey and beeswax	2,391	3,283	2,788
<i>Total livestock products</i>	<i>730,963</i>	<i>723,348</i>	<i>531,662</i>
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)			
Cattle and calves	137,610	177,270	149,815
Sheep and lambs	155,042	97,280	46,101
Pigs	80,395	73,121	82,232
Poultry	52,017	53,487	48,062
<i>Total livestock slaughterings and disposals</i>	<i>425,063</i>	<i>401,159</i>	<i>326,210</i>

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, and UHT milk.

Other rural industries
Poultry farming

Poultry farming is a specialised and distinct industry and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. The industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for over 97 per cent of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide, near the processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler, with some broiler growers established in the Adelaide Hills.

The trend in the egg industry in South Australia is towards a reduction in the total number of poultry farms, but an increase in average flock size. Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

Poultry Numbers at 31 March ('000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Hens and pullets for egg production	1,043	869	796
Other fowls and chickens	3,764	4,054	4,006
Other poultry (a)	33	27	32
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,840</i>	<i>4,950</i>	<i>4,833</i>

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc.

Egg production in 1990–91, as reported by the South Australian Egg Board, totalled approximately 12.3 million dozen. However, these figures do not take into account small producers and the movement of eggs interstate independent of the Egg Board, which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the last five years.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption^(a)

Year	Chickens (broilers, fryers or roasters)	Hens and stags	Other	Total
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED ('000)				
1986–87	28,524	242	104	28,870
1987–88	28,641	294	95	29,029
1988–89	25,548	359	99	26,008
1989–90	27,198	457	105	27,760
1990–91	23,730	269	139	24,139
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (tonnes) ^(b)				
1986–87	33,776	396	526	34,699
1987–88	34,907	561	505	35,973
1988–89	32,946	570	553	34,069
1989–90	35,248	929	573	36,750
1990–91	31,945	463	799	33,207

(a) Excludes geese slaughtered. (b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared high protein and energy value poultry feeds; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry – in 1990–91 there were 113 beekeepers with forty or more hives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia, but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a minor part of which is still used for fencing or firewood materials. Many of the forested or wooded areas are of considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals.

The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia, which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources.

Of the State's forest reserve totalling 124,943 hectares, 74,090 hectares is currently under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated an additional 27,425 hectares are under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East and these are managed primarily for conservation purposes.

Since the 1983 bushfire damage of forest plantations in the South Eastern and Central regions, an extensive replanting program has been undertaken. So far, a total of 18,301 hectares, 95 per cent of the affected area, has been re-established and it is planned that the remainder will be planted by 1993. Only a small percentage of the salvaged logs remain under water storage and tests have shown that retrieved logs suffered no significant deterioration in strength or durability.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, but the Upper South East is not.

State forests

State forests are administered by the Woods & Forests Department which is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and utilisation of State forests, including the management of forest reserves and operation of mills for processing timber produced by those forests. The Forest Reserves are organised into Districts and are under the charge of professional foresters. The Department is also the major timber producer in South Australia and operates three sawmills, a wood preservation plant and a timber engineering plant through its Timber Products Group.

**State Forests
(Hectares)**

Location	Planted during 1991			Plantations at 30 June 1992		
	Softwoods			Softwoods		
	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	Hard-woods	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	Hard-woods
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	-	-	-	1,346.1	19.9	353.0
Wirrabara	21.2	-	-	1,940.7	52.4	44.0
Other forests	-	-	-	-	-	146.6
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,286.8</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>543.6</i>
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	129.7	-	4.0	3,885.6	232.6	36.5
Kuitpo	-	-	-	1,889.8	243.1	145.6
Second Valley	12.4	-	-	2,248.7	160.7	13.5
Other forests	-	-	-	699.3	21.3	79.9
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>8,723.4</i>	<i>657.7</i>	<i>275.5</i>
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	886.2	-	-	12,113.7	504.5	48.9
Comaun	-	-	-	2,957.4	282.3	11.4
Cave Range	-	-	-	206.9	105.2	-
Mount Burr	640.1	-	-	15,661.4	685.4	125.7
Noolook	-	-	-	4,674.0	4.0	-
Mount Gambier	-	-	-	9,336.6	276.8	55.5
Myora	33.8	-	20.2	13,085.7	433.2	39.8
<i>Total South Eastern</i>	<i>1,560.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>58,035.7</i>	<i>2,291.4</i>	<i>281.3</i>
Waterworks reserves	-	-	-	901.2	121.2	3.5
Total State forests	1,723.4	-	24.2	70,947.1	3,142.6	1,103.9

Source: Woods & Forests Department of South Australia.

Production

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that the amount of timber cut each year does not exceed new growth.

The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. The Woods & Forests Department also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

CSR-Softwoods and SEAS-Sapfor Ltd are major wood processors based in the south east of the State. CSR-Softwoods operates the only particle board plants in South Australia and its three sawmills at Kuitpo, Mount Gambier and Jamestown have been progressively updated. SEAS-Sapfor operates mills at Tarpeena and Kalangadoo.

Forest Log Production^(a)
(Cubic metres)

Year	Softwood
1987-88	709,268
1988-89	763,173
1989-90	710,487
1990-91	685,348
1991-92	800,683

(a) Source: Woods & Forests Department of South Australia. Does not include production by the larger private forest growers.

Production of Sawn Wood^(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total (per cent)
1987-88	254,453	8.1
1988-89	292,686	8.8
1989-90	228,156	7.3
1990-91	240,193	8.0
1991-92	271,537	p9.2

(a) Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Total log production from State forests for Departmental sawmills and private industry deliveries includes logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood.

Employment

The number of employees directly employed by the Woods & Forests Department was 1,167 at 30 June 1992, and included 479 people employed directly in milling activities.

Research

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

The Woods & Forests Department maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association whose South Australian members include the Woods & Forests Department, CSR-Softwoods and SEAS-Sapfor Ltd.

The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in Departmental forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

The Woods & Forests Department provides an advisory service in arboriculture and distributes, through its outlets at Murray Bridge, Belair, Cavan, Berri and Bundaleer, a wide variety of Australian trees and shrubs suitable for planting in various climatic and soil conditions.

Forest protection

The Woods & Forests Department has developed an extensive forest protection network, including the development of specialised off-road 4-wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles. The Department's forest fire fighting units are registered as 12 Country Fire Service brigades and form part of local groups.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

Other protective measures include herbicide application to prevent plant disorders, measures to control insect pests in the forest, and the eradication of the various weeds and pests which threaten young plants.

A large outbreak of the *Sirex* wood wasp occurred in forest regions throughout the South East following the summer of 1986–87, however, this is currently under control after the Woods & Forests Department undertook the world's largest inoculation program to combat the destructive *Sirex*. More than 120,000 trees were inoculated with a nematode which sterilises *Sirex* eggs.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species, while in offshore waters southern bluefin tuna and shark are sought.

Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster and prawns, with tuna, abalone, shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen, both recreational and commercial.

The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1990–91 was \$120.5 million.

There were 1,140 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1991. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; general marine 661, rock lobster 279, prawn 53, Lakes and Coorong 40, Reach (River Murray) 41, abalone 34, and miscellaneous 27. There are approximately 15 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition, there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation, although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

Administration

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the South Australian *Fisheries Act 1982*, the Commonwealth *Fisheries Act 1952* and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968* (Cwlth). The *Fisheries Act 1982* was proclaimed and regulations gazetted in June 1984.

Under the State Act, which is administered by the Department of Fisheries, provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, bag limits and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources, which are in effect 'common property' resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper.

Finfish : Production by Major Species^(a)
('000 kg)

<i>Species</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Marine:			
Australian salmon	422	411	513
Garfish	463	516	453
Leatherjacket	90	77	80
Mullet	283	522	376
Mulloway	33	49	50
Oceanjacket	887	917	949
Orange roughy	3,001	2,888	912
Tommy ruff	489	340	309
Shark	2,564	2,096	2,217
Snook	99	104	99
Snapper	447	423	457
Tuna	4,872	4,228	2,565
Whiting (King George)	620	634	692
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>16,584</i>	<i>15,214</i>	<i>11,015</i>
Freshwater:			
Golden perch (Callop)	96	139	164
Murray cod	8	4	-
Bony bream	985	1,172	977
European carp	437	502	657
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>1,706</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,835</i>
Total finfish production	18,289	17,091	12,850

(a) Includes catches made in the new Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries.

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf. The use of spotting aircraft has increased the efficiency of fishing operations. Traditionally most tuna have been landed at Port Lincoln or Streaky Bay although in recent years a significant proportion of the catch has been off-loaded onto Japanese 'carrier' freezer vessels for direct shipment to the Japanese markets. For 1990-91 the tuna fishery operated with an Australian quota of 5,265 tonnes.

Shark fishing extends along the entire coastline. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south-east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government has prepared a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,100 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and the West Coast bays. Of the other species garfish, mulloway, black bream and snapper are regarded highly as table fish. Mulloway and black bream are netted mainly in the Coorong and waters adjacent to the River Murray Mouth area.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased.

Finfish : Gross Value of Production by Major Species^(a)
(\$'000)

Species	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Orange roughy	7,777	6,844	1,140
Tuna	10,053	(b)17,584	(b)12,395
Whiting	4,793	4,173	4,178
Snapper	1,715	1,648	1,745
Garfish	1,543	1,402	1,315
Australian salmon	411	488	502
Shark	6,272	5,066	5,663
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>41,137</i>	<i>45,621</i>	<i>31,627</i>

(a) Includes catches made in the new Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries. (b) Price includes a component for value added.
Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of fresh water fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and on the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This in turn maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

Prawn Production

Particulars		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	1,984	1,970	2,085
Value	\$'000	23,026	22,747	21,717

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

Pots by which southern rock lobster are taken are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The south-east coast between Kingston and the Victorian border is the main fishing area. Good catches are also taken from grounds around Kangaroo Island, near the Althorpe Islands and Port Lincoln, and along the West Coast.

Rock Lobster Production

<i>Particulars</i>		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2,275	2,525	2,666
Value	\$'000	26,891	36,488	44,931

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used.

Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for blue crabs and sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Smaller numbers are taken in Spencer Gulf, around Kangaroo Island and off the south-east coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip.

The abalone fishery is also subject to licence limitation with each diver required to have an authority to take abalone on his commercial fishing licence.

Abalone Production

<i>Particulars</i>		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Gross (in shell) weight	'000 kg	973	959	863
Value	\$'000	14,542	16,693	14,008

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$1,068,746 in 1990-91), octopus (\$383,445), and scallops (\$337,760).

Marketing and processing

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia is canned (not necessarily in South Australia) for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is being examined. Southern rock lobster are tailed and frozen for export at most of the main ports, but some are cooked for local consumption. Some prawns are cooked and sold locally but most are frozen and exported. Abalone are either canned or frozen for export. Sharks are gutted and headed at sea and are frozen at the port of landing for interstate markets. Other fish are generally iced for dispatch to the Adelaide market or are scaled, filleted and frozen for general distribution. A proportion of the prime species landed in South Australia are sold for Australian east coast markets.

Research

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The State Fisheries Department conducts rock lobster, prawn, Australian salmon, abalone, fresh-water fish, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

Conservation

The State Department of Fisheries has pioneered, in Australia, the concept of marine national parks and has created thirteen aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,971 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected.

Chapter 11

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing industry statistics

For the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas Establishments were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As well as this change in the method of obtaining information on economic activities, different criteria were used to define manufacturing and this resulted in a significant fall in the number of establishments. In particular, service establishments such as dry cleaners and motor repair workshops were no longer classified as manufacturing. In addition to the changes in industry classification, information is now collected for all activities (including such things as installation work or wholesaling) undertaken by manufacturing establishments. Thus, manufacturing industry statistics collected for the 1968–69 Census and subsequent censuses are not comparable with figures from previous censuses. A more detailed explanation of these changes was included on pages 440–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1972*.

Also, from 1974–75, detailed statistics have not been collected from single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons as their contribution to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments is only marginal. In 1988–89 there were 913 establishments employing fewer than four persons.

Prior to the 1987–88 Census, full-scale Manufacturing Censuses were conducted for each year with the exception of 1970–71 and 1985–86. In future, these full-scale censuses will be conducted on a triennial basis, with small-scale censuses being conducted in each of the intervening years. For these small-scale censuses, businesses provide details relating to employment at end of June, wages and salaries paid and turnover.

Structure and location

To a considerable extent, industrialisation since the 1939–45 War has evolved around three major industrial groups. The motor vehicle, the electrical goods and the household appliance industries together with their peripheral suppliers of components and services, have accounted for much of the post-war expansion. These industries are located in, or near Adelaide. In fact, the tendency for manufacturing industries, particularly those supplying consumer goods, to congregate near their market has resulted in a heavy concentration of South Australian secondary industries in or near Adelaide. The following tables show this concentration of manufacturing activity in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).

Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations, 1988–89
(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Item	Unit	Adelaide Statistical Division	South Australia	ASD as percentage of SA
Establishments at 30 June . .	Number	2,034	2,542	80
Employment at 30 June:				
Males	Number	61,237	77,289	79
Females	Number	21,196	25,666	83
Wages and salaries	\$'000	1,824,474	2,312,392	79
Turnover	\$'000	9,975,063	13,066,741	76

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Manufacturing Operations
by Statistical Division, 1988-89**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Adelaide	2,034	82,433	1,824,474	9,975,063
Outer Adelaide	155	4,202	90,596	654,910
Yorke and Lower North	49	635	9,200	61,043
Murray Lands	102	2,982	61,189	515,769
South East	95	5,225	117,927	591,108
Eyre	39	692	13,922	105,719
Northern	68	6,786	195,084	1,163,128
<i>Total State</i>	<i>2,542</i>	<i>102,955</i>	<i>2,312,392</i>	<i>13,066,741</i>

Generally, industrial plants outside the Adelaide Statistical Division are located near the sources of supply of raw materials. These include the sawmills and paper pulp industries of the South East, the fruit processing plants of the Riverland, the wineries and distilleries of the Barossa Valley and the Riverland and various dairy produce, meat slaughtering, fish processing and cement manufacturing plants. The two most important manufacturing undertakings beyond the vicinity of Adelaide are the iron and steel complex at Whyalla and the silver-lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie. The sites of these undertakings together with the power station at Port Augusta are related to the location of mineral resources.

A summary of manufacturing operations by industry subdivision within the Adelaide Statistical Division is detailed below and the distribution of activity between this Division and the Rest of the State can be seen by comparing this and the subsequent table.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations
by Industry Subdivision, Adelaide Statistical Division, 1988-89**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	189	9,751	212,458	1,301,628
Textiles	41	1,988	47,682	345,057
Clothing and footwear	103	3,901	68,674	266,028
Wood, wood products and furniture ...	335	5,271	93,231	409,265
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	192	6,133	149,429	631,602
Chemical, petroleum and coal products .	41	2,084	57,142	459,843
Non-metallic mineral products	91	3,388	83,604	475,938
Basic metal products	42	2,372	53,701	399,009
Fabricated metal products	346	7,883	161,357	767,512
Transport equipment	126	18,003	428,384	2,849,903
Other machinery and equipment	329	14,497	317,300	1,342,663
Miscellaneous manufacturing	199	7,162	151,513	726,616
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>82,433</i>	<i>1,824,474</i>	<i>9,975,063</i>

The number of manufacturing establishments in South Australia employing four or more persons increased from 2,505 in 1987-88 to 2,542 in 1988-89, an increase of 1.5 per cent. Employment at 30 June 1989 was 102,955, an increase of 8.2 per cent from the 30 June 1988 figure of 95,168. The industry groups transport equipment, basic metal products, and other machinery and equipment recorded the largest percentage increases in employment.

Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision, 1988-89

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Industry Subdivision	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	381	16,307	348,175	2,471,218
Textiles	48	2,493	54,975	377,636
Clothing and footwear	106	4,152	73,258	272,722
Wood, wood products and furniture ...	394	7,977	152,224	725,457
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	239	7,841	197,294	830,921
Chemical, petroleum and coal products .	50	2,333	62,447	514,416
Non-metallic mineral products	126	3,890	95,758	548,566
Basic metal products	48	7,675	218,263	1,439,724
Fabricated metal products	419	8,883	180,592	852,643
Transport equipment	148	18,752	443,629	2,883,852
Other machinery and equipment	372	15,344	331,416	1,409,167
Miscellaneous manufacturing	211	7,308	154,362	740,418
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>2,542</i>	<i>102,955</i>	<i>2,312,392</i>	<i>13,066,741</i>

The importance of the manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations South Australia and Australia, 1988-89

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Item	Unit	South Australia as a percentage of Australia		
		South Australia	Australia	
Establishments at 30 June ..	Number	2,542	31,249	8.1
Employment at 30 June:				
Males	Number	77,289	781,372	9.9
Females	Number	25,666	291,262	8.8
Wages and salaries	\$m	2,312.4	25,599.1	9.0
Turnover	\$m	13,066.7	151,856.6	8.6

Although there were 2,542 establishments operating at 30 June 1989 only 193 or 7.6 per cent had an employment of 100 persons or more, while 1,762 establishments, or 69.3 per cent of the total, employed less than 20 persons. The 26 largest establishments employed 30,468 persons or 29.6 per cent of the total.

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Selected Variables by Size of
Establishment, 30 June 1989**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Size of establishment (average employment)</i>	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Fewer than 20	1,762	14,574	241,034	1,230,947
20 but fewer than 50	437	13,474	269,943	1,587,856
50 but fewer than 100	150	10,361	220,988	1,225,675
100 but fewer than 200	105	14,609	326,444	1,834,792
200 but fewer than 500	62	19,469	477,292	3,014,458
500 or more	26	30,468	764,508	4,105,145

Details of persons employed and distribution of employment in manufacturing establishments for 1988-89 are given in the following tables. Females constituted 24.9 per cent of the total employment, but industries traditionally associated with female employment had a much higher component; textiles, clothing and footwear industries, in particular, employ a high proportion of females.

Manufacturing Establishments : Employment 30 June 1989

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage of total employment</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	11,127	5,180	16,307	15.8
Textiles	1,345	1,148	2,493	2.4
Clothing and footwear	1,149	3,003	4,152	4.0
Wood, wood products and furniture ...	6,828	1,149	7,977	7.7
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,424	2,417	7,841	7.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,870	463	2,333	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	3,473	417	3,890	3.8
Basic metal products	7,113	562	7,675	7.5
Fabricated metal products	7,262	1,621	8,883	8.6
Transport equipment	15,762	2,990	18,752	18.2
Other machinery and equipment	11,307	4,037	15,344	14.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,629	2,679	7,308	7.1
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>77,289</i>	<i>25,666</i>	<i>102,955</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**Manufacturing Establishments : Employment 30 June 1989
by Type of Employment**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Working proprietors</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	205	16,102	16,307
Textiles	19	2,474	2,493
Clothing and footwear	34	4,118	4,152
Wood, wood products and furniture	249	7,728	7,977
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing ...	55	7,786	7,841
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	2,328	2,333
Non-metallic mineral products	32	3,858	3,890
Basic metal products	17	7,658	7,675
Fabricated metal products	180	8,703	8,883
Transport equipment	26	18,726	18,752
Other machinery and equipment	96	15,248	15,344
Miscellaneous manufacturing	64	7,244	7,308
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>101,973</i>	<i>102,955</i>

Individual industries

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1983 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

Meat and abattoir by-products

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

Meat and Abattoir By-products

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	13	29	2,584	42,156	238,178	302,776	64,998
1986-87	9	27	2,764	51,328	224,777	300,384	78,999
1987-88	13	25	2,565	53,397	n.a.	331,768	n.a.
1988-89		40	2,759	55,443	n.a.	382,581	n.a.

Wine and brandy

South Australia is the leading State in wine and brandy production. For 1988-89, 40 per cent of Australian establishments classified to this industry were located in this State and their contribution to national totals was 48 per cent of employment, 54 per cent of wages and salaries and 54 per cent of turnover.

Wine and Brandy

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	24	43	2,475	39,306	195,026	281,129	119,491
1986-87	25	50	2,659	50,857	257,853	371,499	135,372
1987-88	25	51	2,575	54,213	n.a.	425,476	n.a.
1988-89		83	2,696	60,663	n.a.	508,628	n.a.

Wood and wood products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, resawn and dressed timber and joinery and wooden structural fittings industries.

Wood and Wood Products

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	126	39	4,694	79,586	221,720	373,266	154,460
1986-87	137	36	4,411	80,451	233,959	382,079	159,515
1987-88	144	36	4,068	79,830	n.a.	396,300	n.a.
1988-89	166	42	4,863	100,607	n.a.	504,477	n.a.

Printing and allied industries

There were two large establishments in 1988-89 producing daily newspapers in Adelaide. Newspaper printing offices are also located in most large towns, and a number of these produce newspapers for more than one locality. Particulars of general printing establishments, including the activities of the Stateprint Division of the Department of State Services, are also incorporated in the following table.

Printing and Allied Industries

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	161	37	5,856	94,099	142,885	356,291	219,276
1986-87	157	40	5,692	120,950	181,066	421,005	243,509
1987-88	168	40	5,547	118,643	n.a.	481,110	n.a.
1988-89	178	45	5,893	138,697	n.a.	538,752	n.a.

Cement and concrete products

Only one firm produces cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material.

Cement and Concrete Products

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	54	40	1,830	35,724	156,286	251,917	96,966
1986-87	59	35	1,990	50,157	158,439	285,129	129,319
1987-88	61	40	2,033	50,486	n.a.	302,834	n.a.
1988-89	48	24	2,153	53,522	n.a.	342,656	n.a.

Basic iron and steel

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of fifty-five kilometres to Whyalla. Before 1965 Whyalla was the major source of Australia's foundry iron but this changed in 1965 when the Basic Oxygen Steelmaking plant began producing steel. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails. In 1988-89, the 30 establishments in South Australia, classified to this industry group, reported total employment at 30 June 1989 of 5,289; wages and salaries \$151,022,000 and turnover \$781,313,000.

Transport equipment (motor vehicles and parts)

The largest single industry in South Australia and a major contributor to industrial growth since 1945 is the motor vehicle industry. However, as there are only a few firms engaged in motor vehicle production, confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures.

In 1988-89 establishments mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles and parts contributed 16.0 per cent of South Australia's total manufacturing employment. It should be noted that this figure understates the importance of the motor vehicle industry to South Australia as some firms involved in the manufacture of components and accessories are classified to other industries. (For example, firms making rubber components for the motor industry are considered to be in the rubber industry.)

Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts)

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	86	6	14,129	272,341	894,531	1,321,531	439,513
1986-87	93	3	13,275	296,463	1,092,242	1,653,310	549,164
1987-88	95	7	13,627	322,621	n.a.	1,807,932	n.a.
1988-89	100	7	16,540	391,900	n.a.	2,371,118	n.a.

Appliances and electrical equipment

For many years South Australia has been one of the leading States in the production of the larger household appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines, cooking stoves and ranges. These items constitute a significant part of the total activity shown in the next table. Also represented are manufacturers of radio and television components, water-heating systems, batteries and other electrical machinery and equipment.

This group of industries is the second most important in the State and in 1988-89 accounted for 8.9 per cent of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Appliances and Electrical Equipment

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number					
1984-85	83	3	7,358	126,305	253,604	486,571	231,223
1986-87	85	3	7,687	143,082	340,254	639,024	305,488
1987-88	94	2	8,269	163,014	n.a.	742,325	n.a.
1988-89	109	4	9,215	195,277	n.a.	897,868	n.a.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

8202.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, Australia*

8221.0 *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*

8221.4 *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia*

Chapter 12

MINING AND ENERGY

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry and in recent years crude oil and natural gas have surpassed coal and iron ore as the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production.

The *Mining Act 1971* reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*. The *Petroleum Act 1940*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*, *Cooper Basin (Ratification) Act 1975*, *Stony Point (Liquids Project) Ratification Act 1981* and the *Petroleum Shortages Act 1980* provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. The administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister of Mines and Energy and the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy.

Mining claims leases and licences

The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the *Mining Act 1971*. A total of 273 private mines were current at 30 June 1992. Mineral royalties received by the Department of Mines and Energy during 1991–92 amounted to \$63.8 million.

The following table shows tenements held under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 1940* for the last three years.

Tenements Held Under Mining and Petroleum Acts

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1990	1991	1992
Mineral claims	175	113	108
Precious stones claims	2,556	2,517	2,208
Leases	1,568	1,620	1,612
Exploration licences	133	130	130
Petroleum exploration and production licences and permits	61	86	93

Minerals resumed

The mineral rights on private land were resumed by the Crown in July 1972 so that all minerals are the property of the Crown.

A royalty of 2.5 per cent (5 per cent for extractive minerals) of the value of the minerals, realised upon their sale, is payable to the Minister of Mines and Energy on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

Extractive minerals

Extractive minerals are defined as sand, gravel, stone, shell, shale or clay but this does not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

The royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals are paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment.

General conditions

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to the landholder if the land is freehold or held on perpetual lease. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on his land. In either case the landholder may lodge an objection with the Warden's Court.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of twelve months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* before an exploration licence is granted.

Mineral industry

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The ASIC defines 'mining' as including the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas.

Statistics on the operations of establishments in Division B have been collected each year in the mining census, which since 1968-69 has been conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses.

From 1988-89 the annual Mining Census has been restricted to the ASIC classes for metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas. However, on a triennial basis, including 1989-90, data will be collected for construction materials and other non-metallic minerals. As a consequence it is not possible to relate overall Census totals between years.

In addition, changes to the business units definitions have caused some discontinuities, particularly in relation to the count of establishments. The new treatment of Unincorporated Joint Ventures has led to an increase in the number of establishments in certain industries, e.g. gold and oil and gas, and this masks normal fluctuations in these industries. It is not possible to reconcile the count of establishments with the number of mine sites.

Mining Establishments : Summary of Operations
by Industry Subdivision, 1989-90

Industry Subdivision	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1990	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added
			\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Metallic minerals	10)					
Coal	1)	2,497	94.1	955.5	226.6	746.3
Crude petroleum including natural gas	11)					
Construction materials	53	530	14.5	107.6	38.0	69.3
Other non-metallic minerals	21	209	6.4	62.0	33.8	28.7
<i>Total mining (excl. services to mining)</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>3,236</i>	<i>115.0</i>	<i>1,125.1</i>	<i>298.4</i>	<i>844.4</i>

(a) At 30 June 1990 and includes working proprietors.

Mineral commodities

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by the Director-General of Mines and Energy.

Mining and Quarrying Production^(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value (b)	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper	'000 tonnes	49	51	147,495	153,909
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	2,439	2,313	21,953	20,815
Uranium oxide	tonnes	642	1,842	40,312	84,103
Other	..	..	..	12,026	19,306
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 tonnes	12	7	671	596
Coal	'000 tonnes	2,922	2,469	66,746	69,970
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	991	979	5,711	6,017
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	1,400	1,223	3,992	3,604
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	6	4	533	352
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,889	1,871	12,582	11,733
Opal (c)	..	..	..	51,996	42,446
Salt	'000 tonnes	1,006	886	4,821	4,737
Talc	'000 tonnes	14	12	1,031	1,061
Other	..	..	..	1,878	2,256
Construction material, quarrying	'000 tonnes	10,498	10,534	68,938	73,826
Natural sand products	'000 tonnes	3,225	2,694	20,724	19,526
Natural clay products	'000 tonnes	895	708	2,455	1,962
Natural gas (d)	Millions of m ³	4,891	4,360	349,241	342,243
Condensates	Kilolitres	647,789	613,521	95,783	127,332
Crude oil	Kilolitres	1,492,009	1,325,654	224,318	276,956
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 tonnes	518	486	81,894	107,406
Total		..	..	1,215,101	1,370,156

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by the Department of Mines and Energy. (b) Ex-mine site. (c) Estimated. (d) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline No. 1 well and also value of ethane.

Iron ore

Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These ranges lie to the west of Whyalla (a coastal port with a steelworks) and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. In excess of 188 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production for 1991 was 2.2 million tonnes.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859-60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra. The Poona decline near Moonta produced a total of 1,561 tonnes of copper while a second open cut mine, the Wheal Hughes, produced 1,287 tonnes during 1991. Cupric oxide is produced at Burra for the manufacture of timber preservatives, catalysts, friction materials for brakes and clutches, copper chemicals and as a trace element in agriculture.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of twenty square kilometres, has indicated ore reserves of at least 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6 per cent copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4gm/tonne silver.

Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. The joint venture partners (Western Mining Corporation Ltd and the BP Group) commenced production of this \$850 million project in mid-1988. During 1991, 54,778 tonnes of copper, 2,170 tonnes of uranium oxide, 859.6 kg of gold and 18,207.2 kg of silver were produced. Expansion beyond initial project levels is dependent on future market requirements for copper and uranium.

Gypsum

The largest Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits have in general formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits are found at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan-Blanchetown area.

These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture. In 1991, 1.2 million tonnes were produced.

Salt

Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Price (Gulf St Vincent), and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell. Production for 1991 was 793,000 tonnes.

Opal

The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$39.3 million in 1991. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Germany.

Coal

Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by the Electricity Trust of South Australia is being mined. To date more than 48 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was 2.7 million tonnes during 1991.

Oil and natural gas

The Cooper Basin Liquids Project, completed in September 1984, is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia.

Production during 1991 amounted to 1.4 million kilolitres of crude oil, 694,000 kilolitres of condensate, 430,000 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas and 4,100 million cubic metres of natural gas. Thus, the South Australian portion of the Cooper Basin contributed a significant proportion of the nation's crude oil and condensate production, LPG output and natural gas requirements.

Limestone and dolomite

Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1991 production of limestone was 1.7 million tonnes and of dolomite 0.8 million tonnes.

Mineral developments

In the South Australian portion of the Cooper/Eromanga basins petroleum province, located in the far north-east of the State, numerous oil and gas fields were on production at the beginning of 1991, in the area where petroleum was first found at Gidgealpa Field in 1962. Most fields now onstream have preliminary fluid treatment facilities plus a network of separate gas and oil flowlines and trunklines laid to bring all production in to the central Moomba treatment plant for final processing.

At Moomba, the incoming raw gas stream initially has water and carbon dioxide removed. Next, the liquids recovery plant extracts the valuable condensate and LPG from the gas stream. The resultant sales gas is then pipelined to Sydney and Adelaide markets. The separated gas liquids plus the stabilised crude oil from oil fields are finally put into the liquids pipeline leading to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython on Spencers Gulf.

