



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
YEAR BOOK
1999

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South Australian Year Book

1999

COVER: The Pearson Isles in the Investigator Group

Photo: Peter Canty

South Australian Year Book

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I. CRETTENDEN

Regional Director
South Australia

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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Preface

This is the thirty-second issue of the *South Australian Year Book*, which is the major reference publication prepared by the South Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It provides a detailed statistical profile of the State and reflects its social, demographic and economic development in geographical and historical context.

The *South Australian Year Book* utilises the wide range of social and economic data available from the ABS to produce a comprehensive picture of contemporary South Australian society.

Detailed, or more recent, statistics may be available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the ABS *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) lists all current publications of the ABS.

This issue includes summary details from the 1996 Population Census including the characteristics of the Indigenous population. It also features some of the important events that occurred in the State during 1997 and 1998 and the results of the 1997 State and 1998 Commonwealth elections are included in the Government chapter.

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

I. CRETTENDEN
Regional Director
South Australia

February 1999

Note of Appreciation

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available for general use by the community. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act.

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General Information

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

Other forms of usage Yearly periods shown as 1997 refer to the year ended 31 December 1997; those shown as 1996–97 refer to the year ended 30 June 1997. Other periods are specifically indicated.

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

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A).

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Adjustments are made randomly to data from the Population Census to protect the confidentiality of individuals and may not add to totals.

Citation of Acts Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in italics *e.g. Planning Act 1982*. Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics immediately followed by jurisdiction (abbreviated) in parentheses *e.g. Census and Statistics Act 1905 (Cwlth)*.

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

The *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) shows the range of ABS products. These products are available for sale from the ABS Bookshop. The library holds copies of ABS publications and is open to the public. A range of publications are also available at most public libraries.

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

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

For more information about these services telephone the Information Officer on Adelaide 08 8237 7100 or call at the ABS, 55 Currie Street or write to Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>% (a)</i>
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Total area	'000 km ²		984	7 682	12.8
Length of coastline	km		3 700	36 735	10.1
POPULATION					
Estimated resident population	'000	Dec. 1997p	1 483	18 631	8.0
Estimated resident population aged 0–14	no.	June 1997p	297 975	3 920 336	7.6
Estimated resident population aged 75 and over	no.	June 1997p	90 869	949 245	9.6
Rate of population growth	%	1996–97p	0.38	1.21	..
Projected population (Series I)	'000	2051	1 551	26 384	5.9
Indigenous population	no.	Census 1996	20 441	352 949	5.8
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Victims of robbery	no.	1997	1 223	21 261	5.8
Households: victims of crime	'000	Apr. 1993	53.8	522.0	10.3
Victims of murder	no.	1997	23	322	7.1
EDUCATION					
Full-time school students	no.	1997	247 940	3 171 624	7.8
Students at universities	no.	1997	48 535	658 827	7.4
TAFE enrolments	'000	1997	141.5	1 458.6	9.7
Total outlay on education	\$m	1996–97	1 434	18 040	7.9
LABOUR					
Employed	'000	1997–98	654	8 501	7.7
Unemployed	'000	1997–98	71	769	9.2
Labour force	'000	1997–98	725	9 270	7.8
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	'000	1997–98	1 188	14 670	8.1
Unemployment rate	%	1997–98	9.8	8.3	..
Unemployment rate 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work	%	1997–98	33.8	27.7	..
Participation rate	%	1997–98	61.0	63.2	..
Trade union members	'000	Aug. 1996	188.3	2 194.3	8.6
Working days lost per 1,000 employees . .	days	1997	15	75	..
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)	\$	1997–98	671	790	..
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES					
Area of crops	'000 ha	1996–97	3 236	21 132	15.3
Area of vines	hectares	Mar. 1997	37 736	88 474	42.7
Barley production	'000 t	1997–98p	2 041	6 429	31.7
Wheat production	'000 t	1997–98p	2 684	19 417	13.8
Sheep numbers	'000	Mar. 1998p	13 352	119 579	11.2
Cattle numbers	'000	Mar. 1998p	1 233	26 710	4.6
Grape production	tonnes	1996–97	369 239	934 511	39.5
Estimated gross value of agricultural commodities produced	\$m	1996–97p	2 894	27 243	10.6
Total red meat production	tonnes	1997–98p	204 821	2 915 520	7.0
Wool production	'000 t	1997–98p	74.5	569.8	13.1

(a) South Australia as a percentage of Australia.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA *continued*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>% (a)</i>
HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private dwellings	no.	Census 1996	617 208	7 175 239	8.6
Non-private dwellings	no.	Census 1996	1 464	19 875	7.4
Dwelling unit commencements	no.	1997-98	6 647	147 131	4.5
Buildings, value of work done	\$m	1997-98	1 417	31 946	4.4
Engineering construction, value of work done	\$m	1997-98	1 201	17 103	7.0
MANUFACTURING					
Employment	'000	June 1997p	88.5	968.8	9.1
Manufacturing turnover	\$m	1996-97p	19 208	209 911	9.2
Machinery and equipment turnover	\$m	1996-97p	7 152	40 805	17.5
Food, beverages and tobacco turnover	\$m	1996-97p	4 227	45 413	9.3
MINING AND ENERGY					
Mining establishments turnover	\$m	1996-97p	1 008.8	32 526.6	3.1
Minerals metallic value	\$m	1995-96	379	12 793	3.0
Mineral exploration expenditure	\$m	1996-97	35.1	1 148.6	3.1
COMMERCE					
Imports	\$m	1997-98	3 942	90 685	4.3
Exports	\$m	1997-98	4 984	87 734	5.7
Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories	\$m	1997-98	479	1 731	27.7
Exports of wine	\$m	1997-98	564	873	64.6
Exports to Japan	\$m	1997-98	611	17 581	3.5
Turnover of retail establishments (1989-90 prices)	\$m	1997-98	8 313	111 395	7.5
Consumer price index: change from previous year	%	1997-98	-0.6	0.0	..
TRANSPORT					
New motor vehicle registrations	no.	1996-97	43 116	663 852	6.5
Road traffic accidents: deaths	no.	1996	181	1 977	9.2
PUBLIC FINANCE					
Gross domestic product (I)	\$m	1996-97	36 023	517 401	7.0
Wages, salaries and supplements	\$m	1996-97	18 009	257 585	7.0
Private final consumption expenditure:					
Current prices	\$m	1996-97	23 396	318 608	7.3
1989-90 prices	\$m	1996-97	19 811	270 156	7.3
Private gross fixed capital expenditure	\$m	1996-97	4 866	85 692	5.7
STATE FINANCE					
Secured housing finance commitments to individuals	\$m	1997-98	3 269	57 357	5.7
Personal finance commitments	\$m	1997-98	2 764	42 930	6.4
Lease finance commitments	\$m	1997-98	267	8 981	3.0
Commercial finance commitments	\$m	1997-98	6 486	172 585	3.8
Private new fixed capital expenditure	\$m	Y.E. Mar. 1998	3 113	45 589	6.8

(a) South Australia as a percentage of Australia.

CHAPTER

1

Natural Environment

1.1 DESCRIPTION

SIZE AND LOCATION

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

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

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

AREA, COASTLINE AND STANDARD TIMES—AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

DISTANCES BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND OTHER CAPITAL CITIES

Method of travel	Canberra	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Hobart	Darwin
	km	km	km	km	km	km	km
Road(a)	1 178	1 388	729	2 116	2 716	..	3 042
Rail.	1 595	1 692	776	2 641	2 661	..	..
Sea. . . . .	..	1 833	949	2 761	(b)2 509	1 436	(c)5 799
Air	988	1 196	660	1 967	2 216	1 283	2 766

(a) RAA recommended routes.

(b) To Fremantle.

(c) Via Fremantle.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty–Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which together with parallel subsidiary ranges extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens.

In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

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

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

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

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less than 22 metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

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

1.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally not as extreme as the northern hemisphere. This is because the southern hemisphere has extensive ocean areas and no large land masses linking the polar regions to mid-latitudes. The ameliorating effect of land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia. Briefly the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

Natural Environment

RAINFALL

Average annual rainfall

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

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

Seasonal distribution of rainfall

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

Snow and hail

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

DROUGHT

When dry conditions persist over wide areas for long periods of time, drought the worst of all Australian climatic hazards is experienced. The worst drought years in the settled areas of South Australia were 1863–67, 1896–98, 1901–03, 1913–16, 1926–30, 1939–40, 1943–45, 1959–62, 1965, 1982–83 and 1990–91 and in the interior, 1859–60, 1884–86, 1895–98, 1911–15, 1928–29, 1943–45, 1959, 1967, 1976–77, 1982–83, 1987–88, 1990–91 and 1994–95.

HUMIDITY

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

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

SUNSHINE AND CLOUD

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

WIND

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

TEMPERATURE

Because of the ocean's moderating effects daily variations in temperatures tend to increase with distance from the coast. However, the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges are cooler than the surrounding country due to their altitude. During summer mean maximum temperatures range from less than 25°C along the southern coasts to more than 37°C in the far north. In winter minimum temperatures are generally greater than 7°C along the coasts and over the north-west of the State. Most of the inland has values higher than 3°C. However, mean minima of less than 3°C are found on the higher parts of the ranges. The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.

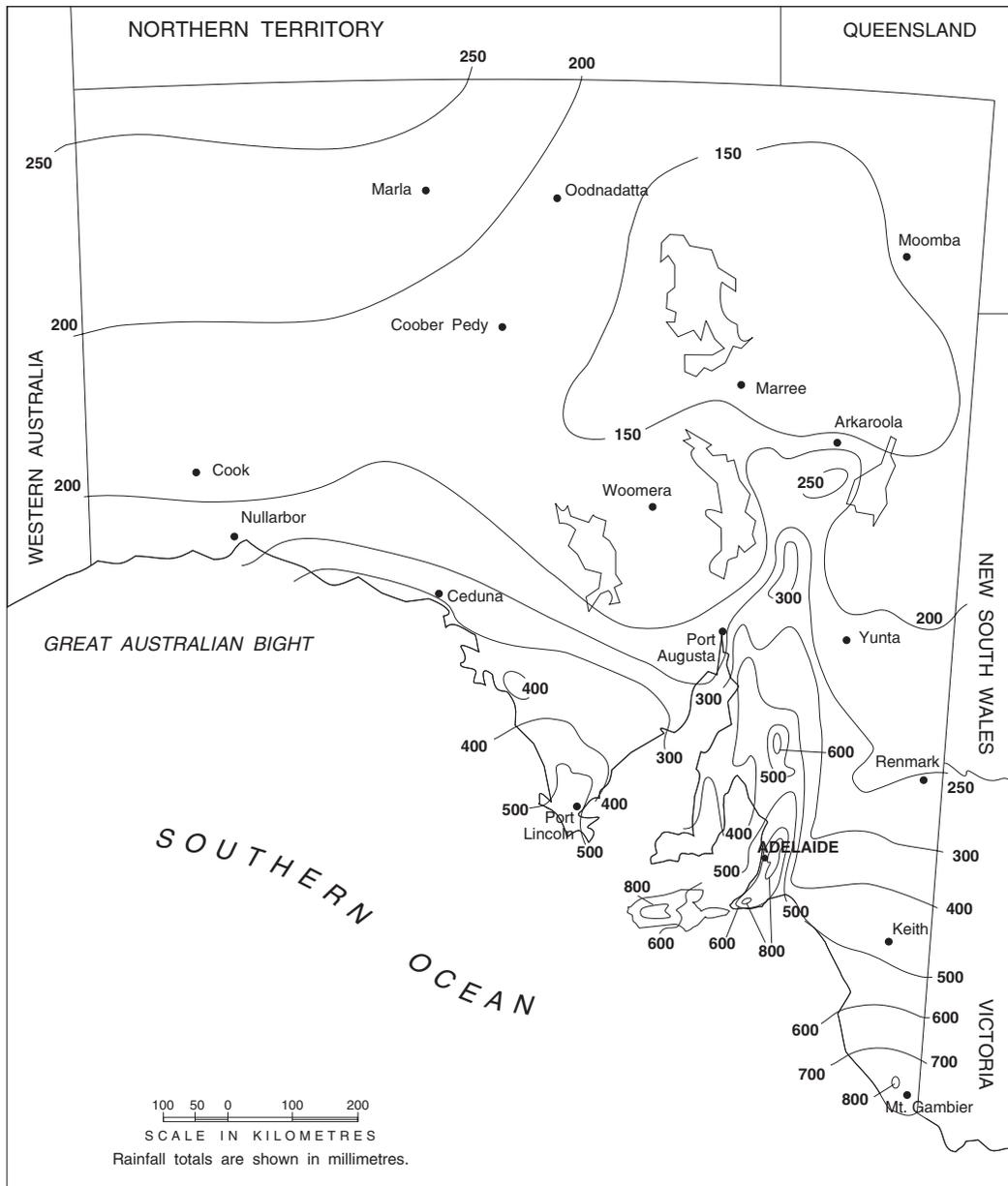
EVAPORATION

Evaporation is determined by measuring the amount of water evaporated from an exposed free water surface in a standard tank or pan. The annual average evaporation varies from below 1,500 millimetres in parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the lower South East to greater than 3,500 millimetres over an area around and north east of Oodnadatta in the far north of the State. About one-half of the State has an average evaporation rate exceeding 3,000 millimetres which is all the more significant when it is considered that the average annual rainfall over most of the northern half is less than 175 millimetres.

CLIMATE OF ADELAIDE

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Rainfall Adelaide is the driest Australian capital city. Summer rainfall is light and unreliable; completely rainless months are not uncommon. Monthly rainfall averages over 50 millimetres from May to September and is fairly reliable. June the wettest month averages under 80 millimetres. The annual estimated average rainfall for Adelaide (at Kent Town) is 585 millimetres. At West Terrace the average was 528 millimetres, based on 139 years of records. Annual rainfall totals for Adelaide have ranged from a high of 882.4 millimetres (Kent Town 1992) to the lowest fall of 257 millimetres (West Terrace 1967).

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

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

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA, KENT TOWN, ADELAIDE—1977 to 1997

Month	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Esti- mated mean	Highest monthly and yearly total
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded		
	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm	mm
January	28.6	44.2	16.6	9.2	22	42
February	29.1	43.4	16.9	9.5	22	29
March	26.2	41.9	15.2	7.2	26	106
April	22.3	36.7	12.2	5.5	47	105
May	18.9	28.7	10.2	1.5	76	128
June	16.1	25.4	8.1	-0.4	79	175
July	15.1	22.6	7.3	0.4	75	160
August	16.4	27.8	8.1	1.6	69	129
September	18.5	34.3	9.4	2.6	57	151
October	21.8	39.0	11.4	4.9	51	105
November	24.6	42.0	13.7	6.5	33	107
December	26.8	42.0	15.4	8.0	28	73
Year	22.0	44.2	12.1	-0.4	585	882

Humidity Relative humidity in Adelaide is at its lowest in January when the average 9 am reading (which approximates the average for the whole 24 hours) is 51%. This low value alleviates the stress associated with heat waves in Adelaide. The relative humidity is very low for most months of the year only becoming higher in winter with the average at 9 am reaching 79% in June.

CHAPTER

2

History and Chronology

- 1627** The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans, when Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.
- 1792** The next recorded sighting of South Australia made by the French explorer Rear Admiral D'Entrecasteaux while searching for the lost French explorer La Perouse. In December he sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight.
- 1800** Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast. He sighted the extreme easterly shores of South Australia and named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.
- 1802** Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* thoroughly explored the coast of South Australia in waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. He discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands and reported a very promising country for settlement.
- 1804 – 1836** A number of further discoveries took place at various parts of South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815–16), Gould (1827–28), Hart (1831–33), and Jones (1833–34).
- 1829** While imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, Edward Gibbon Wakefield produced a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series which contained his radical ideas for the colonisation of South Australia.
- 1830** Captain Charles Sturt explored the River Murray from New South Wales to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa Channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February.

History and Chronology

- 1833** Charles Sturt's *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* was published. This glowing report of South Australia was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction.
- 1834** The South Australian Colonisation Act was assented to on 15 August. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.
- 1836** First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Colonel Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.
- 1837** Colonel Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened on North Terrace, Adelaide.
- 1838** First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.
- 1839** Colonel Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1840** Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide was incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.
- 1841** First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.
- 1842** Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.
- 1843** Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.
- 1844** First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.
- 1845** Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.

- 1846** First pastoral leases granted.
- 1847** First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.
- 1848** Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.
- 1849** The Central Board of Main Roads established.
- 1850** An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.
- 1851** The Central Board of Education established.
- 1852** First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.
- 1853** W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.
- 1854** State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.
- 1855** First South Australian postage stamps issued.
- 1856** First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.
- 1857** Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.
- 1858** The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.
- 1859** A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.
- 1860** Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.
- 1861** Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.
- 1862** Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.

History and Chronology

- 1863** Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.
- 1865** Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.
- 1866** Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.
- 1867** Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.
- 1869** Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.
- 1870** Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.
- 1872** Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.
- 1873** Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed. First official cricket match played on Adelaide Oval.
- 1874** The University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875** The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.
- 1876** Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.
- 1877** Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adelaide Bridge completed.
- 1878** Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adelaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.
- 1879** Foundation stone of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.
- 1881** First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.

- 1882** Fire Brigades Board established.
- 1883** The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.
- 1884** Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.
- 1885** Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.
- 1887** Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.
- 1888** Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.
- 1889** The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.
- 1890** First South Australian built locomotive completed.
- 1892** Education made free to the compulsory age.
- 1894** Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.
- 1896** State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.
- 1899** Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.
- 1900** Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.
- 1901** Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.
- 1902** Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.

History and Chronology

- 1905** First kindergarten in South Australia opened.
- 1906** Military cadet system inaugurated.
- 1907** High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment — the 'Harvester' award — made.
- 1908** Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.
- 1909** Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.
- 1910** Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.
- 1911** 'Penny Postage' to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.
- 1913** Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.
- 1914** First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.
- 1915** Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 pm. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.
- 1916** Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.
- 1917** German private schools in South Australia were closed. East-West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.
- 1919** Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Minlaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.
- 1920** Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non-stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.

- 1921** The State's population passed 500,000.
- 1922** First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.
- 1923** The Government approved an extensive re-organisation of the railway system.
- 1924** Public Debt Commissioners appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.
- 1925** Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.
- 1926** The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.
- 1927** Extension of the North-South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.
- 1929** The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.
- 1930** All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.
- 1931** City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10% for 12 months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.
- 1932** Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.
- 1933** The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.
- 1934** Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.

History and Chronology

- 1935** The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.
- 1936** Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.
- 1937** South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.
- 1938** First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.
- 1939** State's worst heat wave and disastrous bushfires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6°C recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.
- 1940** Goolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.
- 1941** Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.
- 1942** Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.
- 1943** Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.
- 1944** Rationing of meat began. Morgan–Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.
- 1945** Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 1946** Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.

- 1947** Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.
- 1948** Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bushfires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.
- 1949** Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.
- 1950** Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.
- 1951** Serious bushfires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.
- 1952** The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.
- 1953** Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.
- 1954** A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.
- 1955** Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.
- 1956** River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.
- 1957** Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.

History and Chronology

- 1958** Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.
- 1959** South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aboriginals became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.
- 1960** First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12–26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.
- 1961** First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship *Troubridge* made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.
- 1962** Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan–Whyalla pipeline commenced.
- 1963** Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1964** Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie–Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.
- 1965** Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.
- 1966** Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera. The Aboriginal Lands Trust Act was the first in Australia to provide for Aboriginal people in the State to hold titles to the existing Aboriginal Reserves.
- 1967** Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 pm WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig — *Ocean Digger* — constructed and launched at Whyalla.

