

CHAPTER XXX

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE.—This chapter comprises miscellaneous statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, arranged in sections as follows:—

1. Valuation of Australian Production; 2. Indexes of Production; 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages; 4. Retail Trade; 5. Interstate Trade; 6. Statistical Organization in Australia; 7. Statistical Publications of Australia.

In issues of the Year Book prior to No. 49 (*see* No. 48, p. 1166), a list of *Australian Books* was included. This list, compiled by the Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library is available from the Library, but considerations of space preclude its publication in this issue.

§ 1. Valuation of Australian Production

1. General.—The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally at the Conference held in 1935. The figures published in the following tables have been compiled by the Statisticians in the various States from the latest and best data available, and are on a substantially uniform basis. However, marketing costs are not on a completely comparable basis between States and, in addition, accurate information is difficult to obtain for many items. In consequence, differences between States in the relationships of local to gross value should be treated with some reserve.

Attention is directed to the fact that the values shown in the tables herein refer only to the production of primary industries and factories, and exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and certain agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

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

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils has been made in New South Wales. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made in all States. Marketing costs for mining and quarrying, and costs of materials used in the process of production in respect of bee-farming, trapping, forestry, and fishing and whaling, are not available for all States. Local values have been used for these industries, with consequent understatement in gross value for the mining and quarrying industry and overstatement in net value for the other industries.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1962-63.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industry.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

(£'000)

Industry	Gross production valued at principal markets	Local value—gross production valued at place of production	Net value of production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)
Agriculture	568,313	482,138	415,207
Pastoral	654,880	599,218	539,349
Dairying	219,689	201,977	153,679
Poultry	61,815	54,017	26,418
Bee-farming	1,740	1,495	(a) 1,495
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,506,437</i>	<i>1,338,845</i>	<i>1,136,148</i>
Trapping	6,380	5,708	(a) 5,708
Forestry	57,023	51,762	(a) 51,762
Fishing and whaling	17,042	15,311	(a) 15,311
Mining and quarrying	(a) 187,569	187,569	145,514
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>268,014</i>	<i>260,350</i>	<i>218,295</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>1,774,451</i>	<i>1,599,195</i>	<i>1,354,443</i>
Factories	(b) 2,398,191	(b) 2,398,191	2,398,191
Grand Total	4,172,642	3,997,386	3,752,634

(a) Local value.

(b) Net value; excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1962-63.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1962-63

(£'000)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Agriculture ..	113,036	96,986	92,864	46,679	54,253	11,156	84	149	415,207
Pastoral ..	201,830	132,563	100,261	51,995	41,290	7,542	2,996	872	539,349
Dairying ..	51,950	55,067	24,611	9,879	4,507	7,506	31	128	153,679
Poultry ..	9,872	12,406	1,744	671	893	617	100	115	26,418
Bee-farming(b) ..	634	240	111	199	266	44	..	1	1,495
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>377,322</i>	<i>297,252</i>	<i>219,591</i>	<i>109,423</i>	<i>101,209</i>	<i>26,865</i>	<i>3,211</i>	<i>1,265</i>	<i>1,136,148</i>
Trapping(b) ..	1,929	2,750	307	256	147	229	90	..	5,708
Forestry(b) ..	13,988	16,811	5,988	4,058	5,081	5,657	50	129	51,762
Fishing and whaling	3,800	1,624	1,922	1,473	5,564	885	43	..	15,311
Mining and quarrying ..	62,609	16,197	29,003	13,207	16,122	6,117	2,072	187	145,514
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> ..	<i>82,326</i>	<i>37,382</i>	<i>37,220</i>	<i>18,994</i>	<i>26,914</i>	<i>12,888</i>	<i>2,255</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>218,295</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i> ..	<i>459,648</i>	<i>334,644</i>	<i>256,811</i>	<i>128,417</i>	<i>128,123</i>	<i>39,753</i>	<i>5,466</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>1,354,443</i>
Factories ..	1,037,443	801,467	190,483	189,571	108,211	71,016	(c)	(c)	2,398,191
Grand Total ..	1,497,091	1,136,111	447,294	317,988	236,334	110,769	5,466	1,581	3,752,634

(a) See letterpress on p. 1227.

(b) Local value.

(c) Not available for publication.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1962-63

(£)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia (b)
Agriculture ..	28.2	32.1	59.9	46.7	71.0	30.8	38.4
Pastoral ..	50.3	43.9	64.6	52.0	54.0	20.8	49.9
Dairying ..	12.9	18.2	15.9	9.9	5.9	20.8	14.2
Poultry ..	2.5	4.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.5
Bee-farming(c) ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>94.0</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>105.1</i>
Trapping(c) ..	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Forestry(c) ..	3.5	5.5	3.8	4.1	6.7	15.6	4.8
Fishing and whaling(c) ..	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.5	7.2	2.5	1.4
Mining and quarrying ..	15.6	5.4	18.7	13.2	21.1	16.9	13.5
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> ..	<i>20.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>20.2</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>114.5</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>165.5</i>	<i>128.5</i>	<i>167.6</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>125.3</i>
<i>Factories</i> ..	<i>258.4</i>	<i>265.2</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>189.8</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>223.8</i>
Grand Total ..	372.9	375.9	288.3	318.3	309.2	305.9	349.1

(a) See letterpress on p. 1227.
with the exception of factories.(b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory
(c) Local value.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1958-59 to 1962-63.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND
FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA

(£'000)

Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Agriculture ..	328,943	291,951	391,861	366,503	415,207
Pastoral ..	443,622	536,215	458,169	481,338	539,349
Dairying ..	141,944	152,193	142,131	136,497	153,679
Poultry ..	27,360	30,424	30,998	24,872	26,418
Bee-farming(b) ..	1,605	2,060	1,458	1,613	1,495
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>943,474</i>	<i>1,012,843</i>	<i>1,024,617</i>	<i>1,010,823</i>	<i>1,136,148</i>
Trapping(b) ..	6,362	6,881	6,601	5,888	5,708
Forestry(b) ..	54,358	56,001	53,975	50,937	51,762
Fishing and whaling(b) ..	11,243	12,325	12,813	14,294	15,311
Mining and quarrying ..	118,336	126,155	139,027	137,245	145,514
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> ..	<i>190,299</i>	<i>201,362</i>	<i>212,416</i>	<i>208,364</i>	<i>218,295</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>1,133,773</i>	<i>1,214,205</i>	<i>1,237,033</i>	<i>1,219,187</i>	<i>1,354,443</i>
<i>Factories</i> ..	<i>1,842,601</i>	<i>2,074,882</i>	<i>2,169,804</i>	<i>2,194,938</i>	<i>2,398,191</i>
Grand Total ..	2,976,374	3,289,087	3,406,837	3,414,125	3,752,634

(a) See letterpress on p. 1227.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries, tables will be found showing the value of production and the value per head of population for the industry, by State.

§ 2. Indexes of Production

In the first two tables in this section, indexes of price and quantum (i.e., value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Dairying, poultry and bee-farming, and All farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than wool). In the third table, indexes of quantum (i.e., value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown.

1. Farm Production Price Indexes.—The Farm Production Price Indexes shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of agricultural, pastoral, dairying, poultry and bee-farming products realized at the principal markets of Australia. The "price" data used are average unit values for the total quantities of the relevant commodities produced or marketed in each year, and the index numbers therefore measure both the effects of changes in prices (as such) and of variations in the quality, type, usage, etc., of products marketed. The index numbers for any year relate to the average values of products produced or marketed in that year, irrespective of the periods in which payment is received by producers.

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method. "Prices" for each commodity in any year are obtained by dividing gross value of production by the quantity produced in that year. In the original published series of Production Price Index Numbers, the average quantities of the relevant commodities *produced* in the period 1923–24 to 1927–28 were used as fixed weights. This series, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 43, p. 1050). For 1936–37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952, by a revised series in which average quantities of each product *marketed* during the period 1946–47 to 1950–51 were used as fixed weights. In the revised series, the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All Farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA

(Base: Average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100)

Year	Agri- culture	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry and bee- farming	All farming	Wool (shorn and dead)	Products other than wool
1948–49	234	313	197	260	366	225
1949–50	272	396	228	316	483	261
1950–51	291	818	258	505	1,098	308
1951–52	355	501	332	410	552	363
1952–53	364	531	387	440	623	379
1953–54	324	534	395	429	621	365
1954–55	316	489	371	401	540	355
1955–56	330	451	392	397	468	373
1956–57	336	536	386	432	607	374
1957–58	336	435	382	388	473	359
1958–59	322	396	386	369	370	369
1959–60	329	464	402	403	440	391
1960–61	349	443	402	401	397	403
1961–62	348	421	373	385	412	376
1962–63	334	450	387	396	449	378

2. **Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Farm Production.**—The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products valued at constant prices. They have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the base years.

In the original published series, the period 1923–24 to 1927–28 was adopted as the base for revaluing each farm product. This series, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 43, p. 1051). For 1936–37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952, by a revised series in which average unit values for the period 1936–37 to 1938–39 were used. The regimen used for the revised series was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission, in calculating the All Farming Index, of quantities of crops fed to livestock in Australia.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF FARM PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

(Base: Average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100)

Year	Agriculture	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry and bee-farming	All farming	Wool (shorn and dead)	Products other than wool
1948–49	108	105	111	109	108	109
1949–50	117	112	111	115	115	115
1950–51	108	109	106	109	116	107
1951–52	103	105	97	103	112	100
1952–53	121	126	108	121	131	118
1953–54	129	123	107	122	128	120
1954–55	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955–56	134	136	120	131	146	127
1956–57	120	148	117	131	164	121
1957–58	109	142	114	124	148	116
1958–59	165	159	119	149	164	145
1959–60	140	163	123	144	172	136
1960–61	177	152	120	152	165	148
1961–62	163	160	128	155	174	150
1962–63	191	163	129	166	170	165

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (*see* text preceding table).

3. **Farm Products for Food Use: Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Production, Exports and Consumption.**—The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936–37 to 1938–39. The items included comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent. The indexes of production relate basically to gross output of farm products for food use, including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas.

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION**

(Base: Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

Year	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population
1948-49..	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50..	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51..	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52..	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53..	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54..	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55..	121	91	117	89	127	96
1955-56..	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57..	123	88	118	85	136	98
1957-58..	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59..	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60..	138	93	132	89	145	98
1960-61..	148	98	170	112	143	95
1961-62..	154	99	161	104	150	97
1962-63p	168	107	187	119	155	99

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (see text preceding table).

§ 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from the sum of production and imports and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may be generally accepted as being reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of certain oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available on the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases, careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as entering consumption in Australia have been adjusted to allow for these circumstances. The absence of particulars for stocks of certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general at "producer" level. As a result, no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. In recent years, wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than previously because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. Furthermore, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by production by householders for their own requirements. In most cases, broad estimates of non-commercial (householders') production have been made. Except in a few special cases, no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Where no allowance is made, it is considered unlikely that these stocks would make any appreciable difference to consumption estimates. Allowance has not been made for the purchase of foodstuffs for dispatch overseas as gifts in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

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

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Report on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia*, issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49, and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk mill. gals.	161	233	276	298	303	300
Fresh cream '000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.7
Full cream milk products—						
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated full cream milk—						
Sweetened "	13.2	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.9	10.8
Unsweetened "		13.6	27.6	29.7	32.5	31.6
Powdered full cream milk "	8.1	11.0	11.0	11.7	12.7	12.1
Infants' and invalids' foods "	3.0	4.3	9.4	11.8	11.5	13.7
Milk by-products—						
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated skim milk "	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	4.7	5.4	8.6
Powdered skim milk "		1.9	10.7	20.5	20.5	18.0
Cheese "	13.4	18.8	25.0	29.8	30.7	32.0
<i>Total (in terms of milk solids)</i> "	120.5	167.4	212.4	239.0	244.5	241.7
Meat—						
Beef and veal(b) "	430.3	372.7	538.4	396.1	441.0	485.2
Mutton(b) "	184.1	154.0	221.6	293.0	261.9	248.4
Lamb(b) "	46.0	86.1	127.7	177.2	203.4	203.0
Pigmeat(b) "	26.2	24.3	43.6	53.0	64.3	57.0
Offal "	25.7	30.3	49.7	50.6	53.2	60.2
Canned meat (canned weight) "	6.5	9.0	17.9	19.3	18.0	19.0
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) "	31.5	39.9	30.5	31.7	32.9	35.2
<i>Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i> "	769.9	736.9	1,054.1	1,040.2	1,096.1	1,131.4
Poultry, game and fish—						
Poultry and rabbits (dressed weight) "	29.8	54.0	50.9	54.5	55.6	56.7
Fish(c)—						
Fresh—						
Australian origin "	19.7	19.4	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.8
Imported "			9.0	14.0	12.6	13.2
Cured (including smoked and salted) "	(d)	(d)	3.8	5.1	4.4	4.8
Crustaceans and molluscs "	2.1	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.7	6.1
Canned—Australian origin "	12.4	10.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.5
Imported "			7.4	12.0	9.6	9.3
<i>Total (edible weight)</i> "	51.5	63.2	76.2	85.5	81.9	86.4
Eggs and egg products—						
Shell eggs "	78.7	86.5	92.1	(e)113.3	(e)116.2	(e)119.4
Liquid whole egg(f) "	2.9	8.6	5.7	(e) 8.3	(e) 7.7	(e) 6.5
Egg powder(f) "			0.2	(e) 0.3	(e) 0.3	(e) 0.5
<i>Total (shell egg equivalent)</i> mill. doz.	81.6 139.3	95.1 162.3	98.0 167.3	(e)121.9 182.1	(e)124.2 185.5	(e)126.4 188.7
Fats and oils—						
Butter '000 tons	100.8	84.7	118.4	116.3	113.8	115.6
Margarine—						
Table "	2.8	3.0	15.5	16.2	15.3	16.0
Other "	12.2	18.7	21.2	27.0	28.6	30.0
Vegetable oils and other fats "	14.4	13.8	19.6	20.9	21.3	21.7
<i>Total (fat content)</i> "	115.5	105.5	148.3	135.9	152.8	156.6

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Sugar and syrups—						
Refined sugar—						
As sugar '000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	249.2	253.0	253.9
In manufactured products "	110.1	174.2	226.1	249.3	273.1	273.7
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content) "	17.3	19.1	22.8	26.1	24.5	23.9
<i>Total (sugar content) "</i>	<i>343.9</i>	<i>427.9</i>	<i>507.9</i>	<i>524.6</i>	<i>550.6</i>	<i>551.5</i>
Pulse and nuts—						
Dried pulse "	4.5	7.2	10.7	10.3	13.1	13.2
Peanuts (weight without shell) "	2.8	8.7	7.2	9.7	13.5	11.1
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell) "	2.6	4.4	6.7	8.2	9.1	8.7
Cocoa (raw beans) "	6.3	11.6	12.1	14.8	15.1	16.9
<i>Total "</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>49.9</i>
Fruit—						
Citrus fruit(g) "	97.8	127.2	153.8	164.8	203.0	229.9
Other fresh fruit "	288.2	297.5	341.4	399.6	412.1	405.5
Jams "	35.1	42.5	37.5	39.0	38.4	38.7
Dried fruit "	24.8	30.4	26.4	29.9	29.1	35.8
Canned fruit "	31.9	37.3	59.4	81.3	77.4	98.3
<i>Total (fresh fruit equivalent) "</i>	<i>532.3</i>	<i>607.9</i>	<i>691.4</i>	<i>804.1</i>	<i>840.9</i>	<i>915.6</i>
Vegetables—						
Leafy and green vegetables "	n.a.	154.0	172.1	182.3	202.8	206.6
Tomatoes(g) "	(h) 48.0	86.3	124.4	141.5	139.4	137.6
Root and bulb vegetables "	n.a.	143.7	152.8	141.2	155.8	160.6
Potatoes—						
White "	318.5	424.3	495.4	400.7	459.6	590.5
Sweet "	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8
Other vegetables "	n.a.	162.8	178.4	172.1	170.7	176.5
<i>Total "</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>976.4</i>	<i>1,129.2</i>	<i>1,044.3</i>	<i>1,134.9</i>	<i>1,278.6</i>
Grain products—						
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) "	574.0	689.7	789.1	781.9	803.1	808.1
Breakfast foods "	32.5	45.8	58.8	65.5	67.4	66.8
Rice (milled) "	12.2	3.0	16.1	17.2	17.5	17.9
Tapioca, sago, etc. "	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
Pearl barley "	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
Edible starch (cornflour) "	4.3	4.9	2.7	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total "</i>	<i>629.7</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>870.1</i>	<i>870.5</i>	<i>890.2</i>	<i>895.7</i>
Beverages—						
Tea "	21.1	22.1	26.1	27.3	27.3	27.9
Coffee "	2.0	3.4	5.9	8.0	9.5	9.6
Beer " mill. gals.	80.1	129.5	221.0	234.6	238.4	245.9
Wine "	4.2	9.8	11.1	11.7	12.0	12.6
Spirits " mill. pf. gals.	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz. to 2 oz. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (h) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)	
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59				
Milk and milk products—							
Fluid whole milk	gallons	23.4	30.5	28.3	28.7	28.5	27.8
Fresh cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full cream milk products—							
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated full cream milk							
Sweetened	"	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2
Unsweetened	"		4.0	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.6
Powdered full cream milk	"	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
Infants' and invalids' foods	"	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.8
Milk by-products—							
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated skim milk	"	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8
Powdered skim milk	"	..	0.6	2.5	4.4	4.3	3.7
Cheese	"	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6
<i>Total (in terms of milk solids)</i>	"	39.3	49.1	48.7	51.4	51.6	50.1
Meat—							
Beef and veal(b)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	85.4	93.1	100.5
Mutton(b)	"	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.2	55.3	51.5
Lamb(b)	"	15.0	25.2	29.3	38.2	43.0	42.1
Pigmeat(b)	"	8.5	7.1	10.1	11.4	13.6	11.8
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	10.9	11.2	12.0
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.3
<i>Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	250.9	215.7	242.4	224.2	231.5	234.0
Poultry, game and fish—							
Poultry and rabbits (dressed weight)	"	9.7	15.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Fish(c)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	"	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
Imported	"			2.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"	(d)	(d)	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Crustaceans and molluscs	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Imported	"			1.7	2.6	2.0	1.9
<i>Total (edible weight)</i>	"	16.8	18.5	17.7	18.5	17.3	17.9
Eggs and egg products—							
Shell eggs	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	(e) 24.4	(e) 24.6	(e) 24.7
Liquid whole egg(f)	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	(e) 1.8	(e) 1.6	(e) 1.3
Egg powder(f) .. .. .	"	..	..	..	(e) 0.1	(e) 0.1	(e) 0.1
<i>Total (shell egg equivalent)</i>	no.	26.6 243	27.9 255	22.5 206	(e) 26.3 210	(e) 26.3 210	(e) 26.3 210
Fats and oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.1	24.0	24.0
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Other	"	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Vegetable oils and other fats	"	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total (fat content)</i>	"	37.6	30.9	34.1	33.1	32.2	32.5
Sugar and syrups—							
Refined sugar—							
As sugar	"	70.6	68.7	59.5	53.7	53.4	52.6
In manufactured products	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	53.7	57.7	56.7
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.8
<i>Total (sugar content)</i>	"	112.0	125.3	116.7	113.0	116.3	114.1

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE
FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
AUSTRALIA—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Pulse and nuts—						
Dried pulse lb.	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7
Peanuts (weight without shell) "	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.3
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell) "	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
Cocoa (raw beans) "	2.1	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.5
<i>Total "</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Fruit—						
Citrus fruit(g) "	31.9	37.2	35.4	35.5	42.9	47.6
Other fresh fruit "	94.0	87.1	78.4	86.1	87.0	84.0
Jams "	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0
Dried fruit "	8.1	8.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	7.4
Canned fruit "	10.4	11.0	13.6	17.5	16.4	20.4
<i>Total (fresh fruit equivalent) "</i>	<i>173.6</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>173.3</i>	<i>177.6</i>	<i>189.7</i>
Vegetables—						
Leafy and green vegetables "	n.a.	45.1	39.5	39.3	42.8	42.8
Tomatoes(g) "	(h) 15.7	25.3	28.6	30.5	29.4	28.5
Root and bulb vegetables "	n.a.	42.1	35.1	30.4	32.9	33.3
Potatoes—						
White "	103.8	124.2	113.8	86.4	97.1	122.4
Sweet "	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other vegetables "	n.a.	47.7	41.0	37.1	36.0	36.5
<i>Total "</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>285.9</i>	<i>259.4</i>	<i>225.1</i>	<i>239.6</i>	<i>264.9</i>
Grain products—						
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) "	187.1	201.9	181.4	168.6	169.6	167.4
Breakfast foods "	10.6	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.3	13.7
Rice (milled) "	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, sago, etc. "	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pearl barley "	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Edible starch (cornflour) "	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total "</i>	<i>205.3</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>199.9</i>	<i>187.8</i>	<i>188.1</i>	<i>185.4</i>
Beverages—						
Tea "	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Coffee "	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0
Beer gallons	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.7
Wine "	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spirits pf. gals.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz. to 2 oz. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (h) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.

2. Level of Nutrient Intake.—The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1960-61 in comparison with the annual averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION:
AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Calories no.	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,226	3,287	3,258
Protein—						
Animal gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	58.8	59.8	57.3
Vegetable "	30.9	35.3	32.3	31.4	31.6	31.8
Total "	89.6	92.7	91.9	90.2	91.4	89.1
Fat "	133.5	121.7	131.7	132.0	133.2	131.6
Carbohydrate "	377.4	424.8	416.7	398.0	409.9	408.6
Calcium mgm.	642	785	817	900	898	861
Iron "	15.4	15.1	14.0	13.5	13.9	14.1
Vitamin A(b) I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,165	4,166	4,173
Ascorbic acid mgm.	86	96	89	85	93	96
Thiamine "	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin "	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Niacin "	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.0	18.3	18.8

(a) Subject to revision. (b) The Vitamin A figures for all periods prior to 1960-61 have been revised on the new basis introduced in 1960-61 of estimating total Vitamin A activity, by summing the Vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

§ 4. Retail Trade

1. General.—The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Australia and the value of retail sales of goods by these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948, by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection, together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

Further censuses were taken in respect of the years ended 30th June, 1953 and 1957. In these censuses, retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in retail activities, and credit sales. In addition, the 1956-57 census included questions relating to purchases, customers' indebtedness, and type of organization.

The most recent census was taken in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1962, and results have been published for all States and Australia. With the exception of some modifications to the scope of the collection (see p. 1238), the 1961-62 census followed the same general principles adopted for the previous census.

In general terms, the census covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods by retail to the general public from fixed premises (i.e., shops, rooms, kiosks and yards). Retail activities of wholesalers and manufacturers were included if they sold regularly by retail to the general public. Sales by itinerant vendors (e.g., hawkers, street sellers, etc.) and sales from casual stalls or booths were excluded. Organizations such as clubs and societies making sales to their own members were excluded from the main census collection, but a supplementary collection was made, covering sales by licensed clubs, and separate details are included in this section.

In general, establishments with retail sales of goods amounting to less than £500 in the census year are not included in the census tabulations. However, some "service" establishments with retail sales of less than £500, but with takings of £500 or more from repairs, meals, or hairdressing, are included in tables relating to these items. The types of establishments in this category are boot repairers, repair-only garages, cafés and restaurants, and hairdressers.

The design of the census is such that particulars of retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain feed, fertilizer and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the 1961-62 census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., have been included, whether for industrial, commercial, farm or private use.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys. Annual totals derived from these surveys, adjusted to a basis comparable in scope with the 1961-62 census, and some of the results of the 1961-62 census, are included in this section.

2. Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, Australia.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1958-59 to 1963-64 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1961-62 were obtained from the census, whereas figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys.