SANTOS Ltd is the operator and principal partner in the production of Cooper Basin oil and gas, and acts as marketing agent for all Port Bonython crude oil. The other producers are Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd, Bridge Oil Ltd, SAGASCO Resources Ltd, Crusader Ltd, Basin Oil NL, Comada Energy Ltd, Hartogen Energy Ltd and Vamgas Ltd.

Natural gas was discovered at Katnook in late 1987, approximately 10 kilometres south of Penola in the Otway Basin. A gas contract between the Pipelines Authority of South Australia (PASA) and the Petroleum Production Licence No. 62 licensees was signed in August 1990 to supply 1.5 petajoules of gas per year for 15 years. Gas production commenced on 15 February 1991.

Developments continued at the Olympic Dam mine and the mining project has been expanded at a cost of \$66 million. This expansion will enable production to be maximised, based on the treatment of 2.2 million tonnes of ore annually.

Mining of the newly developed Iron Duke deposit in the Middleback Ranges by BHP continues with a production of 1.5 million tonnes annually.

As future power generation in South Australia will require an increase in the use of coal, deposits at Lochiel, Sedan, Weedina, Kingston and Wintinna continue to be evaluated.

**Private Mineral Exploration (Other than Petroleum)
Expenditure by Type of Mineral Sought
(\$ million)**

<i>Type of mineral</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90(a)</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	4.6	5.9	7.9
Gold	5.4	1.2	1.3
Iron ore	0.2	0.2	-
Mineral sands	n.p.	1.3	2.3
Tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Uranium	1.2	n.p.	1.0
Other metallic (b)	0.1	0.3	0.1
Coal	0.7	0.1	n.p.
Construction materials (c)	-	-	n.p.
Diamonds	2.4	2.4	2.9
Other non-metallic (d)	0.8	0.6	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>

(a) From 1989-90 excludes details of mineral explorers reporting less than \$5,000 per quarter.

(b) Includes precious metals other than gold and silver.

(c) Comprises aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes.

(d) Includes gemstones other than diamonds.

The Department of Mines and Energy spent approximately \$24.2 million in 1991-92 on geological and other investigations, drilling and mineral research work to assist the State's mineral industry.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1989 to 1991.

Private Petroleum Exploration and Development

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Wells drilled (a):				
Exploration	No.	49	42	40
Development	No.	13	24	31
Depth drilled:				
Exploration	'000m	114.2	101.0	100.3
Development	'000m	27.5	47.5	63.9
Expenditure:				
Private sources;				
Exploration	\$'000	63,700	58,000	53,700
Development	\$'000	198,200	212,800	273,600

(a) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.

Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

12.2 ENERGY

Energy resources

Although South Australia has a reasonably varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs. Details of these resources are given below.

Coal

South Australia has one open cut coal mine, located 550 kilometres north of Adelaide at Leigh Creek. It is expected that coal mining will continue at Leigh Creek until the year 2025, supplying coal to both the present 240 megawatts (MW) Thomas Playford B Power Station and the adjoining new 2 x 250 MW Northern Power Station, as well as a possible third 250 MW unit.

During 1991-92 the Electricity Trust of South Australia used 2.8 million tonnes of Leigh Creek coal to meet 47.2 per cent of its total generation commitments, excluding interconnection. The bulk of the remaining requirements were met by natural gas with a small quantity of oil also used.

A significant quantity of high rank bituminous coal is imported into South Australia from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla, and also for use in the lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

A number of longer term energy scenarios for the State have indicated that the proportion of electricity generated from coal may increase during the next century. To plan for this event the State has been examining the feasibility of using local low grade coals which are in abundant supply.

Natural gas

Over the last twenty years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In January 1992 remaining gas reserves in South Australia were estimated to be 3,040 petajoules.

The State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with first supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than half this gas is presently consumed in electric power generation at the Electricity Trust of South Australia power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro. The Trust's use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790 kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Mintaro and Angaston. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications. In 1976 gas production commenced from the South Australian area of the Cooper Basin to the Australian Gas Light Company for

the New South Wales market. The gas is transported through a 1,299 kilometre pipeline. The contract ends in September 2006. In early 1989 the existing gas pipeline spur to Port Pirie township and smelters was extended across Spencer Gulf to supply Whyalla's blast furnace and the Port Bonython plant, plus local domestic users.

At the end of 1987, natural gas was discovered at Katnook No. 1, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Penola in the Otway Basin. Although the initial proven gas discovery was small, further exploration and appraisal drilling carried out nearby at Ladbroke Grove No. 1 and Katnook No. 2 and No. 3 during 1989 and 1990, has indicated a gas reserve of sufficient size to supply the State's South East commercial and domestic users presently relying on electricity or fuel oil for their primary heating requirements. In early 1991 a 67 kilometre pipeline to the Apcel paper mill at Snuggery, with a spur line to Mount Gambier, was completed.

In July 1991 a contract was signed to supply gas from South West Queensland to South Australia via Moomba. The gas will be transported through a 200 kilometre pipeline with 300 petajoules to be purchased by South Australia over a ten year period commencing 1 January 1994.

Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin in January 1992 were about 6.8 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia. LPG is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas in Renmark and Roxby Downs.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython, near Whyalla, which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are now supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery will continue to supply small amounts to the local market. Sales of commercial LPG commenced in June 1984 with the first overseas exports taking place in August 1984.

Crude oil and condensate

Crude oil and condensate in this State currently satisfies about 43 per cent of energy demand. While Australia is better situated than many other countries in terms of having a local source of oil, in 1988-89 this State imported 68.0 per cent of its feedstock requirements from overseas.

Information provided by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy indicates that discovered fields in the South Australian segment of the Cooper and Eromanga Basins contain 7.7 million kilolitres of recoverable crude oil and 7.4 million kilolitres of condensate (liquids recoverable from gas wells) at January 1992.

Wood

Approximately 2 per cent of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in the forestry industry and for generating some electricity in the south-east of the State. Currently, most wood supplies come from the State's forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Energy authorities and organisations

In South Australia, there are several authorities and organisations concerned with the extraction, processing, distribution and monitoring of the State's energy resources *e.g.* the Pipelines Authority of South Australia and the South Australian Energy Forum.

Electricity

The Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA), a public corporation, is responsible for electricity generation and distribution throughout most of the State. The Trust is an autonomous body, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Mines and Energy. It is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax, land tax and local government rates.

There are seven power stations in South Australia controlled by ETSA. Torrens Island Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1,280 MW, is the largest, while the Northern Power Station, commissioned in 1985, has a generating capacity of 500 MW. The Electricity Trust's total capacity at 30 June 1992 was 2,350 MW.

To meet future demands, a third 250 MW unit at the Northern Power Station or its base load plant equivalent will be required some time after 1998.

The three-State interconnection linking South Australia to the Victoria/New South Wales power grid was first connected on 30 November 1989 and commenced commercial operation on 1 March 1990. The interconnection project provided the equivalent of 250 MW of peaking capacity through the sharing of reserves with Victoria and New South Wales. This allowed the retirement in March 1990 of the remaining plant at Osborne Power Station and will defer the need for extra capacity.

The Trust relies on natural gas as its main fuel with near 50 per cent of its total generation in 1991-92 coming from this source. Gas has been used at the Torrens Island Power Station since 1969, at the Dry Creek Power Station since 1973, and at Mintaro since 1984.

Leigh Creek coal is used exclusively in the Thomas Playford Power Station and the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta.

About 90 per cent of new housing subdivisions are underground mains areas. In these subdivisions 11 KV and low voltage lines are installed underground and developers pay a contribution towards ETSA's costs. The Electricity Trust and local government authorities share the costs of conversion schemes from overhead to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits to the general public are possible.

Electricity Trust of South Australia, Sales of Electricity (MWh)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Residential	3,110,809	3,131,080	3,072,651
Industrial	2,626,011	2,593,140	(a)2,786,885
General purpose	1,867,065	1,937,601	1,940,878
Bulk supply	220,641	246,297	22,135
Public lighting	61,873	63,079	64,362
Pumping for major water pipelines	143,593	214,362	187,079
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,029,992</i>	<i>8,185,559</i>	<i>8,073,988</i>

(a) Includes sales to farms, previously included in bulk supply.

At 30 June 1992 the Trust supplied 680,644 customers accounting for almost 99 per cent of all electricity customers in the State. The South Australian Government pays subsidies to reduce the price of electricity by independently owned and operated electricity undertakings in remote areas of the State. These include 1,500 customers supplied by diesel plant operated by the District Council of Coober Pedy and 1,300 customers by diesel and gas plant operated by the District Council of Peterborough. There are a further 17 small towns and isolated outback communities equipped with diesel generating plant and supplying 1,000 customers.

Gas

The South Australian Gas Company, was a privately owned company incorporated and regulated by an 1861 Act of Parliament to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892.

In June 1988 the Gas Company merged with the Government owned South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation (SAOG) to form a new company, SAGASCO Holdings Ltd. The utility is now known as South Australian Gas Company Limited and SAOG has been renamed SAGASCO Resources Ltd. A new company, SAGASCO LPG Pty Ltd was formed to control the LPG portion of the business.

Since the 1950s a considerable expansion of the distribution system has taken place. This is evident from the following table which gives details of the number of consumers and length of mains at 30 June in selected years.

South Australian Gas Company Limited, Consumers and Mains

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>				
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Number of consumers	121,720	186,670	250,545	317,123	(a)287,240
Length of mains (km)	2,525	3,603	4,967	5,890	6,083

(a) SAGASCO LPG customers have been excluded from 1991. In 1990 they totalled 38,000.

Natural gas from the Cooper Basin became available in 1969. By 1971, all appliances in the Adelaide metropolitan area had been converted to natural gas, and all coal carbonising and carburetted water gas making plants were shut down.

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, as well as Port Pirie (since 1976), Angaston (1983), Peterborough (1987), Whyalla (1988) and Mount Gambier (1991). Liquefied petroleum gas is reticulated to consumers in Roxby Downs and Renmark.

Chapter 13

COMMERCE

13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

Retail trade

One of the prime sources of statistics on the retail industry is the Retail Census. The last Retail Census was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1986. Details from that Census were included on pages 223–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1991*. A Retail Census is currently being conducted for the year ended 30 June 1992.

Surveys of retail establishments

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are calculated from monthly returns received from a sample of retail and selected service establishments.

This survey uses as its sampling frame the ABS register of businesses which is regularly updated to take account of new businesses and businesses ceasing operation. Following the review of updating procedures and the analysis of previously omitted businesses the series has been revised back to April 1982.

The following table shows the estimates of the value of turnover of retail and selected service establishments at current prices by industry for the years 1989–90 to 1991–92.

Turnover of Retail Establishments at Current Prices by Industry
(\$ million)

Industry	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	1,985.8	2,191.2	2,300.8
Butchers	169.7	182.0	135.9
Other food stores	480.1	539.9	603.1
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	775.0	768.4	778.5
Cafes and restaurants	298.9	313.4	326.4
Clothing and fabric stores	453.3	461.2	384.6
Department and general stores	1,032.2	1,060.0	1,078.2
Footwear stores	90.9	101.8	101.0
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	182.7	173.2	207.1
Electrical goods stores	419.9	432.6	419.9
Furniture stores	181.1	173.2	174.3
Floor coverings stores	66.6	63.4	49.8
Pharmacies	238.7	305.3	298.6
Newsagents	157.6	166.8	126.2
Other stores (a)	297.2	344.4	357.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,829.4</i>	<i>7,276.3</i>	<i>7,341.2</i>

(a) Includes photographic stores, sports and toy stores, secondhand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists, retailers n.e.c. and hairdressers and beauty salons.

Service industries

The 1986–87 Service Industries Survey covered ten personal and travel related industries. Seven of these were also part of the 1979–80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries, therefore allowing some comparisons between the two periods. (These industries are motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels (mainly drinking places), accommodation, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressers and beauty salons.) Data for motor vehicle hire, travel agency services and photography services were collected for the first time.

The 1987–88 Service Industries Survey covered twelve professional and business related industries. The industries included previously had not been surveyed in this detail by ABS so there are no earlier statistics available to which they can be compared. Similar Service Industries Surveys are to be conducted in respect of the years 1991–92 and 1992–93.

A brief summary of details of the 1986–87 and 1987–88 Surveys was included on pages 225–6 of the *South Australian Year Book 1991*.

Tourism

The ABS introduced a series of tourist accommodation surveys in September quarter 1975 to provide an indication of the utilisation of accommodation available by measuring occupancy rates. The surveys calculate occupancy rates as the proportion of guest rooms, sites or units occupied to the number of rooms, sites or units available for accommodating paying guests.

Establishments in the surveys are grouped into four categories – licensed hotels with facilities, *i.e.* bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms; licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels or guesthouses with facilities; caravan parks with powered sites for caravans, and toilet, shower and laundry facilities available for guests; and self-contained holiday flats, units and houses. Caravan parks were included in the surveys from the September quarter 1977. Excluded at that time were licensed hotels, private hotels and guesthouses without facilities. Up to the June quarter 1986 the surveys included establishments providing accommodation predominantly to short-term guests (*i.e.* guests staying for periods of less than 2 months). Commencing with the September quarter 1986 the surveys also included caravan parks which are predominantly occupied by long-term guests. A new survey was introduced in the September quarter 1987 when holiday flats and serviced apartments providing self-catering facilities were included. Establishments comprising at least 5 units providing short-term accommodation are surveyed.

Visitor hostels which provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis (rather than by the room) have been included in the surveys as from September quarter 1991.

The number of establishments identified in the survey is determined by the nature of the services and facilities provided, and 128 licensed hotels with facilities, 246 motels, 177 short-term caravan parks, 33 long-term caravan parks and 85 letting entities (with letting rights to at least 5 flats, units or houses) were included in the March quarter 1992.

Tourist Accommodation Survey

Particulars	Unit	Quarter			
		June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991	Mar. 1992
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES					
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	127	128	128	128
Guest rooms	Number	4,363	4,475	4,490	4,503
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	44.1	46.2	46.6	47.1
Takings	\$'000	14,036	15,082	17,316	15,706
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES					
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	247	248	249	246
Guest rooms	Number	6,082	6,157	6,210	6,206
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	47.2	45.1	47.3	48.2
Takings	\$'000	16,382	16,153	18,116	17,202

Tourist Accommodation Survey (continued)

Particulars	Unit	Quarter			
		June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991	Mar. 1992
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	170	176	177	177
Sites (a)	Number	19,794	20,204	20,540	20,675
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	15.6	13.2	16.8	22.2
Takings	\$'000	4,018	3,744	4,799	6,164
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	34	33	33	33
Sites (a)	Number	3,981	3,902	3,845	3,862
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	40.3	40.6	42.9	43.7
Takings	\$'000	1,299	1,206	1,394	1,431
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
Letting entities	Number	82	83	84	85
Flats, units etc.	Number	1,210	1,206	1,301	1,309
Unit occupancy rate	Per cent	36.5	36.4	39.2	48.7
Takings	\$'000	2,011	2,170	2,803	3,239

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats etc.

Tourist Accommodation by Statistical Division and Subdivision, 1990-91

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels etc. with facilities			Short-term caravan parks		
	Establishments at 30 June 1991	Guest rooms at 30 June 1991	Average room occupancy rate 1990-91	Establishments at 30 June 1991	Sites at 30 June 1991	Average site occupancy rate for 1990-91
	number	number	per cent	number	number	per cent
Northern	23	429	41.0)			
Western	16	314	50.1)	5	1,060	45.2
Eastern	57	3,631	55.6)			
Southern	30	876	50.2)	8	783	35.4
Adelaide	126	5,250	53.2	13	1,843	41.1
Barossa	20	271	44.0)	4	512	17.8
Kangaroo Island	11	236	39.5)	4	194	12.6
Onkaparinga	4	112	43.4)			
Fleurieu	23	437	41.9)	15	2,516	15.7
Outer Adelaide	58	1,056	42.1	23	3,222	15.9
Yorke	16	232	41.8)	23	2,456	21.2
Lower North	10	120	48.0)	7	439	17.3
Yorke and Lower North	26	352	43.9	30	2,895	20.6
Riverland	20	611	39.6)	12	1,766	20.1
Murray Mallee	16	227	34.4)	15	1,318	8.6
Murray Lands	36	838	38.2	27	3,084	15.2
Upper South East	21	389	41.9)	9	1,022	12.0
Lower South East	32	708	47.2)	10	1,471	10.8
South East	53	1,097	45.4	19	2,493	11.3
Lincoln	22	351	36.7)	13	1,493	13.7
West Coast	9	282	37.1)	9	1,133	13.8
Eyre	31	633	36.8	22	2,626	13.7
Whyalla	12	285	52.7)	11	1,469	13.1
Far North	10	363	37.9)			
Pirie	7	142	54.9)	10	631	12.1
Flinders Ranges	15	429	45.5)	15	1,531	16.1
Northern	44	1,219	46.1	36	3,631	14.1
South Australia	374	10,445	47.9	170	19,794	17.6

Tourist Accommodation: Details by Size of Establishment
March Quarter 1992

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of rooms)				51 and over	Total
		1-9	10-15	16-25	26-50		
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	32	33	21	23	19	128
Guest rooms	Number	211	381	411	758	2,742	4,503
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	34.1	35.9	41.9	40.1	52.4	47.1
Takings	\$'000	237	451	466	1,645	12,906	15,706
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	46	54	52	73	21	246
Guest rooms	Number	258	674	1,073	2,674	1,527	6,206
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	35.9	46.9	45.8	49.3	50.5	48.2
Takings	\$'000	514	1,472	2,460	7,616	5,141	17,202
Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of sites)				201 and over	Total
		1-50	51-100	101-200			
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	37	58	59		23	177
Sites	Number	1,321	4,293	8,017		7,044	20,675
Site occupancy rate . .	Per cent	11.4	22.0	23.2		23.1	22.2
Takings	\$'000	159	1,188	2,670		2,147	6,164
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	9	9	10		5	33
Sites	Number	292	781	1,357		1,432	3,862
Site occupancy rate . .	Per cent	46.3	48.8	47.5		36.9	43.7
Takings	\$'000	126	338	511		456	1,431

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8501.0 *Retail Trade, Australia* (Monthly)
- 8502.4 *Interstate Trade, South Australia*
- 8622.4 *Retail Census, Details of Operations, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8623.4 *Retail Census, Small Area Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8626.4 *Retail Census, Establishment Size Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Quarterly)
- 8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation, South Australia* (Quarterly)
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Monthly)
- 3402.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Quarterly)

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

Administration

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by these Commonwealth Government Departments.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating

proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It has Trade Commissioners at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industry and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The State Government is represented overseas by South Australia's Agent-General in London whose functions are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Other agencies with similar responsibilities are in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo.

Recording method

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Exports

From 1 July 1978 the ABS changed the basis of recording State details in Australian export statistics from 'State of Lodgment' (of export documents) to 'State of Origin' (of exported goods). State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Statistics in the following export tables are on a 'State of Origin' basis, and caution should be exercised when making comparisons with earlier periods.

Imports

Imports continue to be collected and published on a 'State of Lodgment of Import Documents' basis and there is no break in the series. Imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in South Australia as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and, more commonly, some goods imported through other States pass into South Australia.

Valuation

Exports

Goods actually sold to overseas buyers before shipment are valued at the free-on-board (f.o.b.) (*i.e.* the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods are excluded) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. 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 the goods are dispatched for sale. The recorded value of exports includes the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo. Exporters who do not know the value of the goods at shipment and enter an appropriate value must subsequently submit an entry either confirming or revising the estimated return.

Imports

The recorded value of imports is the Customs value (formerly referred to as the value for duty). On 30 November 1981, Australia changed its system of valuation from the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) to the GATT Agreement on Customs Valuation. The Agreement reflects one of a number of trade related codes of conduct established during the round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) concluded in 1979.

Under the Agreement the primary basis for establishing the Customs value is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important condition is that the buyer and seller must be independent of each other. If the conditions are not met the GATT Agreement offers a set of practical rules to determine the Customs value.

The recording of the value of imports remains on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value also continues to include the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo.

Exports

The total value of exports of South Australian origin during 1990-91 was \$3,005.4 million. This value is 5.8 per cent higher than 1989-90.

Wheat and wool remained South Australia's most valuable export commodities during 1990-91. The income from exports of wine and petroleum products continues to improve, as illustrated in the following table.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodities

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
QUANTITY			
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton (tonnes)	56,799	80,463	99,968
Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates (tonnes)	4,622	4,590	6,382
Wheat (tonnes)	1,358,751	2,822,554	2,245,952
Barley (tonnes)	934,153	1,447,445	1,435,449
Malt for brewing (tonnes)	124,650	126,429	84,466
Wine of fresh grapes (incl. fortified) ('000 litres)	28,656	25,493	60,608
Wool (a): Greasy (tonnes)	55,884	43,433	41,451
Other (tonnes)	4,918	5,955	14,862
Crude petroleum (incl. condensate) ('000 litres)	241,648	743,693	459,243
Fuel oil ('000 litres)	340,805	170,862	525,922
Lubricating petroleum oils ('000 litres)	182,606	168,492	142,268
Iron and steel blooms, billets etc. (tonnes)	176,891	266,641	321,167
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought (tonnes)	10,764	35,161	59,068
Lead and lead alloys, unworked (tonnes)	142,066	95,134	112,915
VALUE (\$'000)			
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton	155,890	214,673	212,252
Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	91,043	96,584	103,154
Wheat	273,765	431,973	336,487
Barley	132,080	243,458	200,518
Malt for brewing	37,814	48,475	33,096
Wine of fresh grapes (incl. fortified)	70,362	70,486	121,031
Wool (a): Greasy	353,466	228,611	157,295
Other	41,391	42,676	79,239
Crude petroleum (incl. condensate)	40,066	117,926	109,106
Fuel oil	63,185	31,745	100,940
Lubricating petroleum oils	70,976	52,684	72,445
Iron and steel blooms, billets, slabs etc.	44,141	86,985	96,600
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	42,012	117,756	121,935
Lead and lead alloys, unworked	115,793	92,749	108,056
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	120,659	162,528	119,846

(a) Wool of sheep and lambs, excluding wool tops.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Food and live animals:			
Live animals other than fish	74,814	24,883	6,053
Meat and meat preparations	179,653	241,118	237,443
Fish and fish preparations	93,752	108,053	123,461
Cereals and cereal preparations	466,503	742,999	580,675
Vegetables and fruit	63,626	76,293	79,367
Other	39,638	36,011	33,701
Beverages and tobacco	72,184	72,889	122,264
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Textile fibres and their wastes	395,126	271,312	236,970
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	56,641	42,865	54,322
Other	38,554	49,490	42,426
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	194,145	215,688	298,575
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	6,415	5,504	2,761
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:			
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,704	12,688	14,723
Other	12,081	19,454	42,922
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Iron and steel	58,811	94,026	105,494
Non-ferrous metals	185,906	243,564	278,131
Other	64,741	78,535	123,107
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Power generating machinery and equipment	25,059	28,927	42,161
Machinery specialised for particular industries	28,643	21,958	28,647
Electrical machinery, appliances and parts	31,022	39,126	43,047
Transport equipment	124,955	167,217	129,299
Other	16,627	24,742	32,231
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:			
Professional and scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks	33,946	31,340	34,580
Other	25,610	28,499	28,872
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (a)	147,676	164,110	284,133
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,446,832</i>	<i>2,841,290</i>	<i>3,005,365</i>

(a) Includes items deemed confidential.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a principal export commodity, but because of confidentiality restrictions, no details are available at the State level.

Although exports of manufactured goods have generally been increasing, the bulk of exports is still of goods usually classified as primary products. In 1990-91 the 'Food and live animals' group accounted for \$1,182.9 million or 39.4 per cent, and the 'Crude materials, inedible' group accounted for \$333.7 million or 11.1 per cent of exports (including wool \$236.5 million, 7.9 per cent).

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Canada	48,943	34,329	41,415
China	50,558	84,724	143,331
France	51,279	38,342	32,084
Germany, Federal Republic of	52,594	95,716	84,978
Hong Kong	65,877	52,885	79,904
India	58,846	50,819	65,829
Indonesia	24,808	82,081	49,850
Iran	110,576	197,351	155,845
Italy	52,162	47,014	59,508
Japan	384,165	353,148	443,141
Korea, Republic of	59,220	55,495	115,005

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries (*continued*)
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Malaysia	48,399	51,770	73,074
New Zealand	228,377	293,885	191,885
Saudi Arabia	92,681	136,236	32,098
Singapore	109,472	85,634	202,058
Taiwan	77,848	99,353	94,859
United Arab Emirates	79,734	67,785	62,649
United Kingdom	108,013	118,295	180,897
United States of America	171,774	238,843	324,551
USSR	136,926	72,361	107,587
Other	352,398	429,853	464,817
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,364,650</i>	<i>2,685,919</i>	<i>3,005,365</i>

Overseas Exports : South Australia to Principal Countries
Commodity Groups, 1990-91
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>
Food and live animals:					
Live animals other than fish	23	632	-	273	6,053
Meat and meat preparations	45,027	127	78,821	2,446	237,443
Fish and fish preparations	57,274	1	27,985	4,474	123,461
Cereals and cereal preparations	39,555	13,357	-	737	580,675
Vegetables and fruit	6,571	7,203	754	9,654	79,367
Other	9,284	1,639	2,665	1,389	33,701
Beverages and tobacco	5,044	17,715	14,774	1,158	122,264
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):					
Textile fibres and their wastes	28,441	22	11,346	-	236,970
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	20,954	225	1,364	14	54,322
Other	6,910	1,501	1,685	86	42,426
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	41,961	21,959	27,740	142,029	298,575
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	50	-	298	25	2,761
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:					
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5	509	1,530	235	14,723
Other	755	6,734	8,055	586	42,922
Manufactured goods classified by material:					
Iron and steel	17	1,335	1,374	172	105,494
Non-ferrous metals	29,609	2,599	7,106	7,799	278,131
Other	15,588	17,038	26,209	7,445	123,107
Machinery and transport equipment:					
Power generating machinery and equipment	27,203	1,739	1,022	7,872	42,161
Machinery specialised for particular industries ..	294	2,650	6,833	2,571	28,647
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	148	16,208	7,449	3,230	43,047
Transport equipment	21,981	58,399	19,694	4,389	129,299
Other	2,181	3,425	4,081	3,028	32,231
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:					
Professional and scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks	1,796	1,919	7,030	1,336	34,580
Other	1,602	11,531	3,857	856	28,872
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (b)	80,867	3,420	62,880	254	284,133
<i>Total</i>	<i>443,141</i>	<i>191,885</i>	<i>324,551</i>	<i>202,058</i>	<i>3,005,365</i>

(a) To all countries. (b) Includes items deemed confidential.

Japan replaced the United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 Japan is once again the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In 1990-91 exports to Japan comprised 14.7 per cent of the total.

Exports of wheat

In 1990-91, 2.24 million tonnes of South Australian wheat was exported overseas. The unit price of \$150 per tonne is low compared with the 1985-86 unit price of \$193 per tonne.

The value of wheat exported in 1990-91 was \$336.4 million, the main countries of consignment being USSR, Iran, China and the United Arab Emirates.

Overseas Exports of Wheat from South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
China	22,051	32,138	43,195
Egypt	12,603	45,013	30,262
Iran	64,714	113,067	44,835
Malaysia	17,359	4,555	18,934
New Zealand	14,923	33,627	11,073
Oman	25,213	30,909	25,088
United Arab Emirates	57,013	43,112	30,683
USSR	6,885	2,984	55,785
Yemen	32,645	27,403	27,626
Other	20,359	99,165	49,007
<i>Total</i>	273,765	431,973	336,488

Exports of wool

In 1990-91 the major export markets for South Australian wool were China (\$35.0 million, 14.8 per cent), Italy (\$29.1 million, 12.3 per cent), Japan (\$28.4 million, 12.0 per cent) and Korea (\$21.2 million, 8.9 per cent).

Overseas Exports of Wool^(a) from South Australia
(\$'000)

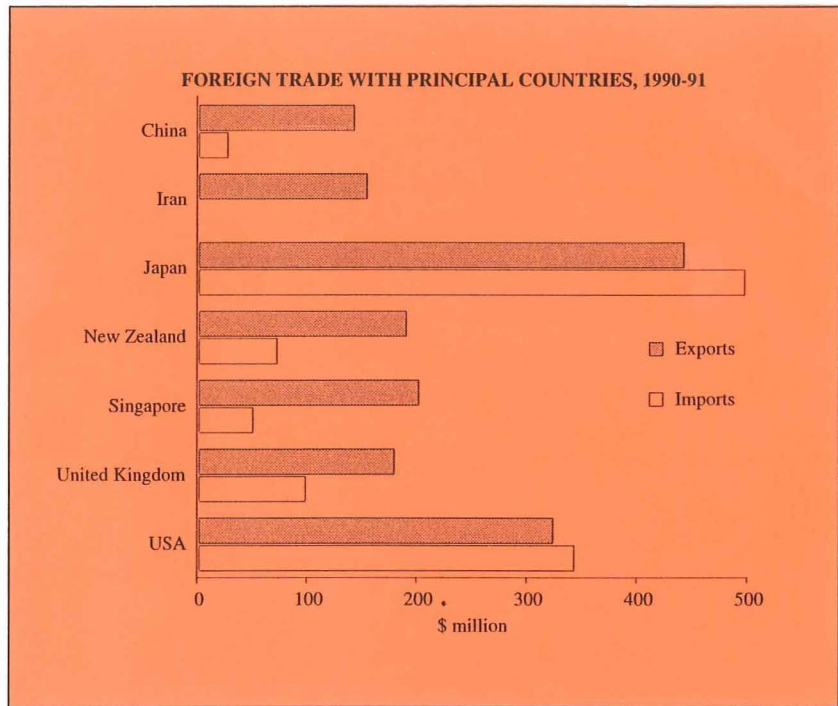
<i>Country of consignment</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
China	7,521	10,523	35,097
France	31,330	18,242	19,531
Germany	18,377	31,969	11,578
India	9,911	6,887	8,588
Italy	30,111	22,923	29,192
Japan	53,990	28,480	28,441
Korea, Republic of	15,017	12,820	21,217
Netherlands	1,986	8,754	8,528
Taiwan	6,248	7,333	8,484
United Kingdom	8,820	6,768	6,869
USSR	129,970	58,681	17,049
Other	81,844	57,907	42,370
<i>Total</i>	395,125	271,287	236,944

(a) SITC 268. Wool and other animal hair (includes wool tops).