- 1968** State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.
- 1969** Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120m contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba–Gidgealpa to Adelaide.
- 1970** Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia *via* satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State's faunal emblem.
- 1971** Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939–45 War. Death of South Australian Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first South Australian born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.
- 1972** New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. University of Adelaide's educational radio station VL5UV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972–73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia's first ombudsman appointed.
- 1973** New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service. New \$11m hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election, first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.
- 1974** World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. Visit by H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.
- 1975** Transmission of colour television commenced. International Equestrian Exposition held in Adelaide, attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislative Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government returned with a reduced majority, Bill subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia.

History and Chronology

- 1976** A new commercial radio station (5AA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs. Law passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished.
- 1977** Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia and opened \$5.8m Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre. South Australia's first million dollar lottery drawn. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.
- 1978** A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. Last ship built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game. South Australian Heritage Committee formed.
- 1979** A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, Premier, resigned for health reasons. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.
- 1980** Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6m damage. New 'Series 2000' railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. Slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. Tarcoola–Alice Springs rail link opened.
- 1981** On 15 February, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On 1 June, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars). The Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act was passed granting Anangu Pitjantjatjaraku freehold title to 103,000 square kilometres in the far north west of the State.
- 1982** Commencement of Moomba–Stony Point liquids pipeline. Lt-Gen. Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On 8 June, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since records began in 1857; -0.4°C. Licensing Act amended, some hotels in 'tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two 2-hour periods. State elections; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier. International air services commenced through Adelaide.
- 1983** First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's *in vitro* fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia, damage over \$200m. Adelaide recorded lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on 22 March) for 104 years. Visit by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bonython completed.

- 1984** Maralinga Land Rights Bill passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of the Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated.
- 1985** The Adelaide Station and Environs Redevelopment Property Trust continued construction of 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December. State Government appointed Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing.
- 1986** Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Visit by Pope John Paul II. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened.
- 1987** River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. Entry fees to Belair and Para Wirra National Parks introduced. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN awarded to South Australia. Home Detention Scheme allowing selected prisoners to complete their sentence at an approved residence introduced.
- 1988** Bushfire in January burnt 70% of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship at Glenelg. Visit by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of cars to Japan. \$2 coin issued. Poll Merino ram sold for \$188,000, a world record price. East End Market closed, replaced by new complex at Pooraka. Australia's first hospitality industry training hotel opened. Police Air Wing facility opened at Adelaide Airport.
- 1989** Apprenticeship scheme, the Retail Traineeship Scheme, launched. Stage one of Wilpena Pound tourist resort development approved. Construction of new hospital at Noarlunga commenced. National Crime Authority Office opened in Adelaide. Natural gas supplied to Whyalla and BHP steelworks. Highest rainfall in South Australia in one day (273 mm) recorded at Motpena Station. Extensive flooding in the north of the State. Lakes Eyre and Torrens filled, Lake Torrens for the first time this century. Adelaide Childrens Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital amalgamated to become the Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children. Submarine facilities opened at Osborne. Botanic Gardens tropical conservatory opened.
- 1990** Club Keno, the world's only on-line computer generated Keno game commenced. \$1.3 million pipe organ unveiled in the Adelaide Town Hall. Exhibition Hall, the final stage of the Adelaide Plaza opened. The five-millionth Holden rolled off Elizabeth's production line. Police introduced radar speed cameras.
- 1991** University of South Australia formed by merging South Australian Institute of Technology and three Colleges of Advanced Education. Electoral reform referendum approved by 89.9% of voters. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, sworn in as new Governor. The \$40m Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened in July.

- 1992** Hackney Bus Depot site to be developed by the Botanic Gardens. Australia's last metropolitan afternoon newspaper, Adelaide's *The News*, closed. The Hanson Centre for Cancer Research officially opened. The University of Adelaide commercial precinct opened giving commercial enterprises access to research. South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) introduced. The oldest rock carvings in the world discovered in the Olary region. Final marker on the 1,500 kilometre Heysen Walking Trail positioned. Wettest year on record with 882.4 millimetres of rain.
- 1993** Tantanoola's paper pulp mill opened. Seagrass from Kingston (SE) exported to Japan for use in fertiliser manufacture. The 888-kilometre border between South Australia and New South Wales marked with concrete marker slabs. First Collins class submarine, HMAS *Collins*, launched. Arid Lands Botanic Gardens at Port Augusta opened. Final report of the Royal Commission into the State Bank of South Australia and the State Bank Group of Companies released. Liberal Party won State election by a substantial margin. New gas plant at Ballera in Queensland and a new gas pipeline from Ballera to Moomba in South Australia jointly opened. Poker machines introduced into South Australia. River Murray floods reached South Australia.
- 1994** A new bank, Adelaide Bank Ltd, launched. The Centenary of Women's Suffrage recognised by \$5 coin. Art Gallery of South Australia purchased a \$1m 375-year old portrait by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. Driest March since 1870. Poker machines came into operation in hotels and clubs on 25 July 1994. The Whale Centre opened at Victor Harbor. Victoria Fossil Cave at Naracoorte announced as Australia's eleventh World Heritage listed property. Shops in the central business district open from 11 am to 5 pm on Sunday. Adelaide-based National Jet Systems won a \$300m contract to run Australia's Coastwatch Service for nine years. Victorian hospital operator Healthscope Ltd appointed to manage Modbury Hospital. A new high speed ferry service from Glenelg to Kingscote commenced. Skin bank opened at the Royal Adelaide Hospital's burn unit. Replica Vickers Vimy flew into Adelaide.
- 1995** Responsibility for Repatriation General Hospital transferred from the Commonwealth to the South Australian Health Commission. A \$30m plant research centre opened at Adelaide University's Wait Campus. New \$760,000 St Kilda Mangrove Trail Visitor Centre opened. A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares proclaimed at the head of the Great Australian Bight. Sale of BankSA to Advance Bank for \$730m. Motorcycle police issued with laser speed guns. Barossa Valley hosted the fifth International Barossa Music Festival. United Water awarded the \$1,500m contract to manage Adelaide's water and sewerage systems. Calicivirus disease, the virus used in biological trials on controlled rabbit populations on Wardang Island, escaped and spread to every mainland State. State Government contracted its computer networks to American computer company, Electronic Data Systems (EDS) in a \$565m agreement. Adelaide's last Grand Prix won by British driver Damon Hill, with record breaking crowds of 530,000 over the four day event. Adelaide's first International Tattoo held in Glenelg. The Barker Inland Wetlands at Dry Creek opened and will filter the stormwater run-off. The \$500m submarine HMAS *Farncomb*, the second of six, was launched by the Australian Submarine Corporation. The *Local Government (Boundary Reform) Act 1995* passed to encourage voluntary amalgamations of councils and achieve a more efficient Local Government Sector. Boneseed beetles were introduced to feed on the foliage of the boneseed weed.

Chapter 2
Picture No. 1

A baby giraffe, Kidogo,
born at Monarto
Zoological Park

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 2

Emus and black swans
at Stockyard Plain
wetlands near Waikerie

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 3

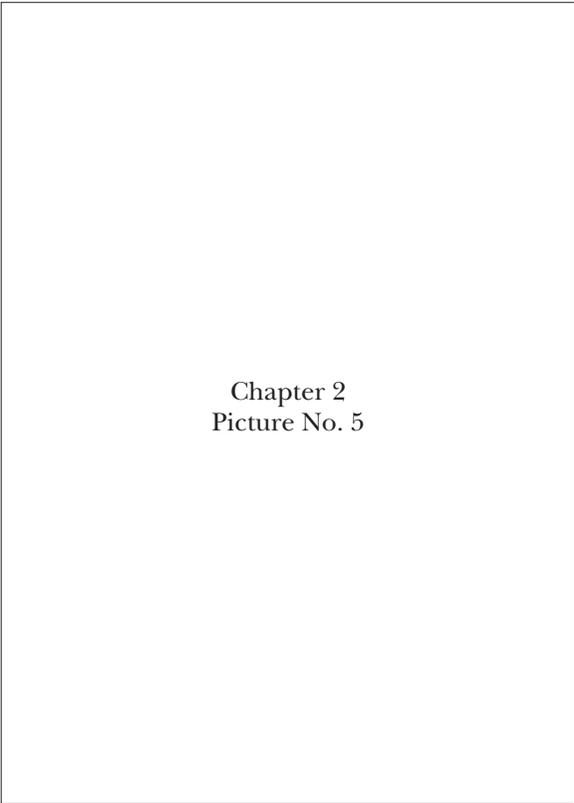
The threatened leafy
sea dragon

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 4

Whales in the new Great
Australian Bight marine
park

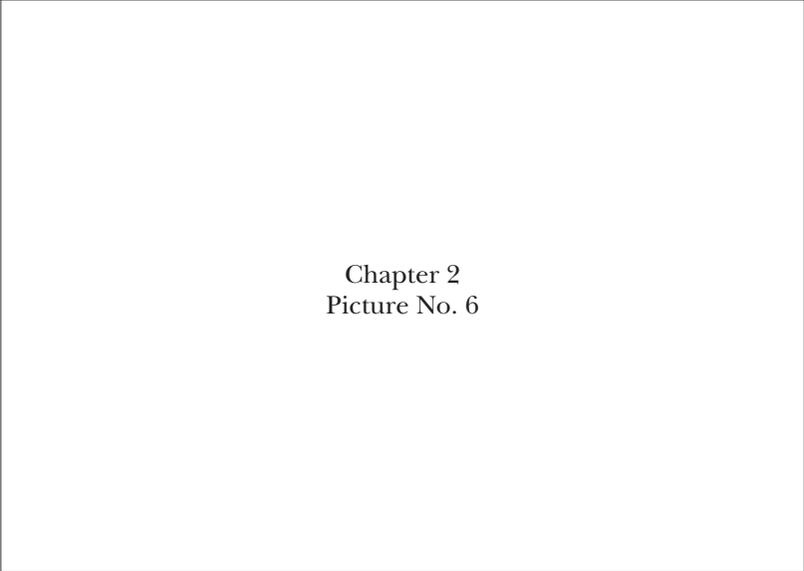
The Advertiser



Chapter 2
Picture No. 5

King George whiting
brood stock at the
SA Research and
Development Institute

The Advertiser



Chapter 2
Picture No. 6

Dead pilchards floating
off Kangaroo Island

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 7

An Atlantic salmon
growing cage in the sea
off Kingston SE

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 8

Crown land at Emu Field
north of Maralinga
handed back to
Aboriginal people

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 9

Lake Eyre North with
Queensland floodwaters

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 10

Seal Bay,
Kangaroo Island

*South Australian
Tourism Commission*

Chapter 2
Picture No. 11

The South Australian
Museum

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 12

The revamped
Mount Barker Road just
above the old tollgate

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 13

The new reversible
Southern Expressway

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 14

New bridge at Berri
replaces ferry service

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 15

John Martin's store
shortly before its closure
and demolition

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 16

The redeveloped
Westfield Marion
Shoppingtown

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 17

Upgrading the
Hindmarsh Soccer
Stadium for the Olympic
Games

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 18

Roxby Downs expansion
generates need for
more housing

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 19

Adelaide Crows
celebrate their 1998
'back to back' AFL Grand
Final victory

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 20

The Adelaide
International
Horse Trials in the
East Parklands

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 21

The new netball stadium
at Keswick

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 22

Scene following the
King William Street
parade of four winning
South Australian
sporting teams in 1998

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 23

Experimentum Mundi,
a theatre production at
the 1998 Adelaide
Festival of Arts

The Advertiser

Chapter 2
Picture No. 24

Dancers at the Cornish
Festival

South Australian
Tourism Commission

1996

Granite Island, Victor Harbor, opened penguin interpretative centre. The PS *Marion*, a static museum in a Mannum dry dock for over thirty years, recommenced journeying the Murray. British-owned company Serco won the contract for bus services to northern suburbs. Services to southern suburbs won by TransAdelaide. Loftia Recreation Park in Heathfield was renamed Mark Oliphant Conservation Park after the scientist and former South Australian Governor. The Art Gallery of South Australia opened new extensions. Cleland Wildlife Park opened the biggest bird aviary in South Australia, costing \$380,000. Millions of dollars loss by tuna farmers in Port Lincoln when fish died because of silt in the gills. Marine park proclaimed within the Great Australian Bight, to protect the habitat and breeding grounds of southern right whales. Sir Eric Neal appointed South Australia's new governor. Ngapartji, the State's million dollar Cooperative Multimedia Centre opened for business. Adelaide's South Road connector completed, connecting the north-eastern suburbs with the western suburbs. South Australia passed tough gun laws (instigated by the Port Arthur massacre) as part of a national gun law reform. Parts of South Australia, including the Adelaide Hills, experienced light snowfalls in August. Permit given for a small number of leafy sea dragons to be sent to a Malaysian theme park. South Australia's Cooper Basin gas producers won contract worth more than \$400m from the SA Gas Company. Behavioural Interventionist Service launched to help young people suffering severe behavioural problems. A \$5.8m upgrading gave Flinders Medical Centre the most modern emergency department in Australia. An Adelaide firm won \$11m contract to build high-tech 'soil-cooking' equipment for the clean-up of nuclear waste at Maralinga. Construction of a new \$10m automotive products plant commenced at Parafield. Under a new home-detention scheme juvenile offenders to wear high-tech monitors on their ankles and be confined to their homes for up to six months. The University of Adelaide awarded a \$3.6m grant to delve into the nucleus of atoms known as quarks and gluons by the Australian Research Centre.

IMPORTANT EVENTS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA—1997 AND 1998

The following important events occurred in South Australia in 1997 and 1998. They are listed under broad category headings and by chronological order within their group.

GOVERNMENT

- January 1997* A new State Logo launched.
- March 1997* Bartenders and hotel owners will be fined up to \$20,000 for serving alcohol to drunk patrons under a bill introduced into State Parliament.
- May 1997* Under a State Government \$6m student resource package about 10,000 students at public primary and secondary schools in South Australia will be helped to overcome significant learning problems.
- June 1997* More than \$400m will be spent over the next three years to boost electricity generation in South Australia. The program includes a \$220m refurbishment of the Torrens Island Power Station, a \$90m power line to New South Wales and the upgrading of the existing connecting line between South Australia and Victoria.
- July 1997* The Premier, Mr Olsen, signed the final contract enabling construction to begin on the \$850m Mawson Lakes housing development. The 12-year project will see 3,700 homes built along with retail, commercial and civic buildings.
- September 1997* The Federal Transport Minister announced that Australia's rail systems are to be merged into a national network in the most significant reform in rail transport in almost 100 years.
- October 1997* A State election was held on 11 October at which the Olsen Liberal Government retained office but without a Constitutional majority in the Lower House, thus requiring the support of at least one other member.
- November 1997* The State Government announced an agreement to sell its six bulk handling port facilities, a move that will reduce the State debt by \$18m.
- February 1998* The State Government gave guarded support to a radioactive waste dump at Billa Kalina in the Far North. The area, mostly State land, has been identified as the preferred option for a national radioactive waste repository in a Federal Government study.
- A \$1.7m development to house homeless, frail aged and disadvantaged families in the city, approved by the Adelaide City Council. The project is a joint venture of the SA Community Housing Authority and the Adelaide City Council.

GOVERNMENT *continued*

March 1998 The State Government approved a \$1.5m expansion of teaching and learning accommodation at the Regency Institute of TAFE.

South Australia is the second most reliant State on gambling revenue, State Government figures revealed. Out of the State's total revenue from tax, fees and fines, 12.3% comes from gambling taxes—a proportion exceeded only by Victoria's 12.6%.

Sales of school buildings and land could raise about \$13.5m this year for the State Government—with finalised sales already totalling \$7.3m.

April 1998 Kadina is to get a new \$5m Institute of TAFE.

Gamblers expected to push about \$54m more than anticipated through poker machines to give the State Government an unexpected \$8.4m windfall in 1997–98.

May 1998 Increases in Government fees and taxes were announced in the State budget. There were notable rises in public transport fares, stamp duty on third party and house insurance, car registration, speeding fines and taxes on poker machine turnover.

October 1998 A Federal election was held on 3 October. The John Howard led coalition was returned but with a reduced majority.

GENERAL

April 1997 Ex-servicewomen who worked for their country during World War II were honored for the first time with a monument to their efforts. It was unveiled in the park adjacent to the Torrens Parade Ground.

Up to 75 mm of rain fell on the Simpson Desert filling lakes and rivers.

May 1997 Under a \$1.1m Commonwealth grant, the South Australian Research and Development Institute will explore the farming potential of King George whiting and southern bluefin tuna.

June 1997 Extra funds to be provided to overcome the odour problems at Bolivar. The money will be in addition to \$13.5m SA Water will spend in the next financial year on the first stage of an environmental improvement program at Bolivar.

July 1997 Minelab Electronics won a \$1m United Nations landmine detection contract. Three hundred of the company's mine detectors will be rushed to Cambodia as part of the United Nations effort to rid the country of as many as six million landmines laid during 25 years of war.

The ongoing \$2.48b Western Mining Corporation expansion program at Roxby Downs involves increasing production at the mine and catering for the population boom that will go with it. Production at the copper-uranium mine will increase from 85,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes.

A new bridge was opened at Berri. It was constructed by Built Environs, a private company, and 'bought' by the State Government.

History and Chronology

GENERAL *continued*

September 1997

Work to continue for the next seven years on a \$122m redevelopment of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. Tenders are being called for the \$15m first stage—the construction and upgrading of buildings on Frome Road.

October 1997

ECH Food Services, an Adelaide organisation that supplies meals for the aged care market, to open its business to the public. The facility is capable of serving the equivalent of 100,000 meals a week—or almost 5.2 million meals a year.

A new observatory, featuring a radio astronomy antenna with a 30 metre diameter dish unveiled at Ceduna.

A \$3.8m centre where researchers will explore ways of preventing injuries to the spinal cord opened in Adelaide. The first of its kind in the world, it has been established in the Flinders University Science Park.

The first armored personnel carrier, the Shorland S600, manufactured by British Aerospace, Australia's military vehicles facility, presented to Kuwait, the first of 22 ordered.

A major information-technology precinct, including the \$70m headquarters for the United States of America computer company EDS, is to be built at North Terrace.

Work has begun on the \$9m ferry, *Sealink*, to operate between Cape Jervis and Kangaroo Island.

The Governor-General, Sir William Deane, officially opened Tjirbruki Trail Gateway. The legend is the most important of the surviving Dreamings of the Kaurna people, the original inhabitants of the Adelaide plains area.

A new limited edition \$10 coin to be released by the Royal Australian Mint depicting the south-eastern red-tailed black cockatoo, one of South Australia's most endangered birds.

A \$2.2m dredging project began to remove 45,000 cubic metres of sediment from the bottom of Torrens Lake. The sediment will be sold as topsoil for landscaping and golf courses.

Work began on the State Government's upgrade of Adelaide's main greyhound racetrack at Angle Park.

November 1997

The \$200m redevelopment of the Westfield Marion Shoppingtown completed after six years in planning and 18 months in construction.

The Adelaide College of Divinity—ACD, a consortium of the Anglican, Catholic and Uniting Churches have purchased the Salesian College site at Brooklyn Park.

The 37 metre catamaran, *Enigma* will be used by KI Express Ferries to run daily between Glenelg, Wirrina and Kingscote on Kangaroo Island.

GENERAL *continued*

November 1997

The first commercial harvest of Atlantic salmon from a Kingston sea farm.

Normandy Mining handed over the first contribution of its \$1m commitment to the new Australian Aboriginal Cultures Gallery. The gallery will house the world's biggest collection of Aboriginal art and artefacts.