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

(£ million)

Commodity group	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Groceries	368.8	391.1	416.4	429.2	442.8	465.6
Butchers' meat	178.2	193.3	210.7	211.1	219.7	229.1
Other food (b)	308.3	335.0	352.7	365.1	376.0	388.8
<i>Total, Food and Groceries</i> ..	<i>855.3</i>	<i>919.4</i>	<i>979.8</i>	<i>1,005.4</i>	<i>1,038.5</i>	<i>1,083.5</i>
Beer, wine and spirits (c)	247.5	262.8	269.3	272.9	285.9	294.9
Clothing and drapery	397.4	434.1	450.4	450.0	459.3	497.9
Footwear	64.6	71.9	76.7	77.2	80.9	84.1
Hardware, china and glassware (d) ..	65.6	70.6	72.6	73.1	76.8	76.5
Electrical goods (e)	154.9	187.0	177.3	174.0	179.9	190.1
Furniture and floor coverings	97.7	114.6	117.0	115.0	118.0	129.4
Chemists' goods	96.9	107.9	121.5	132.9	140.4	150.4
Newspapers, books and stationery ..	72.4	77.6	80.1	83.2	84.7	94.7
Other goods(f)	205.0	226.6	241.8	244.9	253.3	267.9
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles)</i>	<i>2,257.3</i>	<i>2,472.5</i>	<i>2,586.5</i>	<i>2,628.6</i>	<i>2,717.7</i>	<i>2,869.4</i>
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (g) ..	691.1	827.3	824.8	801.5	966.8	1,045.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (c) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce, and business machines. (g) Includes new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., but excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

3. Number of Retail Establishments which Sold Goods in each Commodity Group and Value of Retail Sales in each Commodity Group, 1961-62, States, etc.—The following tables show the number of establishments which sold goods in each of the commodity groups specified and the value of retail sales during the year ended 30th June, 1962, for each State and Territory.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP SPECIFIED(a), 1961-62

Commodity group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Foodstuffs—									
Groceries (incl. bacon, butter, etc.) ..	12,533	8,819	4,699	3,480	2,343	1,347	82	78	33,381
Butchers' meat (incl. frozen packaged meat) ..	5,111	3,674	1,890	1,439	1,272	599	48	41	14,074
Fresh fruit and vegetables ..	8,302	4,429	3,989	2,050	1,684	1,095	56	50	21,655
Bread, cakes and pastry ..	10,621	7,725	4,224	2,696	1,875	948	60	65	28,214
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks (incl. milk drinks) ..	16,431	10,434	6,537	4,172	3,223	1,773	102	100	42,772
Other types of food (fish, poultry, smallgoods, wrapped lunches, etc.) ..	9,247	5,606	3,734	2,491	1,714	658	54	49	23,553
Beer, tobacco, etc.—									
Beer, wine and spirits ..	2,678	2,106	1,241	740	757	314	62	46	7,944
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	23,081	16,003	8,715	6,046	4,499	2,247	147	171	60,909
Clothing, drapery, etc.—									
Clothing—men's and boys' wear (incl. mercery) ..	3,156	2,376	1,458	1,125	947	394	55	37	9,548
Clothing—women's, girls' and infants' wear (incl. hand bags) ..	4,443	3,502	1,540	1,206	871	459	54	53	12,128
Drapery, piece goods, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, haberdashery, etc.	3,066	2,327	1,423	1,048	902	355	43	30	9,194
Footwear—men's and boys' ..	2,302	1,724	1,237	831	644	352	40	32	7,162
Footwear—women's, girls' and infants' ..	2,019	1,453	962	783	551	318	32	26	6,144
Hardware(b), electrical goods, etc.—									
Domestic hardware, kitchenware, china and glassware (incl. gardening equipment)	3,883	3,247	1,877	1,587	1,086	494	47	49	12,270
Radios, radiograms and record players ..	1,521	1,244	723	487	510	182	20	24	4,711
Television and accessories (incl. antennas and installation) ..	1,257	1,226	400	400	259	194	..	23	3,759
Musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc. ..	741	503	355	236	170	55	11	7	2,078
Domestic refrigerators (incl. non-electrical) ..	1,445	1,175	646	428	330	162	16	17	4,219
Other electrical goods and accessories ..	2,835	2,303	1,193	945	769	335	29	37	8,446
Furniture and floor coverings—									
Furniture (incl. mattresses) ..	1,263	1,076	577	407	413	152	12	22	3,922
Floor coverings ..	1,011	827	366	360	257	145	9	18	2,993
Other goods—									
Chemists' goods (incl. toiletries, cosmetics and dispensing) ..	5,774	3,990	2,720	1,832	1,490	622	58	48	16,534
Newspapers, periodicals, books and stationery ..	3,988	3,524	2,560	1,805	1,131	560	47	41	13,656
Sporting requisites and travel goods ..	1,861	1,275	803	656	551	204	22	20	5,392
Jewellery, watches and clocks, silverware, etc. ..	1,940	1,396	830	668	580	217	30	32	5,693
Other goods (not specified above) ..	3,779	3,500	1,381	1,064	796	375	44	57	10,996
Total (excl. Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Motor vehicles, etc.(c)—									
New motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles, etc.) ..	1,311	852	616	470	342	104	22	19	3,736
Used motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles, etc.) ..	1,713	1,130	721	611	424	125	23	19	4,766
Motor parts, accessories, tyres, tubes, etc. ..	5,050	3,795	2,166	1,531	1,337	503	54	44	14,480
Petrol, oils, motor lubricants, etc. ..	5,769	4,262	2,518	1,715	1,455	619	61	35	16,434
Total Motor Vehicles, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total(d) ..	46,209	37,268	17,065	11,812	8,559	4,270	309	432	125,924

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. (b) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (c) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc. (d) Total number of individual establishments. Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS: COMMODITY GROUPS(a), 1961-62
(£'000)

Commodity group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Foodstuffs—									
Groceries (incl. bacon, butter, etc.)	167,974	116,304	62,401	35,506	32,712	14,277	1,519	2,703	433,396
Butchers' meat (incl. frozen packaged meat)	82,494	61,927	28,714	17,599	13,493	6,928	586	1,149	212,890
Fresh fruit and vegetables	38,088	28,374	13,050	7,434	7,077	2,213	420	569	97,225
Bread, cakes and pastry	32,536	27,449	11,045	8,154	5,519	2,853	283	343	88,182
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks (incl. milk drinks)	37,709	37,742	12,922	10,488	6,750	3,568	314	469	109,962
Other types of food (fish, poultry, smallgoods, wrapped lunches, etc.)	29,497	19,209	11,159	6,405	4,328	1,393	204	450	72,645
Beer, tobacco, etc.—									
Beer, wine and spirits	106,927	75,851	37,314	23,640	20,712	8,489	1,538	1,315	275,786
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	48,353	36,585	16,508	10,779	8,443	4,095	490	797	126,050
Clothing, drapery, etc.—									
Clothing—men's and boys' wear	55,366	39,041	17,285	12,091	9,219	4,643	346	944	138,935
Clothing—women's, girls' and infants' wear (incl. hand bags)	84,807	63,149	24,394	19,837	12,786	7,590	362	1,213	214,138
Drapery, piece goods, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, haberdashery, etc.	39,809	27,155	14,940	8,396	6,681	2,825	152	649	100,607
Footwear—men's and boys'	10,299	7,887	3,072	2,524	1,738	928	82	151	26,681
Footwear—women's, girls' and infants'	19,648	15,664	6,072	4,470	3,337	1,696	63	269	51,219
Hardware(b), electrical goods, etc.—									
Domestic hardware, kitchenware, china and glassware (incl. gardening equipment)	29,070	19,952	10,885	6,149	4,926	2,039	247	502	73,770
Radios, radiograms and record players	7,492	4,280	2,665	1,676	1,207	497	60	212	18,089
Television and accessories (incl. antennas and installation)	19,122	13,792	5,272	3,829	3,690	1,720	..	496	47,921
Musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	4,739	2,730	1,659	1,016	717	291	27	92	11,271
Domestic refrigerators (incl. non-electrical)	13,445	9,414	5,588	3,180	3,432	1,011	87	202	36,359
Other electrical goods and accessories	23,336	17,029	8,912	5,508	4,931	1,808	154	485	62,163
Furniture and floor coverings—									
Furniture (incl. mattresses)	30,936	22,350	9,779	6,950	5,494	2,222	90	660	78,481
Floor coverings	16,007	10,726	3,347	3,362	2,482	1,388	14	555	37,881
Other goods—									
Chemists' goods (incl. toiletries, cosmetics and dispensing)	54,712	36,844	18,511	11,307	7,796	3,741	302	808	134,021
Newspapers, periodicals, books and stationery	33,518	25,854	10,762	5,321	4,994	2,746	231	742	84,168
Sporting requisites and travel goods	7,651	5,570	2,165	1,573	1,316	633	115	118	19,141
Jewellery, watches and clocks, silverware, etc.	12,697	8,788	3,846	2,452	2,054	843	81	217	30,978
Other goods (not specified above)	23,974	24,914	8,554	6,136	4,318	2,593	207	584	71,280
Total (excl. Motor Vehicles, etc.)	1,030,206	758,580	350,821	225,782	180,152	83,030	7,974	16,694	2,653,239
Motor vehicles, etc.(c)—									
New motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles, etc.)	117,590	85,750	39,429	26,769	27,631	10,114	1,136	2,814	311,233
Used motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles, etc.)	83,882	57,495	29,447	20,718	19,828	8,501	670	1,680	222,221
Motor parts, accessories, tyres, tubes, etc.	42,613	25,348	17,637	8,866	7,796	2,936	598	540	106,334
Petrol, oils, motor lubricants, etc.	67,456	47,023	22,492	15,219	11,672	5,385	511	1,452	171,210
Total Motor Vehicles, etc.	311,541	215,616	109,005	71,572	66,927	26,936	2,915	6,486	810,998
Grand Total	1,341,747	974,196	459,826	297,354	247,079	109,966	10,889	23,180	3,464,237

For footnotes see previous table.

4. Number of Retail Establishments, Value of Retail Sales and Value of Retail Stocks, by Type of Business, 1961-62, States, etc.—The following tables show the number of establishments and the value of retail sales during the year ended 30th June, 1962 and the value of retail stocks at 30th June, 1962, in each State and Territory, by type of business. In general, the classification of establishments according to type of business was based on the predominant type of goods sold or service rendered, although in some cases the description given by the proprietor was also taken into account.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: TYPES OF BUSINESS(a), 1961-62

Type of business	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Food stores—									
Grocers	9,590	4,381	3,632	2,011	1,454	1,046	60	51	22,225
Butchers	3,272	2,628	1,363	1,034	733	357	13	28	9,428
Fruiters	2,341	2,135	604	613	357	93			6,166
Bakers	1,576	1,350	668	392	317	158	13	31	4,482
Confectioners and milk bars ..	2,329	4,007	844	1,059	574	307			9,153
Cafés	1,148	675	332	117	182	59			2,540
Fishmongers and poulterers ..	819	730	253	177	128	44	33	45	2,160
Other food stores	941	811	307	252	127	53			2,500
Hotels, tobacconists, etc.—									
Hotels, wine saloons, etc. ..	2,157	1,798	1,175	650	545	311	31	11	6,678
Tobacconists	558	414	164	70	98	21	(b)	(b)	1,336
Tobacconist and hairdressers ..	897	1,125	162	319	186	51	(b)	(b)	2,747
Department stores, clothiers, drapers, etc.—									
Department stores	89	47	27	12	14	6	..	3	198
Clothiers and drapers	4,902	4,123	1,486	988	700	336	41	57	12,633
Footwear stores	741	818	219	209	103	78	(b)	(b)	2,185
Hardware, electrical goods, furniture stores, etc.—									
Domestic hardware stores ..	933	1,078	301	274	162	43	(b)	(b)	2,804
Electrical goods, radios and musical instruments stores ..	1,449	1,108	688	402	309	157	14	16	4,143
Furniture and floor coverings stores	799	739	341	184	158	80	(b)	(b)	2,328
Other goods stores—									
Chemists	1,874	1,390	675	466	303	124	7	20	4,859
Newsagents and booksellers ..	1,123	922	487	237	298	121	10	19	3,217
Sports goods stores	332	234	120	64	44	23			825
Watchmakers and jewellers ..	695	528	235	138	97	54			1,761
Cycle stores	103	156	68	51	30	8	20	42	417
Florists and nurserymen	386	437	83	85	63	44			1,106
Other types of business	1,157	1,259	387	290	207	120			3,451
Total (excl. Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.) ..	40,211	32,893	14,621	10,094	7,189	3,694	257	383	109,342
Motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations, etc.—									
New motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations ..	5,008	3,717	2,010	1,405	1,061	476	41	36	13,754
Used motor vehicle dealers ..	435	308	162	154	140	48			1,255
Motor parts and tyre dealers ..	555	350	272	159	169	52	11	13	1,573
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. ..	5,998	4,375	2,444	1,718	1,370	576	52	49	16,582
Grand Total	46,209	37,268	17,065	11,812	8,559	4,270	309	432	125,924

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

(b) Not available for publication.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS: TYPES OF BUSINESS(a), 1961-62

(£'000)

Type of business	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Food stores—									
Grocers	232,363	136,333	93,085	48,832	46,420	21,095	3,078	2,967	584,173
Butchers	79,866	61,105	27,443	16,811	12,442	6,871	506	1,094	206,138
Fruiters	35,940	27,636	9,042	7,171	5,920	1,483	390	798	87,947
Bakers	23,546	20,452	7,850	6,339	4,305	2,182			265	725	65,107
Confectioners and milk bars ..	24,706	52,676	7,765	12,661	5,312	2,936	282	282			106,550
Cafés	5,780	2,758	1,601	492	623	282			440	702	11,695
Fishmongers and poultryers ..	7,656	5,693	2,236	1,370	1,146	440	1,220	702			18,716
Other food stores	17,874	13,212	6,284	3,147	1,220	702					42,601
Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—									
Hotels, wine saloons, etc. ..	111,569	77,377	39,748	24,799	21,543	9,191	1,550	1,271	287,048
Tobacconists	6,373	3,537	1,647	811	718	228	(d)	(d)	13,457
Tobacconist and hairdressers ..	2,133	3,357	289	809	377	164	(d)	(d)	7,141
Department stores, clothiers, drapers, etc.—									
Department stores	122,962	82,398	36,629	34,524	21,246	5,982	793	2,349	306,090
Clothiers and drapers	129,095	98,343	42,938	22,742	20,619	12,384			(d)	(d)	329,445
Footwear stores	16,436	15,819	5,157	3,839	3,376	1,856					46,846
Hardware, electrical goods, furniture stores, etc.—									
Domestic hardware stores ..	11,732	11,423	4,409	2,638	1,513	1,164	(d)	(d)	33,227
Electrical goods, radios and musical instruments stores ..	56,002	36,494	21,538	12,209	14,114	4,488	356	1,071	146,272
Furniture and floor coverings stores	35,375	27,419	8,801	7,473	4,235	3,297	(d)	(d)	87,745
Other goods stores—									
Chemists	46,804	31,168	15,052	9,163	5,969	2,947	261	714	112,078
Newsagents and booksellers ..	30,910	22,646	9,188	3,513	4,526	2,509	183	803	74,278
Sports goods stores	5,223	3,843	1,424	807	547	492	284	670	12,501
Watchmakers and jewellers ..	9,667	6,498	2,799	1,477	1,471	626			50	205	22,770
Cycle stores	504	978	362	426	248	50	1,385	702			2,577
Florists and nurserymen	2,491	2,985	539	518	396	205					7,202
Other types of business	13,645	13,743	4,813	2,566	2,274	1,385			38,906
Total (excl. Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.)(b) ..	1,028,652	757,893	350,639	225,137	180,560	82,959	8,029	16,641	2,650,510
Motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations, etc.—									
New motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations	252,025	177,883	86,527	55,423	51,265	20,048	2,659	5,708	651,538
Used motor vehicle dealers ..	44,525	29,348	15,714	12,913	11,536	5,956	201	831	120,724
Motor parts and tyre dealers	16,545	9,072	6,946	3,881	3,718	1,003					41,465
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.(c)	313,095	216,303	109,187	72,217	66,519	27,007	2,860	6,539	813,727
Grand Total	1,341,747	974,196	459,826	297,354	247,079	109,966	10,889	23,180	3,464,237

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. They relate to the *total* value of all commodities sold by retail by establishments classified to the types of business shown. (b) These figures differ from their counterparts in the table on p. 1240 because they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments other than motor dealers, garages and service stations, etc., and exclude retail sales of goods other than of motor vehicles, etc., made by motor vehicle dealers, etc. (c) See footnote (b). (d) Not available for publication.

VALUE OF RETAIL STOCKS: TYPES OF BUSINESS(a), 30th JUNE, 1962

(£'000)

Type of Business	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Food Stores—									
Grocers	23,395	13,526	8,430	5,991	4,978	2,684	343	244	59,591
Butchers	721	493	322	185	127	71	19	7	1,945
Fruiters	784	480	300	167	184	63	10	20	1,993
Bakers	498	522	159	194	94	57			1,539
Confectioners and milk bars ..	1,272	2,742	369	624	282	178	25	37	5,497
Cafés	493	222	129	37	51	20			968
Fishmongers and poulterers ..	84	88	45	27	21	13			282
Other food stores	1,630	519	701	130	36	29			3,057
Hotels, tobacconists, etc.—									
Hotels, wine saloons, etc. ..	3,862	2,531	1,291	1,097	846	388	101	64	10,180
Tobacconists	493	317	130	92	84	23	(b)	(b)	1,154
Tobacconist and hairdressers ..	273	395	23	88	40	23	(b)	(b)	843
Department stores, clothiers, drapers, etc.—									
Department stores	27,514	12,803	7,444	5,245	4,300	1,487		420	59,213
Clothiers and drapers	28,967	25,688	11,058	5,491	4,775	2,983	281	539	79,782
Footwear stores	5,011	4,937	1,717	1,294	1,109	608	(b)	(b)	14,782
Hardware, electrical goods, furnitures stores, etc.—									
Domestic hardware stores ..	2,922	3,236	1,025	655	408	299	(b)	(b)	8,617
Electrical goods, radios and musical instruments stores ..	9,871	7,095	3,933	2,424	2,431	931	70	143	26,898
Furniture and floor coverings stores	7,548	6,687	1,570	1,825	777	728	(b)	(b)	19,347
Other goods stores—									
Chemists	7,647	5,242	2,717	1,528	959	421	47	123	18,684
Newsagents and booksellers ..	3,830	2,881	1,336	651	717	413	43	124	9,995
Sports goods stores	1,214	985	345	227	149	144			3,100
Watchmakers and jewellers ..	4,242	3,078	1,204	721	720	339			10,392
Cycle stores	119	217	78	170	56	17	66	160	659
Florists and nurserymen	248	267	38	25	65	22			671
Other types of business	3,595	2,763	1,468	740	612	390			9,662
<i>Total (excl. Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.) ..</i>	<i>136,233</i>	<i>97,714</i>	<i>45,832</i>	<i>29,628</i>	<i>23,821</i>	<i>12,331</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>2,199</i>	<i>348,851</i>
Motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations, etc.—									
New motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations ..	21,525	17,026	8,462	5,711	4,952	2,066	361	340	60,443
Used motor vehicle dealers ..	3,646	3,234	1,551	1,630	1,210	526	30	92	11,859
Motor parts and tyre dealers ..	2,660	1,459	1,297	734	609	142			6,961
<i>Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. ..</i>	<i>27,831</i>	<i>21,719</i>	<i>11,310</i>	<i>8,075</i>	<i>6,771</i>	<i>2,734</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>79,263</i>
Grand Total	164,064	119,433	57,142	37,703	30,592	15,065	1,484	2,631	428,114

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. They relate to the total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods, and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments) at 30th June, 1962.

(b) Not available for publication.

5. Number of Establishments Which Recorded Takings for Hairdressing, Repair Work, and Meals and Accommodation, and Value of These Takings, 1961-62, States, etc.—The following tables show the number of establishments which recorded takings for hairdressing, repair work, and meals and accommodation, and the value of these takings during the year ended 30th June, 1962, in each State and Territory.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH RECORDED TAKINGS FOR HAIRDRESSING, REPAIR WORK, AND MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION(a), 1961-62

Nature of takings	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Hairdressing	3,159	2,754	1,150	888	536	232	19	36	8,774
Boot repairs	1,098	950	315	259	165	88	2	9	2,886
Motor repairs	5,197	3,821	2,317	1,567	1,181	552	38	43	14,716
Other repairs	1,791	1,502	934	501	370	174	11	23	5,306
<i>Total Repairs</i>	<i>8,086</i>	<i>6,273</i>	<i>3,566</i>	<i>2,327</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>814</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>22,908</i>
Meals in cafés, restaurants and other eating houses(b)	2,850	1,876	984	572	597	198	42	33	7,152
Meals and accommodation in hotels	1,803	1,509	1,030	555	436	269	28	10	5,640

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales or "other takings" of £500 or more.
 (b) Includes 1,067 cafés which served meals only.

VALUE OF TAKINGS FOR HAIRDRESSING, REPAIR WORK, AND MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION(a), 1961-62

(£'000)

Nature of takings	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Hairdressing	9,200	7,298	2,464	2,249	1,576	679	40	160	23,666
Boot repairs(b)	2,955	2,157	690	547	398	232	4	53	7,036
Motor repairs(b)	44,967	31,993	18,181	11,050	8,733	3,501	349	718	119,492
Other repairs(b)	6,196	4,344	3,246	1,636	1,195	494	42	76	17,229
<i>Total Repairs(b)</i>	<i>54,118</i>	<i>38,494</i>	<i>22,117</i>	<i>13,233</i>	<i>10,326</i>	<i>4,227</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>143,757</i>
Meals in cafés, restaurants and other eating houses	25,695	14,418	6,634	3,366	3,435	1,320	271	363	55,502
Meals and accommodation in hotels	13,742	10,674	6,121	3,493	2,882	1,631	440	920	39,903

(a) Figures refer to establishments with total retail sales or "other takings" of £500 or more.
 (b) Includes value of materials used and labour.

6. Retail Sales of Groceries—Self-service and Other: States, Metropolitan Areas, etc., 1961-62.—The following tables show the number of self-service stores and other retail establishments which sold groceries and the value of the retail sales of groceries during the year ended 30th June, 1962, in each State and in the metropolitan areas of each State.

NUMBER OF SELF-SERVICE STORES AND OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GROCERIES AND VALUE OF THEIR RETAIL SALES OF GROCERIES, 1961-62.

State	Self-service stores which sold groceries		Other retail establishments which sold groceries		All retail establishments which sold groceries	
	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries
		£'000		£'000		£'000
New South Wales	1,668	78,277	10,865	89,697	12,533	167,974
Victoria	1,385	76,374	7,434	39,930	8,819	116,304
Queensland	751	31,932	3,948	30,469	4,699	62,401
South Australia	431	15,885	3,049	19,621	3,480	35,506
Western Australia	429	20,403	1,913	12,309	2,342	32,712
Tasmania	161	5,981	1,186	8,296	1,347	14,277
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>4,867</i>	<i>231,385</i>	<i>28,514</i>	<i>202,011</i>	<i>33,381</i>	<i>433,396</i>

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NUMBER OF SELF-SERVICE STORES AND OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GROCERIES AND VALUE OF THEIR RETAIL SALES OF GROCERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF EACH STATE, 1961-62

Capital city	Self-service stores which sold groceries		Other retail establishments which sold groceries		All retail establishments which sold groceries	
	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries	Number of establishments	Value of retail sales of groceries
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Sydney	910	48,846	5,549	41,094	6,459	89,940
Melbourne	892	53,019	4,662	21,908	5,554	74,927
Brisbane	294	13,448	1,491	8,835	1,785	22,283
Adelaide	293	11,085	1,763	9,372	2,056	20,457
Perth	272	14,768	928	4,484	1,200	19,252
Hobart	54	2,384	321	2,153	375	4,537

7. **Licensed Clubs, States, 1961-62.**—The following table shows details of the number of licensed clubs, the value of their retail sales of goods and the value of their takings from meals and accommodation in the year ended 30th June, 1962. Details for licensed clubs are compiled from a supplementary collection and are not included in the other tables in this section.

NUMBER OF LICENSED CLUBS AND VALUE OF TAKINGS, 1961-62

State	Number of establishments	Retail sales of goods ^(a)	Takings from meals and accommodation
		£'000	£'000
New South Wales	1,265	24,566	2,497
Victoria	243	5,051	1,255
Queensland	454	3,417	230
South Australia	33	557	138
Western Australia	199	2,968	96
Tasmania	117	1,134	40
Northern Territory	10	423	} 18
Australian Capital Territory	21	651	
Australia	2,342	38,767	4,274

^(a) Includes sales of beer, wine and spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, confectionery and other goods.