Imports

The total value of overseas imports passing through Customs recording points in South Australia during 1990-91 was \$2,194.0 million, \$143.8 million more than in 1989-90.

The proportions of imports obtained from the major sources have changed considerably in the years since the 1939-45 War *e.g.* in 1953-54 Japan supplied only 0.5 per cent of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1990-91 accounted for 22.7 per cent; the United Kingdom which supplied over half the imports in 1953-54 accounted for only 4.5 per cent in 1990-91. Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1990-91 with \$498.6 million, the USA (\$343.3 million) and Saudi Arabia (\$243.0 million) were the second and third largest sources of imports.



The following table shows the overseas imports to South Australia by principal commodity groups.

**Overseas Imports to South Australia
Principal Commodity Groups
(\$'000)**

Commodity group	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Food and live animals:			
Fish and fish preparations	15,149	17,176	17,642
Other	34,244	37,804	38,874
Beverages and tobacco	11,058	16,816	22,411
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Cork and wood	35,533	37,972	33,788
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	31,546	21,359	9,175
Other	33,130	30,785	42,084
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	173,189	205,115	425,562
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,964	2,387	2,892
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:			
Organic chemicals	21,428	23,871	19,973
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	40,531	44,516	40,687
Plastics in non-primary forms	16,780	19,520	14,972
Other	61,494	75,734	63,001
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	40,848	44,645	36,325
Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	33,271	30,618	30,195
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	49,582	54,984	45,075
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	47,603	49,241	49,087
Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.c.	39,843	46,084	38,490
Iron and steel	82,472	80,296	66,659
Manufactures of metal n.e.c.	43,076	52,350	54,592
Other	11,660	11,305	12,393

Overseas Imports to South Australia
Principal Commodity Groups *(continued)*
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Power generating machinery and equipment . . .	44,403	45,185	51,620
Machinery specialised for particular industries . .	82,431	107,906	148,089
Metalworking machinery	19,278	16,511	16,304
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts n.e.c.	121,005	134,356	122,909
Office machines and ADP machines	22,175	28,982	30,036
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	25,980	18,099	21,203
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	89,406	103,756	121,086
Road vehicles	415,117	414,780	372,601
Other transport equipment	14,825	27,226	17,181
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:			
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches	55,012	73,402	73,289
Other	105,473	117,065	121,289
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (a)	41,893	60,106	34,242
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,861,399</i>	<i>2,049,952</i>	<i>2,193,725</i>

(a) Includes items deemed confidential.

Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Austria	17,564	22,761	24,090
Canada	33,661	30,471	27,989
China	20,944	23,035	28,518
France	36,638	44,237	44,474
Germany	92,447	114,169	155,364
Hong Kong	28,526	31,314	28,100
India	9,518	10,757	19,800
Indonesia	35,779	22,008	139,414
Italy	54,484	64,122	56,232
Japan	570,007	530,275	498,627
Korea, Republic of	30,578	31,015	35,132
Malaysia	28,276	32,148	27,292
New Zealand	60,028	66,443	73,598
Saudi Arabia	101,223	132,424	243,018
Singapore	53,406	62,567	51,373
Switzerland	7,118	19,088	25,098
Taiwan	52,682	59,573	60,003
Thailand	20,160	23,811	33,784
United Kingdom	90,357	118,028	99,462
United States of America	320,951	432,329	343,317
Other	197,052	179,377	179,040
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,861,399</i>	<i>2,049,952</i>	<i>2,193,725</i>

The following table shows for 1990-91 the imports from principal countries by commodity group.

Overseas Imports : South Australia from Principal Countries
Commodity Groups, 1990-91
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>
Food and live animals:					
Fish and fish preparations	385	-	216	267	17,642
Other	298	4,471	3,048	2,503	38,874
Beverages and tobacco	-	2,253	6,976	58	22,411
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):					
Cork and wood	-	12,680	35	50	33,788
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	1,192	1,686	268	14	9,175
Other	400	8,614	148	157	42,084
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	91	151	117	120	425,562
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	-	162	70	6	2,892
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:					
Organic chemicals	3,849	2,896	2,639	651	19,973
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	-	32,209	59	5	40,687
Plastics in non-primary forms	2,047	5,269	796	400	14,972
Other	4,497	17,462	6,610	13,078	63,001
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:					
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	12,461	5,459	2,099	2,369	36,325
Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture) ...	42	1,098	40	1,213	30,195
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	6,351	4,012	2,886	2,377	45,075
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3,320	4,924	1,735	1,464	49,087
Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.c.	3,992	3,706	1,817	3,073	38,490
Iron and steel	45,855	2,640	1,804	2,053	66,659
Manufactures of metal n.e.c.	13,630	6,621	3,922	11,272	54,592
Other	211	1,163	1,840	1,475	12,393
Machinery and transport equipment:					
Power generating machinery and equipment	11,323	20,611	5,659	2,009	51,620
Machinery specialised for particular industries ..	22,825	18,338	2,717	65,085	148,089
Metalworking machinery	5,302	1,879	1,217	3,013	16,304
General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts n.e.c.	27,418	29,879	6,601	13,669	122,909
Office machines and ADP machines	640	8,563	566	2,016	30,036
Telecommunications and sound recording, and reproducing apparatus and equipment	2,598	5,243	6,321	321	21,203
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	17,882	24,569	5,859	9,769	121,086
Road vehicles	288,330	60,557	2,625	5,794	372,601
Other transport equipment	54	4,321	359	100	17,181
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:					
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches .	8,143	28,350	6,904	3,783	73,289
Other	6,669	16,835	21,455	6,450	121,289
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (b)	8,820	6,696	2,052	751	34,242
<i>Total</i>	<i>498,627</i>	<i>343,317</i>	<i>99,462</i>	<i>155,364</i>	<i>2,193,725</i>

(a) From all sources. (b) Includes items deemed confidential.

13.3 PRICES

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of compiling various price indexes.

Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. It is traditional to select a certain year, known as the base year, and to equate the average aggregate price (of the list of items) in that year to 100. Index numbers then represent the change in prices from that period.

When index numbers for different places are compared (e.g. Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change *i.e.* that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. The actual levels of prices may differ substantially.

Retail price indexes

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price changes relating to the spending pattern of a large proportion of metropolitan employee households, where employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households.

The CPI is a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular intervals. During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed.

The twelfth series of the index was introduced in the September quarter 1992 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89 and a reference base 1988-89 = 100.

There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights.

The wide range of commodities and services in the CPI are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these groups as well as a total for all items.

Index numbers for Adelaide for these individual groups and for 'All Groups' are recorded in the next table.

Consumer Price Index, Adelaide
(Base Year : 1989-90 = 100.0)

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recrea- tion and educa- tion	All groups
<i>1989 -</i>									
June	98.3	98.4	92.7	96.3	96.4	95.1	93.1	96.4	96.0
Sept. . . .	100.3	98.6	96.5	97.4	96.8	97.5	95.2	97.4	97.7
Dec. . . .	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.0	99.3	99.2
<i>1990 -</i>									
Mar. . . .	98.9	100.4	101.4	100.5	101.4	100.7	101.7	101.0	100.6
June	101.0	101.4	102.8	102.8	102.7	103.2	105.1	102.3	102.5
Sept. . . .	102.0	102.1	103.5	103.8	104.3	105.6	107.4	103.3	103.8
Dec. . . .	103.8	103.5	105.3	105.5	111.2	111.8	111.0	105.1	106.9
<i>1991 -</i>									
Mar. . . .	104.6	103.8	103.8	105.6	106.5	113.7	116.0	105.8	106.7
June	104.9	104.8	103.7	106.8	105.9	116.8	119.0	105.0	107.3
Sept. . . .	104.9	105.1	102.3	107.1	109.2	117.3	121.2	106.2	108.0
Dec. . . .	105.9	104.9	102.3	107.6	110.5	118.1	124.2	106.8	108.8
<i>1992 -</i>									
Mar. . . .	106.4	105.2	99.8	107.3	110.9	119.2	134.1	108.8	109.5

*Household
expenditure
surveys*

During 1988–89, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households (a household is defined as a group of people who live together and have common provision for food and other essentials of living – a household may contain more than one income unit). Expenditure in this survey relates to the value of goods and services as they were acquired (e.g. bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid). Household expenditure surveys were previously conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76 and 1984.

Household Expenditure Survey, 1988–89

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>South Australia</i>
	<i>Average weekly household expenditure (\$)</i>	
Commodity or service:		
Current housing costs	69.14	62.75
Fuel and power	13.23	13.04
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	86.68	85.27
Alcoholic beverages	15.62	15.67
Tobacco	7.05	6.66
Clothing and footwear	28.54	25.88
Household furnishings and equipment	30.12	28.74
Household services and operation	20.95	20.65
Medical care and health expenses	20.43	20.28
Transport	71.36	69.63
Recreation	54.36	54.13
Personal care	9.75	9.55
Miscellaneous commodities and services	34.84	35.88
<i>Total commodity or service expenditure</i>	462.07	448.13
Selected other payments:		
Income tax	108.19	100.51
Mortgage payments	6.42	5.40
Other capital housing costs	16.49	17.65
Superannuation and life insurance	15.99	15.15
Average weekly household income	588.08	557.80
Average weekly income per head (a)	229.72	217.04
Average weekly expenditure per head (a)	180.50	174.37
Average number of employed persons in household	1.2	1.2
Number of households in sample	662	815

(a) Per head estimates of average weekly expenditure or income are derived by dividing the weekly expenditure or income, of all household members, by the number of household members irrespective of age.

The collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is important in providing information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index.

In 1988–89, the average weekly income of households in South Australia was \$557.80, while average weekly expenditure was \$448.13. Income tax payments accounted for a large part of the difference between income and expenditure as defined. The larger items of average weekly household expenditure in 1988–89 were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$85.27), transport (\$69.63), current housing costs (\$62.57) and recreation (\$54.13).

To enable comparisons of expenditure patterns by income level, in the following table households have been ranked according to their income, and then divided into five groups of equal size, called quintiles.

Household Expenditure Survey : Household Expenditure and
Characteristics by Income Quintile Group, 1988-89

Expenditure group and household characteristics	Weekly household gross income (\$)					All households
	0-208	209-368	369-606	607-887	888 or more	
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$) (b)						
Commodity or service:						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	28.08	41.18	66.88	86.02	90.17	62.75
Fuel and power	7.99	11.09	12.72	14.55	18.63	13.04
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	47.92	65.68	80.81	106.63	123.92	85.27
Alcoholic beverages	4.16	7.55	12.84	19.04	34.21	15.67
Tobacco	4.22	5.97	7.41	6.83	8.74	6.66
Clothing and footwear	11.67	13.34	21.74	37.78	44.31	25.88
Household furnishings and equipment	13.34	14.38	28.24	31.72	55.07	28.74
Household services and operation	11.57	16.78	19.12	25.43	30.03	20.65
Medical care and health expenses	8.99	12.01	22.17	24.24	33.41	20.28
Transport	19.67	36.21	64.85	105.44	120.03	69.63
Recreation	20.22	22.00	45.11	60.62	120.78	54.13
Personal care	4.41	6.08	7.61	11.76	17.68	9.55
Miscellaneous commodities and services	9.42	11.88	29.65	51.03	76.17	35.88
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	<i>191.64</i>	<i>264.16</i>	<i>419.15</i>	<i>581.10</i>	<i>773.15</i>	<i>448.13</i>
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (Per cent)						
Commodity or service:						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	14.7	15.6	16.0	14.8	11.7	14.0
Fuel and power	4.2	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	25.0	24.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	19.0
Alcoholic beverages	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.4	3.5
Tobacco	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.5
Clothing and footwear	6.1	5.0	5.2	6.5	5.7	5.8
Household furnishings and equipment	7.0	5.4	6.7	5.5	7.1	6.4
Household services and operation	6.0	6.4	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.6
Medical care and health expenses	4.7	4.5	5.3	4.2	4.3	4.5
Transport	10.3	13.7	15.5	18.1	15.5	15.5
Recreation	10.6	8.3	10.8	10.4	15.6	12.1
Personal care	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1
Miscellaneous commodities and services	4.9	4.5	7.1	8.8	9.9	8.0
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Average weekly household income (\$)	75.94	270.48	479.55	738.77	1,203.56	557.80
Average number of persons per household	1.51	2.22	2.78	3.05	3.25	2.57
Average age of household head (years)	58	56	42	40	42	48
Average number of employed persons in household	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.2

Further details on methodology and definitions may be obtained from the information paper *1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0).

Detailed information on the Household Expenditure Survey can be obtained from the bulletin *1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Summary of Results* (6530.0).

Other price indexes

The following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy are published by the Australian Statistician:

Export Price Index,
Import Price Index,
Price Indexes of Copper Materials,

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries,
 Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining,
 Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry,
 Price Index of Materials Used in House Building,
 Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, and
 House Price Indexes

Separate State figures are published for the last three indexes, and these are further explained below.

Materials used in building other than house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the materials usage in building projects selected as representative for the purpose. Such usage was derived from reported values of each material used in construction of buildings other than houses commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977. The reference base of the index is the year 1979-80 = 100.0.

Prices 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 material and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Adelaide
 (Base of each Index : 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Structural timber	227.4	261.7	269.7
Clay bricks	237.0	252.5	269.2
Ready-mixed concrete	210.4	219.8	225.6
Pre-cast concrete products	238.2	266.0	291.5
Galvanised steel decking, cladding etc.	206.3	227.6	240.2
Structural steel	219.3	236.2	242.2
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	194.5	212.1	226.0
Aluminium windows	249.5	262.5	271.4
Steel windows, doors, louvres etc.	234.0	247.3	253.1
Builders hardware	254.0	278.1	292.1
Sand, aggregate and filling	195.5	206.0	224.8
Carpet	214.0	218.8	227.9
Paint	237.9	250.8	258.5
Non-ferrous pipes	210.0	212.7	221.3
Special purpose index (a)	219.7	235.6	246.1
All electrical materials	222.9	244.7	266.8
All mechanical services	224.3	240.3	256.9
All plumbing materials	223.4	241.5	252.6
<i>All groups</i>	<i>220.7</i>	<i>237.1</i>	<i>249.6</i>

(a) All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

Further information on the method of compiling the index may be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (6407.0).

Materials used in house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which 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.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

Group	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
All groups	120.9	129.7	136.2

House price indexes

These indexes reflect price movements for both established houses and project homes. The house price indexes are compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the Mortgage Interest Charges component of the CPI, however they are published separately because of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land where the houses can be new or secondhand. Price changes therefore relate to the house and land as a package.

Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

In Adelaide established house prices rose 1.0 per cent in the year to December 1991, while project homes rose 1.3 per cent in the same period.

Commodity prices

Retail prices of food

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years.

Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Adelaide
December Quarter
(Cents)

Item	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	80	82	84
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	278	332	330
Butter	500 g	159	171	151
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales ..	680 g	106	116	104
Biscuits, dry	250 g	107	125	117
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500 g	206	238	250
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	200	190	186
Rice	1 kg	102	103	98
Beef:				
Rib (without bone)	1 kg	579	608	569
Rump steak	1 kg	995	1,092	1,085
Corned silverside	1 kg	620	622	630
Sausages	1 kg	339	366	352
Lamb:				
Leg	1 kg	473	440	423
Loin chops	1 kg	612	591	540
Forequarter chops	1 kg	432	415	405
Pork:				
Leg	1 kg	592	598	601
Chops	1 kg	719	742	746
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	303	328	333
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	269	289	254
Salmon, pink	210 g	296	266	211
Potatoes	1 kg	180	93	77

Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Adelaide
December Quarter *(continued)*
(Cents)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Onions	1 kg	140	140	83
Peaches, canned	825 g	165	172	182
Peas, frozen	500 g	134	132	131
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	225	223	176
Sugar	2 kg	201	201	170
Tea	250 g	135	148	144
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	434	422	410
Tomato sauce	600 mL	132	147	141
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	132	148	145

Other commodity prices

South Australian prices of agricultural products are shown in the table on page 177, and additional details for wheat, wool and livestock are given under the appropriate headings in Part 10.1.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 6401.0 *Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6407.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Australia*
- 6408.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Australia*
- 6416.0 *House Price Indexes, Australia*
- 6419.0 *Producer and Foreign Trade Price Indexes – Concepts, Sources and Methods*
- 6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6461.0 *The Australian Consumer Price Index – Concepts, Sources and Methods*
- 6527.0 *1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia*
- 6530.0 *1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results*

Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

Roads

Roads in South Australia are officially classified as national highways, arterial roads, and local roads; these classifications have been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the South Australian Government.

The Department of Road Transport is the road authority for South Australia. Its key objective is to serve the transport needs of the community by developing and managing the road network and its use as an integrated part of the transport system. Responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads is shared between the Department and the various Local Government Authorities. The Department is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement of the whole national highway network in the State (2,460 kilometres), nearly all of the arterial road network (9,805 kilometres) and 12.9 per cent (10,688 kilometres) of the local road network. Most of the local roads maintained by the Department are located in the unincorporated areas of the State.

The following table shows the length of roads according to class of road and type of surface at 30 June 1992.

Length of Roads : Type of Surface, 30 June 1992
(Kilometres)

Class of road	Type of surface		Total
	Sealed	Unsealed	
National highways (a)	2,460	—	2,460
Arterial roads (b):			
Rural	8,387	488	8,875
Urban	968	—	968
Local roads (c):			
Rural	6,613	69,220	75,833
Urban	6,327	910	7,237
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,755</i>	<i>70,618</i>	<i>95,373</i>

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwlth). They are selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra.

(b) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwlth).

(c) Roads not included in above categories.

The Department of Road Transport maintains approximately 1,300 bridges and major culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations (four of which are on two interstate routes) and the Department provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at thirteen places. A free ferry service also operates across Cooper Creek, on the Birdsville Track in the far north of the State, when the creek is in flood.

Road finance

For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1991–92 were:

- (a) the net proceeds of fees imposed by the State Government for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers;
- (b) an allocation from the collection of motor fuel licence fees levied pursuant to the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*;
- (c) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Territories pursuant to the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwlth);
- (d) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Territories pursuant to the *Interstate Road Transport Act 1985* (Cwlth) and the *Interstate Road Transport Charges Act 1985* (Cwlth);
- (e) advances for capital purposes from the State Consolidated Account;
- (f) property rates and other levies imposed by municipal and district councils; and
- (g) rental income from properties owned by the Department of Road Transport and proceeds from the sale of Departmental land and plant.

Railways

Railway systems in South Australia are operated by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments. Management of the Australian National railways is vested in the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC).

In August 1975 the State Government approved the transfer of non-urban railways to the Australian National Railways Commission, although the actual transfer did not become operative until 1 March 1978.

At 30 June 1991 ANRC operated 5,807 route kilometres on mainland Australia, of which 4,904 is in South Australia. This included part of the 1,435 mm gauge Trans-Australia Railway from Kalgoorlie to Broken Hill; the 1,435 mm gauge Tarcoola to Alice Springs line; and other 1,600 mm and 1,067 mm gauge lines, including the isolated Eyre Peninsula system (1,067 mm gauge).

At 30 June 1991 the State Transport Authority (STA) operated 120 route kilometres of metropolitan (1,600 mm gauge) rail track in South Australia.

State Transport Authority

The State Transport Authority is constituted as a body corporate under the *State Transport Authority Act 1974*.

The main role of the State Transport Authority set out in its corporate charter is:

- (a) to provide passenger transport services for the people of the Adelaide Metropolitan area, through an integrated network of bus, tram and rail routes which offers reasonable access, with emphasis on the large numbers of people who travel regularly and have similar destinations; and
- (b) in accordance with Government policy and with the resources available, the Authority will provide a level and standard of service, consistent with demand, in the most cost effective manner. It will actively plan and develop services and facilities required to serve the needs of its market.

From July 1975, by virtue of the *Railways (Transfer Agreement) Act 1975* and the *Railways Agreement (South Australia) Act 1975* (Cwlth), the Australian National Railways Commission acquired the non-metropolitan portion of the South Australian Railways, *i.e.* the country and interstate passenger services and all freight services, subject to a number of conditions and controls exercised by the State. Facilities within the metropolitan area concerned with the handling of freight and the servicing and repair of rollingstock also became the property of the Commission.

The STA railway system extends generally from Adelaide to the extremities of the metropolitan area at Outer Harbor, Gawler Central, Belair and Noarlunga Centre and includes interconnecting loops and branch lines. Under the terms of the Act the Commission and the Authority have the right to run their rollingstock over the railways of each other.

State Transport Authority, Selected Non-financial Details

Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	'000		
Passenger journeys (a)	54,220	56,865	52,802
Traffic vehicle kilometres run:			
Bus	38,642	40,039	39,475
Tram	713	720	688
Rail	7,160	6,730	7,374
	NUMBER		
Total route kilometres:			
Bus	1,049.10	1,057.20	1,080.60
Tram	10.80	10.80	10.80
Rail	126.20	121.53	120.13
Vehicle fleet at 30 June:			
Buses (b)	740	739	744
Tramcars	21	21	21
Rail cars	131	130	125
Number of employees at 30 June (c)	3,458	3,327	3,195

(a) From 1987-88 initial passenger boardings. (b) Includes charter and tour buses. (c) Includes staff made available by Australian National.

Other road passenger transport

Private bus services

Legislation covering the regulation of private bus operations in South Australia is included in Part IVB of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, and is enforced by the Department of Transport.

Private operations are regulated *via* a licensing system which includes the issuing of licences authorising route service, tour and charter, community bus, school children and other special categories. Route service licences have a currency of five years, with other licences having tenures of twelve months.

Country town bus services

Commencing in May 1975, the State Government offered financial assistance through local government to urban bus services outside the metropolitan area. Under the arrangement, financial responsibility for the provision of bus services is vested in the local government authority, but the State Government contributes two-thirds of the operating loss.

Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract. In the case of the contract system, the fare revenue is retained by the local government authority and the contractor is paid an agreed sum per kilometre to operate buses on routes and within specified timetables determined by a three-person management committee. The committee consists of an elected Council representative, the chief executive officer or his deputy, and a representative of the Minister of Transport.

Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service is municipally owned and operated.

Interstate and country services

Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition, a network of bus route services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to all parts of the State. These services are provided by thirteen private companies, under licences issued by the Office of Transport Policy and Planning. Most are operated from two adjacent terminals in Franklin Street, Adelaide.

Intrastate passenger route services on all routes are controlled by the Office of Transport Policy and Planning. Generally, pick-up and set-down rights on the routes are non-competitive with other route service operations. The Office of Transport Policy and Planning also regulates tour, charter and school children runs etc. within the State.

Taxi-cabs

The *Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956*, administered by the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and hire cars within the Metropolitan Planning Area as defined by Section 5(1) of the *Planning and Development Act 1966*, together with the whole of the Municipality of Gawler and from 2 September 1982 the district council area of Mount Barker. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs and the charging of permit fees.

Licences issued at 31 March 1992 include taxi-cabs, 903 and hire cars, 123. Vehicle drivers licences current totalled 3,831.

In areas not under the control of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act.

Motor vehicles

Control of road traffic

Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

Registration of motor vehicles

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1989-90 to 1991-92 are shown in the following table.

New Motor Vehicle Registrations^(a)

Type of vehicle	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Cars and station wagons	35,211	34,753	32,353
Utilities	3,197	3,207	3,014
Panel vans	1,781	1,564	1,284
Trucks	2,411	1,380	664
Other truck type vehicles (b)	201	255	133
Buses	216	197	119
Motor cycles	1,704	1,492	1,375
<i>Total</i>	<i>44,721</i>	<i>42,848</i>	<i>38,942</i>

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

(b) Includes truck type vehicles not designed for freight carrying, e.g. tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Under the provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Motor Registration Division of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

Motor Vehicles on Register^(a) at 30 June

Type of vehicle	1989	1990	1991
'000			
Cars and station wagons	680.3	698.9	680.0
Commercial vehicles	152.1	154.9	144.1
Motor cycles	30.1	29.7	30.7
<i>Total on register</i>	<i>862.5</i>	<i>883.5</i>	<i>827.1</i>
PERSONS			
Population per vehicle	1.65	1.63	p1.75
'000			
Tractors, plant, equipment	7.0	6.8	6.9
Trailers and caravans	202.7	210.6	210.5
Traders plates	3.2	3.2	3.2

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

*Drivers
licences*

From 3 June 1991, the following classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia:

- Class C Any motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass (GVM) of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination or a motor cycle).
- Class LT Any motor vehicle the GVM of which does not exceed 15 tonnes (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).
- Class HT Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).
- Class LA Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated vehicle the gross combination mass limit of which exceeds 24 tonnes, a heavy trailer combination the hauling unit of which has a gross combination mass limit exceeding 24 tonnes, or a motor cycle).
- Class HA Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), a B Double, a Road Train, or a motor cycle).
- Class RT Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver) or a motor cycle).
- Class DA Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), a road train, or a motor cycle).
- Class BD Any motor cycle which has an engine capacity not exceeding 250 c.c.

- Class B Any motor cycle.
- Class SB Any motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry no more than 30 persons including the driver.
- Class LB Any motor omnibus the GVM of which does not exceed 15 tonnes except an articulated omnibus.
- Class HB Any motor omnibus except an articulated motor omnibus.
- Class AB Any motor omnibus.
- Class W Any motorised wheelchair.

From 30 October 1989 the minimum age for the issue of a probationary driver's licence was raised from 16 years to 16 years 6 months. The minimum age for the issue of a learner's permit remained at 16 years. Applicants for a probationary driver's licence, who are aged under 18 years, are subject to probationary conditions until age 19, or in other cases, for a period of twelve months.

Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1992 totalled 941,493. The number in force first exceeded 100,000 in 1931, exceeded 300,000 by 1957, 500,000 by 1969, and had exceeded 800,000 by 1984.

*Third Party
(bodily injury)
insurance*

Under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy. This policy insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister of Transport and published in Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

*Motor vehicle
usage*

A survey was conducted throughout Australia in late 1988 for the purpose of gathering information on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered by the survey was for the twelve months ended 30 September 1988. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982 and 1985.

The survey population (motor vehicles on the register), from which the sample was drawn, was extracted from the registration systems of the Commonwealth Government and State motor vehicle registration authorities. It was then stratified according to body type and characteristics such as tare weight and age of vehicle.

Of the vehicles selected for the 1988 sample, 75 per cent were trucks, utilities, vans without rear seats and panel vans; 25 per cent cars, station wagons, vans with rear seats and motor cycles. The emphasis on 'commercial' vehicles was necessary because of the diverse usage characteristics of commercial vehicles and because a major interest of users is in road freight transport.

Additional details relating to South Australia and Australia are shown in the bulletins *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Twelve months Ended 30 September 1988* (9208.0) and *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Commercial Vehicle Usage, Australia, Twelve Months Ended 30 September 1988* (9209.0).

Motor Vehicle Usage : Average Annual Distance Travelled, 1988

Type of vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000km	SE%	'000km	SE%
Cars and station wagons	14.4	(2)	12.2	(5)
Motor cycles	5.2	(7)	3.5	(22)
Utilities and panel vans	18.1	(5)	18.3	(6)
Rigid trucks	15.3	(3)	15.1	(3)
Articulated trucks	83.7	(3)	83.6	(3)
Non-freight carrying trucks	7.7	(9)	7.6	(10)
Buses	44.7	(4)	44.4	(4)
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>(3)</i>

Motor Vehicle Usage : Average Rate of Fuel Consumption, 1988

Type of vehicle	Petrol		Diesel or distillate		LPG or dual fuel	
	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%
Cars and station wagons ..	11.8	(0)	12.7	(4)	16.3	(3)
Motor cycles	5.9	(4)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Utilities and panel vans ...	13.4	(3)	12.1	(3)	16.8	(12)
Rigid trucks	21.5	(3)	28.3	(2)	30.9	(15)
Articulated trucks	46.4	(4)	52.0	(1)	-	(-)
Non freight-carrying trucks .	28.0	(9)	34.8	(7)	40.0	(0)
Buses	21.0	(13)	36.1	(1)	41.0	(15)
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>(4)</i>

Census of motor vehicles

A census of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 30 September 1988 was completed during 1989. The following table classifies motor vehicles on register by type of vehicle and year of manufacture at 30 September 1988 for South Australia.

Motor Vehicles on Register : Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture
30 September 1988^(a)
(^{'000})

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle						Total (a)
	Cars and station wagons	Utilities and panel vans	Rigid trucks	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks	Buses	
Before 1971	70.4	8.9	9.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	90.9
1971-1974 .	97.9	11.8	6.3	0.6	1.4	0.3	118.3
1975-1978 .	148.9	19.5	9.8	1.1	2.0	0.6	181.9
1979-1982 .	154.6	20.8	10.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	188.3
1983	38.9	5.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	47.4
1984	43.9	6.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	54.3
1985	47.3	6.9	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	58.4
1986	31.7	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	38.9
1987	28.6	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.8
1988	19.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>681.5</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>834.7</i>

(a) Excludes motor cycles (34,371).

Road accident prevention

The Office of Road Safety of the Department of Road Transport was established in 1981 for the purpose of developing, coordinating and implementing road safety policy embracing education, enforcement and legislation, traffic regulation and vehicle design and safety.

There are a number of other Government organisations involved in the promotion of road safety in South Australia including the Motor Registration Division, and the Police, Highways and Education Departments.

The primary role of the Office of Road Safety is to achieve greater coordination, consolidation and integration of the road safety effort in South Australia. Its administrative responsibilities presently extend to the promotion of road safety through media and publicity and instructional activity, centred on its Road Safety Centre at Oaklands Park and road safety policy and research.

By virtue of its road safety role the Office of Road Safety undertakes the majority of road safety research, investigation and evaluation in South Australia.

Road traffic accidents

Statistics of road traffic accidents are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such accidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics, only those casualty accidents which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (*e.g.* public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the accident; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

The following table shows summary details of road traffic accidents for the years 1986 to 1990. During 1990 the total number of road traffic accidents decreased by 0.9 per cent (from 2,132 in 1989 to 2,112 in 1990). The number of accidents which resulted in fatalities decreased by 7.5 per cent (from 201 in 1989 to 186 in 1990).

Road Traffic Accidents

Year	Total acci- dents (a)	Fatal acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100,000 of mean population		
					Total acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1986	2,569	259	288	2,968	186	21	215
1987	2,406	230	256	2,912	173	18	209
1988	2,140	206	223	2,590	152	16	184
1989	2,132	201	222	2,492	150	14	175
1990	2,112	186	225	2,397	148	16	167

(a) Includes only those accidents involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) under twenty-one years of age at 30 June 1991, accounted for 20 per cent of drivers killed and 29 per cent of drivers injured during 1990. For drivers aged twenty-one to twenty-nine years deaths were 35 per cent and injuries 34 per cent. Pedestrians sixty years and over accounted for 16 per cent of pedestrians injured and 16 per cent of pedestrians killed.