The largest cinema complex in the world, Greater Union MEGAPLEX Marion opened with 30 screens and 5,676 seats.

Work began on a \$20m 276-seat cinema complex in the city's East End, including a giant IMAX screen.

A new 48-bed aged care centre for people with an intellectual disability opened at Minda Home, Brighton.

December 1997

Job centres became employment brokers for workers and employers under changes to the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Motorists began using a new 1.7 kilometre section of the \$136m revamped Mount Barker Road.

The reversible Southern Expressway opened. All traffic goes in one direction with a one hour changeover. Electronic traffic monitoring ensures the roadway is completely clear of any traffic (including breakdowns) before reversing.

A fire pit is one of the more unusual features of the new hi-tech \$20m Port Augusta Hospital allowing the families of Aboriginal patients to camp outside the hospital until their relatives have recovered.

Tyre maker Bridgestone Australia announced plans for a \$6m expansion at its national distribution centre at Salisbury.

Construction of the \$22m Bolivar–Virginia pipeline project which is expected to treble vegetable production in the area will begin early next year.

January 1998

Adelaide-born astronaut Andy Thomas blasted off from the Kennedy Space Centre for Mir, where he served as the seventh and last NASA astronaut on the Russian space station.

Work began on a multimillion-dollar Hollywood-style cinema complex to be built at Salisbury.

February 1998

Top security BankSA data centre at Kidman Park is the site of a new Internet facility to be established by EDS. The site will become the largest Internet data centre in the Southern Hemisphere.

Developments at Murray Bridge including a \$40m distribution centre for retail giant Big W, a \$14m international standard pig abattoir and a \$10m olive oil processing plant surrounded by a 5,000 hectares plantation under way.

National Foods announced a \$42.7m investment in South Australia, including a new milk processing and packaging factory at Salisbury.

History and Chronology

GENERAL *continued*

March 1998

Kidogo, a baby giraffe born at Monarto Zoological Park.

Plans for a \$8.5m resort at Penneshaw indicate tourism growth for Kangaroo Island.

John Martin's closed its doors after 131 years of trading.

The Adelaide biotechnology company, BresaGen Ltd, offered a federal grant of \$3m to assist final development of a new anti-cancer drug.

Rokset Industries opened a new \$1m production and distribution centre at St Marys. The 75-year-old paint brush producer manufactures more than one million brushes a year.

Plans to transform Adelaide's Leigh Street back to its late-1800s heyday, with a cobblestone road and restored heritage buildings, announced.

April 1998

Maralinga test land returned to Maralinga Aborigines 45 years after they were forced off their tribal land for British testing of nuclear weapons.

High Court gave the Hindmarsh Island Bridge project the go-ahead.

Filtered water from the Swan Reach–Stockwell pipeline made available to vineyard owners to boost production in the Barossa.

Private Russell Bosisto, who lived at Medindie—the World War I digger whose remains were discovered by a French farmer this year—laid to rest in France by the current members of his battalion. A World War I veteran, Mr Howard Pope who was awarded France's highest medal of honour, attended the burial. Mr Pope, the last living member of the 27th Battalion, served in the same company as Private Bosisto.

Sister Patricia Pak Poy, of Adelaide, awarded the 1998 Anzac Peace Prize for her tireless work in pushing for an international ban on landmines.

The Australian Industrial Relations Commission granted an estimated 1.3 million low-paid workers covered by federal awards rises of \$10 to \$14 a week as part of the ACTU's living wage case.

Kingston Estate Wines Pty Ltd to spend \$1.5m on winery and vineyard expansion. The expansion embraces five new vineyards in the Riverland, Clare Valley, Adelaide Hills, Langhorne Creek and Robe districts.

Mack Trucks opened a new \$4m service facility at Gepps Cross. The purpose-built facility incorporates the first brake-suspension tester in Adelaide and will provide one-stop service for truck operators.

GENERAL *continued*

May 1998

The Lord Mayor, Dr Jane Lomax-Smith, officially launched the \$700,000 renovation work on Beehive Corner.

Flinders University paid \$4m for an advanced research aircraft capable of cruising at an altitude of 15,000 metres.

A new tourist train to the Barossa began operations.

A \$1m interpretive centre commemorating the works of the religious pioneer Mary MacKillop opened at Penola, in the State's South-East.

Adelaide and Parafield Airports privatised and operations taken over by the MSUM consortium.

June 1998

A two-year-old Malayan tapir arrived in Adelaide Zoo to start a breeding program with Sulong, a Malayan tapir established at the Zoo since 1996.

Waterfall Gully one of the State's premier tourist attractions to be upgraded. Stage 1 includes walking trail and car park upgradings, kiosk improvements, landscaping and the construction of two new bridges.

The Government shortened the school year by one week to save \$3m.

July 1998

Major extension to Adelaide Airport opened which involved the re-routing of Tapleys Hill Road.

August 1998

Peter Lehmann Wines was judged to have produced the world's best riesling at the prestigious 1998 United Kingdom International Wine and Spirit Competition.

Adelaide film-maker Imogen Thomas is bound for New York after winning the inaugural Premier's Award for Emerging Artist of the Year.

September 1998

The Adelaide Casino declared a \$14.1m profit for 1997–98.

A local invention, a special chlorinator to prevent fouling in water pumps won the 1998 South Australian Enterprise Workshop Award.

ENVIRONMENT

February 1997

Schools of the nuisance fish carp will be rounded up by an innovative sonar technique in wetlands at Green Fields in Adelaide's northern suburbs.

March 1997

A new plant discovered at Dr John Wamsley's Scotia Sanctuary property. Fewer than 15 specimens are known to exist of what is believed to be a new type of the species *eremophila*.

The heart of Yumbarra Conservation Park in the far west recommended as a mineral exploration site following the discovery of a magnetic anomaly which indicates significant mineral deposits.

History and Chronology

ENVIRONMENT *continued*

- June 1997* Household green waste is being used to fertilise crops. Innovative CSIRO trial programs conducted on grape and almond crops at McLaren Vale have proved successful. The mulch has saved large quantities of water, prevented the need for herbicides, made the crops mature faster and increased yields.
- A new horticultural pest, the silverleaf whitefly, regarded as a major threat to all greenhouse-grown plants, identified in Adelaide.
- July 1997* Lake Eyre North turned into a shimmering inland ocean teeming with life from the floodwaters of the Diamantina River and Goyder Lagoon.
- The first wetland funded by the \$20-a-year environment levy opened at Dernancourt.
- In an experimental land revegetation project at Willunga, the local Landcare group used a helicopter to sow a 41 hectares section of pastoral land which is to be turned into forest.
- September 1997* Under a historic \$49m agreement the State Government and ATSIC will contribute a minimum of \$2.7m each for nine years for remote Aboriginal communities to maintain and upgrade water, power, sewerage and other essential services.
- To protect some of South Australia's most bizarre marine species, the export of all syngnathids—seahorses, sea dragons and pipefish—banned unless a special permit is approved.
- September 1997* A river upgrading proposal announced by Thebarton Council will include an information city-to-sea heritage trail tracing the lifestyle of Aborigines and other traditional users of the river.
- October 1997* South Australian company Grandax Crabs, Australia's largest supplier of blue swimmer crabs, to invest \$250,000 in an onshore aquaculture project to be built at Port Broughton on the Yorke Peninsula.
- A 2 million hectare marine park to be established in the Great Australian Bight stretching 250 km east along the South Australian coast from the South Australia–Western Australia border. Designed to protect the endangered southern right whale, the Australian sea lion and other marine life, fishing will be banned for six months of the year in one area of the park, which has been set aside for whale breeding. The park will also protect bottom-dwelling animals.
- November 1997* The first commercial spawning of snapper in Australia is expected to lead to the production of between \$8m and \$10m worth of snapper from the Spencer Gulf region in the next three years.
- December 1997* The white pointer shark to join the national endangered list, along with the grey nurse.
- April 1998* A community of 38 fishing families in the Coorong and Lakes region is self-policing its impact on the environment through strict fishing guidelines developed in conjunction with environmental scientists.

ENVIRONMENT *continued*

- April 1998** Three new wetlands costing \$1.6m are to be built in the north eastern suburbs.
- At Stockyard Plain, near Waikerie, a dusty, rabbit-ridden area has been transformed into wetlands for 130 bird species, including one of Australia's biggest colonies of black swans.
- May 1998** The Seal Bay Development on Kangaroo Island won the 1998 Banksia Environmental Award recognising a range of environmental achievements.
- June 1998** Schoolchildren planted drooping sheoak tree seedlings on the windswept hills by Fishery Beach, near Cape Jervis, to support the endangered glossy black cockatoo.
- October 1998** A killer virus was responsible for pilchard deaths along hundreds of kilometres of coastline from Cape Jervis, south of Adelaide, to Elliston on the State's West Coast, in an almost identical manner to the 1995 kill that saw hundreds of thousands of tonnes of pilchards die.

SPORT

- March 1997** Port Power the second South Australian team to enter the Australian Football League (AFL) competition played their first home and away match against Collingwood at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.
- April 1997** Adelaide secured one of Australia's most prestigious sporting events for next year—the Australian Open golf championship. It will be the first time an Australian Open has been held outside Melbourne or Sydney for 25 years and the first in Adelaide since 1972.
- South Australia's youth netball teams defended both the national 19-and-under and 17-and-under championships in Canberra without losing a game in the tournament.
- September 1997** A Hindmarsh street will be closed to make way for a second expansion of the Hindmarsh Soccer Stadium. Seating on three sides of the stadium will be upgraded and a practice pitch will be provided. Adelaide will host seven matches—including a quarter-final—in the Sydney 2000 Olympics soccer tournament. All the games will be held at the Hindmarsh Stadium.
- Adelaide Football Club (the Crows) became the first South Australian team to win the AFL premiership. Approximately 100,000 people lined King William Street to salute the premiers. The team was presented with the 'key to the city' by the Lord Mayor, Dr Jane Lomax-Smith.
- October 1997** Norwood beat Port Adelaide in the SANFL 1997 Grand Final.
- The 21-and-under netball team's 50–43 grand final win over Victoria in Canberra gave the State the perfect trifecta of 21, 19 and 17 year age group in the national championships this season.
- More than 80 riders took part in the four-day Adelaide International Horse Trials in the East Parklands from 30/10–2/11/97. An estimated 50,000 people attended the event.

History and Chronology

SPORT *continued*

- November 1997* A new \$7.8m netball stadium at Keswick opened.
- South Australian golfer Jane Crafter won her first Australian Open at Yarra Yarra .
- January 1998* Permanent exhibition of Sir Donald Bradman memorabilia at the State Library commenced.
- The \$8.3m Mile End Athletics Stadium officially opened on Australia Day.
- March 1998* The 1998 Commonwealth Bank Masters Games Festival held in Mount Gambier.
- August 1998* Adelaide's Gillian Plastow won gold medals for cycling in the mountain climb and cross country, a silver medal in the road race and fourth-placing in the time trial at the World Masters Games in the United States of America.
- South Australian bred gelding Gold Guru was judged Australia's champion three-year old of the 1997–98 season with earnings of \$2.197m.
- South Australian softballers Simone Morrow and Selina Folas won silver medals in Japan at the world softball championship.
- September 1998* Junior world sprint champion Rosealee Hubbard won a gold medal at the world cycling championships in Cuba.
- At the Commonwealth Games held in Kuala Lumpur, South Australian athletes won medals in a variety of events.
- In the AFL the Adelaide Crows followed their 1997 Grand Final win with a 'back to back' victory in 1998.
- A street rally was held in Adelaide on 29 September to congratulate South Australian sporting teams which were 1998 Australian champions in Australian Rules football (Adelaide Crows), men's basketball (Adelaide 36ers), women's basketball (Adelaide Lightning) and women's netball (Thunderbirds) and Patsy Tierney for her gold medal at the World Aerobics Championship. A second rally was held in the same week to congratulate South Australia's medal winners from the Commonwealth Games.
- October 1998* Port Adelaide won its 35th SANFL premiership by defeating Sturt.
- November 1998* Work commenced on an extensive upgrade to the Memorial Drive tennis courts, stands, clubhouse, and other facilities.

ARTS/CULTURE

- May 1997* The Adelaide Festival was given a \$1.5m injection which will boost new productions for the 1998 and 2000 programs.
- Plans announced for the South Australian Museum to get a facelift.
- The Kernewek Lowender Cornish festival in the towns of Wallaroo, Kadina and Moonta and the Clare Valley Gourmet Food weekend were among the festivals and special events held in various locations around the State.
- June 1997* The Adelaide Festival Centre Trust will build the sets for two \$10m musicals opening in Australia next year.
- September 1997* Negotiations are under way with a major private company to raise \$1.5m to complete a new Aboriginal gallery at the South Australian Museum. The State Government has pledged \$10m for the gallery to house the museum's already extensive collection of Aboriginal artefacts.
- Opera in the Outback* which featured Dame Kiri Te Kanawa held at Beltana in the Flinders Ranges.
- The Adelaide Symphony Orchestra toured Asia, its first overseas tour.
- October 1997* The International Barossa Music Festival 1997 held from October 4 to 18.
- The Adelaide Symphony Orchestra appointed its first artistic administrator—James Koehne who had been policy adviser for ABC Concerts in Sydney.
- February 1998* The Adelaide Fringe Festival and the twentieth Adelaide Festival of Arts were held.
- March 1998* Humphrey B. Bear the Adelaide-born TV icon will be seen on 350 television stations throughout the United States from June.
- May 1998* The State Government has committed \$50,000 towards a feasibility study on the establishment of a national music institute in Adelaide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN FOCUS

Area of South Australia	984,377 square kilometres
Length of coastline	3,700 kilometres
State faunal emblem	Hairy-Nosed or Plains Wombat
State floral emblem	Sturt's Desert Pea
State gemstone	Opal
Proclamation day	28 December
Population	South Australia: 1,482,869 in December 1997 Adelaide: 1,083,074 in June 1997
Aboriginal population	20,444 at 1996 Census
Birth rate(a)	1861 – 43.3 1996 – 12.9
Death rate(a)	1866 – 16.7 1996 – 7.8
Hottest recorded temperature	South Australia: 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960 Adelaide (West Terrace): 47.6°C on 12 January 1939
Coldest recorded temperature	South Australia: –8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976 Adelaide (Kent Town): –0.4°C on 8 June 1982
Highest recorded annual rainfall	South Australia: 1853 mm at Aldgate in 1913 Adelaide (Kent Town): 884.2 mm in 1992
Heaviest recorded rainfall day	South Australia: 273 mm at Motpena on 14 March 1989 Adelaide (West Terrace): 141 mm on 7 February 1925
Lowest recorded annual rainfall	South Australia: Marree/Oodnadatta area nil rainfall for several years Adelaide (West Terrace): 257 mm in 1967
Wettest place average for all years of record	1193 mm Mount Lofty 1191 mm Stirling
Driest place	Mulka (near Lake Eyre)
Highest mountain	Mount Woodroffe, 1,435 metres
Lowest place	Lake Eyre, 12 metres (or 39 feet) below sea level

(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Largest permanent lakes	Lake Alexandrina, 306 square kilometres Lake Albert, 106 square kilometres
Oldest landform	Flat plains and gentle hills of Eyre Peninsula – 100 million years, Jurassic period
Oldest rocks	Eyre Peninsula near Tarcoola – 2300–2400 million years, Archaean period
Oldest building	Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace
Tallest building in Adelaide	Santos House Currie Street, 131.6 metres (30 storeys)
First Governor	Captain John Hindmarsh RN, KH
First Premier	Hon. Boyle T. Finnis
First sea explorers	Dutch 1627
First land explorers	On Kangaroo Island, George Sutherland 1819. Because of his exploration they landed on Kangaroo Island in 1836. Captain Charles Sturt 1830, explored the River Murray from New South Wales to its mouth. Captain Collet Barker 1831, trying to solve the problem of the rivers, landed at Port Noarlunga and climbed Mount Lofty.
Nobel Prize winners	Sir William Henry Bragg and Sir William Lawrence Bragg in 1915 (physics) for analysis of crystal structure of means of X-ray. Howard Walter Florey (Lord Florey) in 1945 (medicine) for discovery of penicillin and its curative value in some infectious diseases.
Current governor	Sir Eric James Neal AC, CVO
Highest attendance	
– <i>football match, Football Park</i>	With seating: 48,522 Crows v Collingwood 1993 Without seating: 66,897 Port Adelaide v Sturt 1976
– <i>football match, Adelaide Oval</i>	62,543 Port Adelaide v Sturt 1965
– <i>cricket match, Adelaide Oval</i>	50,962 England v Australia 14 January 1933
Year TV began	1959, September
Newspaper	<i>The Advertiser</i>

CHAPTER

3

Government

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (e.g. international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia.

From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition, statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the ETSA Corporation and the South Australian Housing Trust.

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

CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

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

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

The Cabinet

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

Executive Council

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

Appointment of Ministers

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

3.2 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

FEDERATION

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

Separation of powers

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

Financial resources

Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an ongoing cause for concern. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. Current information is contained in Chapter 15 Public Finance.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

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

Constitutional Convention

The Constitutional Convention was held from 2–13 February 1998. There were 152 delegates, 76 elected by postal ballot and the other 76 appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Convention considered three issues: whether or not Australia should become a republic; which republican model should be put to the electorate to judge against the status quo; and in what time frame and under what circumstances might any change be considered.

The Convention voted to support in principle Australia becoming a republic and that a constitutional referendum be held in 1999 to allow Australians to decide whether to move to a republic or retain the status quo.

The model developed allowed for the nomination to a Committee established by Parliament of any Australian for the office of President. Having taken into account the report of the Committee, the Prime Minister will present a single nomination for the office of President, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, for approval by a joint sitting of both houses of the Federal Parliament. A two-thirds majority will be required to approve the nomination. The powers of the President will be similar to those of the current Governor-General.