§ 5. Interstate Trade

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

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

Complete interstate trade statistics are now published in detail for Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in those States, and incomplete statistics, relating mainly to trade with Western Australia and Tasmania, by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in the remaining States.

§ 6. Statistical Organization in Australia.

1. **Early Development of Australian Statistics.**—(i) *Crown Colony "Blue Books"*. Statistical organization in Australia was founded in the "Blue Books" which, in the Crown Colony days, were prepared annually for the information of the Colonial Office. Although intended primarily for administrative purposes, these documents have been important sources of statistical data, even though some important matters are not covered, and others only partially so. These "Blue Books" formed the basis from which later statistical publications were developed. This led to an element of uniformity in statistical compilation within the British Empire.

(ii) *Statistical Registers*. Following the advent of responsible government, which was granted during the period 1851–1860 to all Australian States except Western Australia—and to that State in 1890—the "Blue Book" was succeeded in all States by "Statistical Registers". These were in many respects the old "Blue Books" in a new form, and were largely confined to summaries of the "by-product" statistics of government administrative departments.

The first example of extensive government organization for purely statistical purposes was the taking of periodic population censuses, which were initiated in all States under the Crown Colony regime. The growing need for quantitative data concerning the progress of the several young communities of Australia led eventually to the appointment of official Statisticians commissioned to prepare and publish such data.

(iii) *Statistical Conferences*. To provide for the interchange of ideas between States and to obtain uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals, conferences were held in the several States from as early as 1861. Altogether, six conferences were held prior to the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906. These were held in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. The holding of these conferences has been continued since the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau, and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.

2. **Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.**—Under the provisions of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—" (*inter alia*) "(XI.) Census and statistics". In compliance with this provision, the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State has its own "Statistics Act", and although these are not identical in all States, they embody common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing statistical organization, but endeavoured to use the services of the State statistical offices whenever possible, and to undertake the initial collection of statistics only in fields not already occupied by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralization.

3. **Integration of Statistical Services.**—The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in the official statistical collections and methods employed throughout Australia. The complete realization of this aim could not, however, be achieved, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned, while seven distinct statistical systems operated.

This became apparent after the 1914–18 War, when the economic problems that then arose drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data. With a view to overcoming these weaknesses, the Prime Minister of the day proposed to the Premiers' Conference that State statistical offices be transferred to the Commonwealth. Tasmania alone agreed to this, and the transfer was effected in 1924. Since then, an amalgamated office has functioned satisfactorily in that State as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

The boom of the 1920's, the depression of the 1930's, the 1939–45 War, and the post-war boom, each with its special economic problems, imposed a severe strain on the Commonwealth and State statistical systems. Moreover, the development during and since the 1939–45 War of a very considerable volume of new statistics added greatly to the complexities of the several administrations in their efforts to secure, and maintain, uniformity in statistical collections. The establishment of Commonwealth statistical offices in some State capitals eased the situation to some extent—indeed, without their establishment, the new and expanded statistical collections could not have been carried out at all. However, this did not solve the problem and constituted only one of a number of improvisations devised to obtain uniform data essential for national purposes, and to satisfy urgent demands for new series of statistics. Furthermore, the excessive amount of time and effort entailed in such improvisations made it impossible to devote the necessary time to the major question of meeting growing statistical needs promptly.

The emergence of the problem of providing uniform statistical services throughout Australia, adequate to meet present-day demands, was foreseen during the 1939–45 War, and in 1949 discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States by agreement. These negotiations were continued by correspondence, and subsequently all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth.

The *Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956* provided for parliamentary approval of the making of arrangements with individual States for, and the setting up of, integrated statistical services. After passing through all stages of Parliament, it became law on 12th May, 1956. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was that, in each State accepting it, there would be an integrated statistical service operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a statistician in the State who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. The rights of officers transferred under any agreement entered into were provided for.

Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15th September, 1958.

4. Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.—The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has constantly been widened, more particularly during the 1939–45 War, when the Bureau responded to the urgent demands of administration for immediate and accurate statistical information in various fields. Since the War, requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All the activities of the Bureau are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which confers authority to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the information obtained is treated in strictest secrecy.

For administrative purposes, the Commonwealth Bureau, Canberra, is divided into a number of Divisions and Branches dealing with specific fields of statistics or providing services for the Bureau as a whole. The organizational patterns of the State Offices are broadly similar, although local requirements have naturally given rise to differences in detail.

5. Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments.—In October, 1950, the Commonwealth Public Service Board issued a circular relative to the compilation of statistics in other Commonwealth Departments, in which it stated that the Commonwealth Statistician should be the co-ordinating authority on all statistics in Commonwealth Departments, and that, as a general principle, where any new statistical field is to be established involving the regular collection of statistics, the Commonwealth Statistician should be consulted to ensure that they are necessary and that they are based on sound

statistical methods; furthermore, that the Commonwealth Statistician should make a regular inspection, at least once every twelve months, of all statistical work done by Departments to ensure that their needs are met by the most economical means and without duplication of effort.

This project of co-ordination is being implemented as statistical developments require and as time and circumstances permit.

§ 7. Statistical Publications of Australia

1. **General.**—The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, namely:—(i) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of Australia; and (ii) State publications dealing with individual States only.

Commonwealth publications containing statistics may be grouped under two heads, namely:—(i) publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.

2. **Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.**—The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration.

Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary.—Annually; 1963 and 1964.

Balance of Payments, Australian.—Statements Nos. 1 to 3, 1928–29 to 1951–52.

**Banking and Currency.*—Annually; first issue, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Census (1911) Results.—Bulletins. Vols. I. (Statistician's Report), II., and III., with Appendix *Mathematical Theory of Population*.

Census (1921) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 26. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., and Parts XVII. to XXIX., forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II. NOTE.—Part XXVII., Life Tables.

Census (1933) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I. to XIV., forming Vol. I., Parts XV. to XXVIII., forming Vol. II., and Parts XXIX. to XXXVII., forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932–1934, Vol. III.

Census (1947) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., Parts XVII. to XIX., forming Vol. II., and Parts XX. to XXVIII., forming with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946–1948, Vol. III.

Census (1954) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 3. Vols. I. to VI., comprising respectively Parts I. to V. for each State; Vol. VII., comprising Parts I. to V. for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII., comprising Parts I. to III. for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953–1955, and the Statistician's Report.

Census (1961) Results.—Bulletins Nos. 1 to 36 (mimeographed, see p. 1251)†; Vols. I. to VI., comprising respectively Parts I. to V. for each State; Vol. VII., comprising Parts I. to V. for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII., comprising Parts I. to III. for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960–1962, and the Statistician's Report (printed). The complete series of printed publications has not yet been issued; for publications already issued see back pages of this volume.

†*Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings.*

†*Dairying Industry* (formerly *Summary of Dairying Industry*).—Statistical Bulletin, monthly; first issue, September, 1937.

Demography.—Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1962.

†*Digest of Current Economic Statistics.*—August, 1959 onward.

Exports, Australian.—Annually, 1958–59 to 1963–64.

†*Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary.*—Annually, 1948–49 to 1962–63.

Finance.—Bulletin, 1907 to 1916–17 annually; 1917–18 and 1918–19 (one vol.); 1919–20 and 1920–21 (one vol.); 1922–23 to 1960–61 annually. From 1955–56 issued in two parts: Part I., Public and Private Finance; Part II., Commonwealth Taxation. From 1960–61, issued as five separate bulletins, see Banking, Finance, Insurance, and Taxation.

**Finance, Commonwealth.*—Annually; first issue, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

**Finance and Government Securities, State, Territories, and Local Government Authorities.*—Annually; first issue, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

* Previously included in Finance, Part I.

† Distributed by Commonwealth Statistician—for methods of obtaining other publications still in print see back pages of this volume.

- **Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia, Report on.*—Statistical Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946–47 to 1947–48; annually, 1948–49 to 1962–63.
- **Fruit Growing Industry (formerly Summary of Fruit Growing Industry).*—Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1944–45 to 1962–63.
- Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.*—Annually, 1950–51 to 1963–64.
- ***Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency).*—Annually; first issue, 1961 and 1962.
- Labour and Industrial Statistics, Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.*
- Labour Report.*—Annually, 1913 to 1962.
- Life Tables, Australian, 1901–1910.* *Australian Joint Life Tables, 1901–1910.*
- Life Tables, Australian, 1920–1922.*
- Life Tables, Australian, 1932–1934.* *Australian Joint Life Tables, 1932–1934.*
- Life Tables, Australian, 1946–1948.*
- Life Tables, Australian, 1953–1955.*
- **Livestock Numbers (formerly Summary of Livestock Statistics).*—Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943 to 1964.
- Local Government in Australia.*—July, 1919.
- **Manufacturing Industries.*—Bulletins on Individual Industries, annually, 1936–37 to 1939–40, 1940–41 (issue incomplete) and 1944–45 to 1962–63. †
- ‡*Mineral Industry, The Australian (formerly Minerals and Metals Bulletin).*—Part 2—*Quarterly Statistics* of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
- Monthly Review of Business Statistics.*—October, 1937 onward.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of 31st December, 1955.* Bulletins Nos. 1 to 8.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of 31st December, 1962.* Preliminary Statements Nos. 1 to 9 (mimeographed, see p. 1252)*; Bulletins Nos. 1 to 9 (printed).
- **Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947–48) Results.*—Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7.)
- National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure, 1948–49 to 1961–62 (mimeographed)*; 1962–63 (printed).*
- Northern Territory Statistical Summary.*—Annually, 1960 to 1964.
- **Occupation Survey (1945) Results.*—Detailed tables.
- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia.*—Annually, 1907 to present issue (No. 50). Issues Nos. 40 to 50 also published in parts.
- Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics (formerly Statistical Digest).*—1913, 1914, 1916, and 1918 to 1964, annually.
- Population and Vital Statistics.*—Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906–1910.
- Primary Industries.*—Bulletins, annually, 1950–51 to 1961–62, in two parts—Part I. Rural Industries; Part II. Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production.
- Primary Industries, Australian.*—Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March, 1938.
- Production.*—Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949–50. From 1936–37 to 1949–50 issued in two parts—Part I. Secondary Industries; Part II. Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (see *Primary Industries and Secondary Industries*).
- Professional Papers.*—Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.
- **Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.*—Annually (since 1964 in printed form).
- Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics (replaced Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics).*—December, 1917 onward.
- **Retail Establishments, Census of (1947–48) Results.*—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
- **Retail Establishments, Census of (1948–49) Results.*—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
- **Retail Establishments, Census of (1952–53) Results.*—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 14.
- Retail Establishments, Census of (1956–57) Results.*—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 8 (mimeographed)* and 9 to 15 (printed).
- Retail Establishments, Census of (1961–62) Results.*—Bulletins Nos. 8 and 9; Preliminary Statements, Nos. 1 to 14; Supplementary Collections, Nos. 1 to 3; (all mimeographed, see pp. 1251–2)*; Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7 (printed).
- Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959–60.*—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
- **Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955–56.*—Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7.

NOTE.—For footnotes see next page.

- * *Rural Land Use and Crop Production* (formerly *Summary of Crop Statistics*).—Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943–44 to 1962–63.
- Secondary Industries*.—Bulletin, annually, 1950–51 to 1961–62 (since 1960–61 in two parts—Part I. Factory and Building Operations; Part II. Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories).
- Social Insurance*.—Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910.
- Social Statistics*.—Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.
- Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service*.—Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
- § *Taxation, Commonwealth*.—Annually; first issue, 1961–62.
- Trade, Oversea*.—Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1963–64.
- * *Trade Oversea*.—Preliminary Bulletin. Annually, 1952–53 to 1963–64.
(See also *Australian Exports and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*.)
- Transport and Communication*.—Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually, and 1932 to 1962–63 annually.
- Wealth*.—The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.
- * *Wheat Industry* (formerly *Summary of the Wheat Situation*).—Statistical Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July, 1936.
- * *Wool Production and Utilization*.—Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1962–63.

The foregoing list includes all the printed publications issued from the Bureau, and certain more important mimeographed publications issued for the most part annually. Minor changes in the titles of several publications have not been referred to above. Copies of a number of these publications, particularly earlier issues, are not available.

Other mimeographed statements are distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician and deal with a wide variety of subjects, as follows.

Triennially.—Tractors on Rural Holdings.

Annually.—Agricultural Statistics (Preliminary); Bee Farming; Consumption of Tea and Coffee; Factory Products (Principal); Factory Statistics (Preliminary); Farm Machinery on Rural Holdings; Fire, Marine and General Insurance; Fishing and Whaling; Fruit Statistics (Preliminary); Livestock Statistics (Preliminary); Milking Machines on Rural Holdings; Mining and Quarrying; Oversea Investment; Registrations of New Motor Vehicles; Rural Statistics of the Australian Capital Territory; Survey of Private Pension and Retiring Allowance Schemes; Survey of Selected Large Private Pension Funds; Taxation Collections; Trade of Australia with Eastern Countries; University Statistics; Value of Primary Production (Preliminary); Value of Production and Indexes of Price and Quantum of Farm Production; Wine and Brandy Statistics; Wool Production.

Half-yearly.—Australian Balance of Payments; Labour Turnover; Road Traffic Accidents; Trade of Australia with the United Kingdom.

Quarterly.—Aerial Agriculture; Australian Oversea Trade with Major Groups of Countries; Balance of Payments; Building; Building—Australian Capital Territory; Building—Northern Territory; Capital and Maintenance Expenditure; Consumer Price Index; Industrial Disputes; Instalment Credit for Retail Sales; National Income and Expenditure; New Agricultural Machinery; New Capital Raisings; New Tractors; Retail Sales of Goods; Unit Trusts, Land Trusts and Mutual Funds.

* Distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician—for methods of obtaining other publications still in print see back pages of this volume. † The series for 1962–63 comprises:—Nos. 1. Cement and Cement Goods, 2. Bricks, Tiles, Pottery and Earthenware, 3. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, 4. White Lead, Paints and Varnish, 5. Chemical Fertilizers, 6. Soap and Candles, 7. Basic Metal Industries, 8. Metal Fabricating Industries, 9. Motor Vehicles and Cycles, 10. Cotton Mills, 11. Woollen Mills, 12. Rope and Cordage, 13. Tanneries, 14. Boots and Shoes, 15. Clothing (including Hosiery and Knitted Goods), 16. Flour and Other Grain Mills, 17. Biscuits, 18. Confectionery, 19. Jam, Fruit, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, etc., 20. Bacon Curing, 21. Butter, Cheese and Condensed, Concentrated, etc., Milk, 22. Aerated Waters and Cordials, 23. Meat and Fish Preserving, 24. Breweries, 25. Wineries and Distilleries, 26. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, 27. Sawmilling, 28. Pulp and Paper Making, 29. Rubber Works, 30. Brooms and Brushes, 31. Electric Light and Power Works, 32. Gas Works, 33. Plastic Moulding and Products, 34. Leather Goods (including Saddlery and Belting), 35. Printing and Stationery.

‡ Copies available from the Department of National Development in each capital city (6s. each).

§ Previously Finance, Part II.

** Previously included in Finance, Part I.

Monthly.—Banking (General); Building Approvals; Employment and Unemployment; Exports of Wool; Export Price Index; Gold Mining Industry; Instalment Credit for Retail Sales; Life Insurance; Meat Industry; Oversea Trade; Production Statistics; Production Summaries*; Registrations of New Motor Vehicles; Retail Sales of Goods (Total); Savings Banks; Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment; Wage Rates and Earnings; Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Periodically.—Demographic Review (separate issues cover population and vital statistics, births, deaths, marriages, and overseas arrivals and departures); Social Statistics, including Schools, Universities, Hospitals (all annual) and Divorces (quarterly).

Summarized results of the Population Census, 30th June, 1961, the Census of Retail Establishments and Other Services, year ended 30th June, 1962, and the Census of Motor Vehicles, 31st December, 1962, have been published in a series of preliminary mimeographed bulletins. Details are as follows:—

Population Census, 30th June, 1961—

Census Bulletins—

- Nos. 1, 3–18, 20, 21, 24. Summary of Population and Dwellings, individual States and Territories.
- No. 2. Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas.
- No. 2. (Revised) Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas (Final Figures).
- No. 19. Occupied Dwellings According to Class in Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 22. Summary of Dwellings for Australia.
- No. 23. Summary of Population for Australia.
- No. 25. Ages of the Population (Single Years and Five-Year Groups).
- No. 26. Density of Population and Occupied Dwellings in Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 27. Nationality (i.e. Allegiance) of the Population of Australia by States and Territories
- No. 28. Birthplaces of the Population of Australia by States and Territories.
- No. 29. Industry of the Population: Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 30. Summary of Population and Dwellings for Tropical Australia.
- No. 31. Conjugal Condition of the Population in conjunction with Age: Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 32. Occupations of the Population: Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 33. Occupational Status of the Population in conjunction with Age and Conjugal Condition: Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 34. Australia: Males and Females in the Work Force classified according to Industry in conjunction with Occupational Status.
- No. 35. Occupied Private Dwellings according to Facilities: Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 36. Race of the Population: Australia, States and Territories.

Census of Retail Establishments and Other Services, year ended 30th June, 1962—

Preliminary Statements—

- No. 1. Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 2. Australian Summary.
- No. 3. New South Wales.
- No. 4. Victoria.
- No. 5. Queensland.

* The current series comprises:—Nos. 2. Chemicals, etc., 3. Plastic and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers, 4. Paints and Other Surface Coatings, 6. Soap, Detergents and Glycerine, 7. Internal Combustion Engines, 8. Lawn Mowers, 9. Electric Appliances, 10. Motor Bodies and Trailers, 11. Pedal Cycles, 12. Meters, 13. Building Fittings, 14. Cotton Goods, 15. Wool-scouring, Carbonizing and Fellmongering, 16. Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing and Spinning, 17. Wool Weaving, 18. Hosiery, 19. Men's and Boys' Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babywear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, etc., 20. Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Woven Fabrics and Spun Synthetic Yarns, 21. Paper and Paper Boards, 22. Floor Coverings, 23. Electric Motors, 24. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing, 25. Foundation Garments, 27. Gloves (other than Rubber), 28. Footwear (excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum-boots, etc., of Rubber), 29. Biscuits, Ice Cream, Confectionery, 30. Storage Batteries, 31. Assembly of Motor Vehicle Chassis, 32. Perambulators (including Pushers and Strollers), 34. Radios, Television and Cabinets, 35. Mattresses, 36. Preserved Milk Products, 38. Canned Fish, 39. Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables, 40. Cereal Breakfast Foods, Cereal Products and Flour Milling, 41. Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats, 42. Malt and Beer, 43. Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal), 45. Gramophone Records, 47. Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Cordials and Syrups and Concentrated Cordial Extract, 48. Sports Goods, 49. Building Materials, 51. Hides and Skins used in Tanneries, 55. Butter and Cheese, 56. Canned Meat, 58. Steel Wire and Wire Products, 59. Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products.

- No. 6. South Australia.
- No. 7. Western Australia.
- No. 8. Tasmania.
- No. 9. New South Wales—Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 10. Victoria—Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 11. Queensland—Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 12. Tasmania—Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 13. South Australia—Local Government Areas, etc.
- No. 14. Western Australia—Local Government Areas, etc.

Census Bulletins—

- No. 8. Australian Capital Territory.
- No. 9. Northern Territory.

Supplementary Collections—

- No. 1. Licensed Clubs.
- No. 2. Laundries and Dry Cleaners.
- No. 3. Motion Picture Theatres.

Census of Motor Vehicles, 31st December, 1962—

Preliminary Statements—

- No. 1. Northern Territory.
- No. 2. Australian Capital Territory.
- No. 3. Tasmania.
- No. 4. South Australia.
- No. 5. Summary for Australia, States and Territories.
- No. 6. Queensland.
- No. 7. Victoria.
- No. 8. New South Wales.
- No. 9. Western Australia.

Occasional Publications.—In addition to the publications listed on pages 1248–51, most of which are issued regularly, there have been a number of statements issued by this Bureau which contain the results of special surveys or new statistical series and descriptions thereof. The more recent of these are listed below.

Special Business Survey No. 16. Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Agreements, May, 1963. Year Book No. 49 included a list of previous Surveys in this series, but they are now for the most part out of print or included in regular publications.

Survey of Retail Establishments, Australian Capital Territory, 1962–63; Canberra and Queanbeyan Population Count, 1st July, 1963; Gross National Product, Estimates at current and average 1959–60 Prices, 1962–63 (Preliminary); Survey of Retail Establishments, Australian Capital Territory, 1963–64; Population Count of Canberra, 30th June, 1964; Population Count of Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Batchelor, 30th June, 1964; Minimum Wage Rates, January, 1960, to June, 1963; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, June, 1954, to June, 1962; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment July, 1962 to June, 1964.

Further information on current publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is contained in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*, February, 1964, available free, on request, from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications and also a subject index to show the publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found. Publications issued by the State Offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics are also listed therein.

3. Publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians.—A list of the publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of each State appears in Year Book No. 48 (*see p. 1163*) and in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*, February, 1964.

4. Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.—No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the Commonwealth National Library issues an annual publication *Australian Government Publications*, a list of official publications of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, compiled from records of material received by the Library during the year.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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.

Estimates of national income and expenditure have been compiled by the Bureau since 1944-45, and have been published annually as papers entitled *National Income and Expenditure* accompanying the Commonwealth Budgets. Detailed annual estimates of national income and expenditure on a revised basis are published in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948-49 to 1962-63*. Preliminary estimates for 1963-64 were published in a Budget Paper. Quarterly estimates are published in *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure*.

The following article is in three main Parts. Part I describes the conceptual framework and structure of the accounts; the tables are shown in Part II; and Part III contains definitions and explanatory notes on the items in the tables.

PART I. THE CONCEPTS AND STRUCTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

§ 1. The Concepts of National Product, Income and Expenditure

1. **The Concept of Gross National Product.**—The concept of production is fundamental to a system of national accounting. Production in this context is not confined to the production of goods by farms, mines, factories, etc. It includes also the provision of services of all kinds which either add to the value of goods (such as transport and merchandizing services), or are of monetary value in their own right (such as the services of doctors, teachers, entertainers, etc.). Production is the process whereby the labour, the natural resources, the accumulated capital assets and knowledge are applied to the provision of valuable goods and services.

Production is not, however, limited to the provision of goods and services with a monetary value. The existence of a monetary value is obvious in the case of goods and services which become the subject of a market transaction. However, it is not necessary for goods and services to be actually marketed for them to be regarded as possessing a monetary value and coming within the boundary of production. Most of the goods and services provided by public authorities (as distinct from public enterprises such as government railways) are not normally sold but are nevertheless regarded as part of production. Since these goods and services are not sold, the only practicable method of valuing them is at cost, that is, the total of the wages and salaries paid to public authority employees and the cost of purchased goods and services used. (In this valuation it is not usual to impute any income or depreciation to assets owned by public authorities.) The production of financial enterprises, which are described more fully later, is treated in a manner very similar to that of public authorities. These enterprises derive their incomes not from selling their services, but from the excess of their property income receipts over payments. The output of these enterprises is therefore also valued at cost, namely the wages and salaries of their employees

and the cost of goods and services used. Similarly with services provided by non-profit organizations which do not sell the services but are financed by gifts and property income: these services also are regarded as production and are valued at cost. Goods and services produced by persons in the course of their normal occupation and consumed by them are also included (e.g. farm production consumed on the farm). Another important exception is associated with owner-occupied dwellings. Rented dwellings provide a marketed service which is regarded as a part of production, and it is usual to impute a rent also to owner-occupied dwellings so that all dwellings are treated in a similar manner. This prevents any change in the scope of production from occurring as a result of the increasing proportion of owner-occupied houses in recent years. In effect, owner-occupiers (like other owners of dwellings) are regarded as operating businesses; they receive rents (from themselves as consumers), pay expenses, and make a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners.

In measuring the total value of all production in the community, there are various problems of valuation to be faced. Many goods and services are bought by enterprises for further use in their own productive activities. If the value of all goods and services actually sold (including the imputations mentioned above) were added together, there would be serious duplication, because some goods and services would, in effect, be added in several times at successive stages of production. It is therefore clear that the value of these so-called intermediate goods and services must be deducted and only the value added taken into account, if the resulting total is to be free of such duplication. *Gross National Product at Market Prices*, hereafter referred to simply as *Gross National Product*, is therefore defined as the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. 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 their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like public authorities and financial enterprises, who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost. In addition to representing the total value added by production, gross national product is necessarily equal to the incomes (wages, profits, etc.) and other costs (depreciation and indirect taxes) appropriated out of it. In fact, in Australia, gross national product is in the main estimated by adding up estimates of these incomes and costs rather than by making direct estimates of values added, the major exception to this rule being a direct estimate of value added in farm enterprises.