In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups for 1991.

Road Traffic Accidents : Age Groups of Casualties, 1991p

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
5-6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7-16	3	—	1	5	4	—	13
17-20	13	6	—	10	1	—	30
21-25	14	5	3	10	2	—	34
26-29	5	1	1	2	—	—	9
30-39	16	6	—	8	1	—	31
40-49	5	2	—	3	1	—	11
50-59	9	1	1	2	—	—	13
60 and over .	14	1	3	5	15	—	98
Not stated . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>184</i>
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5	—	—	—	20	8	—	28
5-6	—	—	1	8	6	—	15
7-16	13	10	33	70	44	1	171
17-20	140	54	14	81	23	—	312
21-25	131	58	15	70	14	—	288
26-29	90	45	3	34	6	—	178
30-39	147	50	15	41	15	—	268
40-49	85	11	6	32	11	—	145
50-59	71	6	6	34	7	—	124
60 and over .	99	4	2	43	39	—	187
Not stated . .	100	25	11	181	25	—	342
<i>Total</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,058</i>

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Road Transport, Office of Road Safety.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the three years to 1991.

Road Traffic Accidents : Casualties

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1989	84	27	13	51	47	—	222
1990	88	24	6	75	32	—	225
1991p	81	22	10	47	24	—	184
PERSONS INJURED							
1989	1,072	305	151	718	244	2	2,492
1990	991	318	177	635	275	1	2,397
1991p	876	263	106	614	198	1	2,058

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Road Transport, Office of Road Safety.

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

Harbours

The South Australian commercial ports system comprises the following ports:

(a) State commercial deep sea ports

Port Adelaide	Port Pirie
Port Bonython	Thevenard
Port Giles	Wallaroo
Port Lincoln	

(b) Privately operated commercial deep sea ports

Whyalla	Port Stanvac
Ballast Head	Proper Bay
Adrossan	

The Department of Marine and Harbors also maintains jetties and wharves for promenade and fishing purposes at many other minor ports no longer used by commercial vessels.

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister of Marine; he is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons, bulk loading plants and fishing boat accommodation, and in addition for the control of the competency of masters and others in charge of intrastate vessels. Relevant legislation administered by the Department of Marine and Harbors includes the *Harbors Act 1936*, the *Marine Act 1936*, the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1961* and the *Boating Act 1974*.

In 1991–92 the State-owned ports handled 12,017,000 tonnes of cargo or approximately 61.3 per cent of the total tonnage of 19,597,000 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

The Department of Marine and Harbors is responsible for the provision of a shipping service between Port Adelaide and Kangaroo Island/Port Lincoln.

Shipping

Control of shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia. Other shipping Acts under the trade and commerce power are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* (Cwlth) and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956* (Cwlth).

Shipping in South Australia is controlled by the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) and, where this does not apply, by the *Harbors Act 1936* and the *Marine Act 1936*. Both of the State Acts are administered by the Department of Marine and Harbors.

Registration of ships

The Australian Register of Ships was established in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government and became operative on 26 January 1982. It replaced the British Register of Ships, which had become inappropriate as a means of registering Australian ships.

Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Overseas shipping

Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies, or their representatives, to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia.

The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating from Australian ports and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under.

Cargo statistics are recorded in gross weight tonnes. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers.

Shipping : Overseas Vessel Calls at South Australian Ports

<i>Port</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1992</i>
<i>Port Adelaide:</i>			
Vessel calls	421	875	784
Deadweight tonnage ('000)	8,997	21,734	19,510
<i>Port Pirie:</i>			
Vessel calls	45	2	5
Deadweight tonnage ('000)	1,005	37	150
<i>Other:</i>			
Vessel calls	243	51	52
Deadweight tonnage ('000)	9,054	2,929	4,097
<i>Total:</i>			
Vessel calls	709	928	841
Deadweight tonnage ('000)	19,056	24,700	23,757

Shipping : Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded

<i>Year</i>	<i>Discharged</i>		<i>Loaded</i>	
	<i>Gross weight</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Gross weight</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1988	2,216	1,026	5,328	1,506
1989	2,490	1,026	5,275	1,818
1990	1,880	1,150	6,532	1,854
1991	2,849	1,430	6,902	1,945

Cargo handled

The South Australian Department of Marine and Harbors records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State and the following table shows details for each of the last three years.

Cargo Handled at Major Ports
(‘000 tonnes)

Port	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Ardrossan	1,309	1,024	1,073
Ballast Head	104	247	205
Kingscote	90	48	43
Klein Point	580	726	1,229
Port Adelaide	4,027	3,883	4,087
Port Bonython	1,968	1,954	2,040
Port Giles	325	312	217
Port Lincoln	1,109	1,329	1,382
Port Pirie	1,028	1,165	1,129
Port Stanvac	3,375	4,223	3,592
Proper Bay	35	15	36
Rapid Bay	332	214	12
Thevenard	1,427	1,218	1,193
Walleroo	468	483	685
Whyalla	3,151	2,586	2,674
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,328</i>	<i>19,427</i>	<i>19,597</i>

Distances to overseas ports

Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table.

Distances by sea from Port Adelaide to the ports of other Australian capital cities are shown on page 2.

Distances from Port Adelaide to Principal Overseas Ports

Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres	Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres
Africa:		North America:	
Cape Town	10,377	East Coast:	
Asia:		Baltimore	(a)23,135
Colombo	7,982	Montreal	(c)19,059
Djakarta	5,643	New York	(a)23,541
Hong Kong	8,856	San Francisco	(c)21,368
Singapore	6,510	New York	(a)22,961
Yokohama	9,780	San Francisco	(c)19,200
Europe:		West Coast:	
Liverpool	(a)21,630	San Francisco	13,653
(b)19,774		Vancouver	14,357
London	(a)21,705	Central America:	
(b)19,839		Panama	15,385
Marseilles	(a)21,144	South America:	
(b)16,688		East Coast:	
Naples	(a)21,663	Buenos Aires	(d)14,388
(b)15,940		Rio de Janeiro	(d)15,901
New Zealand:		West Coast:	
Auckland	3,769	Valparaiso	12,353
Wellington	3,482		

(a) Via Cape Town. (b) Via Suez Canal. (c) Via Panama Canal. (d) Via Cape Horn.

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Control of civil aviation

In Australia, civil aviation is subject to the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (Cwlth) and to regulations made under the Act.

The present regulations, administered by the Department of Transport and Communications, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Federal Airports Corporation, cover the registration of aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, flying training schools, and the rules of the air.

These authorities are responsible for the provision and operation of air traffic services and rescue and fire fighting services and have assumed responsibility for the coordination of search and rescue operations. They are also responsible for the prevention of undesirable effects of air traffic on the environment and of unlawful interference with aircraft and aviation facilities.

Aerodromes

There were thirty-five aerodromes used for civil aviation in South Australia at 30 June 1991.

The main airport in South Australia is the Adelaide Airport located six kilometres west of the city. The airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe, the Far East and New Zealand.

Since the opening of the Adelaide Airport the aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, has been restricted principally to use by light aircraft.

Adelaide and Parafield airports are owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC). The FAC was established on 1 January 1988 by the Commonwealth Government and is a statutory body designed to place the airports, with their terminals, runways and associated facilities on a proper commercial basis.

On 21 August 1990, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to transfer the remaining Commonwealth aerodromes to full local ownership and to encourage local owners of aerodromes currently jointly funded by the Commonwealth under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan (ALOP) to take full responsibility for their aerodromes.

At the time of the announcement there were 18 aerodromes participating in the ALOP and three Commonwealth aerodromes in South Australia. Two aerodromes, Mount Gambier and Port Lincoln, had already transferred to full local ownership prior to the Government's announcement.

On 1 January 1991, full responsibility for the Commonwealth aerodrome at Ceduna was transferred to the District Council of Murat Bay. On 1 April 1991, Leigh Creek Aerodrome withdrew from the ALOP and full responsibility for the aerodrome was assumed by the Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA).

Subsequently, the Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA) initiated a proposal for the transfer of Whyalla Aerodrome to full local ownership and the withdrawal of the remaining 17 ALOP aerodromes. Agreement was reached with the Commonwealth and the aerodromes transferred/withdrew on 1 June 1991.

In addition to providing funding for individual aerodromes, the Commonwealth provided funding to the LGA for technical and planning support and training relating to aerodrome maintenance and operations. This enabled the LGA to establish the Local Government Airport Services which provides technical advice to rural licensed aerodrome operators. The State Government also provided financial assistance to the LGA for this purpose.

This agreement completed the transfer and withdrawal of aerodromes in South Australia except for the Commonwealth aerodrome at Gawler which is on a long term lease to the District Council of Light. In January 1992 the District Council of Light initiated negotiations with the Commonwealth for the transfer of Gawler Aerodrome to Council.

As at June 1992, there were 31 licensed aerodromes in South Australia, excluding those operated by the FAC.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Research Centre, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

Aircraft on register

The following table shows figures for registered aircraft based in the South Australia-Northern Territory Region, classified by type of operation.

Aircraft Based in South Australia-Northern Territory Region, Type of Operation

Type of operation	At 30 June		
	1989	1990	1991
Regular public transport (a)	1	1	1
Private	515	534	583
Charter	298	326	364
Other (b)	179	200	226
Total	993	1,061	1,174

(a) Excludes major airlines servicing interstate routes. (b) Includes agricultural work, ambulance, survey and pilot training functions.

General air services

International air services commenced through Adelaide on 2 November 1982. At June 1991, there were six international carriers, Qantas, British Airways, Singapore Airlines, Malaysian Airlines, Air New Zealand and Japan Airlines, providing international services to Adelaide. These services link Adelaide with major centres including Singapore, London, Auckland, Bangkok, Los Angeles and Tokyo.

Domestic air services to South Australia are provided by Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Ltd, operating as Ansett of Australia, and Australian Airlines. At June 1991, the airlines provided direct services from Adelaide to the following major centres: Alice Springs, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. In addition, there were nine commuter operators providing services in South Australia at June 1991. The commuter sector of the Australian aviation industry is defined as those operators performing regular public transport services whose fleet contain exclusively aircraft with a maximum seating capacity of 38 or a maximum payload of 4,200 kilograms. Commuters served twenty South Australian ports at June 1991, as well as a number of isolated communities and stations on mail/parcel runs.

Principal Airports : Traffic Data

Airport	1988-89	1989-90(b)	1990-91
PASSENGERS (a)			
Adelaide	2,139,299	1,653,733	2,265,992
Adelaide International	138,433	168,259	184,874
Ceduna	4,675	4,460	5,240
Kingscote	36,972	27,943	37,213
Mount Gambier	48,787	49,603	56,713
Port Lincoln	74,593	71,814	69,371
Whyalla	39,603	38,836	48,973

Principal Airports : Traffic Data (continued)

Airport	1988-89	1989-90(b)	1990-91
FREIGHT-TONNES (a)			
Adelaide	16,532	8,888	13,245
Adelaide International	6,877	6,999	8,007
Ceduna	4	5	3
Kingscote	—	—	35
Mount Gambier	48	47	36
Port Lincoln	48	42	35
Whyalla	24	23	16
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS (b)			
Adelaide	47,873	39,741	47,957
Adelaide International	1,705	2,153	2,220
Ceduna	606	621	625
Kingscote	5,303	3,388	4,415
Mount Gambier	6,043	6,447	7,674
Port Lincoln	6,553	5,867	5,846
Whyalla	3,195	2,750	4,250

(a) Includes all domestic and commuter services. (b) Decline in traffic data due to mass resignation of airline pilots on 24 August 1989 and subsequent capacity rebuilding.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

Postal services

Australia Post is a business enterprise wholly owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and established under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. The Corporation is run as a commercial enterprise and is entirely self-funding. Its policies are set by a Board of Directors accountable to the Government for the Corporation's performance. Australia Post operates letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally, and it provides a range of related services. The Act required Australia Post to provide all Australians with access to a uniform rate delivery service for Standard Letters. As a business enterprise, Australia Post operates in a highly-competitive market for its courier, parcel and retail services.

Australia Post provides agency services for other organisations such as the Commonwealth Bank, private sector businesses and State and Commonwealth government services. Electronic counter services are being extended to offer customers convenient access to these services for paying bills and transferring funds at their local post office. Known as the One Spot Billpay Service, this facility has been installed at over 200 Post Offices and Post Office Agencies throughout South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Recent advances in mail processing has been the introduction of Optical Character Reading (OCR) and Flats Sorting Machines (FSM) which collectively have streamlined the processing of articles through the mail exchange.

At 30 June 1991 there were 3,753 persons employed in postal services in South Australia and the Northern Territory comprising 2,617 full-time staff, 397 part-time staff, 523 Post Office Agency staff and 216 mail contractors.

Postal articles handled

Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 are shown in the following table.

Postal Articles Handled, South Australia and Northern Territory
(‘000)

Year	Standard letters	Other letters and parcels	Security post	All articles
Posted for delivery:				
Within Australia;				
1989-90	252,910	31,374	235	284,519
1990-91	255,939	34,406	210	290,555
1991-92	257,454	34,499	204	292,157
Beyond Australia;				
1989-90	9,819	1,164	48	11,031
1990-91	9,960	1,133	39	11,132
1991-92 (a)	7,843	717	32	8,592
Received from beyond Australia:				
1989-90	4,396	1,101	17	5,514
1990-91	4,457	948	16	5,421
1991-92 (a)	3,927	951	14	4,892

(a) The variation on previous years data is due to Australia Post despatching more ‘to overseas’ mail from its international mail centre in Victoria.

Telecom- munications

The Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia) was established by the *Telecommunications Amendment Act 1988* to operate and maintain efficient and economical communication networks to best meet the needs of Australia’s society. Fundamental changes were made to the telecommunications industry on 7 May 1991 when new legislation was introduced into Parliament to merge the Australian Telecommunications Corporation with OTC Limited. The new corporate entity, the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC), will be exposed to full competition from a second private enterprise network carrier in 1992. AOTC is still charged with a ‘Community Services Obligation’ which states that AOTC must provide telecommunication services to people living in country and remote localities.

At June 1991 there were approximately 7,000 staff employed by Telecom Australia in South Australia and the Northern Territory. During the financial year 1990-91, 40,262 new telephone services were installed in customers’ premises.

The following table shows telecommunication services in South Australia and the Northern Territory for the period 1988-89 to 1990-91.

Telecommunication Services and Calls Made, South Australia
and Northern Territory

Services	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Telephone exchanges	516	507	462
Telephone services in operation	674,037	707,176	740,853
Telex services in operation	1,696	1,051	579
<i>Calls made (millions)</i>			
Local telephone	725	789	741
Manual trunk	2,713	2,844	3,016
Subscriber trunk dialling	127,715	136,196	146,423
Manual international (a)	0.351	0.542	1.041
International direct dialled (b)	3.301	4.697	5.244
Telex calls within Australia (c)	1.698	1.961	0.324
International telex	0.275	0.189	0.277

(a) Figures are for South Australia only until 1988-89, from 1989-90 include Northern Territory. (b) Figures are for South Australia only. (c) Excludes official Telecom calls.

Radio and television

There are twenty-one medium frequency amplitude modulated (AM) services operating in South Australia. Of these, seven are in Adelaide (three Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), two commercial and two public stations). Six commercial and eight ABC stations service country areas.

Of forty-three VHF frequency modulation (FM) services in South Australia, ten are based in Adelaide (two ABC, four commercial and four public stations). In the country areas, there are six public VHF-FM stations and the remainder carry one of three ABC radio network programs – Radio National, Regional Radio or Fine Music (ABC-FM).

The first television station, NWS-9, commenced operation in September 1959. The television services currently serving Adelaide are ABS-2 (ABC), SAS-7, NWS-9 and ADS-10 (commercial), as well as the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS-28). The Adelaide services are extended to adjacent areas by twenty-five community owned self-help translators.

There are four regional commercial television networks (available through thirty-five outlets) across regional South Australia. The Commonwealth provides twenty-four transmitting facilities which, coupled with twenty-two self-help facilities, carry the ABC television service to regional South Australia.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 9206.0 *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia*
- 9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia*
- 9252.0 *Information Paper: Overseas Shipping and Air Cargo: an Overview, Australia*
- 9303.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9304.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*
- 9401.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia*
- 9405.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia*

Chapter 15

PUBLIC FINANCE

15.1 FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Structure

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State authorities; and (iii) local government.

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations is derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

Financial management

State Government

The financial administration legislation under which the State's finances are managed is the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Act provides the framework within which the Government exercises control over the money which Parliament has appropriated.

The Act has established several types of accounts which, when taken together, comprise the Public Accounts. The most important of these accounts are:

- Consolidated Account
- Special Deposit Accounts
- Deposit Accounts

Consolidated Account

The Consolidated Account is the Treasurer's main operating account and it is also the account in which all receipts and payments referred to in the Budget are recorded.

The Public Finance and Audit Act requires all money received by the Treasurer be paid into the Consolidated Account except where other legislative provisions permit these receipts to be credited to some other account. With limited exceptions, funds can only be issued from the Consolidated Account under the authority of the annual Appropriation Act (the Budget).

Expenditure from the Consolidated Account, in the main, comprises expenditure by Government departments, debt servicing costs, subvention to statutory authorities and grants to non-government bodies engaged in activities which the Government wishes to support.

Deposit Accounts These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account; funds held for specific purposes pursuant to legislation, not necessarily expendable in any one year; contractors' and statutory deposits and unclaimed moneys. The terms and conditions on which deposits are accepted are determined by the Treasurer.

Special Deposit Accounts Special Deposit Accounts have been established to facilitate accounting for and control of certain financial operations not conducted and controlled through the Consolidated Account. In a number of instances, these accounts interact with the Consolidated Account with transfers of funds occurring between those accounts and the Consolidated Account.

The use of these accounts for departmental operations has become more widespread in recent years. The majority of departments will operate through these accounts in 1991–92 instead of the Consolidated Account. The Treasury Department now negotiates with Departments for the setting of net funding targets *i.e.* the difference between total expenditure and receipts from sources other than the Consolidated Account. These targets, known as the net draw, are negotiated at the beginning of three year periods with annual revisions for inflation and other permanent changes.

Public corporations A public corporation is defined as a body (other than a local government authority) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Most public corporations enjoy considerable freedom in the conduct of their financial affairs. Section 7 of the Public Finance and Audit Act permits money received by an instrumentality of the Crown, that would otherwise be paid into the Consolidated Account, to be applied by the instrumentality without Parliamentary appropriation for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

There are numerous examples of bodies which operate in this way but some of the more prominent are the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), the State Transport Authority (STA), the Electricity Trust and the Pipelines Authority.

Local government authorities The relevant legislation under which local government finances are managed is the Local Government Act and the 'Local Government Accounting Regulations 1979'. The Regulations provide for uniformity in local government accounting and the adoption, as far as possible, of accepted accounting principles.

15.2 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise three broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in the form of grants or advances;
- (b) the Commonwealth undertaking borrowings of amounts determined by the Australian Loan Council on behalf of the States; and

- (c) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

*Financial
assistance to
State
Government*

The Commonwealth has made payments to the States since Federation. Before the 1939–45 War these payments had a relatively small impact on the overall finances of the States; they were confined in the main to special grants designed to assist the financially weaker States and to certain specific purpose grants, including assistance for roads and for debt charges.

During and after the 1939–45 War however, there was a marked increase in the amount and scope of assistance to the States. This reflected not only the introduction and continuation of uniform income tax, but also an increase in the range and variety of the activities of both Commonwealth and State governments and greater participation by the Commonwealth Government in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States.

Commonwealth financial assistance to the States is provided in three main forms namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance* – these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 47 per cent of Commonwealth payments to the six States and Northern Territory in 1991–92.
- (2) *General purpose capital payments* – these are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. They comprise the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States along with grants from the Commonwealth provided in lieu of such borrowings. In addition, the States are permitted to nominate amounts from within the borrowing component of the program for public housing purposes. These latter amounts are provided as loans from the Commonwealth on concessional terms and conditions.
- (3) *Specific purpose payments* – these are payments to the States to meet expenditure the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or as a condition of States agreeing to undertake particular actions. In 1991–92, approximately 79 per cent of the payments were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are passed on by States to local government authorities.

Commonwealth Payments and Loan Council Borrowings
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989–90</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>
General purpose funds:			
Revenue	1,397.1	1,434.8	1,482.0
Capital grants	39.6	39.0	39.0
<i>Total general purpose</i>	<i>1,436.6</i>	<i>1,473.8</i>	<i>1,520.9</i>
Specific purpose:			
Recurrent	831.6	910.0	1,055.5
Capital	261.1	266.8	240.3
<i>Total specific purpose</i>	<i>1,092.7</i>	<i>1,176.8</i>	<i>1,295.8</i>
Total Commonwealth payments	2,529.3	2,650.6	2,816.8

Financial assistance to local government The Commonwealth's financial relations with local government consist of payments from the Commonwealth Budget made directly or through State Governments, and Loan Council arrangements on local government borrowings.

General purpose assistance General purpose assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance to the State Government Sector. The grants are paid initially to the States who are required to pass on the full amounts to local government authorities.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974-75. Arrangements since 1986-87 have been embodied in the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986* (Cwlth).

Direct payments There are a number of programs under which local government authorities are among the bodies eligible for Commonwealth assistance. The grants are required to be spent on specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth *e.g.* child care.

Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed on to local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of State governments, although in certain instances (such as road funding) the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Payments to Local Government (\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
General purpose assistance (a)	58.5	60.0	78.8
Direct payments:			
Current	3.5	4.6	4.0
Capital	0.4	0.8	0.2
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Specific purpose assistance on-passed by the State	17.3	19.0	3.9
Total Commonwealth payments	21.1	24.4	(b)8.1

(a) General purpose assistance is paid in the first instance to the State Government.

(b) Specific purpose assistance for roads now included under general purpose assistance.

15.3 STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions.

Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems and transfers between public authorities are eliminated on consolidation.

Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics on the ground that combining their income or outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of other public authorities would provide a less meaningful account of public sector activity.

Classification schemes

The two main transactions classifications used in the compilation of government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC).

The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character to facilitate study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy and to provide basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts.

The government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives. To facilitate international comparisons the GPC classification closely follows the same classification principles as the United Nations 'Classifications of the Functions of Government' (COFOG).

Details of definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0).

Receipts and financing

Details of receipts and financing transactions of South Australian State authorities have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified in the following table to show the major sources of funds. The Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlement grants are the largest revenue source of State authorities.

State Authorities : Receipts and Financing Transactions
(\$ million)

Classification	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue and grants received:			
Taxes, fees and fines	1,267.8	1,349.3	1,520.6
Net operating surplus of trading enterprises;			
Operating revenue	2,436.6	2,839.8	2,859.3
Operating expenditure	1,913.5	2,279.1	2,311.9
Property income;			
Income from public financial enterprises	67.9	39.2	157.6
Interest received	340.8	257.1	217.8
Other	42.5	51.6	88.5
Other revenue	49.1	50.4	63.1
Grants received;			
From the Commonwealth,			
For current purposes	2,072.4	2,227.3	2,343.6
For capital purposes	305.6	297.0	302.1
From local authorities	-	0.1	0.2
<i>Total revenue and grants received</i>	<i>4,669.1</i>	<i>4,832.5</i>	<i>5,240.8</i>
Financing transactions:			
Advances from the Commonwealth (net)	-59.0	-129.6	-281.8
Net borrowing;			
General government	88.4	270.3	787.7
Public trading enterprises	-186.1	73.9	-72.2
Deposits received (net)	11.9	-52.9	117.1
Decrease in investments	223.7	382.1	177.0
Decrease in currency and deposits	125.3	-126.9	101.6
Increase in provisions	224.9	230.5	273.9
Equity capital	4.5	2.1	55.9
Other funds available	18.5	77.0	-112.8
<i>Total financing transactions</i>	<i>451.8</i>	<i>726.5</i>	<i>1,046.2</i>
Total funds available	5,120.9	5,559.0	6,287.0

State Taxation

Until the introduction of the uniform income tax scheme in 1942-43 with the Commonwealth being the sole levier of income tax, income tax was the major source of taxation receipts in South Australia. The major forms of taxation then left to the State were payroll tax, motor tax, succession and stamp duties, and land tax, but legislative changes in 1980 have subsequently reduced the levels of succession duties, land tax and gift duties. Stamp duty is payable on a wide range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions.

Commencing in 1977-78, under the new personal income tax sharing arrangements, each State was given the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. Any State surcharges or rebates would be collected or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements.

State Authorities : Taxation
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	301.5	329.3	389.5
Taxes on property:			
Land taxes	63.7	71.9	76.0
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	2.7	3.3	3.7
Financial institutions transactions taxes	43.7	49.4	103.8
Stamp duties	229.9	199.1	172.8
Taxes on provision of goods and services:			
Excises;			
Agricultural production taxes	0.8	0.5	0.1
Levies on statutory corporations	35.1	38.7	39.9
Taxes on gambling;			
Taxes on government lotteries	58.5	66.7	76.5
Taxes on private lotteries	2.0	2.7	2.1
Casino taxes	14.2	15.4	16.5
Race betting taxes	33.7	37.8	38.5
Taxes on insurance;			
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	31.9	35.7	37.7
Third party insurance taxes	2.4	2.4	7.5
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	41.1	41.2	57.2
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities:			
Motor vehicle taxes;			
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	88.1	100.0	110.1
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	59.2	65.9	61.4
Drivers licences	17.6	11.8	11.4
Road transport and maintenance taxes	0.4	0.3	0.4
Franchise taxes;			
Gas franchise taxes	6.1	6.7	7.8
Petroleum products franchise taxes	76.4	77.9	70.1
Tobacco franchise taxes	51.0	55.2	85.3
Liquor franchise taxes	41.2	40.6	42.6
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	2.1	2.8	2.0
Fees and fines:			
Fees from regulatory services	47.2	73.3	82.7
Fines	17.2	20.7	24.9
<i>Total taxation</i>	<i>1,267.8</i>	<i>1,349.3</i>	<i>1,520.6</i>

Outlays

Outlays of State authorities are shown in the following table grouped according to whether they are current or capital. Fundamental distinction between the two rests on whether the transactions are 'used up' over a period of one year or represent assets which generate a future stream of assets.

Grants and other transfers between State authorities have been eliminated on consolidation in the following table.

State Authorities : Outlay
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Current outlay:			
Final consumption expenditure;			
Gross current expenditure	3,295.4	3,626.8	3,960.7
Offsetting receipts from sales	574.1	680.9	725.2
Required current transfer payments;			
Interest payments,			
To Commonwealth on advances	264.2	253.5	238.5
Other	575.3	651.8	691.5
Land rent, royalties, dividends paid	1.0	3.5	3.7
Unrequited current transfer payments;			
Subsidies paid	178.3	230.2	240.2
Personal benefit payments	97.6	79.2	104.1
Current grants,			
To non-profit institutions	221.1	248.1	271.6
To local authorities	67.1	69.4	69.3
Other current transfers	16.2	21.0	23.5
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>4,142.1</i>	<i>4,502.6</i>	<i>4,877.9</i>
Capital outlay:			
Gross fixed capital expenditure	822.5	872.7	868.2
Increase in stocks	28.7	22.3	-37.9
Expenditure on land and intangible assets	-13.2	15.7	10.4
Capital transfer payments;			
Capital grants,			
To private sector and public financial enterprises	14.9	16.4	10.3
To local authorities	28.6	37.5	27.8
Advances paid (net);			
To public financial enterprises	29.9	23.9	499.9
To private sector	63.6	68.3	35.0
Other	4.0	-0.5	-4.4
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>978.9</i>	<i>1,056.3</i>	<i>1,409.3</i>
Total outlay	5,121.0	5,558.9	6,287.2

The following table shows outlay of State authorities classified by purpose of public sector spending. Education accounted for 24.7 per cent of total outlay in 1990-91 and health for 16.7 per cent.

State Authorities : Outlay by Purpose
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
General public services	194.3	208.7	725.3
Public order and safety	348.2	383.5	421.7
Education	1,291.4	1,377.8	1,550.1
Health	870.4	997.4	1,048.9
Social security and welfare	189.8	206.9	223.4
Housing and community amenities	282.9	342.7	314.5
Recreation and culture	134.0	181.6	188.3
Fuel and energy	284.1	245.7	203.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	121.3	121.9	39.1
Mining, manufacturing, construction	49.5	51.8	45.4
Transport and communications	392.1	398.3	419.3
Other economic affairs	67.1	82.0	77.9
Other purposes	896.0	960.6	1,030.3
<i>Total outlay</i>	<i>5,121.0</i>	<i>5,558.9</i>	<i>6,287.2</i>

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5503.4 *State and Local Authorities Finance, South Australia*
 5512.0 *Government Finance Statistics, Australia*

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics, a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

Revenue transactions

Rates and government grants are the principal sources of revenue of local government authorities and represented 55.1 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively of total revenue in 1990-91.

Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the three years to 1990-91 are as follows.

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services
 Revenue and Loan Receipts
 (\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Rates (including penalties)	279.3	307.9	338.0
Licences, fees and fines	15.9	16.4	15.3
Charges for services	63.9	69.5	78.0
Contributions and donations	6.0	4.9	6.3
Reimbursements received	16.8	15.1	16.2
Interest received	21.3	28.2	23.7
Sale of land and other fixed assets	26.9	27.1	26.2
Other	2.9	3.8	2.9
Government grants:			
General purpose	57.0	58.2	59.7
Specific purpose	42.4	42.3	47.7
<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>532.5</i>	<i>573.4</i>	<i>613.9</i>
Loan receipts	41.1	51.2	54.9
Total revenue and loan receipts	573.5	624.6	668.8

Loan receipts

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1990-91 totalled \$54.9 million for ordinary services. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

Outlay transactions

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, and vice versa, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the tables which follow show 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure. A summary of ordinary services outlay of local government authorities during the three years to 1990-91 is shown in the next table.

Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Outlay (\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Outlay on goods, services and land:			
Capital;			
New fixed assets,			
Roadworks construction	61.2	59.9	63.7
Other	95.6	109.2	107.8
Land and other fixed assets	11.9	11.0	16.9
Current;			
General public services	69.8	75.6	81.6
Roadworks, maintenance	56.6	63.6	67.6
Other	200.4	219.5	239.8
<i>Total outlay on goods etc.</i>	<i>495.5</i>	<i>538.7</i>	<i>577.4</i>
Debt charges:			
Interest	33.5	36.4	40.6
Debt redemption	26.9	28.3	34.4
Levies paid to government	6.1	6.5	7.0
Donations paid	7.8	3.3	3.1
Other	0.8	0.6	1.5
<i>Total outlay</i>	<i>570.6</i>	<i>613.9</i>	<i>664.0</i>

Electricity undertakings

Three councils in the northern area of the State, Roxby Downs (M), Peterborough (M) and Hawker (DC) owned and operated electricity supply schemes during 1990-91, Cooper Pedy (DC) owns electricity supply equipment which the Cowell Electric Supply Co Ltd operates.

Current outlay consisting of working expenses and interest paid on loans raised for the schemes totalled \$6.3 million, gross capital formation and debt redemption principal repayments totalled an additional \$1.2 million.

Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5503.4 *State and Local Authorities Finance, South Australia*
- 5502.4 *Local Government Finance, South Australia*
- 5512.0 *Government Finance Statistics, Australia*

15.5 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially of those that relate to the production and use of goods and services, and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy. Major interest is focused on the domestic production account and within that, gross domestic product (GDP).

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared in recent years. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income.

A full presentation of Australian National Accounts is contained in the bulletins *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) and *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5206.0) and the other publications in this series.

State accounts

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the United Nations *A System of National Accounts* (SNA) 1968, no such standard is available for sub-national (Regional/State) accounts. The national concepts generally are applicable to State Accounts but a number of conceptual and measurement issues which are important to State Accounts either do not apply or are insignificant at the national level. Most of the problems arise in the context of State gross product for the transport and communication industries where a number of conceptual views are possible. A detailed discussion of the issues surrounding the compilation of State Accounts together with a description of the available data sources and the estimation methodology are contained in the *State Accounts, Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates* (ABS Occasional Paper 1984/4).

The fundamental concepts of gross domestic product are:

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as Gross Domestic Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (or depreciation allowances). In concept it is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon), plus increases in their stocks, less the purchase of intermediate goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like general government, who do not generally sell their output, it includes output valued at cost instead of sales.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is that part of gross domestic product accounted for by gross payments to factors of production. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Methodology

There are three distinct approaches which can be taken to measure gross domestic product namely:

- (1) the income approach;
- (2) the expenditure approach; and
- (3) the production approach.

State gross product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example, for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth government final expenditure by State is not available.

State Gross Product
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Wages, salaries and supplements	12,597	14,068	14,942
Gross operating surplus	10,275	10,925	10,272
<i>State Gross Product at Factor Costs</i>	22,872	24,993	25,214
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,537	2,700	2,780
<i>State Gross Product at Market Prices</i>	25,409	27,693	27,994
<i>Total per head of mean population (\$)</i>	17,932	19,340	19,332
<i>Total as a percentage of national gross domestic product (per cent)</i>	7.5	7.5	7.4

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*
- 5206.0 *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia*
- 5211.0 *Australian National Accounts, Gross Product by Industry*
- 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*

Chapter 16

PRIVATE FINANCE

16.1 BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking

The banking system in Australia in 1991 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), thirty-six banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, three by State Governments, and thirty-two privately owned), the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and a consortium of the four major banks).

Fifteen banks, plus the Reserve Bank, have branches in South Australia.

The conduct of banking business in Australia is governed by the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwlth). Amendments to the Banking Act late in 1989 gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers for prudential supervision of banks. They also provided the Reserve Bank with greater power to seek information from banks and to investigate the affairs of banks.

Other important amendments to the Banking Act removed the distinctions between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement on trading banks with a new non-callable deposit requirement applicable to all banks, placed greater emphasis on prudential supervision of banks and provided a formal statutory foundation for this supervision.

Additional historical information on banking is contained in the 1986 edition of the *South Australian Year Book* and the *Year Book Australia*.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States. As part of its responsibility under the Banking Act to protect the interests of bank depositors, the Reserve Bank conducts prudential supervision of banks. The ultimate responsibility for sound management of a bank resides with that bank's board and management, but in consultation with banks the Reserve Bank maintains a framework of prudential standards within which a bank must operate. The standards cover a bank's capital, liquidity management, large credit exposures and various other aspects of its operations.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* (Cwlth). It is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank is a supplementary source of finance for primary production and for the establishment or development of small business undertakings. It does not compete with conventional lenders, but provides financial help when finance is not otherwise available on suitable terms.

**Australian
Resources
Development
Bank Limited**

This corporation was formed by the major trading banks with the support of the Reserve Bank and was given bank status by an amendment to the Banking Act in 1967. It provides finance for the development of Australia's natural resources, mainly in the form of refinanced bank loans, but also by direct lending and equity participation.

**Primary
Industry Bank
of Australia
Limited**

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited was established under the authority of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* (Cwlth). An unrestricted national banking authority was granted to the bank on 30 June 1987 and the Primary Industry Bank Act was repealed. The bank has since been able to expand its original objective of refinancing loans to primary producers to include new rural loans as well as commercial and property loans.

The Adelaide Branch opened in November 1987 giving the bank a presence in all mainland capital cities in Australia.

**Banks
originating in
South Australia**

The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 following the enactment of an ordinance in 1847. It merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984.

With a subscribed capital of \$500,000 in 50,000 shares of \$10 each, the first trading bank promoted in South Australia was The Bank of Adelaide which opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd effectively took over the operations of The Bank of Adelaide from 1 October 1980.

Pursuant to the State Advances Act of 1895 the State Bank of South Australia commenced business in 1896. The original Act directed that advances were to be made on first mortgage to farmers, other primary producers and local government authorities.

The *State Bank Act 1925* repealed the State Advances Act, and enlarged the scope of the activities of the Bank by making provision for loans on overdraft and all business of general banking.

*Branches and
agencies*

Of the thirty-six trading banks which operate in Australia, the fifteen banks listed below conduct business in South Australia.

Government banks

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

State Bank of South Australia

Private banks

Australia and New Zealand
Banking Group Limited
Westpac Banking Corporation
National Australia Bank Limited
Advance Bank Australia Limited
Bank of New Zealand
Bank of Singapore (Australia)
Limited

Challenge Bank Limited
Chase AMP Bank Limited
Citibank Limited
National Mutual Royal Bank Limited
NatWest Australia Bank Limited
Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Australia Limited

Banks : Branches and Agencies at 30 June 1991

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Agencies</i>
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	93	435
State Bank of South Australia	177	170
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	130	73
Westpac Banking Corporation	91	5
National Australia Bank	85	10
Other banks	11	11
<i>Total – Metropolitan area</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>426</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>278</i>
Total State	587	704

The State Bank of South Australia has branches in the Northern Territory, Brisbane and Cairns. It also has branches in New York and London, with offices in Chicago, Los Angeles and Hong Kong. A wholly owned subsidiary, the United Banking Group, is based in Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand.

Banks : Balance of Deposits and Advances to Customers Accounts^(a)
(\$ million)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depositors balances</i>			<i>Loans, advances and bills discounted</i>
	<i>Bearing interest</i>	<i>Not bearing interest</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1987	6,563	611	7,174	n.a.
1988	7,629	700	8,329	n.a.
1989	8,600	722	9,322	n.a.
1990	11,274	800	12,074	13,771
1991	12,060	649	12,709	15,853

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Interest rates

Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks, and with the approval of the Treasurer. State Government banks, although not bound by rulings of the Reserve Bank, tend to conform to them.

School banking

Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia and some private banks provide similar services at some schools.

Currency

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. Australian notes are printed by Note Printing Australia, a division of the Reserve Bank in Melbourne. From 1 July 1990 the operations of Note Printing Australia have been carried out as a separate business enterprise. Notes in circulation are of the denominations \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. A plastic \$10 commemorative note was released in January 1988 to coincide with the Bicentennial. In

May 1990 the Bank announced that a new series of currency notes would be issued, commencing with the \$5 note which was released on 7 July 1992. The new series is printed on plastic and incorporates optically variable devices like that pioneered on the commemorative \$10 note. Coins in circulation are 1 cent and 2 cent (bronze), 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents (cupro-nickel), \$1 and \$2. The \$1 and \$2 notes were replaced by coins in 1984 and 1988 respectively. The 1 cent and 2 cent coins are progressively being withdrawn from circulation.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Australian Stock Exchange Limited

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia. One hundred years later the six State capital city exchanges were amalgamated into one national Exchange, the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX), which commenced business on 1 April 1987. The ASX has transformed the share market industry through the development of computer trading. The hubbub of the trading floor disappeared in Adelaide on 31 August 1990. On that date the trading floor in Adelaide closed and all stocks were incorporated into the computer trading system.

New fixed capital expenditure

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture and community services industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions.

Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0).

Private New Fixed Capital Expenditure (\$ million)

Period	Selected industry			Total	Type of asset	
	Manufac- turing	Finance, property and business services	Other selected industries		New building and structures (a)	Other new capital equipment
1988-89 ..	628	429	663	1,721	594	1,126
1989-90 ..	764	472	547	1,783	634	1,149
1990-91 ..	746	407	664	1,817	628	1,189

(a) Includes mine development.

Building societies

The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the *Building Societies Act 1975* which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs, with whom they must be registered. There are two categories of building society in South Australia – permanent and terminating (Starr-Bowkett) societies. Four Starr-Bowkett societies operate in South Australia and are expected to terminate by 1995.

A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate, is authorised to accept money on deposit, and operates on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans.

More detailed statistics are available in the annual bulletin *Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions* (5661.0).

The statistics below summarise information collected from the five permanent building societies balancing within the 1989-90 and 1990-91 financial years.

Permanent Building Societies : Liabilities and Assets
(\$'000)

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Share capital and reserves:			Financial assets:		
Share capital	1,335,938	1,316,063	Placements and deposits .	90,234	138,086
Reserves	81,924	83,508	Bills, bonds and other securities	396,221	252,542
Borrowings	543,577	450,326	Loan outstandings	1,411,585	1,384,381
Other liabilities	34,979	51,363	Cash, accounts receivable and other financial assets	34,973	61,164
			Other assets	63,405	65,087
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>1,996,418</i>	<i>1,901,260</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>1,996,418</i>	<i>1,901,260</i>

Permanent Building Societies : Income and Expenditure
(\$'000)

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Interest on:			Income and interest from:		
Shares	157,894	127,471	Loans	238,573	212,730
Deposits	69,693	43,269	Deposits	5,492	8,007
Loans	28,496	25,106	Income from holdings of securities	60,746	42,263
Wages and salaries	23,859	26,106	Other income	16,316	15,002
Administrative expenses ..	17,681	24,809			
Other expenses	16,388	27,655	<i>Total income</i>	<i>321,127</i>	<i>278,002</i>
<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>314,011</i>	<i>274,416</i>			

Credit Unions

Credit Unions are registered under the *Credit Unions Act 1989* which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs. Credit Unions operate on a cooperative basis by predominantly borrowing from and providing finance to their own members.

The following table shows details of Credit Unions' assets and liabilities. The figures are aggregates of returns submitted by Credit Unions for their relevant accounting periods closing on various dates during the financial years shown.

Credit Unions			
Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
NUMBER			
Societies	18	17	16
Members at end of period	229,557	231,539	245,111
\$'000			
Income:			
Interest on loans to members	102,297	121,015	123,070
Other	19,675	24,230	24,875
<i>Total</i>	<i>121,972</i>	<i>145,245</i>	<i>147,945</i>
Expenditure:			
Interest on deposits	67,258	87,709	82,330
Other	48,936	52,120	57,354
<i>Total</i>	<i>116,194</i>	<i>139,829</i>	<i>139,684</i>
Assets:			
Financial:			
Loan outstanding	592,281	647,931	703,528
Cash on hand	4,703	3,964	4,159
Placements and deposits	45,743	94,917	116,454
Securities	16,692	10,570	9,875
Other financial	15,368	16,395	14,483
Other	22,888	26,295	26,280
<i>Total</i>	<i>697,674</i>	<i>800,074</i>	<i>874,778</i>
Liabilities:			
Share capital and reserves;			
Paid-up share capital	1,695	1,741	1,464
Reserves	30,499	36,118	45,157
Borrowings;			
Deposits	639,975	743,500	813,763
Other	19,659	11,740	5,957
Other	5,845	6,974	8,437
<i>Total</i>	<i>697,674</i>	<i>800,074</i>	<i>874,778</i>

Finance commitments

Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth). Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and credit unions.

Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing to the general public, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50 per cent or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50 per cent or more of its income is derived from such types of financing.

Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance; refer pages 163-4.

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables; loans for the purchase of housing are excluded.

The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. Credit Unions accounted for \$244 million in total personal finance commitments during 1990-91, nearly 89 per cent of the 'other lenders' category.

Personal Finance Commitments
(\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1989-90			1990-91		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Purchase of;						
Motor vehicles	115.7	220.8	100.6	150.3	170.7	104.1
Boats, caravans and trailers	6.4	3.3	4.4	7.3	2.6	3.2
Household and personal goods	10.6	n.p.	n.p.	15.2	7.4	16.0
Land and dwellings (a)	29.1	5.0	22.9	39.4	4.5	27.1
Travel and holidays	6.5	2.6	8.6	8.2	2.4	9.2
Debt consolidation	22.8	6.5	29.3	31.9	6.2	29.6
Refinancing	65.2	12.1	8.3	92.3	12.9	11.9
Other	102.8	n.p.	n.p.	120.8	9.3	49.3
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	555.9	58.6	37.8	463.0	84.2	24.2
Total personal finance commitments	914.9	328.3	282.5	928.5	300.3	274.8

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit. Most importantly, any repayments of principal increase the amount of credit available.

Commercial Finance Commitments
(\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1989-90			1990-91		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Erection of buildings	385.2	164.7	10.9	692.2	101.9	22.4
Purchase of real estate	293.7	199.4	2.0	440.5	129.7	3.7
Rural property	70.7	1.1	2.4	61.4	-	-
Wholesale finance	25.3	95.1	32.4	284.5	47.6	70.4
Purchase of plant and equipment	121.9	152.3	2.8	382.5	118.4	7.1
Refinancing	286.7	2.5	3.4	1,276.1	1.9	5.1
Other	1,224.0	320.9	2.1	1,094.1	265.6	40.8
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	3,480.6	64.7	282.7	4,707.5	69.4	-
Total commercial finance commitments	5,888.2	1,000.6	338.6	8,938.8	734.6	149.6

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises.

Value of Goods Under New Finance Lease Commitments
(\$ million)

Particulars	1989-90			1990-91		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Motor cars	31.3	142.1	1.8	18.4	120.5	1.0
Other motor vehicles	18.4	54.7	-	9.1	33.6	-
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	14.6	13.5	-	5.9	17.0	-
Automatic data processing equipment and office machines	17.5	14.4	49.9	9.2	10.9	19.9
Shop and office furniture and equipment	13.2	20.1	-	18.0	18.5	-
Other	25.2	28.6	-	26.2	14.9	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>273.4</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>215.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>

Merchant banks

The first Australian merchant bank was formed in Melbourne in 1949, but it was not until the late 1960s that merchant banks established themselves in the Australian marketplace as a separately identifiable group.

In 1972 Australian merchant banks, with a common interest in the bill market, formed the Accepting Houses Association of Australia (AHA). This became the Australian Merchant Bankers Association in 1979 when the AHA merged with the Issuing Houses Association of Australia to represent the wider interests of merchant banks.

Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have also enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short-term money market, being largely responsible for the unofficial market overtaking the official market in size during the early 1970s. Their dealings with the Stock Exchange include the underwriting of equity issues, management of investment portfolios and acting as principal in bonds. Merchant banks also provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

In 1990 ownership guidelines for dealers were amended to remove the requirement for a spread of ownership and the restriction on foreign ownership. Two new authorisations were announced, bringing the number of authorised dealers to ten.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*
- 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure, Preliminary*
- 5626.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure*
- 5642.0 *Personal Finance, Australia*
- 5643.0 *Commercial Finance, Australia*
- 5644.0 *Lease Finance, Australia*
- 5661.0 *Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions*

Regional Studies

YORKE PENINSULA

Size and location

Yorke Peninsula, for the purposes of this study, is defined as the Yorke Subdivision of the Yorke and Lower North Statistical Division. The location and boundaries of Yorke Subdivision are shown on the map on page 153.

Yorke Peninsula is one of the State's most important agricultural areas, a source of valuable minerals and construction materials, and a holiday area for Adelaide residents.

Yorke Peninsula comprises the municipality of the town of Wallaroo and the district councils of Bute, Central Yorke Peninsula, Northern Yorke Peninsula, Minlaton, Port Broughton, Warooka and Yorketown. It occupies an area of 8,167 square kilometres (including Wardang Island).

Topography and soils

Yorke Peninsula has a generally low relief with gently undulating terrain. From the coastline, the land rises to approximately 90 metres above sea level in the southern part of Yorke Peninsula and 150 metres in the north, with the South Hummock hills defining the north-east edge of the region. There are no permanent water courses in the region.

The terrain between Wallaroo and Port Broughton is distinguished by a series of alternating east-west sand ridges and flats. An extensive lake and swamp system between Yorketown and Warooka separates the cereal and grazing lands of the north from largely uncleared native vegetation at the foot of Yorke Peninsula.

A considerable variety of land forms exist along the coastal range, ranging from mangrove-fringed saline flats to cliffs with small sandy bays. Along the western coast and at the foot of the Peninsula an extensive system of mobile sand dunes restricts access to the beaches.

Climate and meteorology

Yorke Peninsula has a temperate climate with mostly dry, mild to warm summers and wet, cool winters. The gulf waters on either side of the Peninsula have a moderating effect on the region's climate, particularly in the southern parts of the region.

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall is above 400 millimetres on the foot of the Peninsula and along the central spine south of Arthurton. The highest averages, of about 500 millimetres, are recorded at Maitland and near Marion Bay. The remainder of the region receives between 350 and 400 millimetres. Approximately 40 per cent of the Peninsula's rainfall occurs in winter. This rainfall is normally associated with cold fronts which move across Yorke Peninsula fairly regularly throughout the season. Spring and autumn totals are each about 25 per cent of the annual average and about 12 per cent is recorded during summer.

For agricultural purposes rainfall received during the period November to March is normally too low to be of benefit. The growing season usually extends from April or May to October. The length of the season ranges from less than 5.5 months in the north of the district to just over 6.5 months in the wetter, hilly areas.

Temperature

Mean maximum temperatures in the summer range from 25°C in the south to 30°C in the north, while the mean winter maximum is about 15°C. Mean minimum temperatures are about 15°C in summer and 7°C in winter.

Frosts

Light frosts are experienced throughout the region between May and October. However, heavy frosts are generally confined to between June and September.

Winds

In summer the prevailing wind direction is south-easterly at 9 a.m. and from south-east to south-west at 3 p.m. Afternoon sea breezes frequently reach the centre of the Peninsula from both sides as far north as Maitland. Further north, where the Peninsula broadens out as it joins the South Australian land mass, the predominant direction of the sea breeze is from the south to south-west.

In winter the prevailing wind direction is north-east to north-westerly at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. However, south-westerly winds are also frequent about the foot of the Peninsula.

Evaporation

Average annual evaporation ranges from less than 1,600 millimetres on the foot of the Peninsula to more than 2,200 millimetres north of Bute. Monthly totals range from about 70 millimetres in June and July to between 200 and 300 millimetres in January.

Population

Yorke Peninsula had a population of 23,151 at 6 August 1991, representing 1.7 per cent of the State population. Major urban centres on the Peninsula include Kadina (population 3,263 at 6 August 1991), Wallaroo (2,224), Moonta (2,199) and Maitland (1,103).

The following table shows for Yorke Peninsula and the State, Census population figures since 1971.

Population, Yorke Peninsula and South Australia

Statistical local area	Census				
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Bute (DC)	1,239	1,211	1,131	1,154	1,039
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC) (a) ...	5,022	5,016	5,156	5,159	5,011
Minlaton (DC)	2,298	2,208	2,326	2,326	2,339
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC) (b) ..	5,357	5,655	6,055	6,869	7,262
Port Broughton (DC)	954	1,185	1,156	1,257	1,342
Wallaroo (M)	2,078	1,969	1,942	2,100	2,272
Warooka (DC)	909	862	964	972	1,024
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	2,502	2,535	2,635	2,994	2,862
Total Yorke Peninsula	20,359	20,641	21,365	22,831	23,151
South Australia	1,173,707	1,244,756	1,285,033	1,345,945	1,400,655

(a) Before 1991, consisted of Central Yorke Peninsula (DC) and Clinton (DC).

(b) Before 1986, consisted of Kadina (DC) and Moonta (DC).

Between 1921 and 1933, the population of Yorke Peninsula decreased, due largely to the closing of the copper mines at Kadina and Moonta. This decline accelerated between 1933 and 1947, caused by a series of events including the depression of the 1930s; low prices for farm products; the delayed effects of the drought years between 1926 and 1930; and the disruption due to the 1939-45 War.

In the post-war period to 1961, the population began to increase, although at a slower rate than the rest of the State. Between 1961 and 1971, the population decreased to about the same level as in 1947. Over the past 20 years, the population of Yorke Peninsula has increased by 13.7 per cent, compared with over 19 per cent for the rest of the State.

The following table shows the percentage birthplace figures for the population of Yorke Peninsula and South Australia.



One of many remnants of Moonta Mines, a heritage area which has become a major tourist attraction in the Copper Triangle.

Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

Southern Yorke Peninsula was for many years the major South Australian producer of gypsum. The mineral was loaded into ships by a fearful process from the clifftop at Stenhouse Bay. This photo shows remnants of the Stenhouse Bay loading facilities (Innes National Park).





Ships and shipwrecks form an important part of Yorke Peninsula's heritage. This anchor from the cargo steamer *Clan Ranald* has been placed on a cliff top near Edithburgh as a memorial to one of the State's worst shipping disasters.

Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile Association of SA Inc.

Grand cliff scenery with crashing Southern Ocean surf at the outside of Pandalowie Bay.



Wheat harvest, Daly Heads

Tourism South Australia



At the Bluff near Minlaton, fishing boats were hung to avoid being knocked against rocks during stormy weather.



Diving off Edithburgh.

Tourism South Australia



Lake Sundown, north-west of Stansbury.

*Stuart Nicol, Royal Automobile
Association of SA Inc.*



Percentage Birthplace of Population, Yorke Peninsula and South Australia

Country of birth	Census 30 June				
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
YORKE PENINSULA					
Australia	94.7	96.3	95.0	93.5	92.1
United Kingdom	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.6	5.3
Other	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Australia	77.5	76.1	76.4	76.9	77.4
United Kingdom	11.2	12.6	12.7	11.9	10.5
Other	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.2	12.0

The table shows that a significantly higher proportion of the population in Yorke Peninsula is Australian born than is the case for South Australia (92.1 per cent compared with 77.4 per cent at the 1986 Census). Although overseas migration has been an important factor of population growth for the State, the growth in the overseas-born population of Yorke Peninsula has been marginal.

The next table shows the age distribution of the population of Yorke Peninsula and the State. The table shows that the age distributions of the population of Yorke Peninsula and the State follow similar patterns, except that the population of Yorke Peninsula has a smaller proportion in the 10–29 year age group than that for the State (22.9 per cent compared with 30.2 per cent), and a higher proportion in the 60 years and over age group (25.4 per cent compared with 17.1 per cent).

Age Distribution of Population, Yorke Peninsula and South Australia
30 June 1991

Age group (years)	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
0–9	3,287	14.2	198,772	14.2
10–19	2,787	12.0	202,619	14.5
20–29	2,525	10.9	220,633	15.8
30–39	3,251	14.0	223,751	16.0
40–49	2,763	11.9	187,178	13.4
50–59	2,658	11.5	128,628	9.2
60–69	3,038	13.1	122,630	8.8
70 and over	2,838	12.3	116,443	8.3
Total (a)	23,151	100.0	1,400,657	100.0

(a) Due to the randomising of data, totals may differ slightly from the sum of their parts.

Births and deaths

When compared with the State as a whole, Yorke Peninsula has, in recent years, a lower birth rate and a significantly higher death rate. This can be partly attributed to the age distribution of the population on Yorke Peninsula.

The sex ratio, *i.e.* the number of male births per hundred female births, for Yorke Peninsula was 108.3 for the period 1986 to 1990 compared with 105.3 for the whole State.

Live Births: Number Registered and Rate, Yorke Peninsula
and South Australia

Year	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)
1986	304	13.1	19,741	14.4
1987	285	11.9	19,235	13.8
1988	274	11.5	19,155	13.6
1989	324	13.5	19,610	13.8
1990	288	12.0	19,863	13.8

(a) Number of births per 1,000 mean population.

Deaths: Number Registered and Rate, Yorke Peninsula and South Australia

Year	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)
1986	243	10.5	10,328	7.5
1987	256	10.7	10,531	7.6
1988	271	11.3	10,690	7.6
1989	306	12.8	11,348	8.0
1990	258	10.8	10,938	7.6

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

Building

For the Yorke Subdivision of the Yorke and Lower North Statistical Division total building approvals during 1991-92 were valued at \$11.6 million compared with \$11.8 million for the previous year. Approvals for 195 new dwellings with a value of \$9.9 million were granted in the year to June 1992.

Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC), with 75, approved the largest number of new dwellings. Central Yorke Peninsula (DC) and Warooka (DC) followed with 31 and 29 respectively. Together these three local government areas accounted for 70.7 per cent (\$8.2 million) of the value of total building approvals (\$11.6 million).

Housing

Since 1971, the number of occupied private dwellings in Yorke Peninsula has grown by approximately 45.2 per cent, compared with 50.8 per cent for the State. Since caravans were only counted from 1986 pre-1986 data are not strictly comparable with more recent figures.

Occupied Private Dwellings, Yorke Peninsula and South Australia

Statistical local area	Census				
	1971	1976	1981	1986(a)	1991
Bute (DC)	351	370	361	382	370
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)	1,406	1,492	1,656	1,862	1,891
Minlaton (DC)	679	722	799	868	914
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	1,827	2,026	2,256	2,620	2,850
Port Broughton (DC)	290	392	416	490	561
Walleroo (M)	662	646	713	825	943
Warooka (DC)	275	272	334	377	419
Yorke town (DC)	771	854	957	1,149	1,150
<i>Total Yorke Subdivision (b)</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>6,774</i>	<i>7,492</i>	<i>8,573</i>	<i>9,094</i>
South Australia (b)	342,064	390,514	432,123	475,987	515,734

(a) Caravans (in caravan parks) were counted from 1986. (b) Due to the randomising of data, totals may differ slightly from the sum of their parts.

Employment

The following table shows the industry of the employed population of Yorke Peninsula and South Australia at the 1986 Census. The rural nature of Yorke Peninsula is emphasised, with 35.9 per cent of the area's employed males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, compared with 8.1 per cent for the State. Conversely, males employed in the manufacturing industry represent 20.1 per cent of the total State male employment while 5.8 per cent of Yorke Peninsula's employed males are in this industry.

Industry of Employed Persons: Yorke Peninsula and South Australia
30 June 1986

Industry	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
MALES				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	1,847	35.9	27,717	8.1
Mining	81	1.6	4,372	1.3
Manufacturing	300	5.8	68,393	20.1
Electricity, gas and water	86	1.7	9,098	2.7
Construction	442	8.6	30,103	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade	869	16.9	61,288	18.0
Transport and storage	277	5.4	22,008	6.5
Communication	179	3.5	8,430	2.5
Finance, property and business services	171	3.3	25,211	7.4
Public administration, defence	169	3.3	18,787	5.5
Community services	390	7.6	38,959	11.5
Recreation, personal and other services	165	3.2	14,910	4.4
Other and not stated	163	3.2	10,820	3.2
<i>Total employed males</i>	<i>5,139</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>340,096</i>	<i>100.0</i>
FEMALES				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	842	25.8	13,146	5.7
Mining	2	0.1	724	0.3
Manufacturing	81	2.5	21,958	9.6
Electricity, gas and water	—	—	713	0.3
Construction	64	2.0	4,742	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	623	19.0	47,678	20.9
Transport and storage	49	1.5	4,139	1.8
Communication	73	2.2	2,735	1.2
Finance, property and business services	148	4.5	23,468	10.3
Public administration, defence	88	2.7	9,029	3.9
Community services	940	28.8	73,457	32.1
Recreation, personal and other services	261	8.0	19,822	8.7
Other and not stated	98	3.0	7,051	3.1
<i>Total employed females</i>	<i>3,269</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>228,662</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The following table shows the occupational status of the labour force in Yorke Peninsula in comparison with that for the State.

A higher proportion of self-employed persons and employers is evident in Yorke Peninsula, with 35.4 per cent of the labour force in the category 'employer or self-employed', compared with only 15.1 per cent for the State.

Occupational Status of the Labour Force: Yorke Peninsula and South Australia, 30 June 1986

Occupational status	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Employer, self-employed	3,367	35.4	95,038	15.1
Wage, salary earner	4,828	50.7	468,202	74.5
Unpaid helper	214	2.2	5,518	0.9
Unemployed	1,110	11.7	60,101	9.6
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>9,519</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>628,859</i>	<i>100.0</i>

There is a lower than average proportion of academically qualified persons in the labour force in Yorke Peninsula. One factor which may account for this is the dominance of the agricultural industries in the area, as these are usually characterised by a low proportion of persons with academic qualifications.

Level of Qualifications Obtained by Persons Aged 15 and Over
Yorke Peninsula and South Australia, 30 June 1986

Qualification	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Bachelor degree or higher	304	1.7	47,592	4.5
Diploma	482	2.7	36,013	3.4
Trade certificate	1,464	8.2	103,972	9.9
Other certificate	1,467	8.2	110,640	10.5
No qualifications	12,647	70.4	660,983	63.0
Not stated	1,591	8.9	90,659	8.6
<i>Total population aged 15 years and over</i>	<i>17,955</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,049,859</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The following table shows that 68.7 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over in Yorke Peninsula had an annual personal income less than \$12,000, compared with 56.9 per cent for the State as a whole.