Franchise

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

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

Membership

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

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

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

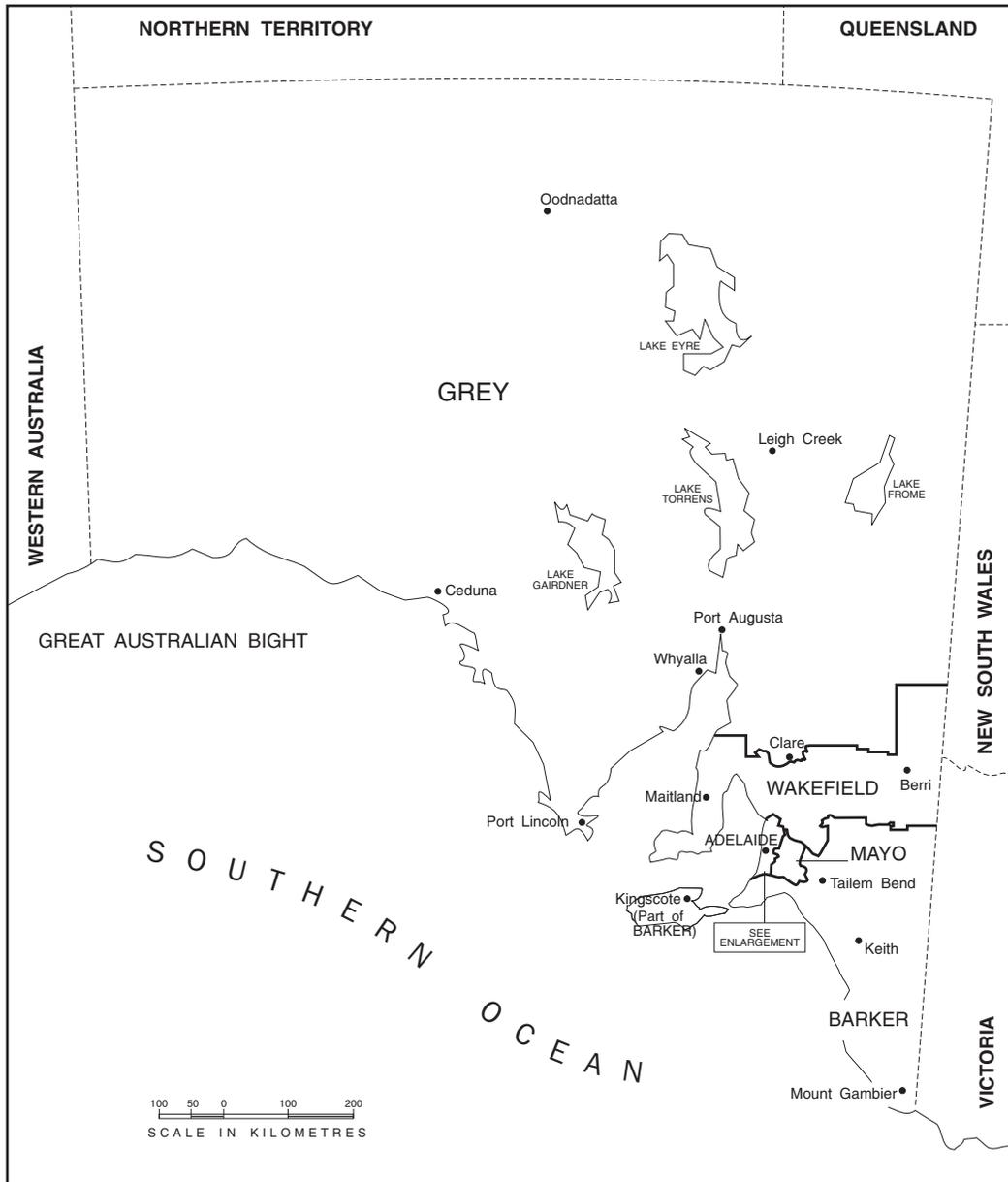
Governor-General

On 16 February 1996 His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Patrick Deane, AC, KBE was sworn in as the twenty-second Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.

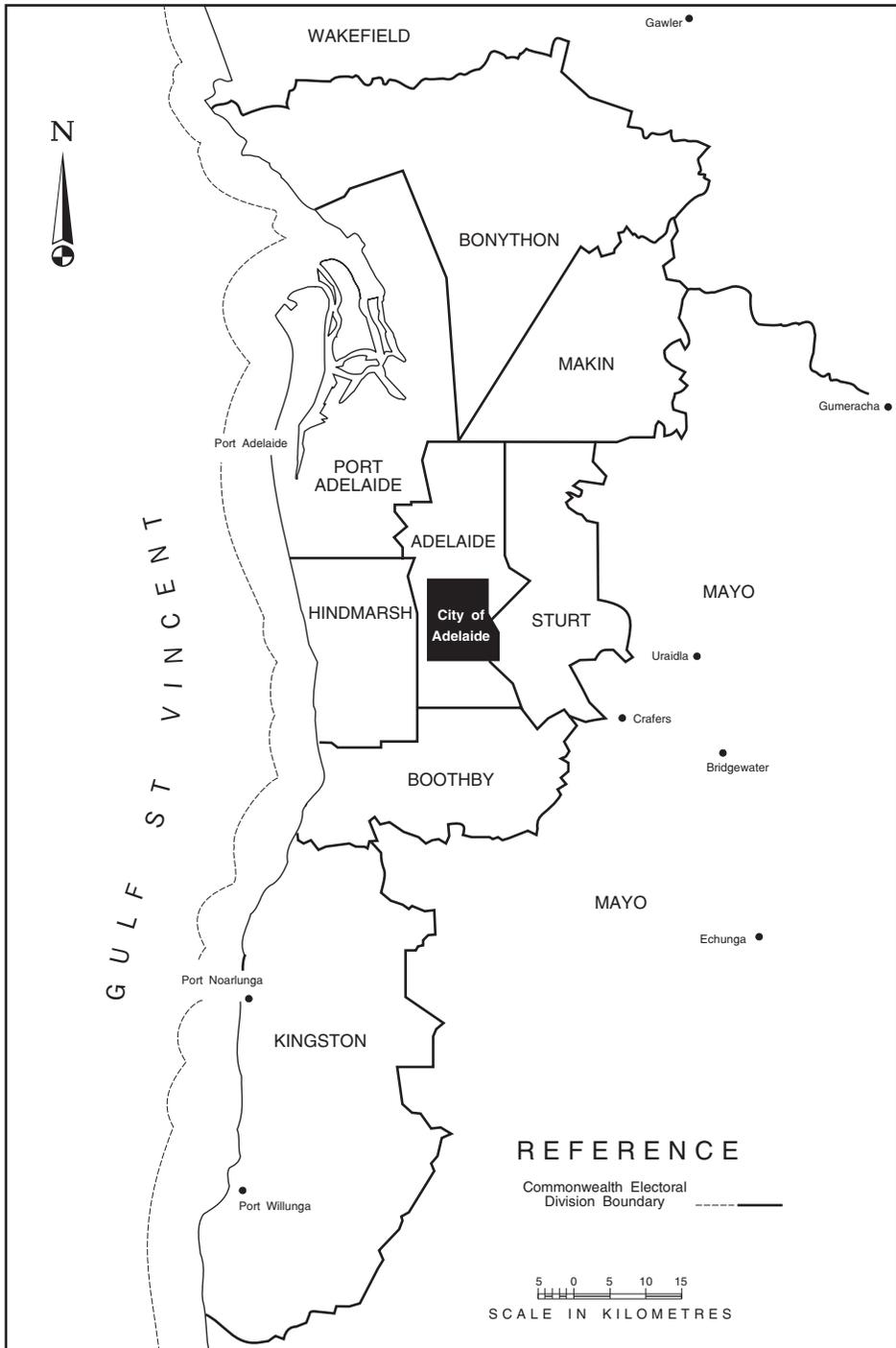
Executive Council

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



THE SENATE

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

ELECTIONS FOR THE SENATE, Voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
18 May 1974	750 308	722 434	96.28	82 191	11.38
13 Dec. 1975.	789 004	759 369	96.24	75 540	9.95
10 Dec. 1977.	824 205	783 669	95.08	81 451	10.39
18 Oct. 1980	849 899	806 695	94.92	70 359	8.72
5 Mar. 1983.	880 455	836 699	95.03	73 350	8.77
1 Dec. 1984.	906 278	862 369	95.16	46 399	5.38
11 July 1987.	942 880	890 556	94.45	33 514	3.76
24 Mar. 1990.	966 431	931 561	96.39	23 438	2.52
13 Mar. 1993.	1 014 400	968 365	95.46	22 390	2.31
2 Mar. 1996.	989 885	965 328	97.52	31 552	3.27
3 Oct. 1998	1 006 398	974 243	96.80	27 424	2.72

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members, 12 from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to 12.

By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* (Cwlth), two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. In most instances State Senators are elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 2002:

Hill, Hon. Robert (LP)
 Crowley, Hon. Rosemary (ALP)
 Schacht, Hon. Chris (ALP)
 Chapman, Grant (LP)
 Ferris, Jeannie (LP)
 Stott Despoja, Natasha (AD)

To Retire 30 June 2005:

Vanstone, Hon. Amanda (LP)
 Bolkus, Hon. Nick (ALP)
 Minchin, Hon. Nick (LP)
 Ferguson, Alan (LP)
 Lees, Meg (AD)
 Quirke, John (ALP)

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representation

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) provides for the redrawing of electoral boundaries from time to time.

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
18 May 1974	750 308	722 434	96.28	20 311	2.81
13 Dec. 1975.	789 004	759 369	96.24	18 201	2.40
10 Dec. 1977.	824 205	783 669	95.08	26 461	3.38
18 Oct. 1980	849 899	806 695	94.92	22 491	2.79
5 Mar. 1983.	880 455	836 699	95.03	22 380	2.67
1 Dec. 1984.	906 278	859 629	94.85	74 719	8.69
11 July 1987.	942 880	884 418	93.80	60 536	6.84
24 Mar. 1990.	966 431	927 897	96.01	34 143	3.68
13 Mar. 1993.	1 014 400	962 763	94.91	39 088	4.06
2 Mar. 1996.	989 885	959 891	96.97	39 172	4.08
3 Oct. 1998	1 006 398	970 439	96.43	44 448	4.58

Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives. Division 3 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) complements Section 24 of the Constitution in determining the level of representation of the States and Territories in the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, South Australian Electorates—1998 Election

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Successful candidates		
			Name	Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	81 506	77 567	Worth, P.M.	LP	32 172
Barker	84 059	81 818	Secker, P.	LP	36 412
Bonython	77 783	75 356	Evans, M.J.	ALP	35 961
Boothby	80 877	77 940	Southcott, A.J.	LP	36 435
Grey	82 360	78 473	Wakelin, B.H.	LP	35 669
Hindmarsh	83 095	79 980	Gallus, C.A.	LP	33 031
Kingston	87 886	85 638	Cox D.	ALP	31 441
Makin	89 182	86 519	Draper, P.	LP	33 702
Mayo	90 255	87 144	Downer, Hon. A.J.G.	LP	38 246
Port Adelaide.	81 532	78 645	Sawford, R.W.	ALP	39 449
Sturt.	79 306	76 368	Pyne, C.M.	LP	34 705
Wakefield	88 557	84 991	Andrew, J.N.	LP	40 464

3.3 GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

VICE-REGAL REPRESENTATION

Sir Eric James Neal, AC, CVO, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 22 July 1996.

The role of the vice-regal representative has changed significantly over the past one hundred and sixty years. When South Australia was founded, the Governor determined matters of policy, made laws and was responsible to the United Kingdom Government for the management of the Colony. In time, policy matters were left increasingly to elected Members of Parliament, self-government was achieved and the Governor's links with the United Kingdom Government diminished.

Today, vice-regal assent is still required to give legislation, regulations and appointments the force of law. However, the Governor invariably relies on the advice of Ministers or follows established conventions and does not become involved in political debate.

Following the passage of the Australia Act in 1986 by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom at the request of the States, no constitutional links remain between State Governors and the United Kingdom Government. Nevertheless, the Crown, personified by the Governor, continues to symbolise the ongoing rule of law and the unity of the State, irrespective of the rise and fall of governments. The Governor retains important discretionary powers and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. The Governor has a responsibility to ensure the maintenance of lawful parliamentary government in South Australia.

The Governor is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the South Australian Premier. Vice-regal authority derives from the South Australian Constitution, the Australia Act, Letters Patent signed by the Queen on the advice of her South Australian Government, and convention. Essentially, the Governor exercises the authority of the Sovereign in respect of South Australia. The Governor's direct relationship to the Queen, which is independent of that of the Governor-General, reflects the sovereignty of South Australia within the Australian Federation.

An amount is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and an allowance is used to meet the Governor's expenses in performing his duties. The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

The duration of a Governor's appointment is indeterminate, but it is expected that he or she will serve for up to five years. The appointment may be extended for a further period.

Pending the appointment of a Governor or, in the event of the Governor's absence from the State, or incapacity, the above functions would be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor acting either as Administrator or the Governors Deputy, depending on the circumstances. The present Lieutenant-Governor is Dr Basil Hetzel, AC. If the Lieutenant-Governor were unable to act, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court usually would become Administrator or Governors Deputy.

GOVERNORS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Name	Term of Office	
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836	16 July 1838
Lt-Col. George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838	15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841	25 October 1845
Lt-Col. Frederick Holt Robe.	25 October 1845	2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848	20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855	4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862	19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart	16 February 1869	18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873	29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB.	2 October 1877	9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG.	19 February 1883	5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889	10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895	29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Tennyson, KCMG	10 April 1899	17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903	18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909	22 March 1914
Lt-Col. Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914	30 April 1920
Lt-Col. Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920	30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO	4 December 1922	4 December 1927
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928	26 April 1934
Maj.-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934	23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939	26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC	19 December 1944	19 June 1952
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	23 February 1953	7 March 1960
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB.	4 April 1961	1 June 1968
Maj.-Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE.	4 December 1968	16 September 1971
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE.	1 December 1971	30 November 1976
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976	30 April 1977
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 September 1977	28 March 1982
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, KBE, CB	23 April 1982	5 February 1991
The Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE.	6 February 1991	19 July 1996
Sir Eric James Neal, AC, CVO	22 July 1996	

CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

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

The maximum number of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten; 1973, eleven; 1975, twelve; 1978, thirteen; and 1997, fifteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975* and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly. Since 1997, eleven Ministers have been selected from the House of Assembly and four from the Legislative Council.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial and parliamentary oversight. Parliamentary Standing Committees established pursuant to the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991* oversee every aspect of government operations and report to the Parliament.

Premiers

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

PREMIERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 – 21/8/1857	—	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 – 1/9/1857	—	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 – 30/9/1857	—	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 – 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 – 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 – 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 – 15/7/1863; 22/3/1865 – 20/9/1865	—	193
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	15/7/1863 – 4/8/1864; 20/9/1865 – 23/10/1865; 3/5/1867 – 24/9/1868; 13/10/1868 – 3/11/1868; 22/1/1872 – 22/7/1873	4	35
Hon. Arthur Blyth	4/8/1864 – 22/3/1865; 10/11/1871 – 22/1/1872; 22/7/1873 – 3/6/1875	2	254
Hon. John Hart, CMG	23/10/1865 – 28/3/1866; 24/9/1868 – 13/10/1868; 30/5/1870 – 10/11/1871	1	339
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	28/3/1866 – 3/5/1867; 3/6/1875 – 6/6/1876; 26/10/1877 – 27/9/1878	3	11
Hon. H.B. Strangways	3/11/1868 – 30/5/1870	1	208
Hon. John Colton	6/6/1876 – 26/10/1877; 16/6/1884 – 16/6/1885	2	142
Hon. William Morgan	27/9/1878 – 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. John C. Bray	24/6/1881 – 16/6/1884	2	358
Hon. Sir J.W. Downer, KCMG, QC	16/6/1885 – 11/6/1887; 15/10/1892 – 16/6/1893	2	239

PREMIERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA *continued*

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Thomas Playford	11/6/1887 – 27/6/1889; 19/8/1890 – 21/6/1892	3	323
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	27/6/1889 – 19/8/1890	1	53
Hon. F.W. Holder	21/6/1892 – 15/10/1892; 8/12/1899 – 15/5/1901	1	274
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	16/6/1893 – 1/12/1899	6	168
Hon. V.L. Solomon	1/12/1899 – 8/12/1899	—	7
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	15/5/1901 – 1/3/1905	3	290
Hon. Richard Butler	1/3/1905 – 26/7/1905	—	147
Hon. Thomas Price	26/7/1905 – 5/6/1909	3	314
Hon. John Verran	3/6/1910 – 17/2/1912	1	259
Hon. A.H. Peake	5/6/1909 – 3/6/1910; 17/2/1912 – 3/4/1915; 14/7/1917 – 8/4/1920	6	312
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915 – 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920 – 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924 – 28/8/1926	2	134
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926 – 8/4/1927; 17/4/1930 – 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927 – 17/4/1930; 18/4/1933 – 5/11/1938	8	210
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933 – 18/4/1933	—	64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938 – 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965 – 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967 – 17/4/1968; 2/6/1970 – 15/2/1979	9	210
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968 – 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979 – 18/9/1979	—	216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979 – 10/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	10/11/1982 – 4/9/1992	9	300
Hon. L.M.F. Arnold	1/10/1992 – 14/12/1993	1	101
Hon. D.C. Brown	14/12/1993 – 28/11/1996	2	349
Hon. J.W. Olsen	28/11/1996 –		

PARLIAMENT

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

Parliamentary session	Period	House of Assembly sitting days
1992–93	6/8/92 – 6/5/93	62
1993	3/8/93 – 4/11/93	23
1994	10/2/94 – 16/6/94	28
1994–95	2/8/94 – 27/7/95	70
1995–96	26/9/95 – 1/8/96	55
1996–97	1/10/96 – 24/7/97	51
1997–98	2/12/97 – 27/8/98	42

Voting system

Members of both Houses are elected by secret ballot using the preferential system of voting. To be elected to the House of Assembly, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of votes, that is, more than 50% of the formal votes cast. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preference votes, the second preferences of the candidate receiving the least number of first preference votes are examined and distributed to the remaining candidates. The distribution of next available preferences from the candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until one candidate receives an absolute majority and is elected.

Voting for Members of the Legislative Council is also preferential. The whole State acts as one multi-member electoral district. To be elected, a candidate must obtain a certain proportion or quota, currently around 8.3%, of the formal vote. The quota may be reached by an aggregate of first preference votes, surplus votes from elected candidates and/or preferential votes from candidates excluded from the count.

Membership

Election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote. However, under the *Constitution Act 1934*, certain people are not eligible to sit in Parliament, e.g. judges, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, holders of certain government contracts and occupants of some offices of profit under the Crown. Members are required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before taking their seat in Parliament.

Franchise

Franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 52. South Australia was the first Australian State, at the general election of 25 April 1896, to give women voting rights and eligibility to stand for Parliament. Existence of this provision contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation.

Enrolment and voting

For eighty-five years of responsible government, voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary. The Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the Assembly Electoral Roll while obligatory voting for the Legislative Council was introduced under the 1985 Electoral Act. Enrolment to vote for State Parliamentary elections is voluntary; once enrolled an elector must vote.

Members and electorates

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

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

(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory.

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

Parliament

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

Legislation, other than money Bills, may be initiated by any member in either House. Money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council may only suggest amendments to them. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet.

The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism and amendment of Government measures. Legislation, other than to alter the constitution of either House, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

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

Deadlocks

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

<i>Particulars</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Governor's establishment	1 251	1 311	1 455	1 505	1 624
Ministry	1 662	1 610	1 798	1 886	1 883
Parliament:					
Legislative Council(a)	4 339	4 255	4 491	4 778	4 796
House of Assembly(a)	8 570	8 358	8 866	9 415	9 335
Other(b)	13 919	16 235	15 041	16 903	16 300
<i>Total Parliament</i>	26 828	28 849	28 398	31 096	30 431
Electoral	2 328	6 045	2 207	2 333	2 856
Royal Commissions, Select Committees etc.	195	190	277	316	325
Total	32 263	38 006	34 135	37 137	37 119

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

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

Government

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members and electorates The *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from 20 to 22, with the whole State comprising a single electoral district. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election. Eleven members are now elected at each general Legislative Council election and casual vacancies are filled by persons chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise Under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1973*, all electors whose names were on the House of Assembly electoral roll were included on the Legislative Council electoral roll.

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Seat of Government The Government of the day holds power as long as it has majority support in the House of Assembly. When it fails to command such a majority on vital issues the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a money Bill, the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

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

A British citizen who was enrolled on a Commonwealth or State electoral roll at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984, and fulfils the other criteria above, is also entitled to vote.

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

Membership Subject to the provisos mentioned on page 50, election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote in elections.

The forty-seven members of the House of Assembly, each elected to represent a particular geographical area or district, serve a minimum three, maximum of four years. If a seat becomes vacant through the resignation, death or disqualification of a member, it is usually filled at a by-election.

**Officers and
their functions**

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

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

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission was established in 1975 by an amendment to the Constitution Act. The Commission comprises a senior puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General and is responsible for adjusting House of Assembly district boundaries after every general election or an alteration to the number of Assembly members. Before commencing proceedings, the Commission invites, by public advertisement, representations from persons interested in the proposed redistribution.