The total market value of goods and services includes a substantial element of indirect taxation, and hence the contribution of an enterprise to gross national product defined as above does not accrue wholly to the factors of production employed in the enterprise. On the other hand, government payments to an enterprise in the form of subsidies accrue to the factors of production but are not part of market value. *Gross National Product at Factor Cost* is therefore equivalent to gross national product at market prices less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production. This concept corresponds to the value of production of an individual enterprise which excludes indirect taxation and which, by appropriate classification of enterprises, becomes the basis for estimates of gross national product at factor cost by industry of origin. It is the nearest equivalent in the national accounts to what is called value of production in factory statistics. This latter, however, still includes some purchased services (e.g. telephones, postage) and some elements of indirect taxation (e.g. rates, payroll tax).

Finally, there is the question of the cost of capital equipment. In the foregoing definition of gross national product, the cost of capital equipment is disregarded. The process of production, of course, requires the use of capital equipment, but it would be misleading to deduct the whole cost of this in the year of purchase. The cost of such equipment is normally charged against production by way of depreciation allowances, spread over the normal useful life of the equipment. If depreciation as well as indirect taxes be deducted from gross national product, the resulting aggregate is referred to as *Net National Product*. Thus *Net National Product* is that part of the value added by factors of production which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for depreciation. However, there are several possible concepts of depreciation, and whereas gross national product at market prices or factor cost is not affected by the concept of depreciation used, net national product and national income are dependent to some extent on the concept. (Gross national product would, however, be affected by any significant change in practice as between charging costs of purchases currently or by way of depreciation.) In these estimates, allowances for

depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, and no depreciation is attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organizations, etc. The concept of depreciation used is described in the notes in Part III.

2. **The Concept of National Income.**—Gross national product, as defined above on a geographical basis corresponds to what the Statistical Office of the United Nations in its *System of National Accounts** calls gross domestic product, and is not affected by changes in the extent of ownership of factors of production by non-residents. However, the value of net national product is the source of the income which accrues to the factors of production, and it is obviously of importance that some of this income accrues ultimately to persons overseas (and that Australian residents receive some income from overseas). To make allowance for this, therefore, the value of net national product less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, etc., and plus income receivable from overseas in these forms can be expressed as *National Income*. In principle, adjustments should also be made to deduct other factor incomes (wages and professional earnings, etc.) earned in Australia by non-residents and add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia. (The earnings of Australian diplomatic representatives and of members of the Australian forces serving abroad are included in gross national product.) Subject to only minor conceptual difference, this aggregate is the same as national income as defined in the United Nations Statistical Office *System of National Accounts*.

The references above to factors of production call for some comments on the subject of factor incomes and transfer incomes. Net national product is the source of all factor incomes, and is therefore equal to the total factor income accruing to the factors of production employed. Enterprises are envisaged as paying out factor incomes to labour in the form of salaries and wages, and being left with a net operating surplus which is the factor income earned by the enterprise. Part of this surplus is transferred to the final recipients in the form of rent, interest, dividends, and direct taxes. Property incomes are thus classed as transfer incomes. Such incomes are therefore not included in tables showing the composition of gross national product, since these are shown in terms of the original factor incomes, namely wages and operating surpluses. This general treatment has the effect (which is desirable and important, for example, when considering gross national product by industry of origin) of making the contribution of an enterprise to gross national product independent of whether it owns or rents its buildings and equipment and of whether it finances its operations with borrowed money or with the owners' (shareholders') own funds. Wages and salaries paid by governments, financial enterprises and non-profit bodies are of course included in factor incomes, as services provided by these bodies have been defined as production.

It should be noted that national income is derived by deducting from net national product the whole of net income payable overseas, including interest on public debt paid to oversea holders of Australian government securities. As indicated above, the whole of (net) property income paid overseas is deducted in arriving at the estimate of national income. To the extent that this income accrues from the provision of capital for productive enterprises (including public enterprises), this is quite consistent with the treatment of property income payments as transfers. However, in this case no distinction is made between interest on public debt and other forms of property income. All are treated as though they were appropriations of part of the national product for payment to factors of production owned or supplied by non-residents, despite the fact that no product is attributed to the loan funds and capital assets employed by the government.

3. **Concept of Gross National Expenditure.**—As pointed out above, from the gross national product are appropriated three aggregates of funds available for use within Australia: national income, depreciation allowances, and indirect taxes less subsidies. Also available for use within Australia are the funds accruing during the period from our oversea capital transactions: net capital inflow, and any withdrawal of monetary reserves. The sum of these funds, after deduction of net donations overseas by persons or governments, is spent during the period on goods for use within Australia. The spending of the funds is not necessarily done by the original recipients, as they change hands through taxation and other transfers, and through the lending and borrowing of savings. These processes are set out in the sector accounts, described in §2. However, the funds are in fact all spent during the period, either on current purchases by consumers, public authorities or financial enterprises, or for capital purposes, in the form of gross fixed capital expenditure or additions to stocks. The sum of this expenditure is *Gross National Expenditure*, which is defined as the total expenditure on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy.

* Studies in Methods, Series F No. 2 Rev. 1, *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*: United Nations Statistical Office, 1960.

4. The Concept of National Turnover of Goods and Services.—Gross national product has been defined above as the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia, after deduction of the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. For the economy as a whole, therefore, it is possible to describe the total annual flow of goods and services free of duplication, which is here referred to as the *National Turnover of Goods and Services*, as the sum of gross national product and the value of all goods and services imported. The value of imported raw materials, components of manufactures, etc., finished goods imported by Australian distributors, and the cost of imported services such as freight or insurance paid to non-residents, all become part of the value of the goods and services sold by these enterprises for final use in Australia. Goods imported directly by their final users (e.g. direct imports of capital equipment by enterprises, direct purchases overseas by governments or persons) are also included here, as though they were bought overseas and then sold in Australia, although the value added to these by productive activity in Australia is nil. The same is true of oversea tourist expenditure by Australian residents, which is part of the value of imported services.

In the study of gross national product, interest is centred on the production of goods and services as a result of economic activity in Australia and on the distribution to factors of production of rewards arising from that activity. In the study of gross national expenditure, on the other hand, interest is turned to the final uses to which the goods and services resulting from this productive activity are put during the period in question. In both cases, it is the same complex of goods and services which is being examined, namely the national turnover of goods and services as just defined.

The final uses to which the national turnover of goods and services are put are divided between exports (i.e. goods and services sold to oversea buyers) and *Gross National Expenditure*.

Thus Gross national product *plus* Imports of goods and services
 = National turnover of goods and services
 = Gross national expenditure *plus* Exports of goods and services.

5. Definition and Relationship of Main Aggregates.—The concepts discussed above may now be defined and expressed in equivalents as follows.

Gross National Product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services, other than capital equipment, used in the process of production. Thus Gross National Product, as here defined, is "at market prices".

Gross National Product at Factor Cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross national product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Net National Product is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of capital equipment. It is equivalent to gross national product at factor cost less allowance for depreciation.

National Income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise) in Australia or overseas. It is equivalent to net national product plus income receivable from overseas less income payable overseas.

National Turnover of Goods and Services within a given period is the total flow of final goods and services in the Australian economy as a whole, derived from production in Australia and imports. This value is equivalent to gross national product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It is equivalent to the gross national product, plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

The relationship of these aggregates may be illustrated diagrammatically as follows:—

NATIONAL TURNOVER OF GOODS AND SERVICES

IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	INDIRECT TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES	INDIRECT TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES	INDIRECT TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES	GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	
	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCES	DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCES		
		NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	NET INCOME PAYABLE OVERSEAS		NET INCOME PAYABLE OVERSEAS
			NATIONAL INCOME		NATIONAL INCOME

6. **Product and Expenditure in Terms of a "Production Account".**—The commentary to this point has focussed attention on the nature of some of the principal aggregates used for the analysis of economic activity. However, the system of national accounts aims also at presenting the transactions taking place in the economy in the form of a set of balanced accounts, some of which are closely analogous to those used by business management to record their operations from period to period. It is therefore useful to consider the national production account for Australia as a whole as a consolidation of the production accounts of individual enterprises.

An enterprise engaged in trading (whether in production in the narrow sense, or distribution, or in the provision of other services) will have a "production or trading account" which in very simplified form will be something like the following:—

PRODUCTION ACCOUNT OF A TRADING ENTERPRISE

	£		£
Opening stock .. ..	..	Sales .. ..	..
Wages and salaries ..	..	Closing stock .. ..	..
Current purchases ..	..	
Indirect taxes .. ..	..	
Gross operating surplus ..	..	
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

The two sides balance, the balancing item being gross operating surplus.

This account can be simply re-arranged to show the "gross product" of the enterprise, that is, its contribution to gross national product. Instead of "opening stock" and "closing stock", the appropriate entry now becomes "increase in value of stock" (during

the accounting period). Each side now adds up to the total turnover of the business (additions to stock being treated as turnover for this purpose). The "gross product" of the enterprise is now the sum of wages and salaries paid, the gross operating surplus and indirect taxes paid, and can be written in as a sub-total. Re-arranged, the account now shows the following:—

PRODUCTION ACCOUNT OF A TRADING ENTERPRISE—ALTERNATIVE FORM

	£		£
Wages and salaries .. ..	..	Sales .. .. .	..
Indirect taxes .. ..	..	Increase in value of stocks ..	..
Gross operating surplus ..	..	

Gross product .. ..	..	
Current purchases .. ..	..	

Total turnover .. ..	..	Total turnover .. ..	..
	_____		_____

If production accounts in this form for all trading enterprises are consolidated, the following results are obtained. Current purchases by trading enterprises from other trading enterprises (that is, purchases other than for capital purposes) which appear as both current purchases and sales, cancel out on both sides, and purchases from overseas (imports of goods and services) remain on the left hand side, together with any charges paid for services of financial enterprises, e.g. bank service charges. On the right hand side, the only sales left are export sales, sales to buyers other than trading enterprises, that is, to consumers, public authorities and financial enterprises, and sales to trading enterprises for capital purposes, that is, purchases by these enterprises which are not currently charged to production account. (Problems associated with charges by financial enterprises are discussed below.)

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTION ACCOUNT FOR ALL TRADING ENTERPRISES

	£		£
Wages and salaries .. ..	..	Sales to:	
Gross operating surplus ..	..	consumers .. ..	..
Indirect taxes .. ..	..	public authorities ..	..
	_____	financial enterprises ..	..
Gross product .. ..	..	trading enterprises for capi-	..
Charges for services by financial	..	tal purposes .. ..	..
enterprises .. ..	..	overseas (exports) ..	..
Imports of goods and services	..	Increase in value of stocks ..	..

Total turnover .. ..	..	Total turnover .. ..	..
	_____		_____

The next stage is to develop a production account for the whole economy. The main additions needed are production accounts for public authorities and financial enterprises. (Public enterprises like railways, the Post Office, electricity and water supply undertakings, etc., are regarded as trading enterprises.) Financial enterprises are businesses whose main function is the borrowing and lending of money, rather than trading, and whose main source of income therefore is net interest receipts; they consist mainly of banks (cheque-paying and savings banks, and the Reserve Bank), life insurance and superannuation funds, and other money-lending companies (engaged in instalment credit, lending on mortgages, etc.).

The "production account" for public authorities and financial enterprises would be on the following lines.

PRODUCTION ACCOUNT FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES)

	£		£
Wages and salaries (= gross product) .. ..	..	Charges made for services to:	
Current purchases from trading enterprises .. ..	..	consumers .. ..	..
Imports of goods and services ..	..	trading enterprises ..	..
	_____	Balance .. ..	..

If public authorities and financial enterprises were treated in the same way as trading enterprises, the "balance" would have to be considered a gross operating loss. This is because the payments for wages and salaries and other purchases by these bodies considerably exceed the small amounts they receive by charging for their services (for example, charges by banks for keeping current accounts, or clearing cheques, charges made by State schools for sale or hire of text books). Their major sources of income are, of course, interest in the one case, and taxation in the other, and these do not appear in their production accounts.

However, we do not measure the "output" of public authorities and financial enterprises by the charges they make for their services. Instead, we value it by convention as the net cost of those services to these authorities and enterprises themselves—that is, the total of the items on the left-hand side of the foregoing account, which, of course, is equal to the total of the items on the right-hand side. The item called "balance" can then conveniently be renamed net current expenditure by public authorities (or financial enterprises). The "net" indicates that the figure is total current expenditure less the charges made by these bodies to consumers and to trading enterprises.

These "production accounts" for public authorities and financial enterprises can now be consolidated with that for all trading enterprises. Current purchases from trading enterprises and charges made to trading enterprises cancel out with the corresponding items in the trading enterprises production account. Imports of goods and services become the total for the whole economy, and wages and salaries become almost the total for the economy. The remaining wages and salaries to be added are those paid by persons (to domestic servants, etc.), and those paid by non-profit making bodies, whose activities are here included with those of persons although they are sometimes regarded as enterprises in respect of their production activities. If these wages and salaries are added to both sides (as a form of "production account" for these activities), total wages and salaries for the whole economy are now shown on the left-hand side, and on the right-hand side, instead of "sales to consumers", the appropriate entry is "total personal consumption expenditure" (including the cost of domestic services and the expenses of non-profit making bodies).

With these changes, and some renaming, the consolidated production account for trading enterprises can be presented as a consolidated production account for the whole economy:—

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTION ACCOUNT FOR THE WHOLE ECONOMY

	£		£
Wages and salaries		Personal consumption expenditure	
Gross operating surplus		Public authorities net expenditure on goods and services (current and capital) ..	
Indirect taxes		Financial enterprises net expenditure on goods and services (current and capital) ..	
Gross national product		Gross fixed capital expenditure by trading enterprises ..	
Imports of goods and services ..		Exports of goods and services	
		Increase in value of stocks ..	
National turnover of goods and services		National turnover of goods and services	

This is, in effect, the same as the national production account in Table 1 (see p. 1269), the main difference not yet explained being in respect of subsidies. From one point of view, an enterprise may regard a subsidy as little different from sales proceeds, but in general it is more usual to regard subsidies as transfer payments from the government which enable enterprises to sell for less than would otherwise be the case. In this respect they are exactly opposite in their effect to indirect taxes, and in the combined production account have been deducted from indirect taxes.

The treatment of public authorities and financial enterprises was touched on in the discussion of the "Concept of Gross National Product" and has been elaborated above in this section. The significance of this treatment of the net expenditure of public authorities and financial enterprises on goods and services requires a further word of explanation. In some countries, the net expenditure of financial enterprises is treated as an imputed charge to

business, persons and government, and this charge is balanced by imputed payments of interest of equal amount. If the charges are treated as part of the production account, the effect of this is to balance the receipts against expenses of the financial enterprises, or to produce an operating surplus if the imputation is enough to cover a "profit". Correspondingly, the operating surpluses of trading enterprises are reduced and the expenditure of persons and public authorities increased. A similar treatment whereby the cost of much government activity could be imputed as a cost to enterprises (or persons) is not normally applied, although it has at times been advocated on theoretical grounds. In this Year Book, neither of these categories of expenditure is allocated by means of such imputations. They are, instead, both treated as part of the final use of goods and services by the nation, that is, as part of communal consumption or capital expenditure. They are treated in this way because the services provided by these bodies (after deduction of charges actually made) are paid for by methods other than the use of the normal market price mechanism.

§ 2. The Structure of Sector Accounts

1. General Framework.—The previous section has demonstrated the significance of gross national production and expenditure as seen from the standpoint of a productive enterprise. It has shown the enterprise buying its materials and selling its own output of goods and services, the difference between its purchases and sales representing its own contribution to production, or value added, out of which it pays wages and appropriates its own profits. The obverse of these transactions could be seen by analysing the accounts of the groups who receive these incomes arising from production and in turn spend them on the goods and services produced.

When both sides of the transactions are looked at in this way there is in effect a closed circle. Materials and the services of factors of production are flowing into the enterprises and other productive units and final goods and services are flowing out into consumption, investment, etc. These flows of goods and services are matched by reverse flows of money. Producers are paying for their materials and also paying out factor incomes, and these (after a number of transfers, such as income taxes, and borrowing and lending transactions) are flowing back as payments from the final purchasers.

If it is realised that changes in stocks are allowed for in the pattern of final demand and that expenditure in excess of income is supported by an inflow of capital funds or withdrawal from overseas reserves, then these flows can be treated as a closed system which is completely balanced in any period of time. It is, therefore, usual to show these flows of goods and services within a wider framework of sector accounts which provide also a summary of many transactions in the economy other than those involving goods and services. In this way, it is possible to give a more comprehensive and useful picture of the main transactions and to indicate how the gross national product and expenditure aggregates are related to them.

It should be emphasized, however, that a great number of types of transactors can be distinguished, and each enters into many different types of transactions. Any system of accounts which can be presented in a convenient statistical summary form therefore involves a high degree of consolidation both of sectors and transactions. In the process of consolidation much detail is necessarily lost. This detail can be regained by a finer subdivision of the sectors and an elaboration of the accounts and transactions shown for each sector.

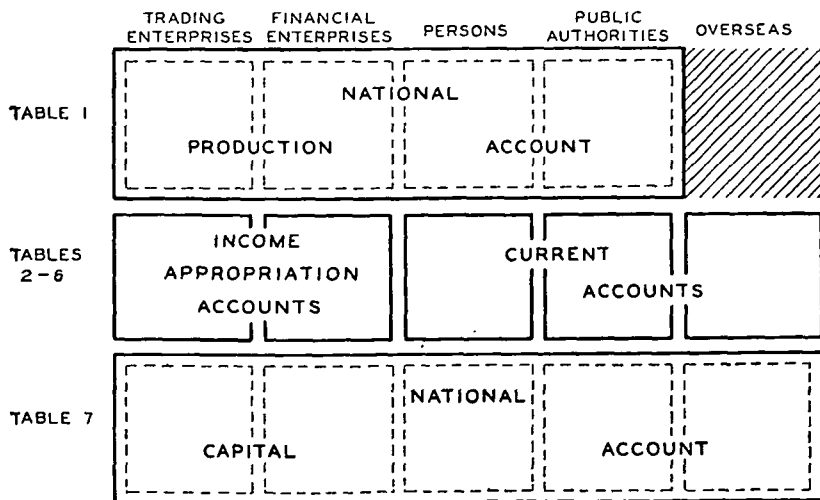
To understand the summary accounts, it is necessary to have an understanding of the general framework of the accounting structure which implicitly underlies them. In setting up such a framework, it is necessary to distinguish between a classification into sectors according to the nature of the transactors and a classification of transactions into accounts according to the nature of the activity with which they are concerned. In some cases, the distinction between these two classifications is quite clear-cut and obvious, but in other cases this is not so, and some compromise between the two is necessary. Thus it is clear that a production account records the transactions relevant to a particular type of activity, and that a number of different types of transactors can and do engage in production and so have production accounts. Companies would be one such group, and it is apparent that companies will, in addition to production accounts, have other accounts such as appropriation accounts to record the distribution of their operating surpluses, and capital accounts to record their purchases of capital assets and their borrowing and lending. Again, it is reasonable to regard persons or households as a sector in respect of their activities in receiving and spending incomes. But some of these persons also engage in operating unincorporated enterprises, an activity quite different from that of the majority in the group and one that

grades almost imperceptibly into that of the small family company. In this case, it is largely a matter of choice whether these productive activities should be recorded in a production account for a personal sector or divided off into a production account for an enterprises sector. Or again, if a public authority builds a school, it is appropriate to record this in a production account, the output of which can be transferred (sold) to a capital expenditure account, but if the school is built by contract, it is a matter of choice whether the transaction is passed through a public authority production account or shown as being sold direct from an enterprise production account to a public authority capital account.

In the summary accounts herein, four internal sectors are distinguished—persons, public authorities, financial enterprises and trading enterprises. In addition, there is an overseas sector which shows a summary of the transactions which overseas governments, persons and businesses enter into with Australian residents. All the sectors (except the overseas sector) engage in productive activity, but in the summary tables a national production account for the whole economy is shown instead of separate accounts for each sector. Similarly, the tables show only a national capital account for the economy, but a current (or income appropriation) account is shown for each sector. The system of accounts as thus envisaged is a completely articulated system in that a credit in any account involves a corresponding debit in some other account—or in the same account if a complete consolidation of the transactions appropriate to that account has not been carried through.

The framework of sectors and accounts underlying the form of social accounts shown in this Year Book is set out in the following diagram. As stated in the previous paragraph, each sector could be envisaged as having separate production, appropriation and capital accounts, but in the tables illustrated below the production and capital accounts have been combined. In the diagram, the solid rectangles depict the actual form of the summary tables, and the remaining rectangles show the full amount of detail which would be needed to provide the complete articulation of the accounts. The appropriate number of each table in Part II is shown on the left of the diagram.

ARTICULATION OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(THE TABLE NUMBERS REFER TO THE TABLES IN PART II)



The following paragraphs give a general account of the sectors and types of transactions, but details in regard to particular items are given in Part III in the notes on such individual items.

2. Definitions of the Sectors.—(i) The *personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit organizations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector. Private non-profit organizations include bodies such as private schools, churches, trade unions and sporting and other clubs and societies, but exclude mutual life insurance societies and trustees of superannuation funds which are included in financial enterprises.

In the treatment of the activities of unincorporated enterprises, the convention is adopted here that current operations of these businesses are included in the trading enterprises sector, and the whole of the net income is regarded as transferred to the owners and included in the personal sector. All saving and investment activities of such owners, including capital expenditure in connexion with their businesses, are included in the national capital account. There is no item of saving corresponding to the undistributed income item of companies because of the practical and conceptual difficulties involved in separating the retained income of persons, as households, from that of the owners of the unincorporated enterprise.

The information available of the transactions of many non-profit organizations is inadequate, and in consequence of this, the actual statistical treatment may not be strictly in accord with the conceptual basis. However, most of these bodies are regarded as engaged in productive activity, and to this extent their transactions are included in the combined production account rather than in the personal current account. In principle, the current expenditure of these bodies is included as part of consumption expenditure and is recorded as a purchase by the personal current account from the national production account. Wages and salaries paid are included in the national production account. The wages of domestic servants, etc., are also recorded as purchases by the personal current account from the national production account.

(ii) The *public authority sector* excludes the current operations of public financial and trading enterprises, which are included in other sectors, but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and local governments and semi-governmental bodies set up or controlled by Commonwealth or State governments. *Local government authorities* are elected bodies set up under local government Acts to carry out government functions in defined areas. *Semi-governmental authorities* are other bodies created by or under legislation to carry out defined activities on behalf of a government, or bodies taken over and controlled by governments for the purpose of carrying on such activities. They are engaged mostly in running business enterprises, but not necessarily so; they include also universities, public hospitals, public libraries, parks, etc. *Public enterprises* (trading and financial) are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue either from sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial). Their current operations are included in the two enterprise sectors whether their accounts are included in the government budgets (railways, Postmaster-General's Department, etc.), or whether they are semi-governmental authorities. However, the whole of their net income is regarded as transferred to the public authority sector.

(iii) The *financial enterprises sector* includes both private and public financial enterprises. These are organizations which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another, they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. This borrowing and lending may be of the comparatively short-term and constantly changing type, as in the case of banks, instalment credit companies, and short-term money market companies, or it may be long-term, as in the case of co-operative building societies, life insurance companies and superannuation funds. It might be noted too, that this sector includes both profit-making bodies such as banks and instalment credit companies, non-profit making organizations such as co-operative housing societies and trustees of superannuation funds, and mutual life insurance societies in which the whole of the profits after tax, are distributed to the policy holders.

It is a feature of most of these enterprises that they do not charge directly, or at least not in full, for the services they render, and their expenditure is largely financed by net receipts of interest, etc. As already explained, the output of financial enterprises is, by the convention, adopted, valued at cost. Since the profits of these enterprises are attributable to their property income (which is treated as transfer income, not as factor income), no item of operating surplus is included in the national production account, nor therefore in gross national product, to which their contribution is measured by wages and salaries paid.