Annual Personal Income: Yorke Peninsula and South Australia, 30 June 1986

Annual personal income	Yorke Peninsula		South Australia	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Nil	1,579	8.8	99,682	9.5
Less than \$2,001	876	4.9	51,419	4.9
\$2,001 - \$4,000	971	5.4	46,388	4.4
\$4,001 - \$6,000	4,683	26.1	193,505	18.4
\$6,001 - \$9,000	2,461	13.7	114,240	10.9
\$9,001 - \$12,000	1,763	9.8	92,505	8.8
\$12,001 - \$15,000	1,372	7.6	85,434	8.1
\$15,001 - \$18,000	1,275	7.1	100,039	9.5
\$18,001 - \$22,000	898	5.0	94,604	8.1
\$22,001 - \$26,000	437	2.4	46,734	4.5
\$26,001 - \$32,000	390	2.2	42,903	4.1
\$32,001 - \$40,000	176	1.0	21,582	2.1
\$40,001 - \$50,000	64	0.4	8,054	0.8
\$50,001 and over	61	0.3	7,230	0.7
Not stated	949	5.3	55,540	5.3
<i>Total population aged 15 years and over</i>	<i>17,955</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,049,859</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Education

Schools

At 1 August 1989, the Education Department was responsible for one high school, thirteen primary schools, six area schools, three rural schools and one Aboriginal school on Yorke Peninsula.

In addition to the government schools, there are two Catholic primary schools, at Wallaroo and Yorketown, and a Lutheran primary school at Maitland.

Area schools, which provide education from infant through to the secondary level, are located at Ardrossan, Maitland, Minlaton, Moonta, Port Broughton and Yorketown. The high school is located at Kadina.

Students: Category of School and Level of Study, Yorke Peninsula, 1989

<i>Category of school</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government:			
Primary grades	1,301	1,125	2,426
Secondary grades	692	690	1,381
<i>Total government schools</i>	<i>1,993</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>3,808</i>
Non-government:			
Primary grades	125	107	232
Secondary grades	-	-	-
<i>Total non-government school</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>232</i>
Total schools	2,118	1,932	4,040

The Children's Services Office maintains pre-school centres at Kadina, Kulpara, Troubridge, Stansbury, Wallaroo, Moonta, Minlaton, Ardrossan, Maitland and Yorketown. A play centre is maintained at Corny Point, and the Children's Services Office administers a Family Day Care scheme for the Yorke Peninsula area from Maitland.

Libraries

Yorke Peninsula is served by a network of public library services, most of which are located in schools. Borrowing, reference and community information facilities are available for the public, and each library has access to the resources of the Statewide library network through the PLAIN system. Public library services are available at Kadina, Maitland, Minlaton, Moonta and Yorketown.

Museums

There are a number of historical museums located on Yorke Peninsula including the following National Trust museums:

- (a) Kadina Museum complex, consisting of Matta House (the mine manager's residence built in 1863), a display of early agricultural machinery, a printing museum, old blacksmith's shop and the old Matta mine;
- (b) Moonta Mines Museum, located in the old Moonta Mines School building and Miner's Cottage, furnished in period style, display exhibits depicting life in the area during the mining boom;
- (c) the maritime history museum at Wallaroo, with extensive displays of sailing ships and Wallaroo waterfront history.

Other National Trust museums are at Edithburgh, Ardrossan, Port Victoria and Maitland. Community and private museums, containing historical memorabilia on subjects ranging from aviation to banking and currency, are to be found at Minlaton, Warooka and Kadina.

Health facilities

On Yorke Peninsula, public recognised hospitals are located at Maitland, Minlaton, Port Broughton, Wallaroo and Yorketown. Private community hospitals are located at Ardrossan, Kadina and Moonta. The hospital at Wallaroo, now administered under the title of Northern Yorke Peninsula Regional Health Service, is regarded as the major hospital for the region and accordingly supports a number of medical specialists and includes radiological facilities. It provides community health and domiciliary care services to the northern area of the Peninsula through the Northern Yorke Peninsula Domiciliary Care Service.

Health services on the lower or southern portion of the Peninsula have recently amalgamated under the banner of Southern Yorke Peninsula Health Services and it is envisaged that the hospital at Minlaton will be replaced by a purpose-built Nursing Home funded directly by the Commonwealth Government. A 24-hour accident and emergency service will be maintained. In addition the service base for the Southern Yorke Peninsula Community Health and Domiciliary Care Service will be maintained at Minlaton. The hospital at Yorketown is to be refurbished and will serve as the acute hospital facility for the southern half of the Peninsula.

Whereas in earlier Year Books a number of identified separate health service organisations were mentioned, the current trend is for all health services to be amalgamated into one health service and accessed through the nearest public hospital.

Branches of the Mothers and Babies Health Association are situated at nine towns throughout Yorke Peninsula with intermittent visits to other communities. The Royal District Nursing Society maintains branches at Kadina, Minlaton, Maitland and Moonta.

There are branches of the Red Cross Society in a number of communities and ambulances of the St John Ambulance Service are located at Ardrossan, Maitland, Minlaton, Moonta, Kadina, Wallaroo and Yorketown.

Welfare facilities

The Department for Family and Community Services provides welfare services to the region through its District Office at Kadina. Services provided include personal and family counselling, support to voluntary groups, emergency financial assistance, youth services, adoptions and fostering.

Water supply

Yorke Peninsula has no permanent streams and the rainfall is, in most parts, absorbed directly into the soil. The lack of surface flow makes the collection of water for storage purposes impracticable and the scarcity of suitable clays means that excavated dams are not feasible.

Initially local resources provided the basis for small water supply schemes in the area. However, the schemes were inadequate for the increasing needs of the townships and had little or no capacity to provide water for stock and other farming requirements.

The first large rural water supply scheme for the northern area was on Beetaloo Reservoir, located on Beetaloo Springs in the lower Flinders Ranges about 20 kilometres north of Crystal Brook. The reservoir was completed in 1890 and pipes were laid from Beetaloo Reservoir to serve Port Pirie and towns and farmlands in an area extending southwards to northern Yorke Peninsula.

In 1902, Bundaleer Reservoir near Spalding, was completed. This permitted reticulation to the towns and farming lands south of the reservoir and provided additional water to supplement the supplies from Beetaloo Reservoir in the areas on northern Yorke Peninsula. Water is supplied to the reservoir by concrete lined channels extended from diversion weirs on the Broughton River and Freshwater and Bundaleer Creeks.

Beetaloo and Bundaleer Reservoirs comprised the main source of supply for the northern Yorke Peninsula distribution system until the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline was completed in 1944. Water from the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline has enabled the distribution system to be considerably expanded.

In 1916 the Warren Reservoir was constructed on the South Para River to supply towns and farmlands in the Barossa Valley and the lower northern areas. From the Warren Reservoir a trunk main extends northwards to the Barossa Valley and westerly in a broad arc terminating at a service reservoir near Paskeville on northern Yorke Peninsula. The trunk main feeds a distribution system with about 1,100 kilometres of mains to the lower north and supplements supplies (most of which come from the Bundaleer trunk main) to 800 kilometres of mains on Yorke Peninsula, through the Paskeville service reservoir. It is interconnected at various points with mains in the Bundaleer Reservoir district system and can supplement this network when necessary.

The Swan Reach–Stockwell pipeline, completed in 1969, also supplements water supplies to Yorke Peninsula.

Sewerage

Under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1934*, local government authorities are empowered to provide common effluent drainage schemes to collect effluent from private septic tank systems. However, within Yorke Peninsula, only the towns of Maitland, Wallaroo (part only), Tiddy Widdy Beach, Ardrossan, Bute and Kadina have common effluent drainage systems.

Since 1972, the State Government has provided subsidy finance for common effluent drains to offset construction and operating costs in order that persons benefiting from these schemes will not be required to pay annual rates in excess of those charged by the Engineering and Water Supply Department in areas where sewerage installations are provided.

Applications from local government authorities for assistance to install common effluent drainage schemes have been submitted for the following towns: Minlaton, Yorketown, Stansbury, Wallaroo, Moonta, Edithburgh and Wool Bay.

Agriculture

Cereal growing is the main agricultural activity on Yorke Peninsula with sheep farming suffering a decline in significance. Within the region 30 per cent of the State's barley and 12 per cent of the State's wheat is grown. Sheep numbers have declined since their peak of 1.2 million in the early 1970s down to 0.8 million which represents 5 per cent of the State's flock. The northern part of the region remains as one of the major prime lamb producing areas supplying some of the earliest new season lambs of excellent quality.

The gross value of agriculture on Yorke Peninsula totalled \$140.7 million in 1990–91 which represented 7 per cent of the State's production. Barley was valued at \$59.7 million, wheat at \$32.7 million and wool at \$19.2 million. The total gross value had suffered a considerable fall from the previous record year when the gross value of all agricultural commodities was \$214.4 million. The fall in the prices of wheat, barley and wool as well as lower crop yields were the main factors in the decrease.

Wheat

The lower rainfall areas of the northern and central parts of Yorke Peninsula, account for approximately 90 per cent of wheat sown for grain on Yorke Peninsula. Wheat was, until the early 1950s, the principal cereal grown in the region but since then the area sown to barley has generally been greater than that for wheat. Since the 1930s productivity has been improved by better crop rotation and the use of annual medic and grasses.

During the period 1952–61, approximately 100,000 hectares of wheat for grain was sown annually (6 per cent of the State total). From 1961, the area sown to wheat for grain increased steadily as farmers sought to offset rising costs so that by 1968–69 approximately 170,000 hectares were sown (12 per cent of State total). In recent years, however, the area sown to wheat has declined and during 1990–91, only 114,378 hectares were sown to wheat (although this still represented 12 per cent of the State total).

Most of the wheat produced in the region is exported, although a small quantity is sent to Adelaide flour mills.

Wheat for Grain, Yorke Peninsula

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Area sown	hectares	104,881	117,006	117,690	114,378
Production	tonnes	195,253	176,481	299,172	240,155
Average yield per hectare	tonnes	1.86	1.51	2.54	2.10

Barley

Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia. In the 1990-91 season, this area contributed approximately 31 per cent of the total production of barley for grain. Nearly 40 per cent of the area sown to barley in the region is within the Central Yorke Peninsula District Council. The area sown to barley has since the early 1950s generally been greater than that for wheat rising to approximately double during the late 1970s and the 1980s.

In 1990-91, the area sown to barley for grain, was 218,454 hectares, or 23 per cent of the State total.

For malting purposes a plump yellow grain with fine skin coverings is required, and this can best be obtained when the ripening period is somewhat prolonged by cool conditions. Yorke Peninsula is ideal in this regard as the moisture laden breezes off the gulfs on either side retard ripening.

Barley for Grain, Yorke Peninsula^(a)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Area sown	hectares	218,541	200,430	215,509	218,454
Production	tonnes	435,503	332,232	563,922	463,624
Average yield per hectare	tonnes	1.99	1.66	2.62	2.12

(a) Counties Daly and Fergusson.

Oats

Oats are not grown extensively throughout the region. In 1990-91 only 4,821 hectares of oats for grain was sown and production was 6,979 tonnes (5 per cent of the State total).

Sheep

Sheep farming is the main livestock enterprise on Yorke Peninsula. At 31 March 1991, there were 786,354 sheep in the region representing about 6 per cent of the State total. The region's wool clip for 1990-91 was 4,905 tonnes which represented about 5 per cent of the State's total wool clip.

Sheep: Numbers, Yorke Peninsula at 31 March

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ewes</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rams</i>	<i>Breeding</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Wethers</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	
1988	9,545	432,080	30,690	200,271	177,628	850,214
1989	9,215	423,640	35,849	206,829	167,519	843,052
1990	9,769	435,252	46,583	236,626	186,906	915,136
1991	9,109	347,703	49,936	201,794	177,812	786,354

Sheep numbers have declined in 1990-91 with the drop in wool prices but, with the relatively warm early start provided in areas of the northern part of the Peninsula production of early prime lambs remains an important industry. These new season lambs reach the metropolitan market early in July providing meat of exceptional quality.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn, Wool Clip and Average Weight per Fleece
Yorke Peninsula

Particulars	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sheep and lambs shorn	number	952,160	948,014	956,820	968,754
Wool clip	kg	4,977,199	4,780,315	5,173,110	4,905,119
Average per fleece	kg	5.23	5.04	5.41	5.06

Cattle for meat production

The number of cattle for meat production have decreased significantly since their peak in the mid-1970s. At 31 March 1991, there were 15,920 cattle for meat production in the region compared with 1975 when they totalled 56,757.

Cattle for Meat Production, Yorke Peninsula at 31 March

Year	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Total (a)
1988	422	8,076	5,478	15,522
1989	384	7,177	4,752	13,647
1990	402	7,717	4,837	15,128
1991	(b)520	7,714	(b)5,141	15,920

(a) Includes other cattle for meat production
(b) Bull calves are included with bulls not with calves.

Cattle for milk production

Cattle for milk production on Yorke Peninsula are kept to supply whole milk for local towns such as Maitland, Minlaton, Yorketown and Warooka. At 31 March 1991 there were 463 cattle for milk production in the region, representing approximately 2 per cent of the State total.

Since the 1960s the number of cattle for milk production has declined dramatically from several thousand down to its present number.

Cattle for Milk Production, Yorke Peninsula

Year	Bulls and bull calves	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers and heifer calves	Total (a)
1988	25	562	251	838
1989	23	463	224	710
1990	28	389	171	588
1991	9	301	153	463

(a) Excludes house cows.

Pigs

On Yorke Peninsula, pigs were normally kept as a sideline on mixed farms. There have been substantial fluctuations in the pig population from year to year influenced by the exceptional variability in prices. In recent years the numbers have generally declined.

At 31 March 1991 there were 30,672 pigs on Yorke Peninsula, 8 per cent of the State total.

Mining

Gypsum

The important gypsum industry of South Australia was pioneered in the salt-lake district of southern Yorke Peninsula in 1874. Since recorded production commenced in 1905 about 7 million tonnes have been produced.

At first, production was from seed gypsum dunes lying on the south-east sides of salt lakes, particularly Lake Fowler, in the Yorketown district. This was used mostly for

plaster manufacture and was shipped from Edithburgh. Later a company quarried rock gypsum from the lakes (especially Marion Lake) in the Stenhouse Bay district in the extreme south-west. This gypsum was found to be exceptionally pure and especially suitable for the manufacture of plaster and plaster products, and is now also used in cement production.

Gypsum production at Stenhouse Bay declined in the early 1970s due to the lack of a deep water harbour.

Dolomite

Dolomitic limestone in the Ardrossan district was explored by diamond drilling in 1948 by The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. A large quarry was developed 2 kilometres south-west of Ardrossan, and a crushing and screening plant and a 900 metre jetty with ship loading facilities were erected on the coast immediately south of the town. About 0.7 million tonnes is shipped annually to Newcastle, Port Kembla, Whyalla and Japan for use as a steelmaking flux.

Limestone

Tertiary limestone was originally quarried at Stansbury and Edithburgh for use in cement manufacture in Adelaide. The present quarry is located at Klein Point on the coast between Stansbury and Wool Bay, the quarry having been developed inland from the cliff face. A crushing plant delivers rock to a small quay, where it is shipped to the Birkenhead plant of the Adelaide Brighton Cement Company.

Total limestone production on Yorke Peninsula is currently about 0.9 million tonnes per annum.

Salt

The salt industry of Yorke Peninsula was originally the principal source of supply for South Australia, about 7,000 tonnes per annum being produced before 1891 from seasonal scraping of the floors of the salt lakes by local farmers. Production became concentrated in the Edithburgh-Yorketown district between 1891 and 1900 and rose to 40,000 tonnes per annum. This continued for many years until the establishment of solar salt pans elsewhere in South Australia.

The principal salt producing centre is now at Port Price, at the head of Gulf St Vincent, where Ocean Salt Pty Ltd established a salt works and refinery in 1930 for the production of salt by the solar evaporation of sea water. This site was selected to gain the natural benefits of low rainfall, high evaporation rate, and increased salinity of the impounded gulf waters, together with the favourable topography for the construction of level evaporation areas. The plant now treats the output from the Price and Lochiel salt fields both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Cheetham Salt Ltd.

Total salt production for Yorke Peninsula is currently about 130,000 tonnes per annum of which 20-30 per cent is exported.

Copper

Before the closure of the Moonta Mines in 1923, the district was the most important mining area in South Australia. An estimate of the tonnage of ore extracted in the 63 years of operation is approximately 6 million tonnes, with a value of \$41 million.

A combination of poor grade, low reserves, and low copper prices with high mining costs led to the closure of the mines.

The successful development of copper mining in the north-west led to prospecting of the older rocks elsewhere, but few attempts were profitable and all were shortlived. The Parara Mine, north-west of Ardrossan, and the Hillside Mine, 15 kilometres south of Ardrossan, were among the richest.

The Poona Mine was discovered in about 1860 during construction of the Moonta-Wallaroo railway and worked for several years prior to 1870. An extension to the original lode was found in 1985 during geophysical exploration by Western Mining Corporation and New Broken Hill Consolidated. Moonta Mining NL commenced open cut mining in 1988 and began an underground operation in 1991. Approximately 130,000 tonnes of ore at about 4 per cent copper were mined before closure in 1992.

Open cut operations at nearby Wheal Hughes began in early 1991, from a resource of 178,000 tonnes of ore at 2.2 per cent copper. Underground mining commenced in 1992. Most of the concentrates from the Kadina metallurgical plant are sent to smelters at Mount Isa and Port Kembla and are now also being despatched to the Adelaide Chemical Company's Burra plant for the manufacture of cupric oxide for export.

Other minerals

Calcrete, a nodular variety of surface limestone, is used by local government authorities as a road surfacing material. Calcrete was used almost invariably in early housing, except locally in the north-east where some sandstone was available. The dense nodular masses provided crude but cheap block stone.

Calcareous dune sand was mined from the west side of Wardang Island and used in the Port Pirie smelters. The sand was shipped to Port Pirie from 1910 to 1968.

Rock phosphate was discovered in 1900 in small pockets and fissure deposits near Clinton. These were worked for artificial fertilisers, but have now become exhausted.

Alunite occurs in clayey sands and clays forming sea-cliffs between Stansbury and Port Vincent and also to the north of Port Vincent. The deposits south of Port Vincent were developed during the potash shortage during the 1914-18 War. Peacetime development was unsuccessful.

A large deposit of tertiary lignite occurs in the northern end of Gulf St Vincent in the vicinity of Prince and Clinton. Although the deposit is attractive by virtue of heat value and location, it has the disadvantage of high sodium content which would cause boiler fouling. This problem has mitigated against its development.

Small quantities of high quality tertiary construction sand have been extracted over many years, most notably in the vicinity of Kulpara and Price. The potential for this area to become a significant supplier of this material to the Adelaide market has been considerably increased following a recent drilling program by South Australian Department of Mines and Energy in the area between Bute and Ardrossan.

Fisheries

Commercial fishing on Yorke Peninsula is undertaken for all major species. The most important species taken are rock lobster and abalone, King George Whiting and snapper are commercially significant in this area.

Fishing: Production by Species, Yorke Peninsula, 1990-91

<i>Species</i>	<i>Catch</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>liveweight</i>	
	<i>'000kg</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Rock lobster	128	2,089
Shark	65	176
Whiting (King George)	179	1,077
Tommy ruff	170	146
Snapper	245	1,019
Garfish	147	459
Snook	44	99
Squid	117	462
Abalone (a)	112	1,822
Other (b)	318	722
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,525</i>	<i>8,071</i>

(a) Value of abalone shell is excluded. (b) Aquaculture and miscellaneous fishery production is excluded.

Manufacturing

There is little manufacturing industry on Yorke Peninsula and the economy of the region is based on primary production. At 30 June 1989 there were 31 manufacturing establishments in the region employing 319 persons and having a turnover of \$36.5 million during 1988-89.

Top Australia Limited operate a fertiliser plant at Wallaroo and, at Price a salt refinery is operated by Cheetham Salt Ltd.

Other manufacturing establishments located on Yorke Peninsula include two bakeries, two printeries, nine industrial machinery establishments and six fabricated metal products manufacturers.

**Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations
Yorke Peninsula and South Australia, 1988-89**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Yorke Peninsula</i>	<i>South Australia</i>
Number of establishments	Number	31	2,542
Employment (a):			
Males	Number	228	77,289
Females	Number	91	25,666
Persons	Number	319	102,955
Wages and salaries (b)	\$'000	4,620	2,312,392
Turnover	\$'000	36,508	13,066,741

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Includes drawings of working proprietors.

Retail trade

At 30 June 1986 there were 363 retail establishments operating in the Yorke Statistical Subdivision. The number of retail establishments in the Yorke Statistical Subdivision represented 2.5 per cent of the State total but only 1.3 per cent of total turnover.

Thirty seven per cent of the retail establishments operating in the Yorke Statistical Subdivision were food stores whose turnover represented approximately 40 per cent of total turnover. By contrast, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers had a similar share of turnover although they comprised only 2.2 per cent of establishments.

**Retail Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Group
Yorke Statistical Subdivision, 1985-86**

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Turnover (b)</i>
	<i>at 30 June 1986</i>	<i>employed at</i>	
	<i>number</i>	<i>30 June 1986 (a)</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
		<i>number</i>	
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores . .	51	141	7,241
Household appliance and hardware stores	43	109	5,811
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	81	324	36,935
Food stores	133	567	36,928
Other retailers	55	130	5,514
<i>Total</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>1,271</i>	<i>92,430</i>

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Tourism

Yorke Peninsula's main tourist attraction is its coastline, with fishing, swimming, surfing and boating being major recreational activities undertaken throughout the region.

The old copper mining installations at Wallaroo and Moonta are important tourist attractions. The presence of a substantial range of historic buildings and sites in and near these towns represents a significant contribution to the overall attraction of the region to visitors. The towns of Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta are collectively known as the Copper Triangle.

Innes National Park, at the south-west tip of the Peninsula, covers an area of 9,600 hectares and attracts an estimated 145,000 visitors per year.

A three-day Cornish Festival, 'Kernewek Lowender', is held biennially at Kadina-Wallaroo-Moonta and it has developed to become one of the State's main cultural festivals.

An estimated 74 per cent of visitors to the region are drawn from the Adelaide metropolitan area, with only a small proportion of visitors to the region coming from interstate.

Caravan and camping parks comprise a major element of accommodation available in the region. Hotel and motel accommodation is confined to the larger centres. The coastal attractions and accessibility of the region to residents of Adelaide has led to the proliferation of privately owned holiday houses throughout the region.

At 30 June 1991 there were 7 licensed hotels with facilities and 9 licensed and unlicensed motels with facilities providing accommodation for visitors, with a total of 232 rooms. There were also 25 caravan parks.

Transport

Roads

Yorke Peninsula has a comprehensive network of sealed roads that link all the major towns. There are three major routes within the region; one crosses the head of the Peninsula linking Port Wakefield to Kadina and Wallaroo, and two extend along the Peninsula, one following the eastern coastline and the other running inland along the Maitland–Minlaton–Yorketown axis. The inland route has links to Moonta, Port Victoria and Warooka.

The length of roads on Yorke Peninsula at 30 June 1991 was 6,382 kilometres, of which 1,300 kilometres were sealed.

Bus services

One privately owned bus service operates in southern Yorke Peninsula under licence from the Office of Transport, Policy and Planning. Daily services are operated alternately down the eastern coast and down the middle of the Peninsula. Other private bus services serve upper Yorke Peninsula.

Motor vehicles

At 30 September 1991, motor vehicles registered with owners addresses on Yorke Peninsula totalled 9,970 cars, 2,226 stations wagons, 3,831 light commercial vehicles, 1,471 trucks and 1,122 motor cycles.

The population per registered motor vehicle at 30 September 1991 was 1.30 compared with 1.57 for the whole State.

Railways

There is no regular passenger service between Yorke Peninsula and Adelaide. Wallaroo, Moonta and Kadina are linked to the main Adelaide–Port Pirie line by a branch from Snowtown.

Grain is transported to Wallaroo from bulk silos at towns throughout the mid–North and sulphuric acid is railed from Port Pirie to the fertiliser works in Wallaroo.

Air transport

Yorketown has an airfield but it is not a licensed airport and no regular services are operated from it. Private charter aircraft carry passengers to a number of localities on Yorke Peninsula on request. Because of the lack of proper landing facilities, aircraft often use paddocks adjacent to towns.

Harbours and shipping

There are three government owned and one private seaport along the coasts of the region, these being Wallaroo, Port Giles, Klein Point and Ardrossan.

The following table shows tonnages of exports through these ports on Yorke Peninsula for the period 1988–89 to 1991–92.

Exports from Yorke Peninsula Ports
(Tonnes)

Port and commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Ardrossan:				
Barley	135,095	260,654	204,676	172,639
Wheat	6,552	-	-	-
Dolomite	854,708	939,335	770,654	810,570
Salt	95,939	109,438	48,163	78,757
Peas	-	-	-	11,235
Klein Point:				
Gypsum	31,375	5,965	-	-
Limestone	802,157	574,014	726,364	1,229,094
Port Giles:				
Wheat	193,622	161,454	111,802	93,576
Barley	192,998	163,296	200,096	123,548
Wallaroo:				
Wheat	159,210	207,465	162,395	314,129
Barley	78,589	102,943	174,416	217,038
Oats	-	15,224	-	-
Peas	65,331	88,906	78,035	84,566
Beans	6,596	7,055	4,500	9,180
Other	4,649	334	3,145	16

Source: Department of Marine and Harbors.

Wallaroo is one of the State's major grain export ports. The 867 metre long jetty at Wallaroo provides six shipping berths with depths ranging up to 9.5 metres at low water.

There are two jetties at Ardrossan, one of which is owned by Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd and which has bulk handling facilities for the export of dolomite to steel plants at Whyalla and New South Wales. Bulk salt produced at Price and grain from the adjacent terminal silos are also shipped from this jetty.

Port Giles is an important grain port. Bulk grain storage silos at the port have a capacity of 240,000 tonnes of grain. The jetty, 617 metres in length, has provision for one berth with a depth of 11.6 metres at low water.

The *Yorke Peninsula Country Times*, which is printed at Kadina, is the only locally produced newspaper on Yorke Peninsula.

There are no local radio or television stations on Yorke Peninsula. The region lies within a secondary area for television transmission and programs of varying technical quality, depending on local conditions, are received from transmitting stations in Adelaide.

Landcare

Farmers on Yorke Peninsula have become used to the ethos of caring for the land as they have had the advantage of having a district soil board for 40 years. The Yorke Peninsula District Soil Board was established in January 1952 and has been dealing with water erosion in the Arthurton area and soil salinity in the Minlaton area - some of the major problem areas.

Since the launch of the Year and Decade of Landcare in 1989 eleven Community Landcare Groups have been formed on Yorke Peninsula and adjacent areas. Groups involved in revegetation and/or regeneration for various erosion problems include the Southern (Yorketown, Minlaton area), Central (Maitland area) and Northern (Alford area) Yorke Peninsula Landcare Groups as well as the Gilbert Valley and Wakefield Plains Landcare Groups in the Lower North.

Several groups have property planning/catchment planning and conservation farming techniques as part of their agenda. These include working with the district soil board at Arthurton (conservation farming techniques of stubble retention to prevent water erosion) and Agery-Weetulta (salinity amelioration by planting deep rooted tree lucerne, tagaste).

As with other soil boards around the State, the Yorke Peninsula District Soil Board is working on a district plan expected to be completed in 1993. Management property plans for individual farms will be the next step.

Appendix

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

In the next twenty-one pages, a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia is shown. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. Naturally the range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited, and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally, all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes, but minor changes are not so recorded, and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary:

- n.a. not collected
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- break in continuity of figures

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY^(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
							per cent
1836	309	237	546			546	
1841	8,755	6,730	15,485			855	5.84
1846	14,711	11,182	25,893	577	22.29	3,433	15.29
1851	37,321	29,217	66,538	1,786	26.85	2,838	4.46
1856	56,264	51,622	107,886	3,341	30.97	10,499	10.78
1861	67,409	63,403	130,812	3,589	28.00	5,230	4.17
1866	88,024	80,883	168,907	4,029	24.39	7,430	4.60
1871	97,019	91,625	188,644	4,704	25.21	4,098	2.22
1876	116,894	107,666	224,560	4,674	21.51	14,484	6.89
1881	152,453	133,518	285,971	6,696	23.81	9,578	3.47
1886	160,814	145,896	306,710	6,943	22.54	-2,603	-0.84
1891	168,826	155,895	324,721	6,526	20.23	5,774	1.81
1896	179,024	173,043	352,067	5,974	16.95	99	0.03
1901	(d)180,440	(d)178,890	(d)359,330	(d)5,105	14.29	(d)2,080	0.58
1906	184,803	181,710	366,513	5,049	13.90	3,892	1.07
1911	214,061	205,331	419,392	7,019	17.05	12,530	3.08
1916 (e)	212,585	229,253	441,838	6,780	15.35	-4,147	-0.93
1921	251,170	250,572	501,742	6,992	14.07	10,736	2.19
1926	285,013	275,912	560,925	6,606	11.92	13,877	2.54
1931	289,397	287,682	577,079	4,191	7.28	2,612	0.45
1941 (e)	301,645	304,721	606,366	4,677	7.78	7,310	1.22
1946 (e)	317,238	323,180	640,418	9,352	14.72	9,536	1.51
1951	375,188	368,597	743,785	10,279	14.03	20,942	2.90
1956	436,807	425,145	861,952	11,371	13.40	27,291	3.27
1961	494,600	484,800	979,400	14,584	15.03	22,400	2.68
1966	554,000	549,800	1,103,700	11,017	10.07	20,700	1.92
1971	602,000	606,700	1,208,700	..	..	..	..
1972	608,800	613,400	1,222,100	12,020	9.89	13,400	1.10
1973	615,700	619,900	1,235,600	10,474	8.53	13,400	1.09
1974	627,700	632,000	1,259,800	9,906	7.97	(f)24,200	1.95
1975	633,200	637,500	1,270,700	9,958	7.87	10,900	0.86
1976	637,800	642,300	1,280,200	8,902	6.98	9,500	0.75
1977	643,200	649,100	1,292,300	9,406	7.31	12,100	0.94
1978	645,400	653,200	1,298,600	8,781	6.78	6,300	0.49
1979	648,200	656,400	1,304,600	8,753	6.73	6,000	0.46
1980	651,600	661,100	1,312,600	8,861	6.77	8,000	0.61
1981	657,000	668,200	1,325,200	9,550	7.24	12,600	0.96
1982	663,600	674,100	1,337,800	8,751	6.57	12,600	0.95
1983	671,700	681,500	1,353,200	9,961	7.40	15,400	1.15
1984	678,000	687,400	1,365,300	9,952	7.32	12,100	0.89
1985	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	9,295	6.78	11,500	0.84
1986	689,800	697,300	1,387,100	9,413	6.81	10,300	0.75
1987	694,500	703,600	1,398,100	8,704	6.25	11,000	0.79
1988	700,500	710,700	1,411,300	8,466	6.03	13,200	0.94
1989	706,800	717,600	1,424,400	8,261	5.82	13,100	0.93
1990	713,900	725,000	1,438,900	8,965	6.26	14,500	1.02
1991 p	721,300	732,700	1,454,000	8,473	5.86	15,100	1.05

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are compiled on the basis of estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registration, have been excluded from natural increase figures before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded. (f) Effect of Cyclone Tracy.

BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Adoptions (b)	Marriages		Divorces (c)	
	Number	Rate (a)	Ex-nuptial (%)	Number	Total	Rate (a)	Total	Rate (a)
1846	937	36.2			220	8.5		
1851	2,759	41.5			189	2.8		
1856	4,488	41.6		57	1,171	10.9		
1861	5,551	43.3		49	1,158	9.0		
1866	6,782	41.1		43	1,299	7.9		
1871	7,082	38.0		67	1,250	6.7		
1876	8,224	37.8		93	1,852	8.5		
1881	10,708	38.1	2.3	84	2,308	8.2		
1886	11,177	36.3	2.4	82	1,976	6.4	10	0.0
1891	10,737	33.4	2.9	63	2,315	7.2	5	0.0
1896	10,012	28.4	3.5	76	2,183	6.2	6	0.0
1901	9,079	25.4	4.0	67	2,304	6.5	6	0.0
1906	8,921	24.6	4.0	85	2,679	7.4	3	0.0
1911	11,057	28.9	4.2	60	4,036	9.8	20	0.0
1916	11,857	26.9	3.8	104	3,602	8.2	14	0.0
1921	11,974	24.1	3.1	111	4,383	8.8	88	0.2
1926	11,483	20.7	3.1	216	4,503	8.1	71	0.1
1931	9,079	15.8	3.3	241	3,069	5.3	138	0.2
1936	8,911	15.2	3.1	297	5,182	8.8	213	0.4
1941	10,965	18.2	2.8	319	6,855	11.4	273	0.5
1946	15,813	24.9	3.2	371	6,700	10.6	654	1.0
1951	17,463	23.8	2.9	399	6,646	9.1	637	0.9
1956	18,964	22.4	3.4	402	6,277	7.4	567	0.7
1961	22,399	23.1	4.6	594	6,804	7.0	718	0.7
1962	21,361	21.7	4.8	591	7,021	7.1	685	0.7
1963	21,367	21.2	5.0	644	7,302	7.2	765	0.8
1964	20,866	20.2	5.9	619	7,765	7.5	887	0.9
1965	20,891	19.6	6.3	717	8,680	8.2	852	0.8
1966(d)	20,362	18.6	6.8	783	9,051	8.3	1,069	1.0
1967	20,386	18.4	6.7	839	9,434	8.5	929	0.8
1968	21,207	18.9	7.4	780	9,652	8.6	915	0.8
1969	21,977	19.3	6.9	797	10,599	9.3	963	0.8
1970	22,617	19.5	7.6	834	10,864	9.4	939	0.8
1971	22,996	19.4	7.8	879	10,833	9.2	1,264	1.1
1972	21,844	18.2	8.3	776	10,829	9.1	1,235	1.0
1973	20,407	16.8	8.8	649	10,806	9.0	1,582	1.3
1974	20,181	16.3	9.3	558	10,769	8.8	1,561	1.3
1975	19,986	16.0	9.7	551	9,843	8.0	1,812	1.4
1976	18,947	14.9	9.4	549	10,902	8.6	(f)6,142	4.8
1977	19,260	15.0	9.8	658	10,126	7.9	4,419	3.4
1978	18,558	14.3	11.0	506	9,800	7.6	3,805	2.9
1979	18,478	14.2	11.4	415	9,778	7.6	3,794	2.9
1980	18,499	14.1	12.5	475	10,064	7.8	4,203	3.2
1981	19,351	14.7	13.0	505	10,252	7.8	4,132	3.1
1982	19,294	14.5	13.1	396	10,935	8.2	4,526	3.4
1983	(e)19,830	14.8	14.3	424	10,550	7.9	4,431	3.3
1984	20,052	14.8	14.5	438	10,643	7.9	4,114	3.0
1985	19,790	14.5	14.6	222	10,148	7.4	4,216	3.1
1986	19,741	14.4	17.5	347	9,878	7.2	3,776	2.8
1987	19,235	13.8	17.8	346	9,695	7.0	4,050	2.9
1988	19,155	13.6	18.8	244	10,128	7.2	4,031	2.9
1989	19,610	13.8	21.1	229	9,776	6.9	3,740	2.6
1990	19,863	13.8	23.0	147	9,609	6.7	4,066	2.8
1991	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	100	9,392	6.5	4,215	2.9

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Dissolutions made absolute. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration. (f) The Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate (a)	Rates from principal causes (a)		Infant (b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate (c)
1841						
1846	360	14.0				
1851	973	14.6			539	195.4
1856	1,147	10.6		0.1	610	135.9
1861	1,962	15.3		0.1	1,064	191.7
1866	2,753	16.7		0.2	1,385	204.2
1871	2,378	12.7		0.2	851	120.2
1876	3,550	16.3		0.4	1,228	149.3
1881	4,012	14.3		0.3	1,364	127.4
1886	4,234	13.8		0.3	1,409	126.1
1891	4,211	13.1		0.5	976	90.8
1896	4,038	11.5		0.5	1,015	101.0
1901	3,974	11.1		0.6	909	100.1
1906	3,872	10.7		0.8	675	75.7
1911	4,038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916	5,077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921	4,982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926	4,877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931	4,888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936	5,464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941	6,288	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946	6,461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1951	7,184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1956	7,593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1961	7,815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1962	8,232	8.4	3.1	1.4	409	19.2
1963	8,201	8.1	3.0	1.3	399	18.7
1964	8,906	8.6	3.2	1.3	397	19.0
1965	8,788	8.3	3.1	1.3	385	18.4
1966(d)	9,345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1967	9,071	8.2	3.1	1.4	346	17.0
1968	9,916	8.8	3.3	1.4	345	16.3
1969	9,337	8.2	3.0	1.5	347	15.8
1970	10,138	8.8	3.2	1.4	367	16.2
1971	9,686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1972	9,764	8.1	2.9	1.5	367	16.8
1973	9,835	8.1	3.0	1.5	276	13.5
1974	10,236	8.3	3.0	1.5	312	15.5
1975	9,947	7.9	2.9	1.5	222	11.1
1976	9,999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1977	9,784	7.6	2.8	1.5	221	11.5
1978	9,763	7.5	2.8	1.5	227	12.2
1979	9,661	7.4	2.8	1.5	166	9.0
1980	9,580	7.3	2.6	1.6	187	10.1
1981	9,706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982	10,457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e)	9,869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984	10,099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985	10,496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986	10,328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987	10,531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988	10,690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9
1989	11,348	8.0	2.7	1.9	146	7.4
1990	10,938	7.6	2.5	2.0	168	8.5

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration.

EDUCATION

Year	Primary and secondary						Tertiary students		
	Government schools (a)			Non-government schools			Universities (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education	Technical and Further Education
	No.	Students		No.	Students				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
1851	115	3,031							
1856	147	6,516							
1861	219	10,711							
1866	292	14,690							
1871	307	15,791							
1876	281	25,889					58		
1881	405	36,888					74		
1886	504	44,405					n.a.		197
1891	552	47,094					285		246
1896	639	59,944					232		320
1901	706	63,183					230		
1906	708	57,270					215		
1911	743	53,494	1,800			(c)9,753	179		626
1916	857	63,935	3,047	(d)218		(c)11,121			641
1921	973	77,111	3,067	171		(d)12,785			491
						13,951		1,338	
1926	1,019	79,204	6,527	188		16,139			1,575
1931	1,075	81,218	10,503	186		14,310			2,092
1936	1,100	75,411	9,280	174		13,993			2,025
1941	1,006	63,303	10,761	167		13,915			2,211
1946	811	61,242	11,870	145		16,310			3,723
1951	728	81,642	14,106	146		20,677			3,720
1956	699	118,365	22,134	163		29,050			3,828
1961	688	135,274	41,889	165		35,652			6,250
1966	700	154,253	60,834	172	(e)24,188	(e)12,999			9,364
1967	674	157,424	65,630	173	23,533	13,469			9,658
1968	683	157,997	58,814	171	22,814	13,599			9,803
1969	676	159,682	71,599	171	22,257	14,203			10,128
1970	681	156,922	71,866	170	22,464	14,642		3,420	10,176
1971	662	156,458	74,982	169	22,669	15,018		3,443	10,682
1972	(f)615	154,886	77,926	163	22,232	15,233		4,242	11,124
								(g)4,291	78,540
1973	614	152,698	79,088	163	21,929	15,806		6,662	11,497
1974	613	152,901	79,578	157	22,399	16,494		12,163	12,264
1975	619	151,975	82,737	151	22,479	16,818		13,773	12,876
1976	625	151,499	82,115	147	22,177	17,122		14,560	13,493
1977	626	152,079	81,131	145	22,361	17,085		14,560	13,390
								15,168	13,900
1978	628	149,964	80,491	151	22,353	17,088		15,996	12,904
1979	632	146,793	77,732	155	22,591	17,381		16,042	12,840
1980	638	142,290	76,392	159	23,347	17,769		16,976	12,677
1981	638	137,860	75,173	163	24,729	18,583		17,558	12,811
1982	(h)716	131,250	75,266	169	25,805	19,952		17,031	12,892
1983	714	127,334	78,183	173	27,183	21,087		17,158	13,242
1984	708	121,615	79,605	174	(i)27,427	21,957		18,277	13,584
1985	708	117,588	78,648	175	28,133	23,113		18,434	13,833
1986	711	115,388	75,686	178	28,729	24,059		19,742	13,971
1987	717	112,311	73,670	177	29,125	24,834		18,903	14,407
1988	715	112,349	71,108	178	29,912	25,333		20,178	15,142
1989	708	117,266	67,259	183	31,127	25,236		21,836	16,069
1990	706	119,490	65,378	185	32,179	25,688		n.a.	18,274
1991	896	122,139	64,675	184	33,925	26,094		(k)43,291	18,274

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958. (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day. (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students. (j) Data are not comparable to previous years because of reduction of double counting of individuals. (k) Figures are an amalgamation of all campuses of the former SACAE with the University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the recently formed University of South Australia.

HEALTH

Year	Recognised hospitals		Mental hospitals admissions during year (a)	Medical practitioners registered
	Number of hospitals	Admissions		
1846	1		10	22
1851	1	413	9	68
1856	1	559	69	101
1861	1	795	68	111
1866	1	1,257	88	85
1871	1	1,433	111	77
1876	1	2,282	149	94
1881	1	2,258	199	113
1886	1	2,022	207	152
1891	1	2,301	224	177
1896	1	2,633	195	279
1901	1	3,554	214	341
1906	9	4,476	231	242
1911	21	8,547	273	299
1916	27	12,453	302	326
1921	31	15,642	272	360
1926	45	22,438	249	445
1931	51	26,505	250	457
1936	52	34,014	272	477
1941	55	40,593	247	814
1946	(b)58	(b)46,696	(b)302	947
1951	60	57,401	452	1,172
1956	65	69,295	553	1,395
1957	65	73,249	543	1,469
1958	64	75,282	659	1,507
1959	65	79,426	712	1,601
1960	65	82,948	1,637	1,681
1961	66	87,386	1,846	1,739
1962	65	89,409	1,925	1,821
1963	65	94,144	2,604	1,883
1964	65	99,491	3,132	2,002
1965	65	105,098	3,061	2,080
1966	67	111,313	2,810	2,175
1967	65	117,693	2,866	2,282
1968	65	122,835	2,733	2,372
1969	65	132,864	2,964	2,474
1970	66	135,433	3,378	2,568
1971	67	135,927	3,527	2,707
1972	68	147,058	3,602	3,054
1973	69	158,261	3,225	3,154
1974	70	164,797	3,309	3,348
1975	71	168,832	3,410	3,767
1976	73	179,733	3,665	4,531
1977	81	190,806	3,489	4,574
1978	81	202,802	3,648	4,783
1979	81	216,315	3,971	4,800
1980	81	220,138	4,470	5,100
1981	81	228,593	6,279	5,500
1982	81	222,319	6,790	4,778
1983	81	237,625	5,867	4,991
1984	81	249,572	6,084	5,200
1985	81	241,123	7,026	5,247
1986	81	242,709	7,700	5,271
1987	81	246,004	6,210	5,318
1988	81	251,148	5,456	5,331
1989	81	257,665	4,530	3,206
1990	81	265,932	4,634	3,357
1991	81	270,946	4,447	3,435

(a) From 1959-60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946.

LAW AND ORDER : SOCIAL WELFARE

Year	Courts		Police personnel	Bank-ruptcies	Pensioners (d)	
	Matters proven (a)				Age and invalid	Disability and service
	Higher courts (b)	Lower courts (c)				
1841	37			36		
1846	40			16		
1851	103		127	106		
1856	85	2,919	174	88		
1861	62	3,025	151	115		
1866	107	4,341	208	252		
1871	91	4,864	187	247		
1876	129	7,905	257	200		
1881	213	13,231	371	696		
1886	121	6,808	401	535		
1891	85	6,918	388	142		
1896	110	5,149	347	240		
1901	98	4,968	359	165		
1906	92	5,249	373	172		
1911	74	7,303	423	190		
1916	52	7,145	541	324	10,993	794
1921	97	8,968	566	155	12,320	14,663
1926	174	21,417	633	439	14,098	16,144
1931	274	14,760	763	996	20,602	16,653
1936	171	14,920	701	551	26,134	15,997
1941	177	21,990	707	284	29,642	15,424
1946	231	(e)20,585	(e)830	23	29,512	30,687
1951	307	28,675	913	53	36,582	51,589
1956	362	28,221	1,018	150	47,754	66,535
1961	606	52,155	1,376	561	60,483	72,695
1966	738	71,694	1,595	648	67,999	68,439
1967	707	87,110	1,660	660	70,521	66,624
1968	692	105,027	1,777	759	74,016	65,078
1969	712	105,966	1,845	659	76,616	62,986
1970	694	114,499	1,881	611	85,076	61,928
1971	(f)931	110,543	1,971	(g)626	88,936	60,406
1972	964	123,063	2,063	643	92,771	58,682
1973	982	(h)94,068	2,167	554	104,350	59,707
1974	906	93,037	2,264	373	116,117	59,522
1975	989	104,402	2,461	437	123,627	(i)59,130
1976	1,080	95,758	2,548	351	130,229	59,536
1977	1,075	105,224	2,718	456	136,473	60,492
1978	1,258	105,413	2,879	673	141,941	61,642
1979	1,281	88,404	3,093	847	146,860	62,505
1980	n.a.	n.a.	(j)3,423	1,016	159,599	65,109
1981	n.a.	n.a.	3,427	1,012	153,210	67,696
1982	1,321	(k)15,384	3,400	860	155,924	69,924
1983	1,935	(l)31,102	3,357	962	160,694	73,812
1984	2,213	32,526	3,361	817	(m)171,418	76,686
1985	2,923	29,455	3,373	706	172,064	77,967
1986	2,549	31,918	3,492	922	174,057	78,401
1987	3,096	30,235	3,661	1,353	175,795	74,944
1988	2,639	n.a.	3,573	1,414	180,973	74,342
1989	3,976	n.a.	3,565	1,326	183,330	72,393
1990	n.a.	n.a.	3,650	1,322	185,048	71,158
1991	n.a.	n.a.	3,756	1,653	190,008	67,016
1992	n.a.	n.a.	3,774	2,031	(n)191,104	n.y.a.

(a) Each type of offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (b) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (c) Year ended 30 June from 1943 to 1983. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1971 to 1979. (g) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (h) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (i) From 1974-75, war pensions known as disability pensions. (j) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (k) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (l) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences. (m) Includes carer pensions from 1984. (n) From 1992 includes those persons receiving the Disability Support pension, which replaced the invalid pension and sheltered employment allowance.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force (a)		Civilian employment (a)		Factory employment (b)		Unemployed (a)		
							Number		Rate (c)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1911					22.6	5.3			
1916-17					20.8	5.2			
1920-21					24.5	5.9			
1925-26					33.1	6.9			
1930-31					19.3	4.6			
1935-36					31.4	7.1			
1940-41					40.1	10.8			
1945-46					49.5	13.7			
1950-51					66.8	16.2			
1951-52					68.0	15.9			
1952-53					67.1	13.4			
1953-54					70.7	14.8			
1954-55					73.7	15.9			
1955-56					76.1	16.4			
1956-57					75.5	16.4			
1957-58					75.9	16.6			
1958-59					77.4	16.7			
1959-60					81.3	17.7			
1960-61					81.9	18.1			
1961-62					81.8	17.3			
1962-63					86.7	18.6			
1963-64					90.9	19.9			
1964-65					94.7	21.5			
1965-66					96.2	22.1			
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.9	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d)93.3	(d)23.0	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	95.4	24.4	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.3	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	97.8	27.7	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	100.6	30.8	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e)91.8	(e)25.6	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	91.0	26.1	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.2	24.9	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78	(f)380.1	(f)223.0	(f)356.0	(f)206.5	82.9	22.9	(f)24.1	(f)16.5	(f)6.7
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.8	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.4
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	82.6	23.0	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	80.9	23.1	25.0	19.5	7.3
1981-82	274.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.0	22.6	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	70.5	19.9	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84	(g)384.5	(g)236.7	(g)349.9	(g)214.6	70.9	20.8	(g)34.6	(g)22.0	(g)9.1
1984-85	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	71.3	21.2	32.0	22.1	8.5
1985-86	(h)396.5	(h)260.7	(h)365.5	(h)241.2	n.a.	n.a.	(h)31.0	(h)19.5	(h)7.7
1986-87	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	67.7	22.5	33.2	23.5	8.5
1987-88	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	71.7	23.5	34.2	23.9	8.6
1988-89	410.7	287.1	382.2	266.3	77.3	25.8	28.5	20.8	7.1
1989-90	422.7	290.2	394.3	269.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	28.4	20.4	6.8
1990-91	420.6	301.0	379.3	276.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	41.2	24.5	9.1

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) Average employment (including working proprietors), over the year to 1967-68. From 1968-69 employment at 30 June. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the number in the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with previous years are not possible because of changes in the scope of the census. (e) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (f) Labour force before 1977-78 are based on 1976 Census benchmarks. From 1977-78 estimates are based on 1981 Census benchmarks. (g) From 1983-84, labour force based on 1986 Census benchmarks. (h) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are based on the old definition of employed persons.

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Basic and minimum wage rates (a)		Minimum weekly wage rates (b)		Award rates of pay indexes (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1911			5.10					
1916	5.40		6.15		5.90	2.48		
1921	7.95	3.50	7.95		8.94	4.52		
1926	8.55	3.95	8.55		9.57	5.00		
1931	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1941	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1946	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1951	19.50	14.60	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1952	22.90	17.15	22.90	17.15	27.08	19.68		
1953	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	27.35	19.91		
1954	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.16	19.99		
1955	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.50	20.18		
1956	24.10	18.05	24.10	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967	33.30	25.20	(a)37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e)60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975	(f)	(f)	82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976			100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977			111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978			119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979			123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980			134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981			144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982			144.40		(g)229.10	(g)209.52	186.1	181.2
1983			150.60		(h)	(h)	195.8	191.6
1984			156.80				204.8	202.9
1985			168.50				(i)103.8	(i)103.8
1986			172.40				106.3	106.7
1987			182.40				111.5	111.9
1988			188.40				119.1	119.5
1989			204.10				127.3	127.4
1990				(j)			132.7	132.4
1991							139.1	140.5

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (for adult males only) were inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries except rural, permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by award rates of pay indexes. (i) Base: June 1985 = 100.0. (j) Discontinued. Minimum wage rates are now determined for individual State Awards.

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets			
	'C' Series (a)			Consumer (b)			Wheat (per tonne) (c)	Barley (per tonne)	Wool (per kg)	
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups				
						\$	\$	cents		
1901	575									
1911	570						12.71	16.53	15.59	
1921	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74	
1926	1,045	927	1,026				22.82	17.64	27.45	
1931	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52	
1936	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89	
1941	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76	
1946	1,006	894	1,120				29.47	27.91	24.78	
1951	1,931	949	1,833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28	
1952	2,380	1,055	2,159	62.5	47.6	66.8	60.63	71.74	118.54	
1953	2,444	1,155	2,246	68.7	55.9	73.1	61.77	71.12	137.74	
1954	2,525	1,174	2,277	71.2	61.5	74.7	53.35	44.84	138.18	
1955	2,657	1,247	2,354	72.9	63.2	75.6	49.05	59.97	120.66	
1956	2,871	1,358	2,466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.60	46.74	103.57	
1957	2,710	1,468	2,463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63	
1958	2,768	1,592	2,536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09	
1959	2,998	1,674	2,647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84	
1960				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88	
1961				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49	
1962				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69	
1963				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92	
1964				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53	
1965				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31	
1966				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98	
1967					100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69	
1968					104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969					106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970					107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971					109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21	
1973		Not calculated		123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07	
1974				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54	
1975				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12	
1976				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46	
1977				(d)65.6	(d)75.6	(d)70.5	90.36	106.52	173.39	
1978				73.1	81.9	77.5	102.20	88.37	179.03	
1979				80.6	86.0	83.2	127.83	83.95	193.65	
1980				90.9	92.1	91.6	153.24	126.84	224.56	
1981				100.0	100.0	100.0	154.92	144.99	245.55	
1982				108.8	110.1	110.5	159.61	139.47	262.85	
1983				118.9	123.4	123.5	177.54	155.35	260.24	
1984				127.2	136.2	132.3	164.86	153.95	281.10	
1985				134.5	150.5	138.7	173.72	136.06	281.83	
1986				145.4	161.7	150.2	170.63	122.58	304.92	
1987				157.1	169.4	164.0	149.69	115.85	343.44	
1988				165.4	175.1	175.0	169.07	123.36	493.03	
1989				179.9	191.6	187.8	215.62	168.65	540.61	
1990				188.9	220.4	201.2	199.39	167.63	469.60	
1991				196.1	229.4	213.6	137.64	132.95	347.42	

(a) Base: average all groups, six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000. (b) Base of each group 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated. (c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged. (d) Base of each group 1980-81 = 100.0.

METEOROLOGY, ADELAIDE

Year	Rainfall		Evaporation	Sunshine	Temperature		
	Days of rain	Total	Total	Total	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean
	days	mm	mm	hours	°C	°C	°C
1841	93	459					
1846	114	651					
1851	128	786					
1856	118	635					
1861	147	602			42.8	1.7	17.4
1866	121	514			43.1	2.9	17.7
1871	125	592	1,345		44.1	3.0	17.8
1876	104	344	1,548		45.7	0.3	16.9
1881	127	460	1,422		41.0	1.8	16.7
1886	118	368	1,421	2,588	44.7	2.0	17.1
1891	109	353	1,322	2,753	39.3	2.3	16.8
1896	121	385	1,337	2,644	44.0	1.3	17.4
1901	119	459	1,494	2,523	43.3	1.8	17.5
1906	130	674	1,400	2,366	45.1	2.3	17.6
1911	127	408	1,233	2,415	39.3	1.6	17.2
1916	142	715	1,411	2,512	41.9	3.5	16.7
1921	100	575	1,478	2,658	43.1	2.8	18.2
1926	116	429	1,473	2,689	40.1	3.0	17.3
1931	146	567	1,517	2,534	45.9	3.1	16.8
1936	123	493	1,525	2,431	39.8	2.8	17.1
1941	125	575	1,604	2,472	43.3	3.3	16.9
1946	135	575	1,385	2,301	41.3	2.0	16.3
1951	135	648	1,645	2,339	40.5	2.6	16.9
1956	154	692	1,638	2,379	38.3	4.1	16.4
1961	122	380	n.a.	2,586	40.8	2.9	17.8
1962	125	459	n.a.	2,559	42.7	4.2	17.2
1963	118	621	1,620	2,369	39.9	3.3	17.0
1964	135	557	1,507	2,200	40.3	2.3	16.3
1965	111	340	1,648	2,439	38.8	2.6	17.3
1966	123	495	1,612	2,432	40.7	3.3	16.9
1967	89	256	1,939	2,841	39.0	3.9	17.3
1968	141	656	1,870	2,410	43.1	2.2	17.0
1969	112	526	1,783	2,665	41.1	3.9	16.7
1970	149	484	1,886	2,658	40.5	2.9	16.6
1971	147	674	1,813	2,624	39.6	4.2	17.1
1972	106	448	1,947	2,967	39.6	2.3	17.3
1973	129	677	1,740	2,686	40.5	3.7	17.7
1974	136	638	1,561	2,584	36.9	3.6	17.2
1975	142	523	1,635	2,596	41.2	3.8	17.2
1976	110	367	1,636	2,831	40.5	3.3	16.7
1977	117	400	1,665	2,876	40.3	3.6	17.2
1978 (a)	127	588	1,533	2,723	39.3	2.2	16.4
1979	137	660	1,557	2,702	42.0	3.0	17.2
1980	119	527	1,616	2,897	43.3	3.3	17.5
1981	119	671	1,542	2,739	43.4	2.4	17.4
1982	105	357	1,571	2,878	44.2	-0.4	17.4
1983	127	692	1,446	2,745	42.8	0.7	17.0
1984	130	518	1,460	2,802	37.7	1.9	16.7
1985	123	562	1,421	2,716	41.8	1.5	16.9
1986	126	605	1,406	2,705	41.9	1.7	16.5
1987	121	575	1,381	2,780	40.7	1.6	16.8
1988	126	545	1,458	2,777	40.9	3.0	17.8
1989	119	503	1,396	2,650	40.3	1.0	17.2
1990	117	482	1,406	n.a.	42.0	2.0	17.0
1991	117	508	1,498	2,673	43.3	2.6	17.4

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978, previously West Terrace, Adelaide.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establish- ments	Area of rural establish- ments	Area under crop (b)		Area of pastures top- dressed	Area under irrigation
			Fertilised	Total		
	No.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1846-47				14		
1856-57				82		
1861-62				162		
1866-67				245		
1871-72				339		
1876-77				497		
1881-82				873		
1886-87				925		
1891-92				780		
1896-97				830		
1901-02			335	905		
1906-07			629	873		
1911-12	27,120	47,012	1,010	1,200		
1916-17	29,278	52,475	1,156	1,468		
1921-22	29,693	54,311	1,197	1,367		9.1
1926-27	29,654	54,867	1,430	1,572	66	14.3
1931-32	30,648	52,354	1,705	2,112	56	17.3
1936-37	31,321	55,433	1,619	1,853	366	17.1
1941-42	30,565	58,936	1,409	1,609	427	18.5
1946-47	28,040	59,154	1,366	1,572	450	18.7
1951-52	28,698	61,425	1,284	1,496	870	23.6
1956-57	27,936	60,675	1,376	1,610	1,488	26.7
1961-62	28,886	63,494	1,644	1,825	1,450	43.9
1962-63	28,922	63,413	1,787	1,996	1,518	45.6
1963-64	28,711	64,307	1,938	2,177	1,616	47.7
1964-65	28,754	63,517	1,932	2,141	1,908	49.8
1965-66	28,759	64,505	1,971	2,142	2,061	52.1
1966-67	28,957	65,361	2,073	2,322	2,119	56.2
1967-68	29,058	65,059	2,037	2,270	2,076	70.1
1968-69	29,137	65,603	2,431	2,783	1,728	70.4
1969-70	29,035	65,839	2,138	2,407	2,008	75.3
1970-71	29,087	65,795	1,884	2,141	1,938	77.3
1971-72	29,095	65,146	2,113	2,478	1,822	76.1
1972-73	29,001	65,372	1,864	2,084	2,033	83.1
1973-74	28,738	64,843	2,146	2,451	2,425	80.2
1974-75	28,185	63,825	1,986	2,257	2,138	78.9
1975-76	(a)25,143	63,577	1,821	2,116	1,133	77.9
1976-77	(a)21,597	63,052	1,785	2,036	1,408	n.a.
1977-78	21,909	62,494	2,309	2,565	1,607	n.a.
1978-79	22,022	62,655	2,596	2,827	1,614	78.4
1979-80	23,155	62,786	n.a.	2,772	1,811	n.a.
1980-81	22,249	62,437	n.a.	2,773	1,894	79.5
1981-82	21,402	62,897	2,677	2,865	1,782	n.a.
1982-83	21,172	60,196	n.a.	2,856	1,610	n.a.
1983-84	19,923	62,063	n.a.	3,108	1,631	86.0
1984-85	19,915	62,616	2,633	2,908	1,754	n.a.
1985-86 (c)	14,488	57,854	2,530	3,000	1,551	n.a.
1986-87	15,369	59,471	2,663	3,066	1,522	91.8
1987-88	14,768	59,958	2,699	2,990	1,722	n.a.
1988-89	14,565	58,029	2,457	2,961	2,006	n.a.
1989-90	14,636	57,480	2,491	3,042	1,927	98.9
1990-91	14,482	56,954	n.a.	2,933	n.a.	110.2