The *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Act 1991* requires the Commission to ensure, as far as practicable, that if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50% of the popular vote, they will be elected in sufficient numbers to form a government (referred to as the electoral fairness clause). The legislation removed the requirement for the Commission to leave the boundaries undisturbed as far as possible.

In its deliberations, the Commission also considers communities of interest, topography, demographic changes and the necessity for the number of electors in each district to vary from a predetermined quota by no more than 10%. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of electors in South Australia by the number of Assembly districts.

The 1998 Boundaries Commission has taken submissions and prepared a draft report. A final report is scheduled for December 1998. Boundary changes will be made and will become effective at the next State elections. Maps of the current State electoral districts are included in this section of the South Australian Year Book.

ELECTIONS AND PARTY REPRESENTATION

The following tables give details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections, and Party representation from 1977 to 1997.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT, Voting at Elections—1977 to 1997

Date	Contested electorates		%
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL			
17 September 1977 . . . . .	..	..	..
15 September 1979	826 586	765 033	92.55
6 November 1982	871 215	808 363	92.79
7 December 1985	905 507	846 250	93.46
25 November 1989	941 368	889 896	94.53
11 December 1993	1 006 035	941 864	93.62
11 October 1997	1 010 753	937 026	92.71
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY			
17 September 1977	818 335	764 072	93.37
15 September 1979	826 586	768 985	93.03
6 November 1982	871 215	811 758	93.18
7 December 1985	905 507	846 289	93.46
25 November 1989	941 368	888 918	94.43
11 December 1993	1 006 035	941 306	93.57
11 October 1997	1 010 753	927 344	91.75

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT, Party Representation at Elections—1977 to 1997

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
17 September 1977 . .	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979 . .	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982 . . .	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985 . . .	10	10	2	27	16	4
25 November 1989 . . .	10	10	(a)2	(c)22	22	(b)(c)3
11 December 1993 . . .	9	11	(a)2	(d)10	(d)37	—
11 October 1997	8	10	(e)4	21	23	(f)3

(a) Australian Democrats.

(b) 1 National Party, 2 Independent Labor.

(c) On 3 February 1992 one ALP member became Independent Labor and representation became 21 ALP, 4 Other.

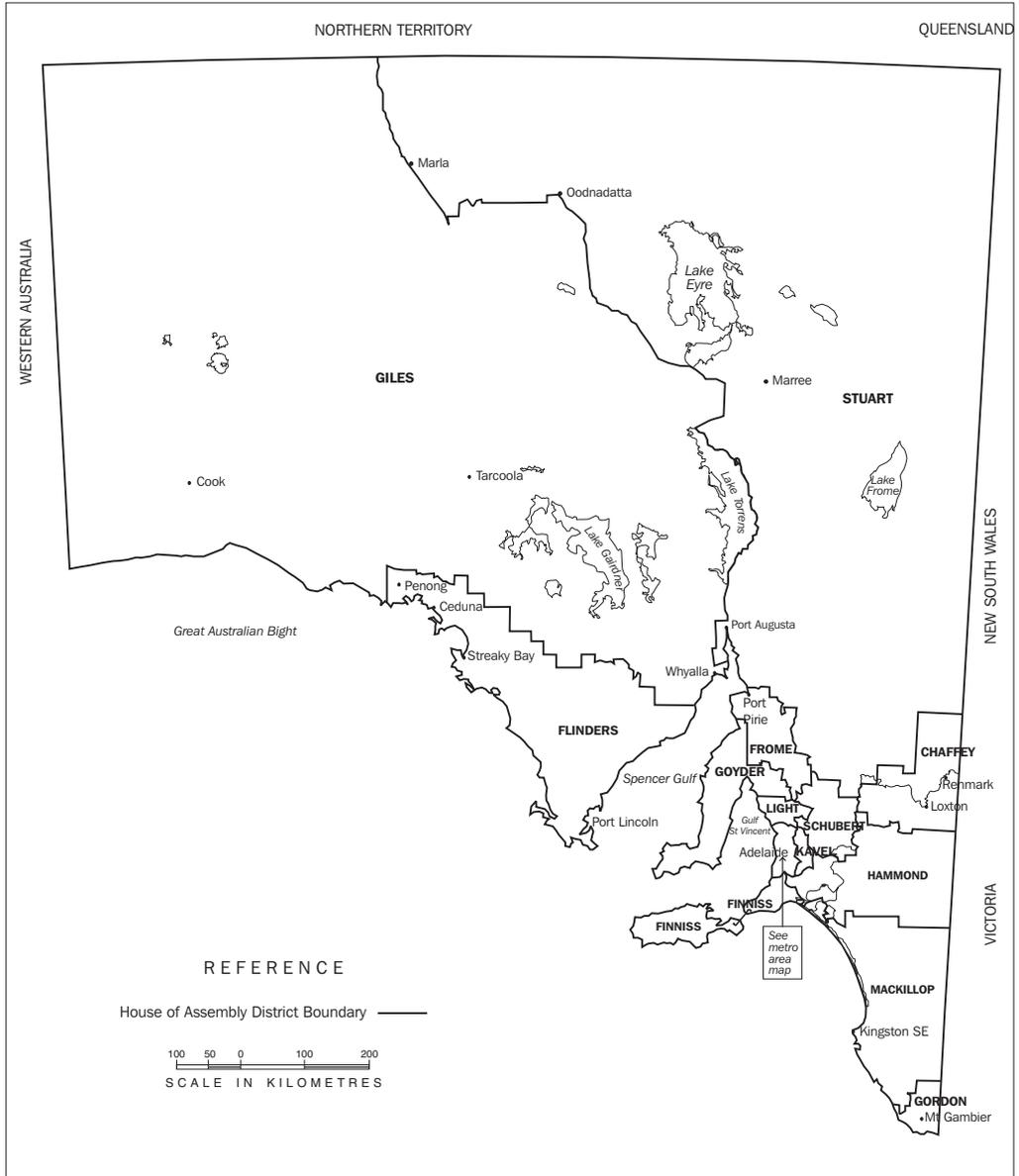
(d) Following by-elections the composition in June 1994 became ALP 11, LP 36.

(e) 3 Australian Democrats, 1 Independent.

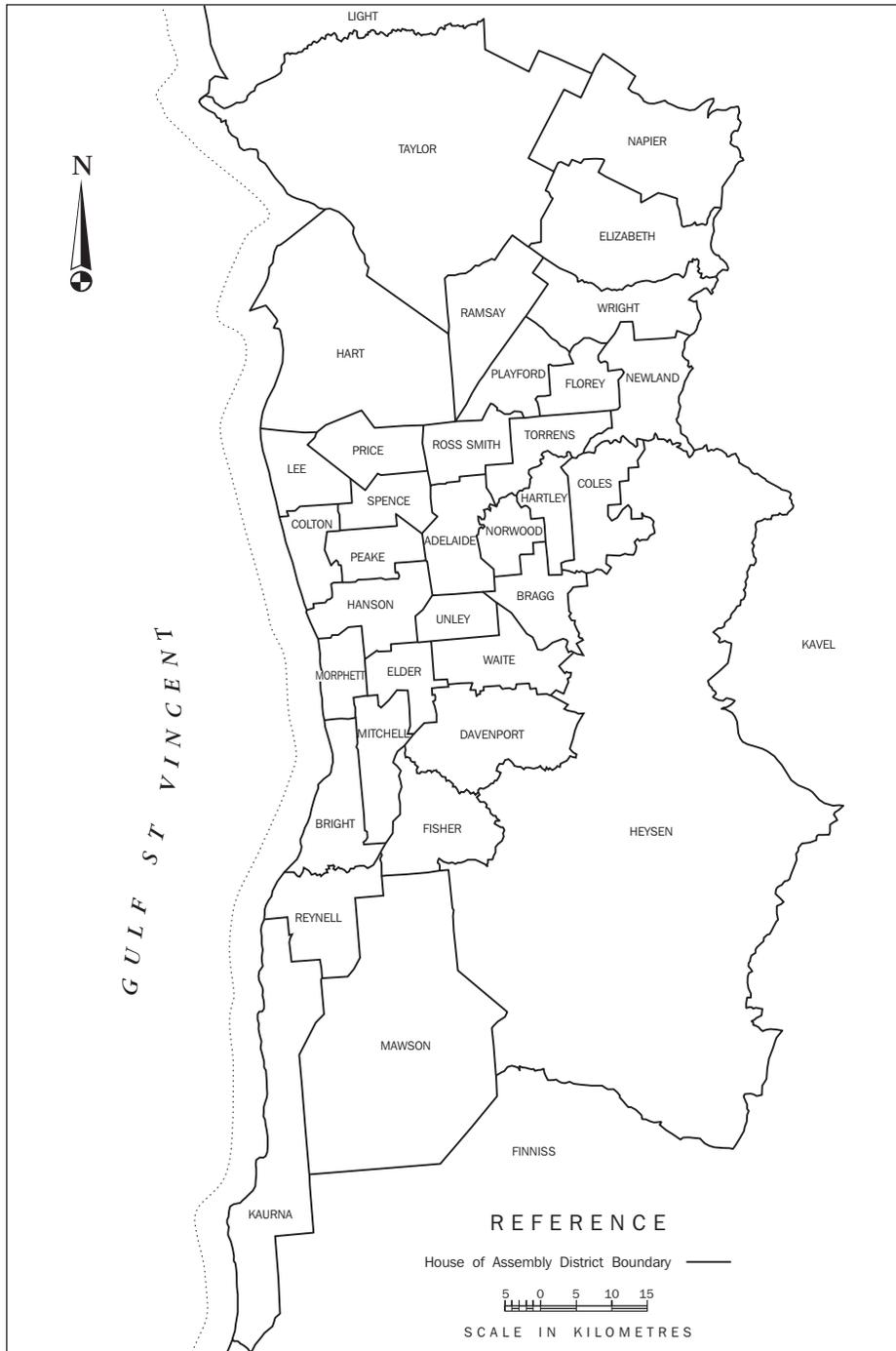
(f) 1 Independent Liberal, 1 Independent, 1 National Party.

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS METROPOLITAN AREA



Following the general election held on 11 October 1997, representation and results for each of the forty-seven House of Assembly districts are shown in the following table.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Party Representation—1997

Electorate	Electors on roll	Name	Party	Successful candidates	
				Votes after preference distribution	
				Number	%
Adelaide	21 500	Armitage, Hon. Dr M.H.	LP	10 042	55.4
Bragg	21 864	Ingerson, Hon. G.A.	LP	12 983	68.8
Bright	21 675	Matthew, Hon. W.A.	LP	10 844	56.1
Chaffey	21 949	Maywald, K.A.	NAT	10 252	52.6
Coles	22 179	Hall, Hon. J.	LP	11 291	57.8
Colton	21 536	Condous, S.G.	LP	10 361	54.0
Davenport	21 185	Evans, Hon. I.F.	LP	10 115	54.3
Elder	20 958	Conlon, P.F.	ALP	9 493	52.6
Elizabeth	22 453	Stevens, L.	ALP	12 764	64.3
Finniss	21 346	Brown, Hon. D.C.	LP	10 890	57.3
Fisher	22 999	Such, Hon. R.B.	LP	12 361	59.8
Flinders	21 793	Penfold, E.M.	LP	11 715	60.0
Florey	22 096	Bedford, F.E.	ALP	10 012	51.3
Frome	21 526	Kerin, Hon. R.G.	LP	10 368	52.9
Giles	21 640	Breuer, L.R.	ALP	11 159	61.4
Gordon	22 397	McEwen, R.J.	IND	10 093	50.1
Goyder	21 324	Meier, E.J.	LP	12 939	67.2
Hammond	21 020	Lewis, I.P.	LP	12 192	64.7
Hanson	21 314	Key, S.W.	ALP	10 128	55.6
Hart	21 266	Foley, K.O.	ALP	13 620	72.7
Hartley	21 191	Scalzi, G.	LP	9 376	50.5
Heysen	21 655	Wotton, Hon. D.C.	LP	10 051	52.1
Kaurna	20 847	Hill, J.D.	ALP	10 270	55.8
Kavel	21 126	Olsen, Hon. J.W.	LP	10 437	56.3
Lee	21 624	Wright, M.J.	ALP	10 666	57.1
Light	21 700	Buckby, Hon. M.R.	LP	10 862	56.3
MacKillop	22 545	Williams, M.R.	INDLIB	11 679	57.9
Mawson	21 852	Brokenshire, Hon. R.L.	LP	10 695	54.7
Mitchell	21 188	Hanna, K.	ALP	9 710	50.9
Morphett	21 110	Oswald, J.K.G.	LP	11 591	63.0
Napier	20 363	Hurley, A.K.	ALP	10 642	59.5
Newland	21 871	Kotz, Hon. D.C.	LP	11 305	58.0
Norwood	21 222	Ciccarello, V.	ALP	9 244	50.8
Peake	21 367	Koutsantonis, T.	ALP	10 747	57.0
Playford	21 895	Snelling, J.J.	ALP	12 200	62.9
Price	20 849	De Laine, M.R.	ALP	13 279	74.4
Ramsay	20 319	Rann, Hon. M.D.	ALP	12 086	68.2
Reynell	22 097	Thompson, M.G.	ALP	10 381	53.7
Ross Smith	20 022	Clarke, R.D.	ALP	11 253	64.8
Schubert	21 990	Venning, I.H.	LP	11 630	58.7
Spence	20 867	Atkinson, M.J.	ALP	13 340	73.3
Stuart	21 099	Gunn, Hon. G.M.	LP	9 602	51.5
Taylor	20 701	White, P.L.	ALP	13 101	72.2
Torrens	21 332	Geraghty, R.K.	ALP	11 380	60.1
Unley	22 246	Brindal, Hon. M.K.	LP	10 337	54.5
Waite	21 594	Hamilton-Smith, M.L.J.	LP	10 550	55.9
Wright	22 061	Rankine, J.M.	ALP	10 354	53.1

ALP Australian Labor Party IND Independent INDLIB Independent Liberal
 LP Liberal Party of Australia NAT National Party

The members of the Legislative Council at June 1998 were as follows:

Cameron, Hon. T.G. (ALP)	Lawson, Hon. R.D. (LP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Dawkins, Hon. J.S.L. (LP)	Redford, Hon. A.J. (LP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Roberts, Hon. R.R. (ALP)
Gillfillan, Hon. I. (AD)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Schaefer, Hon. C.V. (LP)
Holloway, Hon. P. (ALP)	Stefani, Hon. J.F. (LP)
Irwin, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)
Kanck, Hon. S.M. (AD)	Xenophon, Hon. N. (IND)
Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)	Zollo, Hon. C. (ALP)

REFERENDUMS

Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 nine referendums have been held on nine occasions with 12 proposals being submitted.

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

STATE EMBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

South Australia is represented in Europe by the Agent General for South Australia, from the State of South Australia's offices, Australia Centre, Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent General to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments in Europe; promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; encourage immigration to the State and foster trade on a sectoral basis e.g. Wine, with the European Union countries; and to support the promotion of the State as a destination for European tourists.

3.4 PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

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

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

Many of the public corporations are large government-owned businesses (State trading enterprises) and entities involved in the provision of financial services (State financial enterprises). Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, regulation of milk supply, housing development and off-course totalisators and lotteries.

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

3.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

At 1 January 1998, there were 69 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is managed by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the *Local Government Act 1934* and other legislation.

While around 99% of the State's population resides within the 69 incorporated areas, only 15% of the State is covered by them—the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust, Anangu Pitjantjatjara and Maraling Tjarutja, and the three Lands Trust communities of Gerard, Yalata and Nepabunna.

Broad based reform of local government is underway involving a program of structural (amalgamations) and legislative reforms. In addition the government established a Governance Review Advisory Group, set up to review the future governance of the City of Adelaide.

AMALGAMATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

As a result of amendments to the Local Government Act in 1995 a Local Government Boundary Reform Board was established. Voluntary structural reform proposals were facilitated resulting in the proclamation of 34 amalgamations of councils, reducing the total number of councils from 118 (at January 1996) to 69 at 1 July 1998.

The Board comprises eight members: four nominated by the Minister of Local Government; two nominated by the Local Government Association; one nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council and one is the Executive Director of the Board. The legislation set out two processes for structural reform—council initiated proposals and Board initiated proposals. With the former, the onus is on the councils to review their external boundaries with neighbouring councils, explore options to give the maximum benefits to communities and jointly submit proposals to the Board. In the case of a Board initiated proposal, the Board could determine a grouping of councils, conduct a performance assessment, and an extensive consultation process followed. Board powers to initiate proposals were to cease on 30 September 1997, but a further Bill was passed extending the term of the Local Government Boundary Reform Board until 30 September 1998.

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

LEGISLATION

A major review of the *Local Government Act 1934* is now underway. Three Bills amending the Act have been passed. Amendments include the introduction of longer terms of office for elected representatives, the option of postal voting, and changes to confidentiality provisions. Elected members now have three year terms of office.

FUNCTIONS

Broadly speaking the role of councils is to act as an elected accountable decision maker for the local community; a provider, coordinator and information disseminator for facilities, programs and services at a local level; an upholder of standards set down in legislation e.g. the Development Act; a catalyst, facilitator and coordinator of local effort and organiser for external resources (i.e. grants); and an advocate and representative for the local community to other governments and the wider society.

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

Each council provides different services to meet the needs of its community. Providing these services is part of the council's duty of representing and making decisions for the community.

The most common services councils provide are libraries, road and footpath construction and maintenance, environmental health services, traffic control, street lighting, street signs, street seats and trees, litter bins, public toilets, community halls, town planning, development approvals, rubbish collection, community care workers, citizenship ceremonies, information provision, parking inspection, animal control, maintenance of foreshores, recycling, playgrounds, playing fields and recreation parks.

Services which are provided by some councils, depending on local needs and circumstances include swimming pools, child care, aged housing, immunisation, sewerage, environmental protection, maintenance of cemeteries and community buses. Beyond this councils may, if they wish, provide other services and facilities.

MEMBERSHIP

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

A person is eligible to nominate for local government office if an elector for the area, provided that the person is not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least 12 months.

A member of council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement and other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$560 per annum or more than \$2,600 per annum.

FRANCHISE

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

CHAPTER

4

Population

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

POPULATION

Before 1971 the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971 figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population. In Census years this is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence. Between population censuses the number of persons is estimated by adding to the Census estimated resident population the recorded natural increase (births minus deaths), net overseas migration and interstate movement.

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

The population at 6 August 1996 was estimated to be 1,474,253 persons.

The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia at censuses to 1966 and the estimated resident population from 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1997.

Population

POPULATION(a)(b)

Date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	%
1844 26 February. . . .	9 686	7 680	17 366	..	..
1846 26 February. . . .	12 670	9 720	22 390	2 512	14.47
1851 1 January	35 302	28 398	63 700	8 262	36.90
1855 31 March	43 720	42 101	85 821	5 530	8.68
1861 8 April.	65 048	61 782	126 830	6 835	7.96
1866 26 March	85 334	78 118	163 452	7 324	5.78
1871 2 April.	95 236	90 189	185 425	4 395	2.69
1876 26 March	109 841	102 687	212 528	5 421	2.92
1881 3 April.	145 113	130 231	275 344	12 563	5.91
1891 5 April.	161 920	153 292	315 212	3 987	1.45
1901 31 March	180 485	177 861	358 346	4 313	1.37
1911 3 April.	207 358	201 200	408 558	5 021	1.40
1921 4 April.	248 267	246 893	495 160	8 660	2.12
1933 30 June	290 962	289 987	580 949	7 149	1.44
1947 30 June	320 031	326 042	646 073	4 652	0.80
1954 30 June	403 903	393 191	797 094	21 574	3.34
1961 30 June	490 225	479 115	969 340	24 607	3.09
1966 30 June	<u>550 196</u>	<u>544 788</u>	<u>1 094 984</u>	<u>25 129</u>	<u>2.59</u>
1971 30 June(c).	597 572	602 542	1 200 114	..	..
1976 30 June	635 152	638 918	1 274 070	14 791	1.23
1981 30 June	653 940	664 829	1 318 769	8 940	0.70
1986 30 June	687 764	694 786	1 382 550	12 756	0.97
1991 30 June	717 622	728 677	1 446 299	12 750	0.92
1996 30 June	729 149	745 104	1 474 253	4 824	0.33
1997 30 June p	731 919	747 887	1 479 806	5 583	0.38

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census.