The wages and other expenses of life insurance companies are regarded as being met out of a charge on premium income and are included in personal consumption expenditure. (The same treatment could reasonably be applied to the expenses of separately constituted private superannuation funds, but in practice these are normally paid by the employer as part of his operating expenses.) For the other financial enterprises there appears no satisfactory way of apportioning these expenses between the borrowers and the lenders. The

expenses of these enterprises have therefore been treated as a final use of goods and services in the same way as government expenditure, and are shown as a purchase in the financial enterprises income appropriation account from the national production account.

Net premium income (after deduction of expenses) and benefits paid by life insurance and superannuation funds are treated as transfers between persons and financial enterprises on capital account. Life insurance and superannuation funds are therefore included in the financial enterprises appropriation account only in respect of their investment income, their net company income, and their saving (retained investment income of insurance funds).

Enterprises at present included in this sector include banks (including the Reserve Bank of Australia), short-term money market companies, life insurance companies, superannuation funds, instalment credit companies, building societies, and the mortgage lending departments of housing commissions and other public authorities. There are other groups primarily engaged in borrowing and lending activities but not included here mainly because there is inadequate information. These are development finance, factoring and investment companies. In the absence of specific analysis, these companies are included with trading enterprises. General insurance companies are not included in the financial enterprise sector as their main activity is not the borrowing and lending of money. Unit trusts are regarded as part of the personal sector.

(iv) The *trading enterprises sector* includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes undertakings engaged in primary production, mining, secondary industries, building and construction, and service industries (transport, trade, general insurance, entertainment, professional services, etc.). Enterprises include companies, public enterprises, partnerships and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included for reasons given above.

(v) The *oversea sector* accounts record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses and governments, and oversea residents. Their scope is therefore the same as those of the balance of payments. However, within the framework of the national accounts this sector is treated differently from a normal balance of payments table, in that it records transactions from the oversea point of view. Thus Australian imports appear as credits to non-residents, and exports as debits to non-residents. The oversea balance on current account is the equivalent of an Australian deficit on current account, and is shown in the national capital account as representing a source of capital funds to Australia. (See also pp. 547-52 of this Year Book.)

3. Description of the Accounts.—(i) *National Production Account*. In this Year Book, as explained, the national production account is a consolidation of the production accounts of each sector. The production account is shown as receiving revenue from the sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, since, as pointed out above, they represent a cost to one producer to offset the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes, and, since the accounts are presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which is carried to the trading enterprises income appropriation account.

The inclusion in the production account of the gross operating surpluses of various types of business according to legal form of organization suggests the possibility of a division of the production account for these sub-sectors. However, any such division presents difficulties of data, because purchases and sales of intermediate products do not cancel out within a sub-sector and must therefore be identified and entered in the accounts. A dissection of the production account by industry is frequently made, and when fully carried through leads to an input-output type of presentation. This cuts across the sectors used here since all productive units are classified by industry in such a presentation, without regard to institutional form.

(ii) *The Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* is shown as receiving the gross operating surpluses from the national production account, and dividends, non-dwelling rent and interest from other sectors. The allocation of this total to depreciation allowances, and to various transfer payments (taxes, dividends, interest, etc.) is shown on the appropriation side. As pointed out above, all net income of unincorporated enterprises is treated as being transferred to persons. Any income of trading companies not distributed but retained for use in the business is shown as undistributed income and transferred to the national capital account either directly or by way of the oversea current account (where accruing to non-residents).

As far as possible, interest, non-dwelling rent and dividends are recorded on a fully consolidated basis in this account. Dividend receipts are therefore only dividends received from financial enterprises and from overseas, since other inter-company payments cancel out. Similarly, rent and interest items include only receipts and payments between the trading enterprise sector and the other four sectors.

(iii) The *Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* is in the main similar to the preceding account. There is, however, no operating surplus, as property income is the sole receipt. The net expenditure of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side, for reasons given above. The retained investment income (i.e., after payment of taxes, interest, etc.) of life insurance and superannuation funds is shown here as a transfer to the national capital account. Superannuation contributions and life insurance premiums (net of administrative costs) are treated as a capital transfer from persons to financial enterprises, and claims as a capital transfer to persons, and therefore do not appear in this account. Rent, interest, and dividends received by persons are assumed to be on personal account, and consequently there are no unincorporated financial enterprises and no net income of unincorporated enterprises in this sector.

(iv) The *Personal Current Account* records all the receipts on current account whether of factor incomes (wages and salaries) or transfer incomes (interest, etc., dividends, net business incomes, cash benefits from public authorities and remittances from overseas). On the payments side are shown current payments for goods and services and transfer payments (taxes, interest, etc., remittances to overseas). The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading of saving.

The treatment of life insurance and superannuation insofar as it affects the personal current account has been commented on above. Instalment credit companies are included in the financial enterprises sector, and their charges are treated as property income. Personal consumption expenditure is valued at the cash price, excluding these charges. The difference between the cash price and the deposit is treated as borrowing from financial enterprises which is subsequently repaid by instalments, and consequently is reflected in saving.

Since estate and gift duties are treated as current receipts by governments, they are for the sake of simplicity shown as current payments by persons even though the payers may regard them as of a capital nature. All personal gifts and similar transfers to or from overseas are also treated as current, so that the current account for the overseas sector in this publication is identical in concept with the corresponding accounts in the *Australian Balance of Payments*. Personal remittances to and from overseas include items such as legacies and migrants' funds and effects, which the persons concerned may think of as of a capital nature, but which do not result in the creation of any overseas assets or liabilities.

The current expenditure of non-profit organizations serving persons is included in personal consumption expenditure. Expenditure on buildings (e.g. churches, private schools, clubs, etc.) is treated as capital expenditure and excluded from this account.

(v) The *Public Authorities Current Account* reflects a distinction between current and capital expenditure, which is necessarily arbitrary in some measure, and has been made on the basis of excluding from the current account expenditure on public works and increase in stocks. Expenditure on public works is taken to include new buildings, construction, plant and machinery and any replacement of assets charged to loan funds or capital works votes. It includes capital expenditure of public enterprises, including replacements of assets charged to depreciation reserves but not those charged directly to working expenses. It includes all expenditure on roads, for which a satisfactory distinction between new works and maintenance cannot be made, but excludes all defence expenditure, which is included in the current account. As was indicated earlier, no attempt is made to attribute income or depreciation to assets acquired and used by public authorities.

The income of public enterprises shown in this account is derived by deducting from their operating surplus any depreciation shown by these enterprises in their published accounts except in the case of enterprises (e.g. railways and Postmaster-General's Department) whose accounts are included in the Commonwealth or State budgets and are for the present analysed on the basis of these cash accounts in which depreciation is not deducted. These depreciation provisions are included in the capital account. As in the case of persons, all overseas gifts are included in current account. These include gifts for international relief, technical assistance, etc., grants, and other expenditure in connexion with the administration of Papua and New Guinea.

(vi) The *Overseas Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. Items in this account have for the most part been commented on in the sections dealing with the internal sectors and accounts, and are dealt with more fully in the Bureau's publications on balance of payments. It should be emphasized that this account is shown here from the point of view of overseas residents, i.e. receipts from Australia are shown as credits, and payments to Australia as debits. Australians temporarily overseas are regarded as residents, and visitors to Australia as non-residents.

(vii) Capital transactions of the four domestic sectors and the net deficit on current account with overseas are shown in the *National Capital Account*. On the receipts side are shown the savings of the various sectors—saving by enterprises (mainly depreciation allowances and undistributed income of companies), personal saving (including the excess of life insurance and superannuation contributions over claims and administrative expenses, and funds devoted to capital formation by private non-profit institutions), the retained investment income of insurance funds (life insurance and superannuation), and the public authority surplus on current account. This last item includes any retained income of public enterprises, since the whole of their income has been treated as transferred to public authorities and not to a separate capital account for these enterprises. Apparent net capital inflow from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves is also reflected in the item "deficit on current account with overseas". On the payments side are shown the purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in the value of stocks. The private component of capital expenditure includes new dwellings and major alterations to dwellings and expenditure of a capital nature by private non-profit institutions (churches, schools, clubs, etc.), but excludes motor vehicles for personal use and other durable consumer goods, which are included in personal consumption expenditure.

4. **Statistical Discrepancy.**—Direct estimates of gross national expenditure have been compiled, and gross national product has been estimated, by adding estimates of factor incomes, depreciation and indirect taxes. However, when the best estimates have been made of all the income and expenditure items in the national income and expenditure accounts, and adjusted for the difference between imports and exports of goods and services, there remains a discrepancy between the two totals. This discrepancy is shown explicitly. Its inclusion on the expenditure side of the national production account implies nothing in regard to the relative accuracy of the estimates of gross national product or expenditure. Similarly, its inclusion in the capital account does not imply that the estimates in this table are less accurate than those in other tables, or that capital expenditure estimates are less accurate than the estimates on the receipts side of this account.

§ 3. Gross National Product and Expenditure, Estimates at Constant Prices

1. **General.**—Estimates of gross national expenditure at constant prices are shown for the main components. The table is included to meet the need for estimates of the principal aggregates in which the direct effects of the changes in prices which have occurred over the period have been removed. This amounts to an attempt to express every component item of expenditure as the product of a price and a quantity, instead of only as a value, and to substitute for the actual current prices the prices that ruled in the chosen base year. For various reasons this can only be done by means of approximations and assumptions, and this should be borne in mind in the interpretation and use of the results.

2. **Estimates of Gross National Expenditure at Constant Prices.**—Over a considerable part of personal consumption expenditure, it is possible to identify specific units of quantity and price, and revalue the quantities at base-year prices. For example, the value of personal expenditure on most items of food, drink and tobacco has been estimated as the product of quantities consumed and prices paid, and it is comparatively easy and straightforward to revalue at 1959–60 prices by multiplying the quantities throughout by the average prices of that year. For items where the value, but not quantities, of personal consumption expenditure was available (for example clothing), the method used was to divide the values by a price index relevant to the item. As the available price indexes were of the type in which the prices are weighted by consumption in a base period, the results of this division were an approximation only to the desired results. (It can be shown that for consistency with the direct revaluation, a price index should be weighted by consumption in the given year

rather than by that of the base year.) Further approximation is involved in the numerous cases where the composition of an item, or the quality of the goods and services which it comprises, had changed during the period. Difficult cases of this sort include expenditure on television, the advent of which changed the composition of the electrical goods item substantially. In addition, there were changes in the type and quality of television sets themselves, as there were also in motor cars and other consumer durable goods. For certain other items of personal consumption expenditure, the lack of homogeneous units of consumption prevented either quantity or relevant price series from being used (e.g. gambling, household insurance), and in these cases the values were divided by "implicit price indexes" for the remainder of personal consumption expenditure. The latter group, however, was a relatively small proportion of personal consumption expenditure, the great bulk of which was expressed at constant prices either by dividing values by price indexes or by revaluing quantities directly.

With the remaining components of gross national expenditure, a greater degree of approximation and assumption was involved. For many items of capital expenditure by public and private sectors, homogeneous and standard components of expenditure do not exist. In these cases, it is not possible to express the values in successive years as the products of prices and standard units of quantity at all. Major civil engineering projects such as dams do not form a homogeneous series, nor do power stations, public buildings, blast furnaces or steel mills. Even standard models of such items as aeroplanes and diesel locomotives are replaced in time by entirely new models. In these circumstances, it was possible to proceed only by making assumptions about the changes in prices which would have occurred had prices for the component in question existed. An example will serve to illustrate the various types of alternative assumptions possible, depending on the data available.

Expenditure on the construction of power stations might conceivably be measured by generating capacity installed, valued at the cost per unit of capacity in the base year; or it might be measured by the value of the expenditure divided by an index of the cost per unit of capacity; or it might be broken down into component operations, such as excavation, or the pouring of concrete, for each of which standard contract prices may be available; or it might be broken down into the cost of the component items of labour and materials, for each of which price indexes may be available. It is apparent that the results which follow from one assumption may be very different from those which follow from another. Costs in terms of labour and materials may have risen; but costs per unit of capacity may well have fallen because of the installation of larger and more efficient generators, or because profit margins or plant overheads in the construction industry have fallen, or because of increased efficiency of construction. For most items of public capital expenditure, and for private construction expenditure other than housing, lack of data made it necessary to adopt the assumption that the expenditure could be revalued in terms of the prices of labour and materials. The estimates resulting from such a method therefore have considerable limitations for many uses, for example, in studies of productivity.

With current expenditure by public authorities, it was necessary to decide whether the quantities and prices required were those for goods and services bought by public authorities (for example, stationery, schoolteachers' services, small arms) or for those supplied by them (e.g. education, defence). It was decided that it was impracticable to measure and revalue the goods and services supplied by public authorities, and the revaluation was applied to the goods and services bought by them, including the services of employees. Defence presented particularly difficult problems in this respect, for reasons similar to those discussed above.

There is a particular difficulty associated with estimation of changes in stocks at constant prices, because it involves dividing changes in the value of stocks between changes in the physical quantities of all component items and changes due to fluctuations in the prices at which stocks are valued. This second component may be due to a revaluation of existing stocks, or more commonly, to the replacement of stocks used or disposed of with new stocks at different prices. In either case, it has something of the nature of a capital gain or loss, but accounting methods, especially for taxation purposes, frequently have the effect of treating such gains and losses as income.

The information available on which to base an estimate of stock revaluation is very limited, and hence any estimate made is subject to an appreciable margin of error. Because of this and because of the difficulties of allocating any estimate of the revaluation component by industry and by type or organization, such a revaluation adjustment was not carried through in the current price estimates of gross national product and expenditure. Consequently, it was necessary to estimate and eliminate the total of such stock revaluation in the estimates at constant prices.

The method adopted was to revalue opening stocks at prices applicable to the closing stocks of the same year, using whatever available indexes were considered to be the most appropriate in each category. The difference between the revalued figure obtained in this manner and the book value of stocks at the beginning of the year was taken as an estimate of stock revaluation. These amounts were then deducted from the total change in the book value of stocks to arrive at a figure which was assumed to measure changes due to changes in quantities only, and an estimate based on this latter component alone was included in the constant price estimate.

The difficulties encountered in expressing at constant prices a considerable proportion of gross national expenditure, it will be seen, are due to reasons other than lack of data, as well as to data problems. The user of the resulting estimates should bear this in mind in assessing their precision in relation to the intended use. This precision, such as it is, rests mainly on the fact that, for a high proportion of the components of the estimates (principally components of personal consumption expenditure), reasonably homogeneous series are conceivable—and available—for the measurement of quantities of goods and services going into final use—or reasonably good price series for the revaluation of expenditure on them.

3. Estimation of Gross National Product at Constant Prices.—The aggregates at constant prices discussed above have all been essentially flows of goods and services taking place during the period in question, namely, those goods and services forming part of gross national expenditure, or, in other words, entering final use in the economy. The same is not true of gross national product. The essential nature of gross national product is that it is the value added to goods and services by productive activity in the economy. It is not in itself a flow of goods and services. The question then is how it can be expressed at constant prices, since it has no units of quantity to be revalued. Gross national product can be thought of in two senses. In the first, it is the source of the major forms of income, namely, wages and salaries and gross operating surplus, and in this sense it cannot be expressed at constant prices.

However, it can also be thought of as the difference between the value of output and the value of materials used in production, that is, as the difference between the values of two flows of goods and services. By revaluing each of these flows it is possible to revalue gross national product in this sense.

The nature of gross national product and its relationship to gross national expenditure were illustrated earlier by reference to simplified production accounts. The contribution to gross national product of a trading enterprise was shown to be the difference between the value of its sales (and stock change) and its current purchases. Consolidated for all trading enterprises, and supplemented by the contribution to gross national product of other sectors of the economy this relationship was shown to lead to the identity:—

Gross national product = Gross national expenditure *plus* Exports of goods and services *minus* Imports of goods and services.

This relationship has been used in the estimation of gross national product at constant prices in this Year Book. The identity holds for constant-price revaluations, as well as for the original values of the aggregates, apart from the approximations of measurement. If price and quantity data were available, each item of sales and purchases of trading enterprises could be revalued at the prices of a base year. Consolidated, and supplemented as above, this would lead to the same identity, with the items expressed at constant prices.

Availability of data at present makes it more practicable to take the aggregate estimates of gross national expenditure at constant prices supplemented by similar estimates for exports and imports of goods and services for the whole economy, than to attempt to revalue the sales and purchases of trading enterprises firm by firm or industry by industry. Hence the "aggregate" revaluation adopted in this Year Book.

Gross national product at constant prices as just described (and as shown in the table) varies with changes in the quantities of goods and services produced. There is, however, a way in which "gross national product" considered as a source of incomes, is sometimes expressed, not at constant prices, but "in real terms". Considered as a source of factor incomes, gross national product can be expressed in terms of the purchasing power of factor incomes over the types of goods and services on which they tend to be spent. This is an extension of the meaning underlying such terms as "real wages" or "real personal income", where these income items are expressed in terms of their purchasing power over consumable goods and services by being divided by an index of consumer prices. Extended to gross national product, this concept would require the use of an index of the prices of all the types

of goods and services on which the factor incomes derived from gross national product may ultimately be spent—in other words the whole range of goods and services entering final use in the economy, that is, all the components of gross national expenditure. An estimate of gross national product adjusted in this way, unlike the estimates at constant prices given in this Year Book, will increase or decrease with changes in the terms of international trade, since such changes affect the purchasing power of incomes without in themselves directly affecting the quantities of goods and services produced.

§ 4. Reliability and Future Revisions

Estimates of national income and expenditure are necessarily prepared from a very wide range of statistical information, some of which is available quickly, some of it only with a delay of several years after the period to which it relates. Some of it is closely related to the desired national income concepts, but some of it is not completely satisfactory in various respects, including coverage, concepts and timing. Efforts are being made constantly to improve both the quality and quantity of the basic data. In addition, considerable efforts have been made in recent years to increase the speed with which statistics become available. This has tended to make some of the preliminary estimates of national income and expenditure items more reliable. However, not all data can be speeded up significantly and estimates for the most recent years are necessarily subject to revision.

This applies particularly to estimates based on taxation statistics—income of companies, non-farm unincorporated enterprises, depreciation and part of gross private fixed investment—which are subject to substantial revisions for the last two years, as taxation statistics tabulations are not available until about 22 months after the end of the financial year. Estimates relating to unincorporated enterprises are subject to further minor adjustments when results of late assessments are incorporated into the estimates another four years later.

It is not possible to put precise limits on the degree of revision likely in any particular series, nor to state degrees of reliability in any exact statistical sense. These depend in large part on the range and quality of the basic statistical data. The following are examples only of the sort of problems which can arise in relation to reliability and revisions, and are not intended as a comprehensive survey in any sense.

(i) Estimates of wages are based on pay-roll tax and other returns of employment and wages. These returns are considered to be reliable and year-to-year revisions in estimates of wages are normally small. The returns, however, cover only some 80 to 90 per cent. of total employment, and must be supplemented by estimates of the remainder. Where employment estimates are revised as a result of a census of population, or for other reasons, there will be a corresponding revision to wage estimates for past years.

(ii) Estimates of incomes of unincorporated enterprises are based largely on tax data. There is an inevitable delay of about two years in the availability of the main tax tabulations (and longer for the final tabulations), so that the estimates are subject to revision for several years. In addition, there are considerable uncertainties in regard to the total number of income earners in this category and on the degree of evasion and understatement in the returns, which means that even the final estimates are not exact.

(iii) Company income estimates are also based on tax data. Although these are thought to be much more complete and reliable than the corresponding data for unincorporated enterprises, they are subject to the limitation that they do not refer to a uniform year but to the various accounting years of individual companies. This must obviously have some effect on the reliability of year-to-year changes, and it is proposed to make a change in this respect as soon as data from alternative sources are available over a sufficient period to enable adjustments to be made.

(iv) Figures for the public authority sector are based mostly on published data for Commonwealth and State Governments and semi-governmental authorities and collected data for local government. The quality of the data is good, and the coverage in respect of semi-governmental bodies is satisfactory. However, Commonwealth and State accounts are on a cash basis, and this at times distorts movements from year to year, and involves some inconsistencies with data for other sectors which are generally on an accrual basis.

PART II. TABLES

NOTE.—Items in these tables are consecutively numbered from 1 to 28, with or without the addition of a letter, and this system is used to identify the corresponding credit and debit entries in the accounts, and as a key to the notes on pages 1277–82. In some cases the items correspond exactly, while in other cases an entry in one table is the sum of two or more entries in other tables; here the total is given a number, and the components have a number and a letter. In the remaining type of case, all entries are given the same number and a distinguishing letter, because in this group one item is not the sum of one or more entries. The relationship between these items can still be traced through because the sum of all credit entries must equal the sum of all debit entries.

TABLE I
NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT
(£ million)

	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
1 Wages, salaries and supplements	3,115	3,453	3,720	3,826	4,040
Gross operating surplus of trading enterprises—					
2a Companies	824	963	937	958	1,053
2b Unincorporated enterprises	1,261	1,332	1,366	1,358	1,494
2c Dwellings owned by persons	205	221	246	268	287
2d Public enterprises	132	157	186	191	242
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	5,537	6,126	6,455	6,601	7,116
3 Indirect taxes less subsidies	692	769	811	787	859
Gross National Product	6,229	6,895	7,266	7,388	7,975
4 Imports of goods and services	972	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287
<i>National Turnover of Goods and Services</i>	<i>7,201</i>	<i>8,027</i>	<i>8,556</i>	<i>8,478</i>	<i>9,262</i>
Net current expenditure on goods and services—					
5 Personal consumption	3,991	4,363	4,605	4,727	4,995
6 Financial enterprises	70	88	92	96	96
7 Public authorities	603	660	714	770	820
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
8 Private	949	1,065	1,178	1,127	1,250
9 Public enterprises	317	331	326	365	382
10 Public authorities	220	242	272	292	307
11 Increase in value of stocks	166	121	256	–95	156
12 Statistical discrepancy(a)	–37	97	42	–20	29
Gross National Expenditure	6,279	6,967	7,485	7,262	8,035
13 Exports of goods and services	922	1,060	1,071	1,216	1,227
<i>National Turnover of Goods and Services</i>	<i>7,201</i>	<i>8,027</i>	<i>8,556</i>	<i>8,478</i>	<i>9,262</i>

(a) See Note to item 12, page 1278.