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain						Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats				
	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Area	Area
	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1841-42	2	1.40	-	1.12	-	1.12			
1851-52	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98			0.1
1856-57	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	9	0.4	0.3
1861-62	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7	1.6
1866-67	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9	2.6
1871-72	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1	2.2
1876-77	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3	1.8
1881-82	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8	1.7
1886-87(d)	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.	2.1
1891-92	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6	5.0
1901-02	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6	8.4
1906-07	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4	9.1
1911-12	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4	9.7
1916-17	1,124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7	11.8
1921-22	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1	16.8
1926-27	1,120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8	20.3
1931-32	1,648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8	21.2
1936-37	1,238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0	22.7
1941-42	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0	23.5
1946-47	1,019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4	23.6
1951-52	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9	24.8
1956-57	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8	23.2
1961-62	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6	23.4
1962-63	1,050	0.99	426	0.96	168	0.62	116	16.4	23.6
1963-64	1,134	1.30	455	1.21	203	0.82	145	16.9	23.7
1964-65	1,104	1.30	443	1.38	180	0.91	127	17.4	23.8
1965-66	1,111	0.98	444	0.94	184	0.55	121	17.8	23.8
1966-67	1,198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9	23.1
1967-68	1,159	0.63	468	0.60	212	0.28	174	18.3	23.5
1968-69	1,517	1.49	572	1.17	209	1.03	249	18.0	24.5
1969-70	1,299	1.24	560	1.23	150	0.80	155	18.1	26.2
1970-71	802	0.98	693	1.07	195	0.78	196	18.3	27.7
1971-72	1,069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2	28.8
1972-73	986	0.83	692	0.74	142	0.52	210	16.7	29.5
1973-74	1,432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9	29.6
1974-75	1,220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6	30.4
1975-76	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5	31.2
1976-77	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8	31.2
1977-78	1,090	0.47	1,073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7	31.5
1978-79	1,295	1.61	1,091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7	31.3
1979-80	1,424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7	30.7
1980-81	1,445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8	30.4
1981-82	1,427	1.18	1,032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0	30.3
1982-83	1,398	0.49	1,005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9	29.1
1983-84	1,564	1.81	1,104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8	27.9
1984-85	1,378	1.47	1,122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3	27.0
1985-86(e)	1,432	1.24	1,153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2	24.5
1986-87	1,616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7	23.1
1987-88	1,556	1.16	876	1.44	132	1.02	180	15.9	23.0
1988-89	1,520	0.90	837	1.24	156	0.85	195	16.4	23.3
1989-90	1,557	1.67	900	1.92	172	1.45	248	16.7	24.6
1990-91	1,448	1.40	945	1.59	135	1.10	207	17.0	25.4

(a) Wheaten only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughterings			Wool production (a)	Milk production
	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Pigs			
	Sheep	Total					Dairy cows		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 L	
1846-47	681	57							
1851-52	1,250	100							
1856-57	1,962	273		28					
1861-62	3,038	265		69			5,971		
1866-67	3,912	124		60			8,954		
1871-72	4,412	143		96			11,752		
1876-77	6,133	219		102			19,253		
1881-82	6,804	294		120			22,118		
1886-87	6,542	285		140			22,934		
1891-92	7,646	399	80	82			26,133		
1901-02	5,012	225	75	89			20,209		
1906-07	6,625	326	98	111			22,193		
1911-12	6,172	394	122	93	1,276	87	27,372	127,077	
1916-17	5,091	289	144	119	686	62	17,025	136,174	
1921-22	6,257	419	166	88	1,208	95	26,202	188,199	
1926-27	7,284	340	127	79	1,091	143	32,824	183,817	
1931-32	6,609	265	128	110	1,379	81	30,400	227,309	
1936-37	7,905	328	170	85	1,697	166	34,747	289,581	
1941-42	10,246	399	179	114	2,070	154	47,683	358,687	
1946-47	7,959	424	187	134	1,662	146	42,193	426,878	
1951-52	11,470	437	176	63	1,547	216	61,454	393,237	
1956-57	14,984	622	195	92	2,329	252	85,642	408,694	
1961-62	16,415	659	183	170	3,140	201	93,886	434,152	
1962-63	15,737	679	190	145	3,467	254	94,050	433,697	
1963-64	16,402	694	185	153	2,996	279	95,481	433,244	
1964-65	17,289	697	182	196	3,100	275	97,856	465,065	
1965-66	17,993	690	176	224	3,474	277	104,160	447,325	
1966-67	17,864	687	170	222	3,358	265	107,725	448,699	
1967-68	16,405	695	157	242	4,019	245	101,000	403,693	
1968-69	18,392	865	163	288	2,977	220	105,714	467,377	
1969-70	19,747	1,026	149	351	4,232	249	124,529	482,959	
1970-71	19,166	1,196	145	389	5,101	264	117,258	469,773	
1971-72	17,970	1,495	151	479	5,144	290	117,922	457,732	
1972-73	15,651	1,583	148	499	4,549	393	106,006	424,265	
1973-74	16,431	1,692	138	385	2,595	359	100,131	434,107	
1974-75	17,621	1,869	142	349	2,984	465	107,452	426,371	
1975-76	17,279	1,891	142	326	3,561	549	101,912	397,500	
1976-77	15,132	1,608	126	317	3,426	656	98,442	354,912	
1977-78	14,073	1,242	117	311	3,240	744	87,092	316,681	
1978-79	14,940	1,086	110	330	2,523	659	87,355	321,199	
1979-80	16,046	1,067	107	398	3,451	502	95,459	331,345	
1980-81	17,056	1,091	104	394	3,549	539	105,052	319,438	
1981-82	16,709	1,013	102	374	3,339	580	103,617	305,648	
1982-83	15,448	828	101	405	4,072	629	103,007	340,292	
1983-84	16,368	813	101	416	2,846	447	106,913	381,484	
1984-85	17,263	846	102	402	3,428	434	108,463	371,942	
1985-86 (b)	17,506	854	100	408	3,856	429	111,564	364,480	
1986-87	17,234	912	100	422	4,009	461	115,805	373,642	
1987-88	17,352	947	97	441	4,154	453	122,420	377,062	
1988-89	17,414	943	92	450	3,961	408	120,298	369,528	
1989-90	18,363	969	89	437	4,588	456	136,294	355,979	
1990-91	17,153	990	87	400	4,552	398	118,569	366,016	

(a) Year ended March to 1979-80. (b) From 1985-86 includes establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION (\$'000)

Year	Agricultural				Pastoral			Total rural production
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)	Total crops	Wool (a)	Total	Dairying	
1916-17	21,729	599	1,653	27,677	4,274	11,200	2,759	42,909
1921-22	12,577	1,227	3,491	23,221	5,752	8,296	3,678	37,273
1926-27	19,052	1,685	4,082	30,181	8,937	12,140	3,895	48,357
1930-31	8,091	893	3,241	15,708	3,608	5,801	3,121	26,335
1931-32	17,163	1,363	3,442	25,291	3,843	5,452	3,140	35,444
1936-37	14,955	1,766	4,191	26,044	8,720	12,315	4,310	44,366
1941-42	13,913	4,490	4,725	30,142	10,294	13,875	6,735	53,016
1946-47	27,685	7,598	8,283	51,209	17,092	22,602	10,950	90,106
1947-48	50,154	26,228	9,677	99,477	32,606	37,487	12,525	155,615
1948-49	32,450	10,242	10,087	64,138	40,268	47,636	13,440	131,527
1949-50	40,834	14,524	10,616	81,707	56,268	63,058	16,148	167,594
1950-51	45,587	19,803	13,720	97,871	132,494	139,895	15,500	259,627
1951-52	45,288	27,706	20,382	120,507	72,394	86,034	21,145	234,587
1952-53	57,302	42,128	19,161	139,160	97,158	109,154	23,527	279,982
1953-54	43,939	28,804	20,788	115,744	88,866	105,950	24,238	254,537
1954-55	41,591	23,243	17,426	104,914	83,204	101,059	25,037	239,022
1955-56	38,514	25,227	20,335	110,570	79,822	100,882	30,826	250,685
1956-57	44,846	34,022	23,265	129,994	114,578	138,118	29,003	305,365
1957-58	20,970	19,573	24,435	90,089	84,708	111,027	26,384	235,337
1958-59	43,791	39,889	23,984	140,858	67,595	99,135	32,103	280,007
1959-60	16,495	10,999	21,394	71,092	85,382	123,351	29,454	231,751
1960-61	68,001	37,977	24,525	161,437	70,484	94,451	30,306	294,087
1961-62	51,515	22,952	27,051	124,022	85,801	111,850	29,848	273,451
1962-63	56,285	19,152	25,857	128,417	92,514	127,386	31,968	295,043
1963-64	77,660	26,399	29,567	165,634	113,409	150,466	34,267	358,802
1964-65	74,550	30,135	36,200	178,132	94,328	135,916	37,533	360,507
1965-66	59,559	20,234	31,411	144,017	103,635	152,244	39,293	345,015
1966-67	79,612	26,912	36,779	184,090	104,588	169,226	40,303	404,864
1967-68	42,183	12,818	32,423	127,288	79,925	129,504	37,163	306,222
1968-69	112,551	25,657	37,815	221,097	95,054	136,070	39,016	408,842
1969-70	82,332	23,724	43,330	184,284	91,224	148,939	40,834	386,041
1970-71	40,562	34,902	45,991	164,895	65,525	123,858	43,918	347,038
1971-72	76,381	40,295	49,753	213,206	85,701	153,068	47,262	430,704
1972-73	44,588	27,506	54,415	177,768	164,577	261,753	47,808	503,315
1973-74	196,444	68,276	52,347	392,747	173,180	n.a.	(b)27,541	772,523
1974-75	163,922	119,305	77,719	432,455	122,442	n.a.	31,498	705,446
1975-76	118,063	105,865	77,401	373,062	131,865	n.a.	30,170	676,873
1976-77	73,726	93,807	90,318	330,398	153,550	n.a.	30,436	709,603
1977-78	50,349	50,553	99,747	287,931	145,277	n.a.	34,293	696,739
1978-79	265,159	118,303	110,481	607,348	161,985	n.a.	37,407	1,080,204
1979-80	357,058	192,758	120,174	785,848	215,423	n.a.	42,341	1,341,567
1980-81	253,598	165,418	129,307	692,726	246,646	n.a.	48,953	1,321,495
1981-82	269,453	168,727	149,173	759,240	260,548	n.a.	51,912	1,428,587
1982-83	120,849	98,132	132,924	505,432	258,848	n.a.	67,412	1,194,336
1983-84	466,138	273,466	155,067	1,119,546	289,266	n.a.	73,996	1,785,028
1984-85	350,518	249,179	184,522	958,753	297,183	n.a.	70,372	1,634,301
1985-86	327,881	207,314	183,078	916,462	330,150	n.a.	74,529	1,598,917
1986-87 (c)	334,283	182,175	194,946	975,433	389,279	n.a.	80,758	1,816,446
1987-88	301,342	151,162	215,053	937,043	575,348	n.a.	87,496	2,017,035
1988-89	289,677	167,437	289,841	1,064,627	612,190	n.a.	93,542	2,220,652
1989-90	516,195	281,752	284,581	1,442,421	597,296	n.a.	98,860	2,566,927
1990-91	274,893	193,897	250,073	1,040,818	395,816	n.a.	109,979	1,898,690

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receipts. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

MANUFACTURING

Year	Number of establish- ments	Persons employed (a)	Salaries and wages paid (b)	Value added					All groups
				Food etc.	Basic metal products	Transport equip- ment	Paper etc.		
				\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1968-69	2,994	116,254	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0	643.1	
1969-70	2,977	119,856	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4	714.6	
1970-71			Census not conducted for 1970-71						
1971-72	2,979	121,678	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1	803.0	
1972-73	2,914	125,489	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2	896.7	
1973-74(c)	2,984	131,368	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6	1,109.7	
1974-75	2,131	117,394	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8	1,335.3	
1975-76	2,287	117,099	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9	1,485.7	
1976-77	2,242	114,103	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3	1,597.0	
1977-78	2,170	105,832	1,015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6	1,672.2	
1978-79	2,119	106,440	1,052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6	1,851.4	
1979-80	2,143	105,621	1,185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5	2,233.0	
1980-81	2,131	104,086	1,283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6	2,387.4	
1981-82	2,219	103,624	1,445.7	485.7	242.9	445.6	197.3	2,620.4	
1982-83	2,099	90,372	1,502.3	547.4	214.4	551.6	206.9	2,708.6	
1983-84	2,110	91,698	1,472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2	2,841.5	
1984-85	2,196	92,533	1,604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0	3,095.0	
1985-86			Census not conducted for 1985-86						
1986-87	2,267	90,258	1,809.1	623.5	411.9	625.6	317.8	3,732.5	
1987-88	2,505	95,168	2,003.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1988-89	2,543	103,096	2,315.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) At 30 June. Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available.

MINING PRODUCTION

Principal minerals produced

Year	Copper and con- centrate	Iron ore (a)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Conden- sates	LPG	Value of production (b)
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	millions m ³	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	\$m
1846	6,565							0.3
1856	11,980							0.8
1861	11,440							0.9
1866	23,661							1.7
1871	26,948							1.3
1876	28,597							1.2
1881	25,871							0.8
1886	18,713							0.6
1891	16,894	7						0.6
1896	5,030	-						0.5
1901	8,743	-						1.1
1906	8,340	76						1.7
1911	6,017	43						0.9
1916	7,396	191						2.5
1921	1,557	515						2.1
1926	235	593						2.9
1931	22	293						1.3
1936	458	1,918						5.2
1941	615	2,276						7.1
1946	-	1,847	138					6.1
1951	2	2,439	395					9.9
1956	12	3,645	489					(c)47.9
1961	8	4,055	1,133					58.2
1962	4	3,567	1,414					54.0
1963	16	4,310	1,536					62.4
1964	55	4,437	1,764					67.6
1965	116	4,463	2,048					67.9
1966	143	4,876	2,053					72.3
1967	1,470	4,645	2,077					69.3
1968	518	5,566	2,112					77.4
1969	3,666	7,042	2,246					98.5
1970(d)	(e)249	7,425	2,155	628				104.2
1971	2,287	7,400	1,626	909				112.3
1972	2,819	6,301	1,536	964				111.6
1973	9,662	6,874	1,571	1,095				134.3
1974	8,830	6,065	1,494	1,255				131.4
1975	10,037	5,448	1,798	1,263				126.0
1976	18,433	4,479	1,819	1,447				131.9
1977	16,390	3,450	1,920	2,006				153.1
1978	11,975	2,189	1,757	2,516				144.6
1979	14,784	2,705	1,514	2,860				174.2
1980	14,183	2,701	1,723	3,430				224.0
1981	12,955	2,370	1,737	3,870				226.1
1982	16,310	2,241	1,425	4,260				259.4
1983	16,287	1,337	1,435	4,440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984	15,578	1,469	1,269	4,489	1,047.6	168.8		641.9
1985	7,456	1,676	1,757	4,733	1,105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986	10,609	1,876	2,182	4,864	1,441.0	843.5	525	1,099.2
1987	-	2,056	2,435	4,792	1,402.6	718.8	464	899.9
1988	1,686	1,975	2,557	4,747	1,308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989	17,352	2,346	2,675	4,827	1,650.7	752.3	579	1,080.8
1990	46,494	2,474	2,560	4,600	1,449.7	672.4	536	1,400.1
1991	56,555	2,204	2,695	4,100	1,366.9	693.7	430	1,306.1

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. (c) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore.
(d) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (e) Metallic content from 1969-70.

Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

TRADE
Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool (b)	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	Other coun- tries
		\$'000		\$'000					
1861	1,837	76		1,302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871	3,630	578		1,948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876	5,928	2,146		2,884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881	6,311	1,846		3,496		0.71	82.03	-	17.26
1886	5,877	420		3,508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891	11,197	2,728		3,776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896	8,111	222		3,038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901	8,866	2,232		2,208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906	13,742	4,780		3,360	-	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911	20,350	7,671	2	4,007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1915-16	12,272	3,511	19	2,824	-	1.01	42.92	21.15	34.92
1920-21	35,339	28,675	1,175	6,035	-	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1925-26	38,900	14,825	275	8,865	6.88	1.70	51.94	1.16	38.32
1930-31	20,123	6,078	685	3,006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1935-36	30,762	9,020	707	7,561	6.66	2.05	67.44	1.11	22.74
1940-41	26,393	8,617	226	6,656	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1945-46	40,307	7,407	718	14,917	-	4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1950-51	215,348	36,852	14,662	109,900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1955-56	195,332	26,266	14,069	70,063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1960-61	198,557	36,598	19,219	64,328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1961-62	243,975	47,819	23,422	83,107	14.80	4.14	25.83	8.56	46.67
1962-63	212,945	32,603	6,968	83,400	16.45	4.57	25.87	8.69	44.42
1963-64	322,159	76,337	13,828	107,398	17.59	4.83	26.63	5.99	44.96
1964-65	302,242	53,256	15,247	92,535	17.22	5.06	25.82	7.49	44.41
1965-66	296,276	45,864	7,050	94,486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.55
1966-67	325,170	55,675	13,056	98,013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68	282,767	31,432	2,321	77,008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69	300,934	27,421	11,683	84,747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.78	43.69
1969-70	417,030	59,457	16,133	81,797	19.02	5.58	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71	393,737	83,629	23,670	62,828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72	394,064	64,599	35,652	68,189	18.64	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73	521,720	48,684	17,250	149,956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74	662,881	103,168	40,790	153,202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75	764,410	174,405	99,517	93,273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76	685,029	109,526	90,290	115,560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77	789,872	84,884	88,072	172,538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78	661,887	51,915	39,512	114,517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a)	922,754	101,750	71,470	147,010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80	1,599,199	376,726	191,806	183,745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81	1,400,028	307,803	153,118	225,336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82	1,275,938	212,636	105,280	213,237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83	1,227,125	99,364	64,486	176,830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84	1,635,825	272,454	229,422	202,681	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85	1,921,413	406,345	215,887	202,160	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86	1,988,233	305,995	236,026	231,253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87	2,047,147	321,268	181,771	282,040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49
1987-88	2,263,360	286,086	102,454	378,065	17.37	7.30	4.15	9.52	61.66
1988-89	2,446,832	287,472	132,080	395,125	15.70	9.33	4.41	7.02	63.54
1989-90	2,841,290	438,411	243,459	271,287	12.43	10.34	4.16	8.41	64.66
1990-91	3,005,365	338,540	200,518	236,944	14.74	6.38	6.02	10.80	62.06

(a) From 1978-79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'. (b) From 1983-84 'Wool and other animal hair'.

TRADE
Overseas Imports; Retail Sales and Turnover

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports: selected countries of origin				Retail sales of goods (b)	Turnover of retail establish- ments
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other		
			%	%	%	%		
\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	\$m	\$m	
1861	2,756	310		80.14	0.32	19.54		
1871	2,891	342		81.85	1.45	16.70		
1876	6,428	1,084		81.30	1.44	17.26		
1881	7,133	1,022		79.06	3.80	17.14		
1886	5,003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891	8,063	1,644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896	6,475	1,198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901	7,854	1,432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906	7,965	2,104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911	12,492	4,132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16	10,304	2,816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21	24,764	6,558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26	28,160	10,602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31	7,833	1,802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36	10,839	3,616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41	10,924	3,158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46	17,556	3,622	-	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51	112,002	50,446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56	125,504	64,656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	
1956-57	90,813	40,536	1.39	44.01	12.26	42.34	362.3	
1957-58	94,205	40,792	1.85	46.37	11.91	39.87	367.2	
1958-59	90,693	40,534	2.56	42.08	11.50	43.86	387.2	
1959-60	119,493	57,962	2.69	43.89	12.15	41.27	436.6	
1960-61	142,764	72,570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	448.9	
1961-62	103,386	46,774	3.28	31.95	21.87	42.90	451.6	
1962-63	139,826	71,820	4.08	31.83	22.92	41.17	479.9	
1963-64	179,651	94,302	4.72	24.75	30.63	39.90	525.3	
1964-65	204,856	108,243	8.01	23.72	29.11	39.16	574.5	
1965-66	198,156	103,032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	
1966-67	196,771	97,861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	627.1	
1967-68	215,619	113,215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	
1968-69	231,956	134,222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	
1969-70	201,223	98,204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	
1970-71	198,358	98,358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	
1971-72	189,748	83,083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	
1972-73	199,978	88,271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1,037.1	
1973-74	313,915	142,187	22.57	12.03	16.91	48.49	1,237.3	
1974-75	482,077	216,355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1,503.3	
1975-76	501,476	203,407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1,781.1	
1976-77	629,309	259,695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2,025.4	
1977-78	628,568	248,236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2,162.7	
1978-79	865,554	437,704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2,344.7	
1979-80	882,457	300,393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2,528.3	
1980-81	1,072,425	363,735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2,852.1	
1981-82	1,337,301	563,750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3,181.7	
1982-83	1,244,243	515,143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3,512.3	4,340.5
1983-84	1,318,693	504,009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3,840.0	4,738.4
1984-85	1,603,240	722,555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4,065.6	5,015.5
1985-86	1,736,757	953,754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4,484.8	5,529.2
1986-87	1,501,827	761,376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4,663.2	5,735.4
1987-88	1,804,614	959,309	35.99	6.66	12.37	44.98	4,910.8	6,056.2
1988-89	1,861,399	966,523	30.62	4.85	17.24	47.29	n.a.	6,458.4
1989-90	2,049,952	1,035,909	25.87	5.76	20.65	47.72	n.a.	6,829.4
1990-91	2,193,725	1,030,443	22.73	4.53	15.65	57.09	n.a.	7,276.3

(a) Includes motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
('000)

Year	<i>Motor vehicles on register</i>			<i>Drivers and riders licences in force</i>	<i>Telephone services in operation (a)</i>
	<i>Cars and station wagons</i>	<i>Utilities, vans, trucks, buses</i>	<i>Total (incl. cycles, scooters)</i>		
1901					1,831
1906					2,510
1911					6,086
1916					10,184
1921	13.2		21.4		15,984
1926	42.5	8.2	62.5	79,659	33,547
1931	(b)45.1	(b)12.1	(b)67.3	106,053	39,552
1936	53.7	19.4	84.3	92,227	39,911
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2	122,280	47,962
1946	64.4	31.4	107.2	137,979	53,126
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6	215,157	74,457
1956	161.4	73.2	257.5	299,158	107,649
1957	171.9	75.7	269.3	315,044	114,390
1958	184.3	77.8	283.0	328,833	122,311
1959	200.3	81.0	301.5	340,973	131,060
1960	214.9	84.1	318.3	369,584	138,019
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2	393,869	144,502
1962	238.9	82.5	338.1	397,803	152,785
1963	258.8	83.9	358.2	414,656	162,012
1964	280.1	86.3	380.5	427,717	173,314
1965	298.1	86.4	397.4	447,985	182,249
1966	314.0	87.3	413.5	464,778	192,922
1967	327.7	87.1	427.6	481,496	203,191
1968	342.9	87.6	443.9	491,765	212,842
1969	364.7	89.6	468.2	513,687	224,174
1970	384.0	90.7	490.1	535,184	239,452
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3	550,745	251,330
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0	570,562	261,608
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4	592,481	278,687
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3	612,693	298,300
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9	637,248	311,804
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9	658,671	334,948
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5	690,663	361,334
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6	716,991	390,852
1979	(c)542.0	(c)117.7	(c)689.3	737,410	420,871
1980	(d)554.9	(d)120.0	(d)708.6	751,458	449,724
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4	762,372	480,873
1982	(c)580.4	(c)126.8	(c)744.0	779,110	507,234
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7	797,971	532,107
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2	814,046	558,380
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9	833,118	591,448
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8	845,073	605,272
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9	858,931	628,541
1988	666.2	149.1	846.3	863,796	646,658
1989	680.3	152.1	862.5	882,176	674,037
1990	698.9	154.9	883.5	904,388	(e)707,176
1991	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	944,004	740,853

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September. (d) At 30 June from 1980. (e) Figures from 1989-90 include Northern Territory.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government								
	Total revenue	Expenditure		Public debt		Local government revenue			
		From revenue	From loan (net)	Total	Per head	State taxation	From rates	Government grants	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1840-41	51	180							
1845-46	95	77							
1850-51	445	367							
1855-56	960	1,160		590	5.50	326		54	114
1860-61	1,117	966		1,733	13.30	282	46	40	114
1865-66	1,900	2,130		1,551	9.20	478	60	60	162
1870-71	1,556	1,519		4,335	23.00	498	80	74	194
1875-76	2,640	2,647		7,674	34.20	920	118	80	286
1880-81	4,344	4,108		22,394	78.30	1,168	188	136	488
1885-86	4,558	4,767	2,800	36,680	118.60	1,603	208	108	502
1890-91	5,464	5,207	968	43,315	135.80	1,655	276	254	702
1895-96	5,043	5,019	886	48,433	137.60	1,600	264	194	652
1900-01	5,648	5,693	845	52,129	146.40	1,203	302	222	738
1905-06	5,612	5,437	900	60,165	165.80	735	348	198	740
1910-11	8,363	7,929	3,752	(a)56,065	136.50	1,092	481	336	1,004
1915-16	8,714	9,483	4,371	79,049	179.40	1,403	652	302	1,150
1920-21	14,303	15,087	9,351	104,725	210.70	3,244	986	580	1,936
1925-26	20,948	20,922	12,860	160,521	290.10	5,428	1,640	942	3,441
1930-31	21,452	25,079	6,581	199,055	345.70	6,800	1,672	397	2,612
1935-36	22,819	22,521	2,502	211,397	359.70	6,409	1,665	509	2,824
1940-41	25,849	26,015	2,548	219,599	365.30	8,683	1,851	577	3,170
1945-46	32,687	32,687	3,419	221,498	348.80	(b)4,036	2,040	451	3,474
1950-51	67,344	66,885	33,871	296,776	405.20	8,104	3,830	1,963	7,579
1955-56	118,805	121,665	42,666	512,179	603.60	16,150	8,162	4,381	16,310
1960-61	172,559	170,182	44,739	722,038	743.20	23,425	13,076	(c)3,524	25,034
1965-66	236,816	243,650	55,089	955,128	872.30	37,636	20,412	4,106	38,020
1966-67	258,823	258,717	57,016	1,013,060	913.00	44,708	22,875	4,244	42,319
1967-68	274,544	277,404	55,382	1,074,959	958.30	48,255	24,369	4,493	42,813
1968-69	298,355	297,895	61,390	1,143,954	1,004.10	53,351	26,276	4,505	45,263
1969-70	338,498	335,578	67,469	1,210,489	1,045.30	59,840	27,596	4,988	48,556
1970-71	386,859	386,838	71,491	1,256,337	1,070.40	62,745	29,118	4,758	49,589
1971-72	455,245	456,312	111,740	1,333,720	1,124.10	97,476	32,224	7,653	54,886
1972-73	520,866	524,777	117,411	1,415,129	1,161.94	120,474	35,874	15,025	65,917
1973-74	641,967	645,368	107,566	1,481,337	1,198.30	156,903	42,202	10,508	67,682
1974-75	828,985	820,601	123,854	1,425,333	1,138.35	219,190	53,804	19,118	96,000
1975-76	1,036,985	1,034,698	160,602	1,394,702	1,094.66	272,760	65,670	33,551	123,287
1976-77	1,174,025	1,183,180	175,552	1,495,737	1,163.00	314,280	76,385	34,881	137,364
1977-78	1,167,196	1,192,063	171,329	1,605,834	1,243.10	323,502	85,680	38,052	156,074
1978-79	1,264,705	1,258,252	161,087	1,702,221	1,310.81	342,307	95,525	34,774	168,771
1979-80	1,384,589	1,384,589	149,584	1,781,600	1,365.84	369,490	104,891	38,501	186,925
1980-81	1,548,299	1,554,885	149,363	1,872,699	1,426.49	387,453	118,745	45,233	214,213
1981-82	1,705,499	1,766,772	84,913	1,962,590	1,481.20	438,152	132,691	52,097	240,507
1982-83	1,923,808	2,032,765	85,433	2,035,762	1,521.38	(d)537,148	150,923	64,814	288,107
1983-84	2,160,679	2,190,399	143,775	2,010,259	1,485.78	659,427	167,603	82,419	331,803
1984-85	2,639,937	2,626,240	173,877	1,990,537	1,457.63	788,143	187,089	100,118	384,267
1985-86	2,966,345	2,955,350	253,757	(e)3,664,000	2,661.24	837,600	206,899	103,163	417,693
1986-87	3,217,176	3,214,926	363,519	4,046,000	2,906.61	917,800	228,336	97,975	445,853
1987-88	4,225,669	4,215,265	295,823	4,004,000	2,851.85	1,076,200	252,148	104,685	488,353
1988-89	4,206,418	4,123,056	282,311	4,165,000	2,936.82	1,267,800	279,332	99,457	532,460
1989-90	4,554,612	4,483,597	251,494	4,303,000	3,007.62	1,349,300	307,909	100,479	573,373
1990-91	4,594,232	4,710,426	242,950	6,737,000	4,655.20	1,520,600	337,979	107,355	613,914

(a) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (b) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (c) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961. (d) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (e) Source: State Treasury. From 1985-86 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to Commonwealth only.

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking			General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June
	Trading banks		Savings banks deposits at 30 June		
	Advances	Deposits			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	No.
1856		1	—		
1861	3	1	—		
1866	6	3	—		
1871	6	3	1		
1876	9	7	2		
1881	13	10	2		
1886	19	10	3		
1891	16	16	4		
1896	9	15	6		
1901	9	13	8		
1906	11	16	10		
1911	17	22	15		
1916	20	27	20		65,540
1921	27	44	33	1,305	70,155
1926	32	52	44	2,045	77,791
1931	44	45	43	1,627	(b)
1936	44	52	51	1,859	71,658
1941	40	64	55	2,643	76,357
1946	32	93	132	2,705	80,419
1951	62	207	196	9,298	71,591
1956	109	241	272	20,590	57,216
1961	147	270	333	32,363	51,551
1962	(c)165	(c)277	362	33,740	51,198
1963	182	285	416	37,499	50,765
1964	202	324	476	41,695	50,946
1965	244	348	519	45,433	51,258
1966	274	365	559	50,121	51,109
1967	299	369	605	56,114	51,001
1968	345	389	644	59,981	51,070
1969	363	409	692	65,354	50,880
1970	391	423	733	70,640	50,796
1971	411	436	788	76,020	50,488
1972	448	474	874	89,173	50,077
1973	516	620	1,060	98,678	50,664
1974	672	816	1,175	127,473	50,779
1975	749	973	1,395	(d)187,316	49,888
1976	914	1,214	1,617	231,649	48,057
1977	1,147	1,301	1,781	267,640	45,815
1978	1,419	1,302	1,945	(e)266,594	43,051
1979	1,728	1,437	2,138	263,903	41,575
1980	1,938	1,652	2,277	282,268	39,431
1981	2,149	1,813	2,457	307,453	38,061
1982	2,390	1,901	2,596	354,432	36,171
1983	2,562	1,933	2,979	428,695	35,017
1984	2,840	1,977	3,327	n.a.	n.a.
1985	3,430	2,903	3,113	n.a.	n.a.
1986	4,161	3,750	2,971	n.a.	n.a.
1987	4,625	3,784	3,390	n.a.	n.a.
1988	5,433	4,521	3,808	n.a.	n.a.
1989	6,536	5,728	3,594	n.a.	n.a.
1990	(f)13,771		(f)12,074	n.a.	n.a.
1991	15,853		12,709	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business on Wednesdays during June. From 1962, average of weekly figures for the month of June. (d) From 1974-75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977-78. (f) From 1990 all banks.

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