(b) Until 1891 included the Northern Territory.

(c) Estimated resident population from 1971.

POPULATION GROWTH

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

Events which have influenced South Australia's growth rate include:

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

INTERCENSAL COMPOUND ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES
South Australia and Australia—1861–1996(a)

Period	Percentage growth rate per annum	
	South Australia(b)	Australia
1861–71.....	3.88	n.a.
1871–81.....	4.03	n.a.
1881–91.....	1.36	3.51
1891–1901.....	1.29	1.74
1901–11.....	1.32	1.67
1911–21.....	1.94	2.01
1921–33.....	1.32	1.65
1933–47.....	0.76	0.96
1947–54.....	3.05	2.46
1954–61.....	2.83	2.26
1961–66.....	2.47	2.00
1966–71.....	1.85	2.41
1971–76.....	1.20	1.44
1976–81.....	0.69	1.24
1981–86.....	0.95	1.43
1986–91.....	0.91	1.53
1991–96.....	0.38	1.16

(a) Estimated resident population from 1971.

(b) Includes Northern Territory before 1881.

During the 1991–96 intercensal period population gains from overseas migration were partly offset by losses from interstate migration while low levels of natural increase (births minus deaths) were maintained. The average annual rate of population growth during 1991 to 1996 for the State was 0.38%, continuing the trend of below 1% growth rates from the mid-1970s.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 30 JUNE 1991

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase		Estimated overseas migration		Estimated interstate migration		Population increase	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1991.....	8 767	0.61	4 619	0.32	1 545	0.11	14 243	0.99
1992.....	8 595	0.59	2 897	0.20	-658	-0.05	10 213	0.71
1993.....	8 468	0.58	1 546	0.11	-5 210	-0.36	4 162	0.29
1994.....	8 006	0.55	1 994	0.14	-3 978	-0.27	5 464	0.37
1995.....	7 953	0.54	2 883	0.20	-7 069	-0.48	3 291	0.22
1996.....	7 500	0.51	3 653	0.25	-6 192	-0.42	4 824	0.33
1997p.....	7 258	0.49	3 480	0.24	-5 185	-0.35	5 553	0.38

The annual rate of population growth in South Australia increased from 0.33% in 1995–96 to 0.38% in 1996–97. During the year ended 30 June 1997 the State's population grew by 5,553 persons to 1,479,806.

Population

NATURAL INCREASE

South Australia has the lowest rate of natural increase of all States and Territories because of low fertility, and high mortality rates associated with the older structure of its population. At the 1996 Census South Australia had the oldest age profile (median age 35.6 years) with the smallest proportion of children under 15 years of age (20%) and the largest proportion of elderly people (14% aged 65 years and over).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into statistical subdivisions which consist of a number of statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions(a)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1991	1996	1997p
Adelaide:			
Northern	321 287	334 883	336 575
Western	213 035	208 691	209 149
Eastern	216 562	218 867	219 951
Southern	306 277	316 671	317 499
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>1 057 161</i>	<i>1 079 112</i>	<i>1 083 074</i>
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	38 425	42 006	42 524
Kangaroo Island	4 134	4 228	4 301
Onkaparinga	26 146	29 640	30 016
Fleurieu	24 495	28 511	29 180
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>93 200</i>	<i>104 395</i>	<i>106 021</i>
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	24 322	24 592	24 667
Lower North	19 559	19 466	19 534
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>43 881</i>	<i>44 058</i>	<i>44 201</i>
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	34 426	34 840	34 871
Murray Mallee	33 017	32 616	32 649
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>67 443</i>	<i>67 456</i>	<i>67 520</i>
South East:			
Upper South East	19 374	18 950	18 914
Lower South East	43 481	43 757	43 925
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>62 855</i>	<i>62 707</i>	<i>62 839</i>

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions(a) *continued*

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1991	1996	1997p
Eyre:			
Lincoln	26 817	26 868	26 902
West Coast	6 348	6 143	6 198
Total Eyre	33 165	33 011	33 100
Northern:			
Whyalla	26 891	24 710	24 479
Pirie	28 014	26 704	26 646
Flinders Ranges	22 998	21 417	21 059
Far North	10 691	10 693	10 867
Total Northern	88 594	83 524	83 051
Total State	1 446 299	1 474 253	1 479 806

(a) Some boundaries have been adjusted because of changes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Adelaide Statistical Division

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1991	1996	1997p
ADELAIDE	1 057 161	1 079 112	1 083 074
Northern	321 287	334 883	336 575
Elizabeth (C)	29 754	26 374	26 080
Enfield (C) Pt A	46 378	45 431	45 665
Gawler (M)	15 596	17 127	17 463
Munno Para (C)	32 755	38 610	39 395
Salisbury (C)	109 326	111 778	111 910
Tea Tree Gully (C)	87 478	95 563	96 062
Western	213 035	208 691	209 149
Enfield (C) Pt B	16 621	15 923	15 905
Henley and Grange (C)	14 726	14 269	14 237
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	89 814	88 193	88 450
Port Adelaide (C)	39 448	38 764	38 808
Thebarton (M)	7 874	7 829	7 863
West Torrens (C)	44 552	43 694	43 867
Unincorp. Western	—	19	19
Eastern	216 562	218 867	219 851
Adelaide (C)	11 322	12 831	12 920
Burnside (C)	39 391	39 979	40 233
Campbelltown (C)	45 527	45 801	45 950
East Torrens (DC)	6 791	6 937	6 866
Kensington and Norwood (C)	9 058	9 297	9 399
Payneham (C)	15 965	16 003	16 087
Prospect (C)	19 191	19 176	19 184
St Peters (M)	8 351	8 541	8 586
Stirling (DC)	17 095	16 936	16 971
Unley (C)	36 837	36 481	36 721
Walkerville (M)	7 034	6 885	6 934

Population

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Adelaide Statistical Division *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1991	1996	1997 ^p
Southern	306 277	316 671	317 499
Brighton (C)	19 457	19 221	19 289
Glenelg (C)	13 089	13 151	13 262
Happy Valley (C)	36 192	37 891	37 992
Marion (C)	77 348	77 446	77 308
Mitcham (C)	63 604	61 542	61 515
Noarlunga (C)	83 752	92 599	93 008
Willunga (DC)	12 835	14 821	15 125

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

URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL LOCALITIES

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria).

Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. Between 1991 and 1996 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. In the 'Iron Triangle', Port Pirie, Port Augusta and Whyalla declined. The population of rural areas decreased by 4.4% between 1991 and 1996.

PERSONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Census	Urban		Rural	Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide(a)	Other(b)		
1971	809 482	183 187	179 148	1 173 707
1976	857 196	198 777	187 546	1 244 756
1981	882 520	207 934	193 628	1 285 033
1986	917 000	221 036	205 625	1 345 945
1991	957 480	235 088	207 535	1 400 622
1996	978 100	250 731	198 507	1 427 936

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division.

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

POPULATION IN OTHER URBAN CENTRES

Only 17.6% of the South Australian population is located in urban centres outside the capital city. This is low compared with New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. In each of these States, there are at least nine centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000. Western Australia has six such centres, whereas in South Australia only Whyalla and Mount Gambier meet this criterion.

PERSONS IN URBAN CENTRES^(a)

Urban centre	1991	1996	Urban centre	1991	1996
Adelaide	957 480	978 100	Millicent	5 118	4 717
Aldinga Beach	3 541	4 638	Moonta	2 723	2 898
Angaston	1 819	1 862	Mount Barker	6 239	7 908
Angle Vale	n.a.	1 011	Mount Gambier	21 153	22 037
Ardrossan	1 008	1 081	Murray Bridge	12 725	12 831
Balaklava	1 439	1 441	Nairne	1 346	2 450
Barmera	1 859	1 837	Naracoorte	4 711	4 674
Berri	3 733	3 912	Nuriootpa	3 321	3 486
Bordertown	2 235	2 337	Penola	1 147	1 189
Burra	1 191	1 008	Peterborough	2 138	1 855
Ceduna	2 753	2 599	Port Augusta	14 595	13 914
Clare	2 575	2 815	Port Elliot	1 203	1 427
Coober Pedy	2 491	2 762	Port Lincoln	11 345	11 678
Crafs-Bridgewater	11 887	13 027	Port Pirie	14 110	13 633
Crystal Brook	1 282	1 323	Quorn	1 056	1 038
Freeling	888	1 144	Renmark	4 256	4 366
Gawler	13 835	15 484	Roxby Downs	1 999	2 446
Goolwa	3 018	3 723	Sellicks Beach	712	1 241
Hahndorf	1 661	1 727	Strathalbyn	2 623	2 962
Jamestown	1 359	1 430	Streaky Bay	957	1 011
Kadina	3 536	3 589	Tailem Bend	1 502	1 488
Kapunda	1 979	2 195	Tanunda	3 087	3 499
Keith	1 176	1 089	Tumby Bay	1 147	1 151
Kingscote	1 443	1 529	Victor Harbor	5 930	7 343
Kingston (SE)	1 425	1 431	Waikerie	1 748	1 798
Leigh Creek	1 378	1 006	Walleroo	2 465	2 516
Lobethal	1 521	1 558	Whyalla	25 526	23 382
Loxton	3 322	3 310	Williamstown	855	1 154
Lyndoch	957	1 137	Willunga	1 164	1 622
Mannum	2 025	1 966	Woodside	1 085	1 384
McLaren Vale	1 469	2 313	Woomera	1 600	1 349

(a) Urban centres are clusters of 1,000 or more persons. The figures are Census counts.

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Projections of the population of South Australia for the years 1997 to 2051 have been prepared by the ABS and are published in *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

The technique employed for the projections is the cohort-component method, i.e. a base population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying a number of assumptions about future levels of mortality and migration. Assumed age-specific fertility rates are applied to the female populations of child-bearing ages to provide the new cohort of births. The base population for the current series of projections is the estimated resident population for South Australia at 30 June 1997 by age and sex.

The ABS has produced a range of assumptions for fertility, overseas migration and internal migration and these assumptions are not intended to show the full range of possible futures, but rather illustrate some possible futures within that range.

Population

Assumptions

Fertility 1	The total fertility rate falls to 1.68 births per woman by 2005–06, and then remains constant (high assumption).
Fertility 2	The total fertility rate declines to 1.54 births per woman in 2005–06, and then remains constant (low assumption).
Mortality	1994–96 mortality rates decline to the year 2005–06 according to short-term rates of decline and then long-term rates of decline to 2050–51. By 2051 life expectancy of males will be 82.0 years and of females 86.1 years.
Overseas migration 1	Annual net overseas migration gain of 3,100 from 1998–99 (high assumption).
Overseas migration 2	Annual net overseas migration gain of 2,300 from 1998–99 (low assumption).
Overseas migration 3	Zero net migration gain throughout the projection period to enable an assessment of the effect of overseas migration on population growth and distribution.
Internal migration 1	'Large' losses from 4,700 in 1998 to 4,500 from 2000–2051.
Internal migration 2	'Medium' losses from 4,300 in 1998 to 2,500 from 2000–2051.
Internal migration 3	'Small' losses from 4,000 in 1998 to 1,000 from 2000–2051.

Series

The assumptions can be grouped together in 18 different ways. The uncertainty inherent in the future, and even the subjective nature of assessing current trends, means that using a range of possible outcomes rather than a single projection series gives a better impression of Australia's direction.

These assumptions have led to the following series of projections for the State.

<i>Series I</i>	Fertility 1 Overseas migration 1 Internal migration 3
<i>Series II</i>	Fertility 1 Overseas migration 2 Internal migration 2
<i>Series III</i>	Fertility 2 Overseas migration 2 Internal migration 1

PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	Series I	Series II	Series III
	'000	'000	'000
2001	1 508.4	1 501.7	1 494.4
2011	1 569.8	1 537.2	1 495.5
2021	1 609.2	1 548.2	1 469.1
2031	1 621.9	1 531.3	1 412.7
2041	1 597.4	1 476.5	1 315.6
2051	1 550.7	1 400.2	1 197.1

(a) Based on estimated resident population at 30 June 1997.

The South Australian population is projected to rise from a base of 1,479,800 in 1997, and reach a peak of 1,621,900 (Series I) in 2031. The population will then begin to fall, as deaths will have exceeded births since 2026. However the population in 2051 is expected to be above the 1997 base figure (1,479,800).

In Series II and III the population will fall below the 1997 base figure by 2041 and 2021 respectively.

The only State to show a fall below the base figure in all Series by 2051 is Tasmania. Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory are projected to overtake Victoria and Tasmania respectively.

The median age of the South Australian population is expected to be 40 years by the year 2011 and to be near 50 years in 2051.

PROJECTED AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS

Age group (years)	At 30 June	Series I	Series II	Series III
		%	%	%
0–14	2001.....	19.3	19.2	19.1
	2051.....	14.4	14.0	12.3
15–64	2001.....	66.2	66.3	66.3
	2051.....	57.7	57.1	56.1
65 and over	2001.....	14.5	14.5	14.6
	2051.....	27.9	28.9	31.6
Median age	2001.....	37.3	37.4	37.5
	2051.....	47.2	48.0	51.2

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2035.0 *Population Growth and Distribution, Australia*
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*
- 3218.0 *Regional Population Growth, Australia*
- 3222.0 *Population Projections, 1997–2051*
- 3234.4 *Population, South Australia*
- 3235.4 *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia*

4.2 THE CENSUS

EARLY 'MUSTERS'

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

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENSUS

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and the first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first census taken simultaneously in all the States of Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Since the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), all censuses of Australia have been taken under this authority. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911. The most recent Census was conducted on 6 August 1996.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS

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

Diplomatic representatives of other governments, their staff and families having diplomatic immunity are excluded from censuses.

Before the 1971 Census, particulars of full-blood Indigenous people were not included in census results.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, townhouses and caravans in caravan parks. Census forms are delivered to ships in port or those travelling between Australian ports on Census night and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels, hospitals and nursing homes.

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The data in this section are Census counts at place of enumeration i.e. where people were on Census night. A full listing of data items collected from the 1996 Census is included in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

MARITAL STATUS

In August 1996, 28.7% of all persons aged 15 years and over reported that they had never married. This is a slight increase over the proportion in 1991. Married persons in 1996 represented 54.0% of people aged 15 years and over, also a decrease in comparison with the previous Census. As in 1991, 81.4% of widowed people were female. The proportion of divorced people has continued to increase and in 1996 was 6.9% compared with 5.7% in 1991.

Information on defacto marriages is prone to under reporting, however in 1996, 62,656 or 5.6% of persons aged 15 years and over indicated that they were living in a defacto relationship.

MARITAL STATUS, Persons Aged 15 Years and Over

Marital status	Census 30 June 1991		Census 6 August 1996(a)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married	169 195	135 505	178 949	145 383
Married	313 989	317 006	304 450	305 394
Separated, not divorced.	14 342	16 319	17 116	19 678
Widowed	13 942	60 915	14 691	65 259
Divorced	27 302	35 178	33 705	43 764
Total	538 770	564 923	548 911	579 478

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

RELIGION

The proportion of persons reporting affiliation to a Christian denomination has been declining and at the 1996 Census was 66% of all persons. The majority of the decrease was in adherents to Protestant denominations. The number of adherents of non-Christian beliefs grew to 25,236 people or 1.8% of the population while the proportion of people who stated that they had 'no religion' increased from 17.4% in 1991 to 21.8% in 1996.

Population

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

<i>Religious denomination</i>	<i>Census 1991</i>	<i>Census 1996(a)</i>
Christian		
Anglican	251 268	228 151
Baptist	27 395	26 251
Brethren	1 491	1 366
Catholic	294 611	296 048
Church of Christ	11 517	10 733
Jehovah's Witnesses	6 907	6 999
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	3 364	3 791
Lutheran	71 866	70 970
Orthodox	40 594	42 053
Pentecostal	19 361	19 488
Presbyterian and Reformed	27 247	23 994
Salvation Army	7 363	6 925
Seventh-day Adventist	2 536	2 550
Uniting Church	199 886	180 604
Other Christian	19 253	23 016
<i>Total</i>	<i>984 909</i>	<i>942 939</i>
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	8 529	11 386
Hindu	1 629	2 095
Islam	3 110	4 798
Judaism	1 341	1 164
Other religions	3 638	5 793
<i>Total</i>	<i>18 247</i>	<i>25 236</i>
No religion(b)	243 150	311 903
Inadequately described(c)	3 540	4 885
Not stated	150 776	138 557
Total	1 400 622	1 422 522

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes 'no religion', 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'.

(c) Includes 'Religious belief n.f.d.'.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

Indigenous persons comprise almost 1.4% of the State's population. For information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, *see* Part 4.7.

BIRTHPLACE

The proportion of people in South Australia who were born overseas was 21.8% of the population in 1996. Persons born in Asian countries though comparatively small in number have shown the largest increases in growth. Between 1991 and 1996 the proportion of people born in the Philippines increased by 29.3% to 3,978 and people born in China increased by 15.0% to 3,062. The total proportion of Asian born people was 2.6% as in 1991.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Country of birth	Census 1991	Census 1996(a)		Persons	Change %
	Persons	Males	Females		
Australia	1 065 284	529 538	547 995	1 077 533	1.1
New Zealand	10 087	4 945	4 736	9 681	-4.0
Europe					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland .	145 872	65 869	69 340	135 209	-7.3
Germany	14 348	6 244	6 997	13 241	-7.7
Greece.	13 629	6 496	6 111	12 607	-7.5
Italy	28 962	14 304	12 915	27 219	-6.0
Netherlands	9 862	4 503	4 412	8 915	-9.6
Poland.	8 358	4 093	3 942	8 035	-3.9
Former Republic of Yugoslavia	9 044	5 326	4 602	9 928	9.8
Other	21 997	10 789	10 384	21 173	-3.7
<i>Total Europe.</i>	<i>252 072</i>	<i>117 624</i>	<i>118 703</i>	<i>236 327</i>	<i>-6.2</i>
Asia					
China(b).	2 663	1 512	1 550	3 062	15.0
India	2 979	1 780	1 620	3 400	14.1
Malaysia	4 187	1 964	2 205	4 169	-0.4
Philippines	3 076	1 128	2 850	3 978	29.3
Viet Nam	9 271	5 428	5 239	10 667	15.1
Other Asia	14 131	5 736	6 374	12 110	-14.3
<i>Total Asia.</i>	<i>36 307</i>	<i>17 548</i>	<i>19 838</i>	<i>37 386</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Other countries.	14 228	9 654	9 476	19 130	34.5
<i>Total born outside</i>					
<i>Australia</i>	<i>312 694</i>	<i>149 771</i>	<i>152 753</i>	<i>302 524</i>	<i>-3.3</i>
Total (including not stated)	1 400 622	699 787	722 735	1 422 522	1.6

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Excludes Taiwan province.