TABLE 2
 TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 (£ million)

—		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
2	Gross operating surplus ..	2,422	2,673	2,735	2,775	3,076
15b, 17b, 18b	Interest, etc., and dividends received and undistributed income accruing from overseas ..	39	41	48	50	52
	<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>2,783</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>3,128</i>
14a	Depreciation allowances ..	471	509	556	591	624
15a	Interest, etc., paid	179	206	231	248	265
	Company income—					
16a	Income tax payable	211	273	261	257	284
17a	Dividends payable	195	209	209	242	263
18a	Undistributed income	217	254	207	173	197
	<i>Total Company Income</i> ..	<i>623</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>744</i>
19	Unincorporated enterprises income	981	1,038	1,058	1,042	1,164
20	Personal income from dwelling rent	116	120	133	140	151
21a	Public enterprises income ..	91	105	128	132	180
	<i>Total Outlay</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>2,783</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>3,128</i>

TABLE 3
 FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 (£ million)

—		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
15d, 17d, 18d	Interest, etc., and dividends received and undistributed income accruing from overseas ..	289	338	389	425	455
	<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>455</i>
14b	Depreciation allowances ..	3	4	5	6	7
6	Net current expenditure on goods and services	70	88	92	96	96
15c	Interest paid	77	89	110	130	134
	Company income—					
16b	Income tax payable	15	20	21	19	20
17c	Dividends payable	17	18	19	18	19
18c	Undistributed income	10	13	16	14	19
	<i>Total Company Income</i> ..	<i>42</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>58</i>
21b	Public enterprises income ..	35	36	45	45	49
22	Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc. ..	62	70	81	97	111
	<i>Total Outlay</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>455</i>

TABLE 4
PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£ million)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1 Wages, salaries and supplements	3,115	3,453	3,720	3,826	4,040
15f Interest, etc., received	117	134	149	163	168
17e Dividends	142	157	158	168	186
Unincorporated enterprises income—					
19a Farm	471	482	494	466	558
19b Other	510	556	564	576	606
20 Income from dwelling rent	116	120	133	140	151
23b Remittances from overseas	27	31	34	36	39
25 Cash benefits from public authorities	349	376	416	456	475
<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>4,847</i>	<i>5,309</i>	<i>5,668</i>	<i>5,831</i>	<i>6,223</i>
5 Personal consumption expenditure	3,991	4,363	4,605	4,727	4,995
15e Interest paid	59	79	96	93	97
16c Income tax payable	386	438	498	492	542
16d Estate and gift duties	43	50	51	57	61
23a Remittances overseas	24	26	27	27	30
24 Saving	344	353	391	435	498
<i>Total Outlay</i>	<i>4,847</i>	<i>5,309</i>	<i>5,668</i>	<i>5,831</i>	<i>6,223</i>

TABLE 5
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£ million)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
3a Indirect taxes	718	795	847	834	900
16e Income tax, estate and gift duties received	650	720	857	884	870
15h Interest, etc., received	29	32	35	38	35
21 Public enterprises income	126	141	173	177	229
<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>1,523</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>1,933</i>	<i>2,034</i>
7 Net current expenditure on goods and services	603	660	714	770	820
3b Subsidies	26	26	36	47	41
15g Interest, etc., paid	160	177	186	200	215
23c Oversea grants	18	20	23	26	32
25 Cash benefits to persons	349	376	416	456	475
26 Grants towards private capital expenditure	4	4	4	6	5
27 Surplus on current account	363	425	533	428	446
<i>Total Outlay</i>	<i>1,523</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>1,933</i>	<i>2,034</i>

TABLE 6
OVERSEA CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£ million)

		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
4a	Imports f.o.b.	781	911	1,035	857	1,032
4b	Transportation	122	136	164	139	155
4c	Travel	29	36	42	41	45
4d	Government transactions ..	21	29	26	27	28
4e	Other goods and services ..	19	20	23	26	27
4	Total imports of goods and services	972	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287
15j, 17g	Interest, etc., paid, and dividends payable and profits remitted overseas	92	100	106	117	122
18f	Undistributed income accruing to oversea residents	63	69	58	30	52
23a	Personal remittances overseas ..	24	26	27	27	30
23c	Public authority grants ..	18	20	23	26	32
<i>Total Credits to Non-residents</i>		<i>1,169</i>	<i>1,347</i>	<i>1,504</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,523</i>
13a	Exports f.o.b... ..	807	932	926	1,067	1,065
13b	Transportation	67	71	82	81	89
13c	Travel	8	10	14	16	15
13d	Government transactions ..	15	22	20	22	24
13e	Other goods and services ..	25	25	29	30	34
13	Total exports of goods and services	922	1,060	1,071	1,216	1,227
15i, 17f	Interest, etc., received and dividends receivable from overseas	25	23	27	36	31
18e	Undistributed income accruing from overseas	3	3	4	4	5
23b	Personal remittances from overseas	27	31	34	36	39
28	Oversea balance on current account	192	230	368	-2	221
<i>Total Debits to Non-residents</i>		<i>1,169</i>	<i>1,347</i>	<i>1,504</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,523</i>

TABLE 7
NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(£ million)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
14 Depreciation allowances	474	513	561	597	631
16f, 17h Increase in dividend and income tax provisions	12	63	-30	-49	48
18g Undistributed company income accruing to residents	164	198	166	157	164
22 Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.	62	70	81	97	111
24 Personal saving	344	353	391	435	498
26 Public authority grants towards private capital expenditure	4	4	4	6	5
27 Public authorities surplus on current account	363	425	533	428	446
Deficit on current account with overseas—					
28a Withdrawal from oversea monetary reserves(a)	- 8	- 8	40	-89	-74
28b Net apparent capital inflow	200	238	328	87	295
<i>Total Capital Funds Accruing ..</i>	<i>1,615</i>	<i>1,856</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>2,124</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
8a Dwellings	267	303	329	293	320
8b Other building and construction	168	211	239	229	260
8c All other	514	551	610	605	670
9 Public enterprises	317	331	326	365	382
10 Public authorities	220	242	272	292	307
<i>Total Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>1,638</i>	<i>1,776</i>	<i>1,784</i>	<i>1,939</i>
Increase in value of stocks—					
11a Farm	88	-12	34	-43	44
11b Other	78	133	222	-52	112
<i>Total Use of Funds</i>	<i>1,652</i>	<i>1,759</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>1,689</i>	<i>2,095</i>
12 Statistical discrepancy(b)	-37	97	42	-20	29
<i>Total Capital Funds Accruing ..</i>	<i>1,615</i>	<i>1,856</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>2,124</i>

(a) Minus sign (-) indicates an addition to reserves.

(b) See Note to item 12, page 1278.

TABLE 8

VALUE OF MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT AND AVERAGE 1959-60 PRICES
(£ million)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
AT CURRENT PRICES					
Personal consumption expenditure	3,991	4,363	4,605	4,727	4,995
Current expenditure by financial enterprises and public authorities	673	748	806	866	916
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Public	537	573	598	657	689
Private—					
Dwellings	267	303	329	293	320
Other	682	762	849	834	930
Increase in value of stocks	166	121	256	-95	156
Statistical discrepancy	-37	97	42	-20	29
Total Gross National Expenditure ..	6,279	6,967	7,485	7,262	8,035
Gross National Expenditure after stock valuation adjustment	6,253	6,830	7,498	7,280	7,992
Plus Exports of goods and services	922	1,060	1,071	1,216	1,227
Less Imports of goods and services	972	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287
Gross National Product after stock valuation adjustment	6,203	6,758	7,279	7,406	7,932

AT AVERAGE 1959-60 PRICES^(a)

Personal consumption expenditure	4,102	4,363	4,441	4,536	4,780
Current expenditure by financial enterprises and public authorities	732	748	778	814	850
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Public	551	573	575	607	633
Private—					
Dwellings	273	303	314	274	294
Other	698	762	828	807	898
Statistical discrepancy	-38	97	41	-19	28
Gross National Expenditure after stock valuation adjustment	6,472	6,830	7,238	6,946	7,592
Plus Exports of goods and services	992	1,060	1,133	1,274	1,256
Less Imports of goods and services	969	1,132	1,325	1,120	1,359
Gross National Product after stock valuation adjustment	6,495	6,758	7,046	7,100	7,489

(a) See Note, page 1281.

TABLE 9
RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES

(£ million)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Net current expenditure on goods and services ..	4,664	5,111	5,411	5,593	5,911
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,486	1,638	1,776	1,784	1,939
Increase in value of stocks	166	121	256	-95	156
Statistical discrepancy	-37	97	42	-20	29
Gross National Expenditure	6,279	6,967	7,485	7,262	8,035
<i>Plus</i> Exports of goods and services ..	922	1,060	1,071	1,216	1,227
National Turnover of Goods and Services ..	7,201	8,027	8,556	8,478	9,262
<i>Less</i> Imports of goods and services ..	972	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287
Gross National Product	6,229	6,895	7,266	7,388	7,975
<i>Less</i> Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	692	769	811	787	859
Gross National Product at Factor Cost ..	5,537	6,126	6,455	6,601	7,116
<i>Less</i> Depreciation allowances of trading enterprises	471	509	556	591	624
Net National Product	5,066	5,617	5,899	6,010	6,492
<i>Less</i> Net income payable overseas	127	143	133	107	138
National Income	4,939	5,474	5,766	5,903	6,354
<i>Plus</i> Net income payable overseas	127	143	133	107	138
Net National Product	5,066	5,617	5,899	6,010	6,492
<i>Less</i> Net operating surplus of companies and public enterprises	744	883	852	856	980
<i>Less</i> Interest, etc., paid by unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons ..	110	123	136	146	157
<i>Plus</i> interest received by persons	117	134	149	163	168
Dividends received by persons	142	157	158	168	186
Cash benefits to persons	349	376	416	456	475
Remittances from overseas	27	31	34	36	39
Personal Income	4,847	5,309	5,668	5,831	6,223

TABLE 10

MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES, 1948-49 TO 1962-63

(£ million)

Year	1 Personal consumption	2 Net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises	3 Private gross fixed capital expenditure	4 Public gross fixed capital expenditure	5 Increase in value of stocks	6 Statistical discrepancy	7 (1 to 6) Gross national expenditure
1948-49 ..	1,496	197	244	141	73	5	2,156
1949-50 ..	1,723	234	319	200	157	23	2,656
1950-51 ..	2,094	317	449	288	265	- 6	3,407
1951-52 ..	2,495	433	559	396	385	54	4,322
1952-53 ..	2,651	499	560	387	-90	-103	3,904
1953-54 ..	2,911	478	651	398	22	- 46	4,414
1954-55 ..	3,161	515	728	423	139	50	5,016
1955-56 ..	3,399	576	794	451	172	5	5,397
1956-57 ..	3,630	601	845	467	24	-65	5,502
1957-58 ..	3,806	623	925	489	- 1	- 6	5,836
1958-59 ..	3,991	673	949	537	166	-37	6,279
1959-60 ..	4,363	748	1,065	573	121	97	6,967
1960-61 ..	4,605	806	1,178	598	256	42	7,485
1961-62 ..	4,727	866	1,127	657	-95	-20	7,262
1962-63 ..	4,995	916	1,250	689	156	29	8,035

Year	8 Exports of goods and services	9 Imports of goods and services	10 (7 + 8 - 9) Gross national product	11 National income	12 Personal income	13 Wages, salaries and supplements	14 Net income payable overseas
1948-49 ..	570	490	2,236	1,868	1,874	1,085	40
1949-50 ..	651	630	2,677	2,206	2,217	1,234	51
1950-51 ..	1,041	862	3,586	3,029	3,028	1,551	59
1951-52 ..	739	1,219	3,842	3,201	3,163	1,961	63
1952-53 ..	922	654	4,172	3,515	3,498	2,119	60
1953-54 ..	893	800	4,507	3,733	3,634	2,256	80
1954-55 ..	847	987	4,876	4,007	3,898	2,474	82
1955-56 ..	863	974	5,286	4,322	4,242	2,711	94
1956-57 ..	1,087	864	5,725	4,658	4,534	2,867	95
1957-58 ..	914	957	5,793	4,595	4,507	2,974	93
1958-59 ..	922	972	6,229	4,939	4,847	3,115	127
1959-60 ..	1,060	1,132	6,895	5,474	5,309	3,453	143
1960-61 ..	1,071	1,290	7,266	5,766	5,668	3,720	133
1961-62 ..	1,216	1,090	7,388	5,903	5,831	3,826	107
1962-63 ..	1,227	1,287	7,975	6,354	6,223	4,040	138

PART III. EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tables 1 to 7.

Item 1. Wages, salaries and supplements.—Payments in the nature of wages and salaries as defined for pay-roll tax, including allowances for income in kind (board and quarters, etc.), together with supplements to wages, and pay and allowances of members of the forces. In addition to wages and salaries paid by employers subject to pay-roll tax, it includes wages and salaries paid by employers not subject to pay-roll tax, based on estimates of employment and average earnings. Supplements consist of employers' contributions to pension and superannuation funds, direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances, and amounts paid as workers' compensation for injuries. Pay and allowances of members of the forces consist of active pay, field allowances, subsistence allowances, dependants' allowances and the value to the members of the forces of food, clothing, normal medical attention, etc., supplied in kind.

Item 2. Gross operating surplus of trading enterprises.—The operating surplus, before deduction of depreciation provisions or of dividends, interest, rent and royalties and direct taxes payable, of all trading enterprises operating in Australia. Trading enterprises include all companies, public enterprises, partnerships and self-employed persons engaged in the production of goods and services for sale, but exclude financial enterprises. Public trading enterprises are government undertakings which attempt to cover all, or a substantial part, of their costs through charges made to the public for the sale of goods and services. All owners of dwellings are included whether they let the dwellings or occupy them themselves. Trading enterprises' gross operating surplus is shown separately for companies (item 2a), unincorporated enterprises (item 2b), dwellings owned by persons (item 2c) and public enterprises (item 2d).

Item 3. Indirect taxes less subsidies.—Indirect taxes comprise taxes on purchases, sales or other transactions, or on the ownership of property, etc., paid by enterprises, public authorities and persons. Includes licence fees in respect of rights conferred, such as liquor licenses, etc. Subsidies are transfer payments made with the object of assisting certain industries. Such payments may take the form of bounties on goods produced, subsidies to producers to ensure a guaranteed price, payments to transport undertakings to permit a reduction of freights on certain classes of goods, assistance to producers, etc.

Item 4. Imports of goods and services.—The value of goods imported from overseas and amounts payable overseas for services. The item is shown sub-divided into the following.

Item 4a. Imports f.o.b. are the recorded trade figures adjusted for the purpose of balance of payments estimates. The principal adjustments are the addition of unrecorded imports, including ships and aircraft for use on overseas routes, the subtraction from the trade figures of films imported on a rental basis, imports of gold, goods for repair and goods intended for re-export, and the deduction of a "valuation adjustment" representing the excess of the recorded value of imports (based on value for duty) over the estimated "selling price" value to the importer as shown on invoices accompanying customs entries.

Item 4b. Transportation includes freight payable to foreign carriers and shipping companies on goods imported into Australia and transported between Australian ports, fares payable in Australia, the overseas expenditure of Australian ships, and premiums (less claims) on marine insurance payable overseas on imports into Australia, less the net earnings on marine insurance business undertaken by Australian firms in respect of both exports and imports.

Item 4c. Travel is the net remittances in the form of travellers' cheques, etc., by Australians visiting overseas for pleasure and for business.

Item 4d. Government transactions comprise defence expenditure overseas, including the pay and allowances of personnel serving overseas, etc., expenditure overseas on diplomatic, consular and trade representation, contributions to international organizations, government pensions paid abroad, overseas expenditure on immigration and miscellaneous payments for services.

Item 4e. Other goods and services include cinema and television film rentals payable overseas, business expenses of Australian firms transacting business overseas, commissions, brokerage, value of repairs on goods previously exported for repair and return, etc.

Item 5. Net current expenditure on goods and services—personal consumption.—Net expenditure on goods and services for purposes of consumption by persons and private non-profit-making bodies serving persons. Excludes purchase of dwellings and capital expenditure by non-profit-making bodies (included in item 8), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as expenses of private enterprises), but includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed dwelling rent of owner-occupiers. Purchase of motor vehicles is the estimated expenditure by persons on new motor vehicles, secondhand motor vehicles purchased from business enterprises and public authorities, and the net dealers' margins on purchases and sales of motor vehicles within the personal sector. Motor vehicles include cars and station wagons, commercial vehicles bought by persons, motor cycles and motor scooters. The value of income in kind (e.g. food produced and consumed on farms, board and lodging provided to employees) is included in both personal income and personal consumption expenditure, but goods chargeable to business (expense) accounts are excluded.

Item 6. Net current expenditure on goods and services—financial enterprises.—The current expenditure of banks, instalment credit companies, short-term money market companies and building societies after deduction of bank charges to customers. Charges by instalment credit companies are treated as interest receipts and therefore not offset against expenditure. Includes wages, salaries and supplements, indirect taxes and other payments for goods and services. Public financial enterprises are government businesses (mainly banks, including the Reserve Bank) which operate in a manner analogous to other financial enterprises, in that their current expenditure is largely financed by the net receipt of interest. The interest received by government housing authorities is treated as a receipt by government financial enterprises, but their other receipts, including net profit on sale of houses, and all their expenditure, are included in those of government trading enterprises.

Item 7. Net current expenditure on goods and services—public authorities.—Expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings or secondhand goods (other than imported). It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries, and supplements, and on currently produced goods and services; fees, etc., charged by public authorities for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

Item 8. Gross fixed capital expenditure—private.—Expenditure on fixed capital assets whether for replacement of, or addition to, existing assets. Includes expenditure on dwellings (item 8a), other building and construction (item 8b), and vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. (item 8c). Includes expenditure on secondhand assets (other than houses purchased from public authorities) as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. New dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure.

Item 9. Gross fixed capital expenditure—public enterprises.—Expenditure on fixed capital assets, including wages and salaries paid by public enterprises in connexion with capital works.

Item 10. Gross fixed capital expenditure—public authorities.—Expenditure on durable fixed assets other than for defence purposes. All expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure. Expenditure on housing, included in this item, includes the estimated expenditure on construction of dwellings for rental purposes, and hostels for migrants and others, but excludes houses built for sale, which are included in private capital expenditure. Also excludes advances by War Service Homes Division and other authorities for financing home purchase schemes.

Item 11. Increase in value of stocks.—The change in book value of non-farm stocks held by trading enterprises and public authorities (item 11b), and the change in the value of farm stocks (item 11a).

Item 12. Statistical discrepancy.—The difference between the sum of the estimates of gross national product and imports of goods and services on the one hand and the sum of the estimates of components of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services on the other hand. Conceptually these two totals should be the same. Inclusion of the discrepancy on the expenditure side of the national production account implies nothing in regard to the relative accuracy of the estimates of gross national product and expenditure.

Similarly its inclusion in the capital account does not indicate that the estimates in this table are less accurate than those in other tables, or that capital expenditure estimates are less accurate than the estimates on the receipts side of this account.

Item 13. Exports of goods and services.—The value of goods exported to overseas, and receipts from overseas for other goods and services. The item is shown sub-divided into the following.

Item 13a. Exports f.o.b. are the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. The adjustments made are similar to those made to the recorded import figures except that no change is made to the basis of valuation. The adjustment for non-recorded exports includes exports of uranium ores.

Item 13b. Transportation comprises the overseas earnings of ships owned or chartered by Australian operators, the overseas remittances to Australian domestic and international airline operators and the expenditure of overseas carriers in Australian ports.

Item 13c. Travel is net receipts of travellers' cheques, etc., from persons visiting Australia for pleasure and for business.

Item 13d. Government transactions include receipts for services rendered by the Australian Government to other governments, and other payments in Australia by foreign governments on diplomatic, consular and trade representation and for pensions paid in Australia.

Item 13e. Other goods and services include the value of Australian gold production less net industrial usage, business expenses of overseas firms in Australia and commissions, brokerage, etc.

Item 14. Depreciation allowances.—The financial provisions made for depreciation which are deducted to obtain net income. The estimates represent, in the main, amounts allowed under Income Tax legislation. Include the estimated depreciation on tenanted and owner-occupied dwellings owned by persons and provisions made by public enterprises. This item is divided into depreciation allowances of trading enterprises (item 14a) and of financial enterprises (item 14b).

Item 15. Interest, etc.—Comprises interest, non-dwelling rent and royalties. This item appears in most accounts as receipts and payments of interest, etc., but in the case of some entries the amounts are combined with dividends and overseas profits. The item is shown net of intra-sector receipts and payments. Payments of interest, etc., by public enterprises is included in item 15g. Payments of interest, etc., by trading enterprises (item 15a) include interest charged on borrowing for the purchase of houses by persons, which is treated as an appropriation from the gross operating surplus of dwellings owned by persons. Non-dwelling rent includes only actual payments. It is estimated net of the expenses of the owner of the premises on rates, maintenance, etc., which are treated as working expenses of the enterprises renting the building. Royalties include mining and forestry royalties paid to public authorities, and royalties and fees for use of trade marks, patents, etc., paid overseas.

Item 16. Income tax, estate and gift duties.—Income tax payable by trading and financial companies (item 16a and 16b) and persons (item 16c) are amounts payable at rates of taxation applicable in each year. Income tax payable by companies in respect of the most recent year's income has been estimated on the basis of rates of tax applicable in respect of the preceding year's income. The difference between the amounts of income tax payable and the cash receipts by public authorities (part of item 16e) is included in item 16f. Income taxes payable by persons (item 16c) include the total income taxes payable by individuals on all forms of income whether wages, business income or property income. Estate and gift duties (item 16d) are the amounts actually paid by persons in each year.

Item 17. Dividends.—All receipts and payments of dividends, including dividends payable overseas and the remitted profits of Australian branches of overseas enterprises. Dividends payable are the amount of dividends declared by trading and financial companies in respect of the current year. Receipts of dividends (other than dividends from overseas subsidiaries) are cash receipts, and the difference between the amount payable and received is included in item 17h. The items are shown net of intra-sector receipts and payments.

Item 18. Undistributed income.—The undistributed income of companies comprising trading enterprises (item 18a) and financial enterprises (item 18c) is the balance of total company income, including profits receivable from overseas (items 18b and 18d) after deducting income tax and dividends payable, and is equal to the sum of undistributed income accruing to oversea residents (item 18f) and undistributed company income accruing to residents (item 18g). Profits receivable from overseas are the unremitted part of profits earned by oversea branches of Australian companies and undistributed profits of oversea subsidiaries.

Item 19. Unincorporated enterprises income.—The gross operating surplus of unincorporated enterprises less interest, etc., paid, and depreciation allowances. It is divided into the income of farm unincorporated enterprises (item 19a), and the income of all other unincorporated enterprises (item 19b).

Item 20. Personal income from dwelling rent.—The gross operating surplus accruing to dwellings owned by persons less interest, etc., paid, and depreciation allowances.

Item 21. Public enterprises income.—Includes income of public trading enterprises (item 21a) and income of public financial enterprises (item 21b). For trading enterprises it is equal to gross operating surplus after the deduction of depreciation allowances; for financial enterprises it is the net income after depreciation allowances, interest paid, and net current expenditure on goods and services by government banks are deducted from total receipts of interest and non-dwelling rent. Depreciation allowances deducted in arriving at the income of public trading enterprises are those shown in their published accounts, except in the case of enterprises whose accounts are included in the Commonwealth or State budgets and are analysed on the basis of their cash accounts in which depreciation is not deducted. In particular, no amount is included for the Post Office, or most railways, since cash accounts for these enterprises have been used.

Item 22. Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.—Total dividends, interest, etc., received by life insurance offices and superannuation funds less depreciation allowances, income tax and dividends payable, and the undistributed income of non-mutual life insurance companies.

Item 23. Oversea gifts.—All transfers to or from overseas on public authority or private account which are not payments for goods and services or payments of dividends, interest, etc.

Personal remittances overseas (item 23a) include gifts of money by resident persons and private institutions, payments for sustenance and transfers of emigrants' funds and legacies from Australia to overseas, together with the value of goods exported as personal effects and gifts.

Personal remittances from overseas (item 23b) include gifts of money received from non-resident persons and private institutions, receipts for sustenance and transfers of immigrants' funds and legacies from overseas to Australia, together with the value of goods imported as personal effects and gifts.

Public authority overseas grants (item 23c) include grants to, and payments made on behalf of, the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and expenditure overseas in respect of technical assistance and relief under the Colombo Plan and United Nations projects. Payments to United Nations and other organizations due by virtue of membership of these organizations are included in net current expenditure on goods and services.

Item 24. Personal saving.—The excess of personal income over personal consumption expenditure, interest paid, income tax payable and estate and gift duties paid and remittances overseas. It includes saving through life insurance and superannuation funds (defined as premiums, etc., paid less claims, etc., received and administrative expenses of life insurance offices) and the increase in assets of marketing authorities. It includes also changes in holdings of cash and securities, the net increase in bank deposits less advances, the reduction in the outstanding advances of instalment credit companies to persons and unincorporated enterprises, and the increase in the equity of persons in dwellings and in capital equipment, buildings and stocks of unincorporated enterprises. Personal saving is the balancing item in the personal current account.

Item 25. Cash benefits.—These are current transfers to persons from public authorities in return for which no services are rendered or goods supplied. Principal components are scholarships; hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits; child endowment; widows', age, invalid and repatriation pensions; and attendance money for waterside workers.

Item 26. Grants towards private capital expenditure.—Grants to meet part of capital costs of e.g., homes for aged persons and property for War Service Land Settlement.

Item 27. Public authorities surplus on current account.—This is the excess of revenue, including income of public enterprises, over current outlay. Current outlay includes current expenditure on goods and services, as defined in item 7, and transfer payments (interest, cash benefits, subsidies, and overseas grants). The surplus is transferred to the capital account where it becomes part of total funds available for capital outlay.

Item 28. Oversea balance on current account.—The excess of payments to the rest of the world on current account over receipts from the rest of the world. In the National Capital Account it is shown divided into that part financed by drawing on Australia's overseas monetary reserves (item 28a) and net apparent capital inflow (item 28b).

Table 8. Value of Main Aggregates at Current and Average 1959-60 Prices.

This table shows estimates of gross national product and gross national expenditure and the principal components of the latter at current and average 1959-60 prices. Estimates at constant prices can be made only on the basis of approximations and assumptions, and this should be borne in mind in the interpretation and use of the results.

Where possible, the method adopted is to make a direct revaluation of each item at constant prices instead of the prices at which quantities are bought or consumed. However, particularly for many items of capital expenditure by public and private sectors, for which homogeneous and standard components of expenditure do not exist, it is not possible to express the values in successive years as the product of prices and standard units of quantity. Where this is not practicable, the method adopted is to divide the values by an appropriate price index, or by a substitute index of cost of production based on materials and wages. The estimates resulting from such a method therefore have considerable limitations for many uses, for example in studies of productivity. A broadly similar treatment was adopted in respect of current expenditure by public authorities, including expenditure on defence.

The information available on which to base an estimate of changes in stocks at constant prices is very limited and the estimate made is subject to an appreciable margin of error. It involves adjustment for stock revaluation, arising out of the replacement during the year of trading stocks with equivalent new stocks of a value different from that of the original stocks at the beginning of the year.

§ 3 of Part I (pp. 1265-8) contains a fuller discussion of the conceptual problems involved in making these estimates, and Appendix C of *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948-49 to 1962-63* contains a brief account of the sources and methods used in preparing the estimates.

Table 9. Relationship of Main Aggregates.

Gross National Expenditure is the total market value of all goods and services bought for use within the Australian economy. These goods and services are bought for current use by persons, financial enterprises and public authorities; for replacing or adding to capital equipment (gross fixed capital expenditure, public and private); and for adding to stocks.

Gross National Product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production.

Gross National Product at Factor Cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross national product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Net National Product is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of capital equipment. It is equivalent to gross national product at factor cost less depreciation allowances of trading enterprises.

National Income is the net income accruing to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital or enterprise) in Australia or overseas. It is equivalent to net national product less income payable overseas, plus income receivable from overseas.

Personal Income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received in return for productive activity (such as wages, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). Personal income also includes any property income received by non-taxable organizations such as private schools, churches, charitable organizations, etc.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1963-64

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

YEARS	OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK No.				PAGES		
1931 to 1938	33	..	..	..	..	968-77
1939 to 1944	36	..	..	..	..	1129-41
1945 to 1948	37	..	..	..	..	1235-45
1949 to 1951	39	..	..	..	..	1331-40
1952 to 1955	42	..	..	..	..	1149-60
1956 to 1958	46	..	..	..	..	1185-92
1958-59 to 1961-62	48	..	..	..	..	1188-1200
1962-63	49	..	..	..	..	1253-56

To conserve space, information for years prior to 1963-64 has been omitted from this issue.

The events of 1963-64 took place in a climate of continued economic expansion. As in 1962-63, there were substantial increases in most components of national expenditure and product. Gross national expenditure increased by about 7 per cent. and exports of goods and services by 27 per cent., while gross national product and imports of goods and services both increased by about 9 per cent.

Civilian employment rose substantially during the year, and at June, 1964, was 148,000 (about 4.5 per cent.) higher than in June, 1963. Over the same period the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit fell from 38,200 to 18,100.

Production in many industries set up new output records. In rural industries production of wheat (328 million bushels), milk (1,494 million gallons), and wool (1,782 million lb.) were all at record levels while a small decrease in sugar cane production was more than offset by a large rise in export prices. Building and construction industries were operating at a high level at the beginning of the year, and kept on rising. Between 1962-63 and 1963-64, the number of new houses and flats commenced rose from 88,300 to 107,400, and the value of other new building approved rose from £256 million to £297 million. The motor vehicle industry was buoyant with registrations of new vehicles totalling 405,000, which was 55,000 more than in 1962-63. Production of steel, copper and zinc and most building materials and fittings increased.

Retail sales (excluding motor vehicles parts, petrol, &c.) increased by 5 per cent. over 1962-63.

Imports of merchandise rose again, but exports rose even more, reflecting the high levels of rural and mining production and increased prices for many exports. As adjusted for balance of payments estimates, exports exceeded imports by £250 million and the deficit on current account declined from £226 million to £19 million. International reserves rose by £228 million.

However, costs and prices were also tending to rise. By the end of June, the index of average minimum weekly wage rates was 5.3 per cent. higher than a year earlier (reflecting the recent increase in the basic wage), and the average weekly earnings per employed male unit were also about 5 per cent. higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63. The consumer price index was nearly 2 per cent. higher in the June quarter, 1964, than the June quarter, 1963. The use of instalment credit to finance retail transactions also continued to increase and, despite a record level for bank deposits (trading and savings banks combined) of over £4,500 million, outstanding balances of transactions financed by non-retail finance businesses were £469 million at the end of June, an increase of £54 million during the year.

10th July.—Australia's membership of ECAFE formally confirmed. Commonwealth Treasurer announced increase in Australian trading banks' term loan funds from £57 million to £76 million.

11th July.—Victorian premier announced plans for a £37.5 million water conservation scheme.

18th July.—Interest rate on new housing loans made by State Government Authorities in South Australia reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to 5 per cent.

20th July.—Pilot scheme for Ord River (Western Australia) development scheme opened by Prime Minister.

23rd July.—Commonwealth cash loan of £45 million opened, issued at £99 5s. with coupons at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and periods 3 to 23 years; oversubscribed £29.5 million.

25th July.—Queensland Main Roads Department announced details of Road Plan, to cost £200 million over 10 years.

30th July.—Western Australian Government signed £78 million contract for the establishment and development of a new iron and steel industry in the State.

5th August.—Australia signed a new three-year trade agreement with Japan. Export Payments Insurance Corporation announced a reduction of 10 per cent. on all premiums on capital goods as from 1st July, 1963. Queensland Minister for Mines and Development announced details of expansion to be made in alumina refinery at Gladstone. (Further expansion announced 26th November to total cost of £50 million.)

12th August.—Commonwealth Banking Corporation announced that unsecured advances up to £360 would be available to its savings bank depositors. A similar scheme was announced by the Bank of New South Wales.

13th August.—Commonwealth Budget for 1963–64 introduced into House of Representatives. In 1962–63, receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund were £1,685.4 million and expenditure (excluding the payment of £26.4 million to the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve) amounted to £1,659 million. The main items of revenue (1961–62 figures shown in parentheses) were: income taxes £810.6 million (£828.2 million); excise duties £274.4 million (£265.6 million); customs duties £105.1 million (£85.2 million); sales tax £156.5 million (£148.8 million); and pay-roll tax £63.3 million (£61.0 million). The main items of expenditure were:—payments to or for the States £423.2 million (£396.6 million); social and health services £379.3 million (£365.2 million); defence services (excluding £66.1 million provided from loan fund in 1962–63) £148 million (£179.4 million); war and repatriation services £111.2 million (£104.3 million); and works services £166.5 million (£161.6 million). The Budget for 1963–64 provided for an estimated expenditure of £2,190.7 million, of which £1,837.2 million would be provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and £353.5 million from the Loan Fund.

Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments reached agreement on Blowering Dam project.

15th August.—Treasurer announced amendments to Savings Bank Regulations reducing minimum proportion of depositors' balances required to be held in cash, deposits with Reserve Bank or government securities to 65 per cent. and allied amendments designed to insure steady increase in savings bank loans available for housing.

20th August.—C.B.C. Savings Bank announced increase in limit of home advances to £3,750.

22nd August.—Minister for Primary Industry announced new wheat stabilization plan which extended guaranteed price to 150 million bushels instead of previous limit of 100 million bushels.

29th August.—1963–64 Budget introduced into Tasmanian House of Assembly. The transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1962–63 resulted in a deficit of £0.5 million. Receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund totalled £31.5 million and expenditure £32 million. For 1963–64, it was estimated that expenditure would be £34.7 million and revenue £34.0 million, leaving a deficit of £0.7 million.

3rd September.—1963–64 Budget introduced into South Australian House of Assembly. In 1962–63, revenue amounted to £97.6 million and expenditure to £97.3 million, leaving a surplus of £0.3 million. For 1963–64, it was estimated that revenue would be £102.8 million and expenditure £103.3 million, leaving a deficit of £0.5 million.

11th September.—1963–64. Budget introduced into Victorian Legislative Assembly. In 1962–63 revenue and expenditure both amounted to £207.1 million. The Budget for 1963–64 provided for a total expenditure of £220.6 million and revenue of £218.2 million. Railway operating expenses and income were estimated at £44.8 million and £44.1 million respectively and it was anticipated that the Railway Equalization Account would have to provide the balance of £0.7 million.

Minister for Primary Industry announced details of new cotton bounty arrangements.

18th September.—Commonwealth Treasurer announced nomenclature and denominations of proposed decimal currency. Australian Wheat Board announced a cash sale of 58.5 million bushels of wheat to the U.S.S.R.

24th September.—Plans approved for construction of £15 million wool storage centre in Merrylands (Sydney) area to occupy approximately 300 acres. Centre, which is to be financed by eight wool selling companies, will replace existing stores at Pymont.

25th September.—1963–64 Budget introduced into New South Wales Legislative Assembly. During 1962–63, the transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Railways, Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services, and Maritime Services Board resulted in a surplus of £0.2 million. After providing for debt charges, there was a deficit of £2.4 million on the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services and a surplus of £0.1 million from the operations of the Maritime Services Board. The 1963–64 Budget provided for an overall surplus of £17,000. After meeting debt charges, it was estimated that there would be a surplus of £700,000 on the transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a deficit of £25,000 on the Railways and a deficit of £2.2 million on the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services.

26th September.—1963–64 Budget introduced into Western Australian Legislative Assembly. Financial transactions for the year 1962–63 resulted in a deficit of £0.8 million. For 1963–64, it was estimated that expenditure would be £83.8 million and revenue £83.1 million resulting in a deficit of £0.7 million.

1963–64 Budget introduced into Queensland Legislative Assembly. In 1962–63, receipts and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund were £122.8 million. For 1963–64, it was estimated that both revenue and expenditure would amount to £125.4 million.

2nd October.—Commonwealth negotiated 19 year loan in London of £Stg. 20 million, issued at 98½ per cent. with interest at 5½ per cent. per annum. Fully subscribed.

10th October.—Moura opencut coalfield (Queensland) commenced large-scale production at 80,000 tons a month. Commonwealth £60 million Cash Loan opened, issued at par, with coupons 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. and periods 2½ to 23 years; oversubscribed by £9.4 million.

14th October.—Completion of £35 million direct telephone link (Compac) between Australia and New Zealand, North America, Britain, and Europe. (Officially opened 3rd December.)

16th October.—Commonwealth Government approved plan submitted by Council of Egg Marketing Authorities for Commonwealth egg stabilization levy in place of existing State levies.

17th October.—*Currency Bill* 1963 introduced in House of Representatives. (Assented to 30th October but not yet proclaimed.)

29th October.—First trade mission from Israel arrived in Australia. South Australian House of Assembly passed bill ratifying Chowilla Dam agreement with New South Wales, Victoria, and the Commonwealth.

4th November.—Queensland Forestry Department signed a contract to supply 4.7 million super. ft. of timber per annum for new pulp wood industry to be established in Petrie-Glasshouse area. Operations were expected to begin early in 1964.

10th November.—Minister for National Development announced plans for commencement of second stage (Snowy-Murray section) of Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme; this stage is expected to cost £40 million.

13th November.—Cobalt lode discovered at Mount Isa (Queensland).

21st November.—Plans released for extension of inner harbour at Fremantle at a cost of £7.2 million.

22nd November.—£4.5 million to be spent at Port Kembla on installation of high-speed rolling mill.

23rd November.—Queensland Minister for Primary Industries announced plans for construction of new bulk stores, with total capacity of about 380,000 tons of sugar at Bundaberg, Mackay, and Townsville, the cost being estimated at £4 million. Australian Wheat Board sold further 41 million bushels of wheat to mainland China bringing total sales to China since 1960 to over 300 million bushels (valued at about £230 million).

25th November.—B.H.P. Co. installed a 140" plate mill as first part of £18 million project to increase production by 400,000 tons a year.

13th December.—Qantas Empire Airways signed contract for three new Boeing 707 jet aircraft worth £3 million each.

14th December.—Contract signed for export of 5.1 million tons of iron ore (valued at £29 million) from Western Australia to Japan.

20th December.—Treasurer issued details of dimensions and composition of decimal coins.

21st December.—First Commonwealth award covering officers employed by private banks approved by Arbitration Commission.

23rd December.—Australian Shipbuilding Board called tenders for four bulk carriers of a total deadweight tonnage of 47,000 tons, to be built in Australian shipyards.

30th December.—Plans announced by Queensland Minister for Industrial Development for construction of State's first synthetic ammonia plant, estimated to cost £3 million, at Pinkenba.

5th January.—United States signed £1 million contract for use of Jindivik pilotless aircraft.

7th January.—Reserve Bank called up additional £25 million from trading banks to reduce liquidity.

8th January.—£12.5 million to be spent on wool promotion and research in 1964–65 (£7.25 million from proceeds of wool levy, £5.25 million from government subsidy).

13th January.—Tariff on imported timber raised by 3s. a 100 super. ft.

20th January.—Large deposit of copper discovered near Rum Jungle (Northern Territory).

24th January.—Victorian Bill introduced to amend Companies Act as it affected note issuing companies.

27th January.—Minister for Primary Industry announced plans for levy on meat producers to assist search for new markets for meat.

28th January.—Work started on £3.25 million shopping centre at Miranda, largest single centre in New South Wales.

30th January.—New South Wales Housing Commission to build £28 million satellite town at Mount Druitt, New South Wales.

3rd February.—Reserve Bank called up additional £42 million from trading banks, the second call up of bank funds within a month.

4th February.—Orders placed with Australian Shipbuilding Board for construction of three tankers.

5th February.—£2 million plan announced to build new wheat silos in New South Wales.

6th February.—Commonwealth Special Bonds Series J issued at par with coupons rising from 3½ to 4½ per cent. and optimal redemption prices par to 103 per cent. at maturity.

7th February.—Agreement signed with India for shipment of 170,000 tons of wheat by June, 1964.

13th February.—£70 million Cash Loan opened, issued at from £99 12s. 6d. to par, with interest rates from 3½ to 4½ per cent. per annum. Oversubscribed by £7.5 million. General Motors Holden's announced £22 million expansion programme.

18th February.—New South Wales employees granted four weeks annual leave.

19th February.—New meat agreement signed with United States of America guaranteeing Australia and New Zealand access to United States market.

20th February.—Commonwealth Treasurer announced that Government would meet the whole cost of converting cash registers, accounting machines, etc., for decimal currency. Details of Commonwealth home subsidy scheme announced by Minister for Housing.

21st February.—Le Tourneau-Westinghouse contracted for supply of £1.6 million earth-moving plant to Egypt.

24th February.—First Indonesian Trade ship arrives from West Irian.

26th February.—Eight major Australian trading banks, supported by Reserve Bank, planned joint Export Re-finance Corporation to strengthen the banks' ability to extend medium and long-term export credit.

28th February.—Reserve Bank called up further £32 million from trading banks making total called up for year £99 million. Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio increased to 15.5 per cent. as from 4th March.

29th February.—First shipment of alumina from Kwinana (Western Australia) reached Geelong refinery.

2nd March.—Australia represented as full regional member of ECAFE for the first time at 20th Conference in Teheran.

6th March.—Orders placed for building of two 19,000 d.w.t. tankers through Australian Shipbuilding Board.

10th March.—Child endowment increased for third and subsequent children and full-time student children.

12th March.—Commonwealth negotiated \$25 million loan with consortium of banks in the United States for Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. The loan is repayable in half-yearly instalments from 1966 to 1972, with interest from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent.

13th March.—General Motors Acceptance Corporation reduced interest rate from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent.

Premiers Conference met at Canberra.

Commonwealth Government decided to establish a Commonwealth Bureau of Roads to make a full and continuous study of the roads problem.

16th March.—£420 million to be spent on roads over next five years (£375 million by Commonwealth, £45 million by States).

18th March.—Reserve Bank reduced charges for forward exchange contracts.

19th March.—Malaysia-Australia air services agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur.

20th March.—Kembla Coal and Coke won contract to supply £9 million worth of coke to Japan in next three years.

25th March.—Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened, and Australia's first commercial oil production started.

3rd to 8th April.—Industrial dispute involving 2,000 Sydney postal workers disrupted mail handling.

4th April.—Plans approved for £4 million shopping centre in Preston (Victoria).

6th April.—Sale reported of a further £16 million worth of wheat to Mainland China. Victorian Government to spend £1.6 million over next three years on development of Melbourne's third University (Latrobe University).

8th April.—Maximum rates of interest payable by trading banks on new fixed deposits increased by ½ per cent. per annum. Contracts worth £4 million let for supply of Nepean River-Prospect Reservoir water pipes.

13th April.—Issue price of Treasury notes reduced by 1s. to £99 3s.

14th April.—Qantas Empire Airways signed contract and paid deposit on four Concorde jet aircraft worth about £4 million each.

15th April.—Queensland Alumina Ltd. negotiated loan of £52 million from American banks.

17th April.—Commonwealth and State Ministers agreed to spend an additional £260,000 a year for coal utilization research. Minister for Primary Industry announced details of new U.K.—Australia cereals agreement to operate from 1st July, 1964.

22nd April.—Australian National Shipping Line to build two £3.75 million ships for the coastal service.

27th April.—Maximum trading bank overdraft rate rose by ½ per cent. (to 7 per cent.)

30th April.—£10 million Whyalla steel industry expansion programme announced.

1st May.—Plan announced to have 95 per cent. Australian content of Australian manufactured motor vehicles by 1970.

5th May.—Home Savings Grants bill introduced in House of Representatives. Ansett-A.N.A. and T.A.A. each to purchase third £3 million Boeing 727 for delivery in 1965.

14th May.—£40 million Cash Loan opened issued at from £99 per £100 to par with coupons $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. and periods 3 to 20 years. Undersubscribed £6.3 million.

27th May.—First shipment of oil from Moonie (Queensland) reached Sydney.

1st June.—Savings bank interest on deposits rose by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.)

9th June.—Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced Basic Wage increase of £1 a week. The *Musgrave Range*, 21,400 d.w.t., the largest bulk carrier ever to be built in an Australian shipyard, launched at the B.H.P. Coy. Ltd. shipyard at Whyalla (South Australia).

(NOTE.—Loan Council meeting was not held until 2nd July, 1964. Borrowing approved £290 million.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1945

NORES.—In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, p. 1201), this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. To conserve space, these details have been omitted from the present volume.

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

Year

- 1945 Captain Cook Dock opened, Sydney. *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945* passed. Australia ratified United Nations Charter. Cessation of hostilities in Europe, 8th May. Cessation of hostilities against Japan, 15th August.
- 1946 Australian National University founded at Canberra. Constitution Alteration Referendum granted powers in respect of social services to Commonwealth.
- 1947 Census of Australia—first since 1933. Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition established scientific research station at Heard Island. First "displaced persons" reached Australia.
- 1948 Forty-hour week effective throughout Australia. Membership of Commonwealth Parliament increased.
- 1949 *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* operative. Broadcasting Control Board came into operation. Commencement of Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Scheme. Australia's population reached 8,000,000.
- 1950 Australian forces in vicinity of Korea were placed at disposal of United Nations to assist South Korea. Adult franchise adopted for Victorian Legislative Council.
- 1951 Transfer of Heard Island and Macdonald Islands to Australia. Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament, second in history of the Commonwealth (first in 1914). Security Treaty between United States of America, Australia and New Zealand for action in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific. Opening of new Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea, including representatives of the indigenes.
- 1952 High grade uranium deposits discovered in Northern Territory and South Australia. Severe restrictions imposed on imports and on oversea travel funds.
- 1953 Atomic Energy Commission established. Britain and Australia signed agreement for reciprocity in social services benefits. Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration abandoned the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with retail price index numbers.
- 1954 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, made first tour of Australia by reigning sovereign. Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition established research station at Mawson. Australian population census taken. Australia signed Manila treaty pledging collective defence against aggression in South-East Asia and South-West Pacific.
- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act separated judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.

Year

- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register, but upheld validity of tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra as centre of government.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration. New South Wales Act passed providing for equal pay for male and female workers performing similar tasks.
- 1959 *Annual Holidays Act 1944-1958* provided for three weeks annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Commonwealth plan for expenditure of £720,000,000 on roads and bridges accepted by Premiers' Conference. Population reached 10,000,000. First major station of Snowy Mountains Scheme commenced operation. Australian Universities Commission constituted. Australia signed Antarctic Treaty at Washington.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* and *Reserve Bank Act 1959* proclaimed (see p. 830). Goods comprising 90 per cent. of Australia's current imports exempted from licensing provisions. Australia joined International Development Association as foundation member. National Service training ended. Changes made in Constitution of Papua and New Guinea providing for an increase in number of native members of Legislative Council to eleven, including six elected by indigenes. Warragamba and Keepit Dams, New South Wales, opened. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 Australia's first guided missile base established at Williamstown (New South Wales). Western Australia announced plans for £10,000,000 iron industry to produce iron for export. *Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* unifying State Acts, became operative (see p. 654). Bank interest rates rose by about 1 per cent. Monash University (Melbourne) opened. Commonwealth Government announced tax concessions to exporters for promotional expenses in developing overseas export markets. New radio telescope, second largest in world, brought into operation at Parkes (New South Wales). Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Contract let for construction of dam in New Guinea, first to develop hydro-electric potential of the Laloki River. Australian population census taken. Reserve Bank reduced statutory reserve deposits by 1 per cent. to 12½ per cent. Australia sold interest in Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. to New Zealand. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Regular services commenced on new standard gauge railway between Melbourne and Sydney. Five-day week for banks introduced in all States except Victoria. Minister for External Affairs announced that Australia would take up \$4 million of United Nations Bonds. Western Australian Premier signed agreement with American companies for 21-year lease to extract and export up to 15 million tons of iron ore from Pilbara deposits. Commonwealth Electoral Act amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. New South Wales Government announced details of £6 million plan for flood mitigation on coastal rivers. Work began on standardization of rail gauge from Kwinana to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia). Co-axial telephone link opened between Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney. Commonwealth Government abolished need for tax clearances for persons leaving Australia for travel overseas. Commonwealth provided £1,765,000 grants to States for assistance to universities in development of training facilities for medical students in teaching hospitals. First production of bauxite ore from Weipa deposits. Act passed by Western Australian parliament giving voting rights to Aborigines. New South Wales Government announced plans to spend £100 million on roads over six years. Foote report on political development of Papua and New Guinea published. Minister for Defence outlined proposals for new defence plan to cost £650 million, providing for increases in the strength of all services. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh opened Seventh British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Perth. First major International Labour Office Conference held in Australia opened in Melbourne. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.

Year

- 1963 Australia ordered four Oberon class submarines from United Kingdom and a third guided missile destroyer from United States. Negotiations between Britain and members of E.E.C. concerning Britain's entry into European Economic Community discontinued. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh made second Royal Tour of Australia and attended the jubilee celebrations of the founding of Canberra. Commonwealth Committee of Economic Enquiry appointed to investigate broad aspects of the Australian economy. Composition and objectives of commission to inquire into higher education in Papua and New Guinea announced. First meeting of recently formed Australian Water Resources Council. Large underground water supplies discovered near Alice Springs capable of irrigating large areas of farm land. South Australian school leaving age raised to 15 years. Minister for External Affairs attended S.E.A.T.O. Council in Paris. Approval given to agreement for United States to establish, maintain and operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Commonwealth Treasurer announced details of new decimal currency (see p. 825). Prime Minister announced that Commonwealth would provide finance for standardization of rail link between Broken Hill and Port Pirie. Construction begun of Australian Mint in Canberra. Prime Minister left for talks with United Kingdom, Canada, and United States of America. Australian Consulate-General established in Madrid, Spain. Australia's membership of ECAFE formally confirmed. Prime Minister opened pilot scheme for the Ord River (Western Australia) development scheme. Construction of £15.5 million U.S. Radio Base begun in Western Australia. Contract let for construction of U.S. Space Tracking Station at Tidbinbilla, near Canberra. Australian Embassy established in Argentina. Queensland Main Roads Department announced details of Road Plan, to cost £200 million over 10 years. Western Australian Government signed £78 million contract for the establishment and development of a new iron and steel industry in the State. Minister for External Affairs announced signing of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments reached agreement on Blowering Dam project. Thai Parliamentary Delegation visited Australia. New South Wales Premier announced that an immediate start would be made on the construction of a fourth University at Ryde. *Uniform Marriage Act 1961* came into effect. Treasurer announced nomenclature and denominations of proposed decimal currency (see p. 826). Lake Burley Griffin (Canberra) dam gates closed. Minister for the Navy announced the placing of a contract for the construction of two submarines in Scotland. Minister for External Affairs left for New York to lead Australian delegation to United Nations Assembly. Prime Minister of Japan paid official visit to Australia. Secretary-General of ELDO made visit of inspection to Woomera rocket range. Treasurer introduced decimal currency legislation into House of Representatives. Prime Minister announced agreement to purchase first supersonic bombers for R.A.A.F. First Trade Mission arrived from Israel. South Australian House of Assembly passed bill ratifying Chowilla Dam agreement with New South Wales, Victoria and the Commonwealth. Minister for National Development announced plans for commencement of second stage (Snowy-Murray section) of Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Australian population reached 11 million. Qantas Empire Airways signed contract for three new 707 jet aircraft. Treasurer issued details of dimension and composition of decimal coins. First Commonwealth award covering officers employed by private banks approved by Arbitration Commission.
- 1964 Australia gave £179,000 to Laos Government to help stabilize economy. Agreement to concluded with United States of America on establishment of meteorological research station at Pearce (Western Australia) R.A.A.F. Base. United States signed £1 million contract for the use of Jindivik pilotless aircraft. Defence Minister announced arrangements for training of Malaysian Army personnel in Australia. Establishment of a new Division of Northern Development approved for Department of National Development. Sydney-Hobart vehicular ferry, *Empress of Australia*, launched by the Hon. Catherine Sidney. 37th ANZAAS Conference held in Canberra. Victorian Bill introduced to amend Companies Act as it affected note issuing companies. First two Australian assembled Mirages handed over to R.A.A.F. Order placed in United States for £7 million destroyer. New South Wales Housing Commission to build
- to
30th
June

Year

1964
contd.