EDUCATION

The following table shows data on the type of educational institution attended. Compared with the 1991 Census there has been a decrease in the proportion of people attending Government secondary schools and a corresponding increase in the number of those attending private schools. The number and proportion of persons attending university has increased to 2.1% of the population.

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED

Type of educational institution	Census 1991	Census 1996(a)
Pre-school	20 351	17 196
Infants/primary		
Government	110 764	111 820
Private	30 930	38 510
Secondary		
Government	59 943	54 929
Private	24 723	27 707
Technical or further educational institution		
Part-time	29 345	25 202
Full-time(b)	6 260	8 972
University or other tertiary institution		
Part-time	16 357	17 140
Full-time(b)	26 442	29 807
Other	9 405	6 828
Not attending	1 005 834	1 021 744
Not stated	60 268	62 667
Total	1 400 622	1 422 522

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes full-time/part-time attendance not stated.

The proportion of persons with a tertiary qualification increased between the Censuses from 11.6% to 14.2% of the population aged 15 years and over. In the same period, there was a decrease in both the number and proportion of people who did not have a post-school qualification of any type. This was 61.2% of people aged 15 years and over in 1996.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, Highest Level Obtained by Persons 15 years of Age and Over—Census 1996

Level of qualification	Census 1991	Census 1996(a)
Higher degree	17 098	24 172
Bachelor degree	53 056	72 855
Undergraduate and associate diploma	57 601	63 420
Skilled vocational	110 576	119 024
Basic vocational	36 408	35 518
No qualification	706 528	694 479
Not stated, inadequately described	122 026	118 921
Total	1 103 293	1 128 389

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPES

The changing rate of family formation and the ageing of the population is reflected in the proportion of family and household types recorded at the 1996 Census. Since 1991 there has been a small decrease in the number of families with dependants but a noticeable increase in the number of single parent families, couple only families and lone person households. Couple only families increased by 12.5% and lone person households by 27.2%.

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

<i>Families</i>	<i>Census 1991</i>	<i>Census 1996</i>
Couple with dependants	159 181	152 836
Couple with non-dependent family members . .	42 482	39 701
Couple only	130 563	146 868
Lone parent with dependants	38 167	43 556
Lone parent with other family members	16 178	18 344
Other families	7 185	7 551
Group households	19 002	18 748
Lone person households	109 305	138 995
Visitor only households	6 514	7 177
Not classifiable households	5 859	6 314

(a) Includes the family combination of one parent, children and other related individuals.

(b) Includes the family combination of two parents, children and other related individuals.

Persons living alone comprised 9.8% of the population (up from 7.8% in 1991) and these households represented 25% of all dwellings in South Australia. The Census displayed the differences in the age and sex profiles of persons living alone. There were almost twice as many males as females aged 25–44 years but for those people aged 65 years and over there were three times as many females as males.

LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, Persons Enumerated at Home—Census 1996

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15–19	1 039	1 114	2 153
20–24	4 533	3 608	8 141
25–29	6 649	3 905	10 554
30–34	7 112	3 433	10 545
35–39	6 608	3 118	9 726
40–44	5 632	3 233	8 865
45–49	5 103	3 974	9 077
50–54	4 063	4 127	8 190
55–59	3 486	4 277	7 763
60–64	3 218	5 373	8 591
65–69	3 723	7 777	11 500
70–74	3 704	10 430	14 134
75–79	2 988	10 157	13 145
80–84	2 137	8 168	10 305
85–89	996	3 880	4 876
90–94	280	951	1 231
95 and over	61	138	199
Total	61 332	77 663	138 995

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration and these are administered by the Department of Immigration & Ethnic Affairs. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

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

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The following table gives details for 1997–98 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than 12 months, and short-term as less than 12 months.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, Category of Traveller—1997–98

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	1 490	1 570	3 060
Long-term:			
Australian residents	2 150	2 340	4 490
Overseas visitors	2 040	1 840	3 880
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>5 680</i>	<i>5 750</i>	<i>11 430</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	76 470	67 930	144 400
Overseas visitors	48 120	44 600	92 720
Total arrivals	130 270	118 280	248 550
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	650	690	1 340
Long-term:			
Australian residents	2 030	2 140	4 170
Overseas visitors	1 470	1 290	2 760
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>4 150</i>	<i>4 120</i>	<i>8 270</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	75 930	68 250	144 180
Overseas visitors	49 420	45 800	95 220
Total departures	129 500	118 170	247 670

VISITORS

Overseas residents are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Australia accepts foreign students and trainees in order to help build a strong and competitive international education and services sector. This also enables students and trainees to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while others are private students.

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS

Australian citizens and permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available in Australia to enable them to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than 12 months are required to meet health and character requirements similar to those applying to permanent settlers.

CITIZENSHIP

The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth), which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth) and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.

COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs provides Community Grants Program funding for the Community Settlement Services (CSS) Scheme and the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) Program.

The CSS Scheme provides funding for worker-based and project-based awards. The worker-based funding is a subsidy towards the salary of a worker to carry out an agreed work program on either a full-time or part-time basis. The project-based awards provide funding towards the cost of projects likely to improve services to migrants. The Scheme subsidises projects ranging from smaller-scale equipment based proposals, to large State, regional or national projects.

The MRC Program offers multilingual information, advice and referral services, provides a base for ethnic communities' educational, cultural and social activities, develops specific services for migrants to meet local needs, and promotes awareness of migrants' needs.

Services available to newly arrived migrants include the Adult Migrant English Program, which provides up to 510 hours of basic English as a Second Language tuition to migrants and refugees from non-English speaking backgrounds delivered by service providers who are specialists in ESL teaching.

The Translating and Interpreting Service, a nationally available service, provides both on-site and over-the-phone assistance. The over-the-phone component is available 24 hours a day, 7 days per week and charges may apply.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Quarterly)
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Monthly)
- 3412.0 *Migration, Australia* (Annual)

4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996*. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

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

BIRTHS

In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mid-year estimated resident population) during 1997 was 12.4 compared with the Australian rate of 13.6.

LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Live births occurred(a)	Live births registered				Sex ratio(c)
		Total	Rate(b)	Males	Females	
1993	19 758	20 078	13.7	10 232	9 846	103.9
1994	19 616	19 409	13.2	9 951	9 458	105.2
1995	19 434	19 336	13.1	9 977	9 359	106.6
1996	19 237	19 056	12.9	9 710	9 346	103.9
1997	16 836	18 362	12.4	9 383	8 979	104.5

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations.

(b) Number per 1,000 of mid-year estimated resident population.

(c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Age-specific birth rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population. Rates over the past twenty years reflect a tendency towards smaller families, and an increase in the median age of mother at first nuptial confinement.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY

Census year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (a)
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
1971.	42.4	166.3	139.6	70.1	33.3	9.5	0.6	2 309
1976	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1 886
1981	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1 785
1986.	21.3	90.1	136.5	79.6	21.5	3.4	0.2	1 763
1991.	21.4	72.1	127.5	90.9	29.4	4.0	0.2	1 728
1996.	18.3	62.0	114.7	103.7	42.1	8.1	0.3	1 746

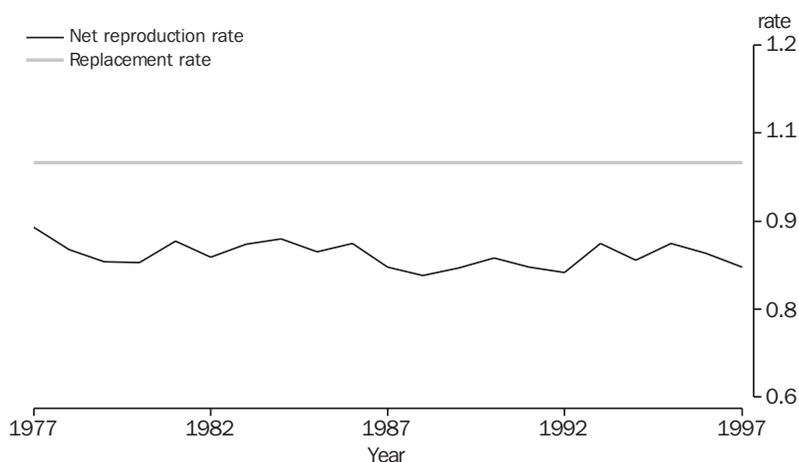
(a) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown.

Gross and net reproduction rates

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

The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by adjusting for the females who do not survive to the end of their child-bearing period.

NET REPRODUCTION RATE



DEATHS

The 11,658 deaths of South Australian residents registered during 1997 represented a crude death rate of 7.9 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary.

DEATHS

Year	Numbers registered			Crude death rate(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1993	6 015	5 513	11 528	8.3	7.5	7.9
1994	6 241	5 469	11 710	8.6	7.4	8.0
1995	5 879	5 339	11 218	8.1	7.2	7.6
1996	6 061	5 545	11 606	8.3	7.4	7.9
1997	6 029	5 629	11 658	8.2	7.5	7.9

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mid-year estimated resident population.

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

Age-specific death rates

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, i.e. deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have generally fallen for males and females over the last 20 years. Because age composition of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the three-year periods shown are those with a census year at their centre.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, Males

Age group (years)	Death rate(a)				
	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92	1995-97
0-4	3.20	2.76	2.33	1.47	1.48
5-9	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.14
10-14	0.36	0.38	0.22	0.14	0.13
15-19	1.51	1.27	1.23	0.16	0.90
20-24	1.56	1.25	1.36	0.86	1.04
25-29	1.27	1.19	1.20	1.48	1.10
30-34	1.23	1.07	1.16	1.36	1.43
35-39	1.72	1.57	1.32	1.33	1.55
40-44	2.60	2.29	2.20	1.59	1.98
45-49	5.05	4.16	3.17	2.29	2.59
50-54	8.15	7.47	5.72	3.57	4.59
55-59	13.22	12.76	10.87	5.77	7.05
60-64	22.33	19.52	16.09	7.91	12.69
65-69	36.05	31.09	27.54	16.43	21.50
70-74	54.08	49.09	43.45	34.21	35.51
75-79	87.50	78.54	70.14	56.00	56.65
80-84	132.63	117.92	112.19	122.35	98.49
85 and over	211.49	201.85	187.97	388.26	172.05
All ages	8.52	8.36	8.18	8.16	8.21

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, Females

Age group (years)	Death rate(a)				
	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92	1995-97
0-4	2.49	2.00	1.84	1.17	0.98
5-9	0.35	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.10
10-14	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17
15-19	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.18	0.27
20-24	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.37	0.36
25-29	0.42	0.36	0.51	0.44	0.49
30-34	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.52	0.57
35-39	0.91	0.85	0.70	0.68	0.82
40-44	1.83	1.44	1.22	2.21	1.02
45-49	2.73	2.12	2.19	4.20	1.57
50-54	4.32	3.39	3.54	6.04	2.54
55-59	6.48	5.31	4.97	3.37	4.20
60-64	10.45	8.53	7.82	4.36	6.67
65-69	16.53	14.61	13.61	7.80	11.70
70-74	28.77	24.95	24.02	15.68	18.95
75-79	51.55	42.39	40.69	26.47	33.63
80-84	84.68	75.39	68.88	56.56	60.31
85 and over	176.26	163.02	146.38	233.72	140.40
All ages	7.03	6.69	6.94	7.08	7.39

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Population

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has declined markedly in the last century. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout this century with the 1997 rate being 4.7. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better nutrition in the general population; the introduction of antibiotics, and the virtual eradication of fatal epidemics; smaller families; higher living standards; pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Perinatal deaths

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

LIVE BIRTHS AND PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Live births(a)	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)
1993 ...	20 078	96	4.8	58	2.9	154	7.6
1994 ...	19 409	91	4.7	46	2.4	137	7.0
1995 ...	19 336	105	5.4	57	2.9	162	8.3
1996 ...	19 056	95	5.0	48	2.5	143	7.5
1997 ...	18 362	81	4.4	34	1.9	115	6.3

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

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

Expectation of life

Based on the mortality conditions prevailing in South Australia during 1996, the life expectancy at birth for males was 75.3 years and for females 81.3 years (see Part 5.3).

FURTHER REFERENCES

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

- 3302.0 *Deaths, Australia*
- 3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*
- 3312.0 *Causes of Death, Australia*

4.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

MARRIAGES

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

Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the four years to 1997 are shown below. Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS MARRYING

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1993 ..	6 738	281	2 095	6 848	298	1 968	9 114	6.2
1994 ..	6 551	233	2 125	6 627	279	2 003	8 909	6.1
1995 ..	6 326	226	1 995	6 442	265	1 840	8 547	5.8
1996 ..	5 894	244	1 873	5 961	245	1 805	8 011	5.4
1997 ..	5 808	214	1 923	5 914	210	1 821	7 945	5.4

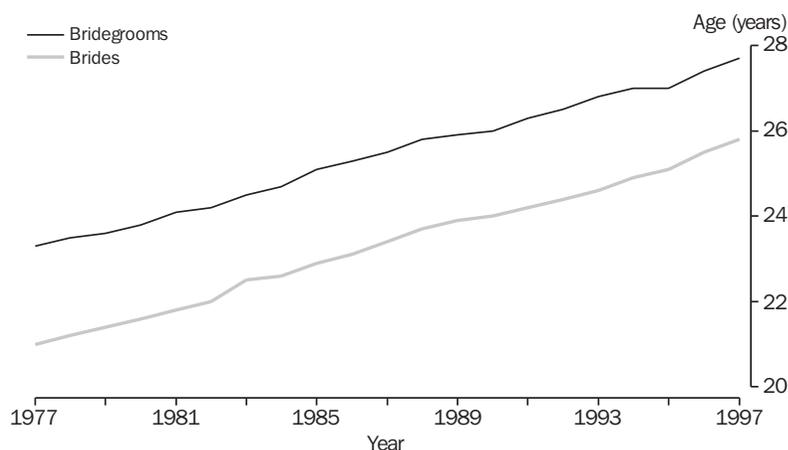
(a) Per 1,000 of mid-year estimated resident population.

In 1997 slightly less than two-thirds of marriages (65.0%) involved partners both of whom had never been married; one partner had been married previously in 18.0% of marriages; and a remarriage for both partners took place in 17.0% of ceremonies.

During 1997 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 27.7 years for males and 25.8 years for females, a difference of 1.9 years.

As can be seen from the following graph the median age of both bridegrooms and brides has exhibited an upward trend for the past twenty years. This trend is apparent for both persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.

MEDIAN AGES AT FIRST MARRIAGE



Marriage rites

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9% of all marriages. This proportion increased between 1970 and 1984 to plateau around 40% for several years before resumption of the upward trend to 46.6% in 1997.

MARRIAGES, Category of Rite

Category of rite	Marriages		Proportion	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	no.	no.	%	%
Anglican	662	593	8.3	7.5
Baptist	151	177	1.9	2.2
Catholic	1 166	1 197	14.6	15.1
Churches of Christ	148	138	1.8	1.7
Lutheran	379	374	4.7	4.7
Orthodox	225	216	2.8	2.7
Presbyterian	39	23	0.5	0.3
Uniting Church	1 069	1 010	13.3	12.7
Other	506	512	6.3	6.4
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>4 345</i>	<i>4 240</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>53.4</i>
Civil marriages				
Official registrars	656	591	8.2	7.4
Other civil celebrants	3 010	3 114	37.6	39.2
<i>Total civil</i>	<i>3 666</i>	<i>3 705</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>46.6</i>
Total marriages	8 011	7 945	100.0	100.0

DIVORCES

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has exclusive jurisdiction over divorces under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth).

Under the provisions of the Family Law Act the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown established by 12 months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

Median ages at the time of marriage, separation and divorce have continued to rise slowly for both husbands and wives.

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years. The following table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1995 to 1997.

DIVORCES

Particulars	1995	1996	1997
Divorces granted (no.)	4 199	4 358	4 115
Crude divorce rate(a) (%)	2.9	3.0	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.5	11.7	11.2
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	8.2	8.0	8.4
Divorces involving children:			
Number	(b)	2 456	2 327
Percentage of total (%)	(b)	56.4	56.5
Average issue (no.)	(b)	1.9	1.9

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

(b) Data relating to number of children affected by divorce are not available.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publication:

3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*

4.7 INDIGENOUS POPULATION

There were 20,444 Indigenous persons counted in South Australia at the 1996 Census, 1.4% of the total population and an increase of 25.8% since 1991. Much of this increase is believed to be a greater willingness among Indigenous people to nominate their origins.

CENSUS COUNTS, Indigenous Population in South Australia

Population	Males	Females	Persons
Indigenous			
Aboriginal	9 256	9 686	18 942
Torres Strait Islander	570	566	1 136
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander . .	192	174	366
Total	10 018	10 426	20 444

In 1996 the Indigenous population in the Adelaide Statistical Division was 45.9% of the State Indigenous population, a 35.1% increase since 1991 from 6,948 to 9,387. The Northern suburbs (Northern Statistical Subdivision) contained the highest Indigenous population of all statistical subdivisions with 4,162, or 20.4% of the total State Indigenous population.

The Far North of the State including Coober Pedy and Roxby Downs was the next most populous region after the Northern suburbs. The Far North Subdivision showed a decrease in the Indigenous population between 1991 and 1996, falling 1.5% to 2,735 persons and comprised 22.6% of the total population in that region. The following table shows Census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 1986, 1991 and 1996, for the major urban localities and communities. Further details may be obtained from *Census 1996: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia* (Cat. no. 2034.4).

LOCATION OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Locality	Census count		
	1986	1991	1996
Adelaide	5 692	6 688	9 310
Amata	277	374	537
Berri	93	101	149
Ceduna	402	406	640
Coober Pedy	244	162	136
Gerard	136	104	120
Iwantja (Indulkana)	238	317	330
Kaltjiti (Fregon)	268	310	299
Koonibba	96	137	155
Mimili	145	213	243
Mount Gambier	131	168	240
Murray Bridge	298	345	623
Nepabunna	91	101	64
Oodnadatta	94	133	105
Pipalyatjara	102	144	105
Point Pearce	182	133	154
Port Augusta	1 415	1 345	1 622
Port Lincoln	394	467	589
Port Pirie	124	151	225
Pukatja (Ernabella)	365	471	164
Raukkan (Point McLeay)	114	124	103
Umoona	86	119	282
Whyalla	515	395	519
Yalata	221	311	240
Rest of State	2 568	3 030	3 490
Total	14 291	16 249	20 444

MARITAL STATUS

The Indigenous population shows a similar pattern to the total population when the characteristics of marital status and age are compared. However, for each age group a lower proportion of Indigenous people were married and higher proportions had never been married, or were separated, divorced or widowed. Overall 28.0% of the Indigenous population aged 15 years and over were married compared with 54.0% of the total population; 56.0% of the Indigenous population had never been married compared with 28.9% of the total population.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In the 1996 Census an Indigenous family was one where the reference person or spouse was of Indigenous origin, and a household was Indigenous if any of the families in that household was Indigenous. When comparing Indigenous with total South Australian families it is important to remember the younger age structure of the Indigenous population which may tend to exaggerate differences in family type.

Most Indigenous households were in separate houses, 4,090 households, or 74.6%, compared with 77.9% of total households. Separate houses were occupied by an average of 3.6 persons in Indigenous dwellings, and 2.7 in all dwellings.

Indigenous persons were more likely than non-Indigenous to live in semi-detached or terrace housing (15.1% compared with 11.6% of the total population) and less likely to live in flats or units.