£28 million satellite town at Mount Druitt, New South Wales. Carnarvon space tracking station had first assignment. Orders placed with Australian Shipbuilding Board for construction of five tankers for local companies. Australian Defence Mission sent to Malaysia. R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay with loss of 82 lives. Air pollution controls proclaimed for industry in New South Wales. First general election from common roll in Papua-New Guinea. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks annual leave. Australian Water Resources Council to seek establishment of network of stream gauging stations throughout Australia. Britain lent destroyer to Australia as interim replacement for *Voyager*. Australia represented as full regional member of ECAFE for the first time at 20th Conference in Teheran. Australian Wool Board offered technical aid to Mainland China. Commonwealth Government announced programme of assistance for schools for teaching of science. Australian Mission to Greece raised to Embassy status. Minister for Supply announced that new Space Tracking and Data Acquisition Station would be built in Orroral Valley (Australian Capital Territory). Child endowment increased for third and subsequent children and full-time student children. Minister for External Affairs announced Australian contribution of £50,000 to Cyprus peace-keeping costs. Commonwealth Bureau of Roads to be set up to make a full and continuous study of the roads problem. First "Caribou" aircraft leave Toronto for delivery to R.A.A.F. Minister for Defence announced £3 million military aid grant to Malaysia. Malaysia-Australia air services agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur. New South Wales Premier officially opened £13 million oil refinery at Kurnell. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened and Australia's first commercial oil production started. Australian School of Nuclear Technology established at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Strike by 2,000 Sydney postal workers disrupted mail handling. Third University planned for Melbourne. Australia granted £4.7 million to India-Pakistan Indus Basin Development Fund. Additional naval, army and air-force units made available for service in Malaysia. Australian National Shipping Line to build two £3.75 million ships for the coastal service. Russian whaling fleet paid five-day visit to Melbourne. Soviet Trade Mission stationed in Sydney. Australian Embassy opened in Vienna. Contract signed for £2.7 million Kingsford-Smith Airport runway extension. Advance party of army engineers left for Sabah (North Borneo). Australia purchased £3 million worth of Bloodhound missiles. Northern Territory Legislative Council passed legislation removing discrimination against Aborigines. Police contingent left for service with United Nations force in Cyprus. Minister for External Affairs visited Indonesia for talks with President Sukarno. Blue Streak rocket successfully launched at Woomera. New 64-member House of Assembly for Papua-New Guinea opened. Contract let for construction of jet-port at Tullamarine (Victoria).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

NOTE.—(1) In most cases where figures are available back to 1861, these were shown in Year Book No. 39, pp. xviii-xxix.

(2) The statistics in this summary relate in general to the periods shown in the table headings; where the statistics relate to other periods, this is indicated in the footnotes.

Item	Year ended 30th June—							
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1964
DEMOGRAPHY(a)—								
Population(b) {								
'000 males ..	2,005	2,382	2,799	3,333	3,599	4,311	5,355	5,557
'000 females ..	1,820	2,192	2,712	3,220	3,545	4,217	5,249	5,466
'000 persons ..	3,825	4,574	5,511	6,553	7,144	8,528	10,604	11,023
Natural increase ..	'000 56.6	74.3	82.1	61.9	63.3	111.5	151.0	140.8
Net oversea migration ..	'000 3.0	74.4	17.5	-10.1	5.2	111.4	61.5	71.6
Marriages ..	'000 28	39	47	39	75	77	77	81
Divorces(d) and judicial separations ..	rate(c) 7.3	8.8	8.6	6.0	10.6	9.2	7.3	7.4
Births ..	'000 398	509	1,490	1,969	3,351	7,330	6,711	7,446
Deaths ..	'000 103	122	136	119	135	193	240	236
Infant deaths ..	rate(c) 27.2	27.2	25.0	18.2	18.9	23.0	22.9	21.6
Deaths ..	'000 46	48	54	57	71	82	89	95
Infant deaths ..	rate(c) 12.2	10.7	9.9	8.7	10.0	9.7	8.5	8.7
Infant deaths ..	'000 10.7	8.4	9.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6
Infant deaths ..	rate(e) 103.6	68.5	65.7	42.1	39.7	25.2	19.5	19.6
WAGES (ADULT MALES)(b)—								
Minimum weekly wage rate index numbers(f) ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.5	85.8	129.5	132.8
PRODUCTION—								
Agricultural(g)—								
Wheat ..	area mill. acs. 5.1	7.4	9.7	14.7	12.0	10.4	14.7	16.4
yield mill. bus. 39	72	129	191	167	160	247	331	331
av. yield bus. 7.5	9.6	13.3	12.9	13.9	15.4	16.8	20.2	20.2
area '000 acs. 461	617	733	1,085	1,460	2,365	3,097	3,292	3,292
Oats ..	yield mill. bus. 9.8	9.6	12.1	15.2	22.3	34.5	55.1	68.8
av. yield bus. 21.2	15.5	16.6	14.0	15.3	14.6	17.8	20.9	20.9
area '000 acs. 75	116	299	342	784	1,118	2,383	2,027	2,027
Barley ..	yield mill. bus. 1.5	2.1	6.1	6.3	18.0	21.9	41.5	39.6
av. yield bus. 20.4	17.7	20.4	18.4	23.0	19.6	17.4	19.4	19.4
area '000 acs. 295	340	305	269	301	170	211	209	209
Maize ..	yield mill. bus. 7.0	8.9	7.8	7.1	7.4	4.0	7.3	7.5
av. yield bus. 23.9	26.3	25.7	26.2	24.7	23.7	34.7	35.7	35.7
area '000 acs. 1,688	2,518	2,995	2,635	2,758	1,549	2,274	2,720	2,720
Hay ..	yield '000 tons 2,025	2,868	3,902	3,167	3,575	2,345	3,693	4,717
av. yield tons 1.20	1.14	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.51	1.62	1.73	1.73
area '000 acs. 110	130	149	145	99	118	94	114	114
Potatoes ..	yield '000 tons 323	301	388	397	333	509	526	667
av. yield tons 2.94	2.31	2.60	2.74	3.35	4.31	5.57	5.86	6.67
area '000 acs. 87	101	128	242	255	282	387	402	402
Sugar-cane(h) ..	yield '000 tons 1,368	1,682	2,437	4,213	5,154	5,327	9,577	12,736
av. yield tons 15.7	16.7	19.0	17.4	20.3	18.9	24.8	31.7	31.7
area '000 acs. 64	61	92	115	130	136	133	134	134
Vineyards ..	wine mill. gals. 5.3	5.0	8.5	14.2	15.6	35.3	41.7	29.9
Total Area of Crops ..	mill. acs. 8.4	12.1	15.4	21.2	20.5	19.7	29.6	32.1
Pastoral, dairying, etc.—								
Livestock(i) {								
horses ..	mill. 1.6	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
cattle ..	" 8.5	11.8	14.4	12.3	13.6	14.9	18.0	19.0
sheep ..	" 72	97	86	111	125	118	158	165
pigs ..	" 0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5
Wool(j) ..	mill. lb. (a) 539	(a) 798	723	1,007	1,167	1,080	1,699	1,782
Butter ..	'000 tons (a) 46	(a) 95	(a) 119	175	168	135	199	204
Cheese ..	" (a) 5.3	(a) 7.1	(a) 14.6	14.0	30.1	40.6	55.3	57.7
Meat(k)—								
Beef and veal ..	" ..	" ..	{ 339	350	534	582	791	970
Mutton and lamb ..	" ..	" ..	{ 218	307	372	282	587	583
Pigmeat ..	" ..	" ..	{ 51	70	121	85	120	111
Total Meat ..	" ..	" ..	{ 608	727	1,027	949	1,498	1,664

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) At 31st December of previous year. (c) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (d) Decreases made absolute, including decreases for nullity of marriage. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) New series. Base: Year 1954 = 100. Excludes rural industry. (g) Season ended in year shown. (h) Cane cut for crushing. (i) As at 31st December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31st March thereafter. (j) In terms of greasy. (k) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (l) Except for wheat, crop figures shown are for 1963 season.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA—continued

NOTE.—See headnotes on page 1293.

Item	Year ended 30th June—								
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1964	
PRODUCTION—continued									
Mineral(a)(b)—									
Copper(c) .. '000 tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.5	20.9	18.1	95.6	112.7	
Gold(c) .. '000 fine oz.	3,300	2,484	758	595	1,497	896	1,076	1,023	
Lead(c) .. '000 tons	n.a.	222.0	57.7	162.6	275.5	212.0	269.7	410.3	
Zinc(c) .. (d)		190.3	20.7	97.5	170.0	189.2	311.2	351.4	
Black coal .. 'mill. tons	6.9	10.5	12.8	8.4	14.2	17.6	24.0	24.9	
Brown coal .. " "	..	(d)	0.1	2.2	4.6	7.8	16.3	18.5	
Forestry—									
Sawn output of Australian grown timber mill. sup. ft.	(a) 452	(a) 605	590	237	914	1,393	1,352	1,456	
Factories—									
Number of factories '000								(j)	
Persons employed .. "	} (e)	{	14.5	18.0	21.7	27.0	45.8	58.5	59.1
Salaries and wages paid £m.			312	379	337	725	978	1,121	1,167
Net value of production(f) £m.			28	68	56	180	612	1,143	1,222
Chemicals, etc. .. "	} n.a.	{	1.1	3.2	7.9	24.8	63.7	182.2	205.7
Industrial metals, etc. .. "			12.0	23.6	22.8	119.9	413.1	884.7	978.9
Textiles, etc. .. "			} 7.5	{	6.9	21.0	56.6	105.6	116.9
Clothing .. "					11.1	23.6	81.1	126.2	133.2
Food, etc. .. "					11.8	27.2	28.7	53.2	141.1	297.7	318.5
Paper, etc. .. "			4.2	9.0	9.6	17.1	68.2	163.5	175.5
All Groups .. "	29.1	47.5	112.5	111.0	316.5	1,024.9	2,194.9	2,398.2	
Value of land and buildings .. "	} n.a.	{	32.5	67.3	106.6	156.3	360.2	1,403.8	1,502.5
Value of plant and machinery, .. "			31.4	78.1	121.5	169.2	412.5	1,524.8	1,642.2
Net value of production(g)—									
Agriculture .. £m.	23.8	38.8	81.9	49.7	64.0	246.7	366.5	415.2	
Pastoral .. "	27.2	52.7	75.1	43.0	85.4	400.5	481.3	539.3	
Dairying .. "	7.6	16.1	35.3	22.6	34.3	103.8	136.5	153.7	
Poultry .. "	2.0	4.0	9.0	5.7	6.5	31.5	24.9	26.4	
Bee-farming .. "	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	
Total, Rural .. "	60.7	111.7	201.4	121.1	190.6	783.3	1,010.8	1,136.1	
Trapping .. "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	5.0	6.7	5.9	5.7	
Forestry .. "	} 2.8	{	4.8	9.1	3.9	10.2	37.9	50.9	51.8
Fishing and whaling .. "			1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	5.7	14.3	15.3
Mining and quarrying .. "			22.0	23.3	20.0	13.5	33.4	97.2	137.2	145.5
Total, Non-rural .. "	24.8	29.2	30.5	20.3	50.4	147.5	208.4	218.3	
Total, Primary .. "	85.5	140.9	231.9	141.4	241.0	930.8	1,219.2	1,354.4	
Factories(f) .. "	29.1	47.5	112.5	111.0	316.5	1,024.9	2,194.9	2,398.2	
Grand Total .. "	114.6	188.4	344.4	252.4	557.5	1,955.7	3,414.1	3,752.6	
OVERSEA TRADE—									
Imports .. £m. f.o.b.	(a) 38	(a) 61	94	52	174	1,053	885	1,188	
Exports .. " "	50	79	128	108	169	675	1,077	1,393	
Principal exports(h)—									
Wool .. { mill. lb.(i) ..	529	734	946	903	938	1,036	1,460	1,509	
.. { £m. f.o.b. ..	15	26	48	32	58	323	373	481	
Wheat .. { '000 tons ..	543	1,477	2,677	3,413	598	1,685	5,442	6,801	
.. { £m. f.o.b. ..	2.8	9.6	28.6	19.2	4.6	55.3	142.4	181.2	
Flour .. { '000 short tons	97	176	360	611	414	789	579	684	
.. { £m. f.o.b. ..	0.6	1.4	5.5	3.8	4.2	33.0	17.4	21.1	
Butter .. { mill. lb. ..	35	102	127	202	130	25	175	197	
.. { £m. f.o.b. ..	1.4	4.6	8.0	10.3	8.1	4.6	23.5	27.4	
Hides and skins .. £m. f.o.b. ..	1.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	6.0	17.1	32.2	45.9	

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) Breaks in the continuity of the series occurred in 1931 and 1951. (c) Mine production, i.e., metal content of minerals produced. (d) Less than 0.05. (e) Owing to variation in classification effective comparison is impossible. (f) For definition see page 144. (g) Gross value from 1901 to 1921–22. Prior to 1922, figures are for years ended previous December. For definitions of gross and net value see page 1227. (h) Australian produce except gold, which includes re-exports. (i) In terms of greasy. (j) Factory figures and net value of production are for 1962–63.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA—continued

NOTE.—See headnotes on page 1293.

Item	Year ended 30th June—							
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1964
OVERSEA TRADE—continued								
Principal exports(b)—continued								
Meats	2.6	4.3	5.5	6.4	14.1	35.5	89.7	121.9
Fruit(c)	0.2	0.5	3.0	4.8	4.0	19.5	35.6	44.8
Sugar	(d)	(d)	(d)	2.5	2.6	6.9	33.9	78.3
Gold	14.3	12.0	3.5	11.9	9.2	7.0	9.0	7.1
Silver and lead(e)	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	7.4	32.1	23.5	33.2
Ores and concentrates(f)	(d)	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	17.0	20.2	21.0
Principal imports								
Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	3.6	3.7	4.0	2.6	6.1	25.0	28.1	30.8
Apparel, etc.	10.9	16.2	31.0	15.4	32.7	203.6	104.2	117.7
Oil, etc.	1.2	1.6	4.7	5.5	16.2	87.5	109.9	126.5
Metals, etc.	7.8	14.0	22.8	7.4	71.8	393.4	315.3	473.5
Rubber, etc.	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.8	3.2	34.0	17.8	23.2
Paper, etc.	1.6	2.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	68.8	57.9	71.1
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—								
Shipping—								
Oversea vessels } no.	4,028	4,174	3,111	3,057	2,544	4,136	7,210	6,762
entrances and } mill. tons	6.5	10.0	9.1	11.4	10.8	18.2	37.7	37.6
Oversea cargo—								
Discharged } mill. tons(g)		n.a.	2.4	3.0	5.5	14.4	20.3	22.9
Shipped } " (g)		n.a.	5.8	6.7	4.2	5.7	18.7	17.0
Interstate vessels } no.	n.a.	9,605	9,782	7,957	9,100	7,524	10,127	9,866
entrances and } mill. tons		13.1	12.8	11.1	12.9	15.8	19.7	19.8
Interstate cargo shipped } mill. tons(g)		n.a.	5.5	4.0	10.0	9.0	14.8	15.4
Government railways—								
Route-miles (j)	12.8	16.8	23.5	27.0	27.2	26.8	25.6	25.5
Passenger-journeys	115	228	335	303	475	501	443	442
Goods and livestock carried } mill. tons	15.5	25.5	31.5	26.1	38.9	44.3	55.6	55.9
Train-miles run	38.2	55.2	56.1	63.8	88.5	93.4	92.6	92.9
Tramways and omnibuses—								
Passenger-journeys—								
Trams and trolley-buses mill.	n.a.	360	569	589	874	663	265	250
Omnibuses(k)		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193	356	453	462
Motor vehicles on the register(j)								
Cars		n.a.	102	420	451	1,026	2,203	2,304
Commercial vehicles				96	251	585	q 817	q 830
Civil aviation (internal)—								
Plane-miles flown				2.5	7.8	41.8	41.2	43.7
Passengers carried				57	152	1,829	2,666	2,833
Passenger-miles				n.a.	76	722	1,119	1,221
Freight car- ^r '000 short tons				0.1	1.2	57.5	57.2	59.4
ried } mill. ton-miles				n.a.	0.9	26.7	26.1	28.3
Postal—								
Postal matter dealt with(l) } mill. articles	365	680	778	887	1,124	1,482	2,101	2,203
Telegrams and cablegrams mill.	9.9	13.3	16.8	13.9	26.1	29.8	21.6	21.8
Telephones—								
Instruments	29	103	259	485	739	1,301	2,382	2,522
Lines	25	85	196	364	531	928	1,719	m 1,919
Calls—trunk	n.a.	n.a.	14.0	28.9	45.3	69.4	76.5	84.5
local	n.a.	n.a.	221	369	664	968	1,650	1,609
Broadcast listeners' licences(j)'000			(n) 36	369	1,320	1,961	2,220	m 2,302
Television viewers' licences(j)'000							1,424	m 1,882
PUBLIC FINANCE—								
Commonwealth—								
Consolidated Revenue Fund—								
Revenue	(f) 11	(f) 21	64	72	210	1,017	1,642	1,905
Expenditure	4	15	64	72	210	1,017	1,642	1,905
Net loan fund expenditure(o)	9	1	5	4	213	55	91	113
Taxation collections		16	50	54	180	934	1,417	1,599

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) Australian produce except gold, which includes re-exports. (c) Excludes fruit juices. (d) Less than 0.05. (e) Includes concentrates. (f) Excludes lead and silver-lead ores and concentrates. See note (e). (g) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (h) 1962-63. (i) Year ended 30th June. (j) At end of period. (k) Government and municipal only. (l) Letters, post-cards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels and registered articles. (m) 1963-64. (n) 1923-24. (o) Loan expenditure on works, services, etc. (p) Cars and station wagons. (q) Utilities, vans, trucks, etc. (r) 31st December, 1962.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA—continued

NOTE.—See headnotes on page 1293.

Item	Year ended 30th June—								
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1964	
PUBLIC FINANCE—continued									
State— (a)									
Consolidated Revenue Funds—									
Revenue ..	£m.	28	41	85	100	152	388	805	847
Expenditure ..	"	29	41	87	121	149	392	808	848
Net loan expenditure(b)	"	9	16	34	6	8	198	198	203
Taxation collections ..	"	3	5	18	33	57	63	177	197
Govt. securities on issue(c)—									
Commonwealth ..	£m.	..	6	354	319	670	1,919	1,560	1,586
State ..	"	213	279	519	789	1,019	1,496	2,981	3,345
Total ..	"	213	285	873	1,108	1,689	3,415	4,541	4,931
Overseas ..	"	n.a.	194	412	522	656	556	712	772
In Australia ..	"	n.a.	91	461	586	1,033	2,859	3,829	4,159
PRIVATE FINANCE—									
Commonwealth note issue (f) £m.	"	..	8	54	51	103	303	431	437
All cheque-paying banks—									
Advances(g)	"	94	119	182	261	324	817	1,132	1,284
Deposits(g)	"	93	150	289	319	483	1,353	1,941	2,327
Bank clearings(h)	"	338	662	1,702	1,581	2,828	12,160	25,108	32,364
Savings bank deposits(c)	"	31	59	154	198	274	892	1,735	2,238
Life insurance(h)(i)—									
Ordinary— (j)									
Policies ..	'000	414	484	730	871	1,340	2,554	4,202	4,290
Sum assured ..	£m.	108	109	181	285	463	1,212	4,372	4,927
Industrial—									
Policies ..	'000	236	467	973	1,550	2,780	3,843	3,199	3,076
Sum assured ..	£m.	5	10	30	67	127	254	353	372
Total—									
Policies ..	'000	650	951	1,703	2,421	4,120	6,397	7,401	7,366
Sum assured ..	£m.	113	119	211	352	590	1,466	4,725	5,299
SOCIAL STATISTICS—									
Commonwealth social services—									
Age and invalid pensions—									
Pensioners ..	'000(c)	..	90	144	256	336	420	691	725
Amount paid ..	£m.	..	2.2	5.4	11.1	19.3	59.8	180.2	199.9
Child endowment—									
Endowed children ..	'000(c)	..	..	..	..	910	2,518	3,420	3,510
Endowment paid ..	£m.	..	..	..	..	11.3	46.6	66.4	84.4
Total Commonwealth health and social services(k) £m.									
..	£m.	..	2.2	6.1	11.5	30.9	137.6	365.2	416.3
War pensions ..									
..	'000(c)	..	..	225	274	220	525	670	669
..	£m.	..	..	7.0	7.4	7.5	31.8	61.9	77.4
Service pensions ..									
..	'000(c)	..	..	..	..	14	17	58	65
..	£m.	..	..	..	..	0.6	1.8	9.7	12.1
State social services(l)—									
Education(h)—									
Government schools— (o)									
Schools ..	'000	7.0	8.0	9.4	10.1	9.5	7.6	7.9	7.9
Staff ..	"	14.5	17.0	26.1	33.8	32.1	36.7	60.0	67.5
Students ..	"	638	639	819	937	887	1,013	1,663	1,756
Non-government schools—									
Schools ..	'000	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Staff ..	"	8.3	7.8	8.8	10.0	11.4	13.3	18.1	20.1
Students ..	"	149	161	199	221	257	326	525	550
Universities— (e)									
Number ..	"	4	5	6	6	8	10	10	10
Staff(m) ..	"	n.a.	249	482	703	1,416	3,132	3,901	4,677
Students ..	'000	1.8	3.4	8.0	9.8	13.9	31.7	57.7	75.1
Public hospitals— (p)									
Number ..	"	285	355	404	513	566	675	739	746
Staff—medical ..	'000	n.a.	1.1	1.5	3.2	3.9	6.9	10.5	11.4
nursing ..	"	n.a.	5.1	6.8	9.3	15.4	24.6	39.1	40.2
In-patients, cases treated	"	(n)	91	134	215	371	595	896	1,278
POLICE AND PRISONS(h)—									
Police ..	'000	5.8	6.4	6.9	8.6	9.7	12.3	15.9	16.7
Prisons ..	"	n.a.	104	91	85	70	69	75	73
Prisoners ..	'000	4.3	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.2	4.8	7.2	7.5

(a) 1962-63. (b) Loan expenditure on works, services, etc. (c) At 30th June.
 (d) Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (e) 1963-64. (f) At end of June.
 (g) Figures are for the June quarter. (h) Year ended previous December. (i) Existing business in Australia. (j) 1962. (k) Excludes war and service pensions. (l) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (m) Teaching and research staff. Includes part-time until 1952, thereafter full-time only. (n) South Australia includes Adelaide Hospital only. (o) 1963. (p) Year ended previous 30th June.