There was a marked difference in patterns of building ownership between the Indigenous and the total population. Of the 5,486 dwellings classified as Indigenous, 68.5% were rented; 16.9% were being purchased, and 11.3% were fully owned. In contrast, of total dwellings only 26.6% were rented, 28.3% were being purchased, and 42.5% were fully owned.

More than three-quarters of Indigenous households were one family households (77.9% compared with 72.9% of total households). This was partly because of the difference in the age profile between the Indigenous and total populations, there being a greater proportion of single person households in the total population (26.5% of households compared with 18.2%).

The largest proportion of Indigenous families were composed of a couple with dependent children only (32.6%) while the next highest proportion were single parent families with dependent children only (21.7%). In contrast, only 25.7% of total households consisted of a couple and dependent children only. While over one-third (37.5%) of households consisted of a couple with no children relatively few Indigenous people lived as members of a couple only family (17.9%), and a substantially higher proportion were single parent families (32.1% compared with 14.5% in the total population).

Population

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

Just over three-quarters (76.9%) of Indigenous persons aged 5 years and over spoke only English at home compared with 84.8% of the total population. Of the 2,274 Indigenous people who spoke other languages 16.8% (381) could not speak English or speak it well compared with 22.8% of the total population.

RELIGION

Of those persons who answered the question on religion only one-half (51.9%) of the Indigenous population described themselves as Christian compared with 66.0% of the total population.

One important difference between the Christian Indigenous religious affiliation and that of the total population is the preponderance of Lutherans (28.4%), approximately four times the proportion found in the total population (7.5%). The proportion of Catholics in the total population (31.4%) was nearly twice that in the Indigenous population (17.8%). There was a higher proportion of Indigenous persons claiming to have no religion than in the total population (28.5% and 21.8% respectively); 2.3% of the Indigenous population claimed to follow traditional Aboriginal religions.

EDUCATION

A greater proportion of the Indigenous population than the total population attended an education institution in 1996 (45.5% compared with 27.0%) reflecting different age profiles, with 49.0% of the Indigenous population being under 20 years of age compared with 27.4% of the total population.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of education being undertaken	Percentage of population attending institution	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	%	%
Pre-school and primary	62.8	49.5
Secondary	19.1	24.5
Post-secondary	16.5	24.5
Other	1.6	2.0

A youth of Indigenous origin was more likely to remain at school after turning 16 years of age than a non-Indigenous person. At the 1996 Census 58.1% of the total population left school before turning 17, whereas only 56.5% of the Indigenous population had left. By 18 years of age 78.9% of the total population had left school compared with 69.3% of the Indigenous population.

Indigenous persons were less likely than the non-Indigenous to acquire a post-school qualification, with 10.7% of Indigenous females and 14.0% of Indigenous males having such a qualification, compared with 22.1% and 35.6% in the total population.

INCOME

The 1996 Census showed that 16.3% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over earned less than \$10,500 per annum while the corresponding figure for the total population was 14.8%. However, a marginally smaller proportion of the Indigenous than the total population earned less than \$20,800 (45.1% to 46.3%).

RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population have been compiled from the census counts and demographic models of fertility and mortality expectations. The following table shows the age structure of the estimated resident Indigenous population of South Australia in 1997.

ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age and Sex—30 June 1997

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	1 542	1 530	3 072
5–9	1 569	1 495	3 064
10–14	1 354	1 348	2 702
15–19	1 071	1 122	2 193
20–24	975	1 069	2 044
25–29	991	1 060	2 051
30–34	845	985	1 830
35–39	722	768	1 490
40–44	598	602	1 200
45–49	417	431	848
50–54	298	327	625
55–59	226	240	466
60–64	143	188	331
65–69	112	138	250
70–74	55	76	131
75 and over	86	120	206
Total	11 004	11 499	22 503

In 1997, 58.1% of the Indigenous population was under 25 years of age, compared with 33.7% of the total State population. Only 2.6% of the Indigenous population was aged 65 years and over compared with 14.1% of the total State population.

NATSIS SURVEY

A National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey was conducted by the ABS from April to July 1994. Results suggested that Indigenous people in South Australia had a high level of cultural identity and maintenance relative to other States, with 67.9% identifying with a clan and 23.4% speaking an Indigenous language.

Detailed information from the survey on the health, housing, education, employment and income of Indigenous people can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (Cat. no. 4190.0) publication.

BIRTHS

The fertility of Indigenous women in 1996 was higher than that for all women in South Australia. An Indigenous woman expects to bear an average of 2.1 children in her lifetime, whereas the average for all South Australian women is only 1.7.

Age-specific birth rates for Indigenous mothers peaked in the 20–24 year age group, compared with 25–29 years for all South Australian births. The gap between the fertility rates of Indigenous mothers and of all mothers was greatest in the 15–19 and 20–24 years age groups.

In 1996 the median age of mothers in Indigenous confinements was 24.3 years compared with 29.4 years for all mothers. Over one-half (54.0%) of Indigenous children were born to a mother aged less than 25 years, while for all South Australian births the proportion was 21.3%.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, Indigenous and Total

Particulars	Indigenous births and confinements			Indigenous mothers 1997	Total births 1997
	1995	1996	1997		
Births:					
Males	281	284	302	215	9 383
Females	273	273	289	231	8 979
Total	554	557	591	446	18 362
Sex ratio(a)	102.9	104.0	104.5	107.4	104.5
Confinements:					
Median age of mother	24.4	24.3	24.5	24.6	29.7
Median age of father(b) . . .	27.1	27.4	27.4	29.2	32.2

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births.

(b) Where paternity was acknowledged.

DEATHS

A measure of Indigenous mortality can be obtained by the indirect standardisation of death rates, i.e. by applying the age-specific cause of death rates for the total State population to the age distribution of the Indigenous population. This calculation shows the number of Indigenous deaths that would be expected if Indigenous persons were subject to the same conditions of mortality as was the total population during the reference year.

The following table illustrates some major differences between the numbers of observed and expected Indigenous deaths in South Australia in 1997.

OBSERVED AND EXPECTED INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected Causes—1997

Cause of death	Male deaths			Female deaths		
	Observed	Expected (a)	Ratio	Observed	Expected (a)	Ratio
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	9	6.5	1.5	4	5.8	0.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	5	0.8	6.3	8	0.6	11.9
Diabetes mellitus	5	0.6	8.3	5	0.4	10.4
Mental disorders	9	0.6	11.3	1	0.5	1.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	20	5.3	3.6	13	6.6	2.0
Ischaemic heart disease	11	4.8	2.2	7	3.2	2.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	9	2.0	6.0	6	1.7	5.4
Diseases of the digestive system	7	0.9	8.8	2	0.5	3.9
Accidents, poisonings and violence	22	4.9	4.5	6	1.9	3.8
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	6	1.2	3.5	3	0.6	5.4
All causes	89	26.8	3.3	43	20.0	2.2

(a) Age-specific death rates for the whole South Australian population applied to the Indigenous population.

The following table shows the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

DEATHS, Indigenous and Total

Particulars	Indigenous deaths			Total deaths 1997
	1995	1996	1997	
Males	73	72	89	6 029
Females	48	46	43	5 629
Persons	121	118	132	11 658
Sex ratio(a)	152.1	156.5	207.0	107.1
Median age at death (years):				
Males	44.3	47.3	51.3	75.2
Females	50.0	55.0	52.0	81.5
Infant deaths:				
Number	9	7	5	87
Rate(b)	16.2	12.6	8.5	4.7

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2015.4 *Census 1996: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 2034.4 *Census 1996: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia*
- 3230.0 *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 1991–1996*
- 3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*
- 4705.0 *Census 1996: Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians*

CHAPTER

5

Social Environment

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

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

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

Social Environment

Attorney-General's Department

The role of the Attorney-General's Department is the provision of legal and associated services to the Attorney-General, other Ministers of the Crown, Government Departments and client agencies, and to all other clients and customers.

The Department also encompasses the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Police Complaints Authority, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Ombudsman, the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity, the Public Trustee, the Liquor Licensing and Gaming Commissioner and the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs.

The Attorney-General who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown is the first law officer of the Crown in South Australia. The Attorney-General administers Acts of Parliament relating to justice, land titles, equal opportunity, business names, consumer affairs and electoral matters. As Minister for Justice he has responsibility in Cabinet for matters relating to police, correctional services and emergency services, although general responsibility for these areas is with the Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services.

In 1997 the Justice portfolio, comprising the Attorney-General's Department, the South Australian Police Department, the Department of Correctional Services, the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service, the South Australian Ambulance Service, the Country Fire Service, the State Emergency Services and Fire Equipment Services SA, was established.

The Solicitor-General, at the request of the Attorney-General, acts as counsel for the Crown as well as providing formal legal advice to the Attorney-General, the Premier and to the State Government and its agencies.

The Crown Solicitor is responsible for the Crown's professional legal practice and for the management of the Crown Solicitor's Office. The Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for prosecution policy in the State. The Parliamentary Counsel is responsible to the Government for the preparation of all legislation initiated by the Government.

Courts

South Australian Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters brought under State statute law and in matters arising under Federal law where jurisdiction has not been reserved to Federal Courts. Most criminal matters whether arising out of Commonwealth or State law are dealt with in State Courts.

In 1996, 38,652 cases, other than the majority of traffic offences, council matters, and most regulations, were disposed of in the Magistrates Court with only 29 defendants being acquitted, although the major charge was withdrawn in 5,574 cases and dismissed in 2,792 cases. In the Supreme and District Criminal Courts 1,293 cases were completed and acquittals represented 7.7% of all cases.

Supreme Court

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

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts which may transfer matters in appropriate cases to the Supreme Court. Persons charged on information must be tried before a jury except where an accused person has elected to be tried before a judge alone.

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

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

District Court

The District Court is divided into four Divisions and the Judges of the Court are not required to specialise in the work of any one Division. The four Divisions are the Civil Division, the Criminal Division, the Criminal Injuries Division, and the Administrative and Disciplinary Division.

In the Civil Division the Court has the same civil jurisdiction as the Supreme Court at first instance, but no jurisdiction in probate or admiralty, no supervisory jurisdiction and no jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ.

In the Criminal Division the Court has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder, or a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit, either of those offences.

In the Criminal Injuries Division the Court has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all claims under the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1978*. In the Administrative and Disciplinary Division, the Court (which may be required to comprise a judge and assessors) has jurisdiction in matters conferred by statute.

The Court judiciary is comprised of a Chief Judge, Judges and Masters. The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprises the Registrar who is the principal administrative officer, Deputy Registrars and other persons appointed to the non-judicial staff of the Court including library staff.

Rules of Court made by the Chief Judge and two Judges regulate the business of the Court and the duties of the various officers of the Court; authorise the Masters to exercise any part of the jurisdiction of the Court; regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and the form in which evidence may be taken; give law clerks limited rights of appearance before the Court; regulate costs; and deal with any other matter necessary for the effective operation of the Court.

Environment,
Resources and
Development Court

The Environment, Resources and Development Court established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* came into operation on 21 January 1994. The Court has jurisdiction conferred by statute including the *Development Act 1993*, the *Heritage Act 1993*, the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the *Irrigation Act 1994*, the *Water Resources Act 1990*, the *Local Government Act 1934*, the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*, the *Land Acquisitions (Native Title Amendment) Act 1994*, the *Mining Act 1971 (Part B – Native Title Land)* and the *Opal Mining Act 1995 (Part 7 – Native Title Land)*. The Court judiciary consists of the Presiding Member (a judge of the District Court), a Judge (also a judge of the District Court), a Magistrate and Master, and Commissioners.

The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprise the Registrar (the principal administrative officer), the Assistant Registrar and other persons appointed to the staff of the Court.

Rules of Court made by the Presiding Member and a judge regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and provide for any other matter necessary for the effective operation of the Court.

Magistrates Courts

The Magistrates Court of South Australia is constituted under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*. It is divided into four Divisions, namely Civil (General Claims), Civil (Minor Claims), Civil (Consumer and Business), and Criminal.

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

The minor claims jurisdiction includes monetary claims for \$5,000 or less, applications under the Fences Act not involving a monetary claim exceeding \$5,000, and neighbourhood disputes based on allegations of trespass or nuisance.

In the Civil (Consumer and Business) Division the Court deals with disputes over fencing, warranty claims relating to second-hand motor vehicles, and disputes between landlords and tenants relating to shop premises.

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

Youth Court

Proceedings in the Youth Court are regulated by the *Youth Act 1993*, the *Young Offenders Act 1993* and the *Children's Protection Act 1993*. In its criminal jurisdiction the Court deals with youths over 10 and under 18 years of age. In its civil jurisdiction (child protection proceedings) the Court deals with all children under 18 years of age.

In the criminal jurisdiction specialist police officers decide if a young offender is to be dealt with by way of formal or informal caution, referred to a Family Conference or referred to the Youth Court. Before a youth can be dealt with by way of caution or family conference, there must be an admission of guilt by the offender. Police cautions and family conferences deal with most first-time offenders and with less serious offences.

The Youth Court may not try homicide offences. Where a youth commits a serious offence, or persists in serious offending, an order for the youth to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A youth can elect to be tried as an adult and if found guilty be subject to penalties set by the Youth Court.

Under the Children's Protection Act the Court deals with neglected or abused children. Where abuse is suspected the Chief Executive Officer of the Department for Family and Community Services may apply to the Court for an Investigation Order or a Care and Protection Order. These applications may result in a child being placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Family and Community Services.

Coroners Court

The principal function of the State Coroner is to inquire into the deaths occurring in South Australia where the cause or circumstances of death are unknown, unusual, violent or suspicious. All deaths fitting this description are to be reported to the State Coroner and may be subject to investigation by the Coroner's Office.

The State Coroner has jurisdiction to inquire into deaths of people accommodated in institutions when they are dependent on the non-therapeutic use of drugs or suffering from a mental or psychiatric illness. The State Coroner inquires also into disappearances from or within the State of any person.

Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff is a statutory officer appointed by the Governor pursuant to the Sheriff's Act. The Sheriff's Office has a diverse range of responsibilities supporting the operation of the State Courts. These include:

- the provision of a jury service for the criminal sittings of the Supreme and District Courts;
- the provision and maintenance of an effective security service to the courts including prisoner security within the courts and production of prisoners to the criminal courts;
- the provision of Court Orderly services to court sittings; and
- the service and execution of civil processes issued from State, interstate, federal and overseas courts.

Jury system

The jury system is governed by the *Juries Act 1927*. Criminal trials in the Supreme and District Courts jurisdictions are generally tried by a judge and 12 jurors, but an accused person may elect to be tried by judge alone.

By direction of the Sheriff an annual jury list for each of the three proclaimed jury districts is produced by random computer selection from the appropriate electoral roles. Summonses to a sufficient number of jurors required to service the various sittings of the criminal courts are produced by a further random selection. Ballots conducted in open court select 12 member juries to hear and determine charges against persons accused of committing criminal offences. Jurors are generally on call to the system for a period of one month and may participate in the selection ballots of a number of trials.

Social Environment

<i>Liquor licensing authority</i>	<p>The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the <i>Liquor Licensing Act 1985</i>, under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a Licensing Court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner. In January 1998 3,765 licences were held.</p>
<i>Bankruptcy</i>	<p>Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the <i>Bankruptcy Act 1966</i> (Cwlth) South Australia is a bankruptcy district and jurisdiction is exercised by the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing a petition with the Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia or by a creditor issuing a petition to the Federal Court. Bankrupts are entitled to an automatic discharge from bankruptcy on the expiration of three years from the date the statement of affairs was filed, unless granted an earlier discharge by their trustee or if an objection has been filed. In 1997 there were 2,460 bankruptcies declared.</p>
<i>Consumer protection</i>	<p>Consumer protection in South Australia is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Since December 1993 consumer legislation in South Australia has included a range of sanctions against unfair trading practices with emphasis on the promotion of a fair, balanced and competitive marketplace for consumers and for the business community in South Australia. Commonwealth provisions dealing with misleading and deceptive conduct are incorporated within the South Australian legislation. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and the relevant State agent is the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs who is represented by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs. The Commissioner also administers the Residential Tenancies Act and is responsible for the administration of business licences for builders, second-hand motor vehicle dealers, security and investigation agents, travel agents, and credit providers. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office is a Division of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs.</p> <p>Of the 7,213 consumer complaints which were investigated during 1996–97, 3,613 concerned residential tenancy matters.</p>
The State Ombudsman	<p>The Office of Ombudsman was established under the <i>Ombudsman Act 1972</i>. The Ombudsman is able to investigate complaints about administrative actions of State Government Departments, State statutory authorities, public health units and local councils. The Ombudsman is not able to investigate complaints about the actions of the police, Ministers, Cabinet, or decisions of courts.</p> <p>A person or organisation making a complaint is expected to be directly affected by the action which is the subject of the complaint and would also be expected to have made reasonable efforts to resolve the matter before approaching the Ombudsman. Complaints may be made by telephone, personal visit or in writing. The Ombudsman has substantial powers to investigate a complaint and may recommend remedial action by the agency. There is no charge for an investigation by the Ombudsman. The complainant is advised of the outcome of the investigation.</p> <p>The State Ombudsman also has the responsibility to conduct external reviews of determinations made by agencies under the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1991</i> and the <i>Local Government (Freedom of Information) Amendment Act 1991</i>.</p>

The Ombudsman is also an appropriate authority to review the disclosure of public interest information relating to a public officer (other than a member of the police force or a member of the judiciary) under the *Whistleblowers' Protection Act 1992*.

During 1996–97 the Ombudsman received 2,843 complaints: 1,589 instances where advice was given; 65 applications for review under the Freedom of Information legislation; and 489 complaints about public health services.

Equal Opportunity Commission

The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity is responsible for the administration of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cwlth), the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth), and has statutory responsibilities in relation to the *Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia Act 1983* and the *Whistleblowers' Protection Act 1992*.

During 1996–97 the Equal Opportunity Commission received 9,403 requests for advice and assistance. In the same period, 617 formal complaints of discrimination were received and 1,028 complaints were finalised. A high priority was given to addressing the substantial backlog of complaints which had accumulated.

Legal Services Commission

The Legal Services Commission constituted under the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977* is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia. The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from State and Commonwealth Governments and several groups in the community.

The staff of the Commission provide free advice and minor assistance in most legal matters from a central office and regional offices in Elizabeth, Port Adelaide, Modbury, Noarlunga and Whyalla.

Legal representation may be granted subject to a means test, a merit test and other guidelines laid down from time to time. Other services include a telephone advice service, community education programs, publications and training courses about the law for the general public, a child support unit, a country outreach program, a duty solicitor service and a youth legal service.

In 1996–97 the Commission received 66,130 inquiries through the telephone advice service and gave 23,800 advice interviews. There were 9,219 duty solicitor attendances and 13,106 approvals of legal aid.

Public Trustee

The Office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the *Public Trustee Act 1995*. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates, and protecting infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or the trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust.

The Public Trustee acts as financial administrator pursuant to an order of the Guardianship Board or as manager of an estate pursuant to an order of the Court for persons with a mental disability or under a protection order.

Wills which appoint the Public Trustee as executor and which are held in safe custody number more than 149,000. Approximately 25% of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee. Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$513m at 30 June 1997.

POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Australian Federal Police

The Australian Federal Police is the primary law enforcement agency in Commonwealth jurisdiction. Members are stationed in every State/ Territory as well as many overseas locations. Its role is to preserve the integrity of the Commonwealth criminal law and interests, as they are threatened by criminal activity within Australia and beyond its shores. The mission is to provide dynamic and effective law enforcement to the people of Australia. The Australian Federal Police has entered into a strategic alliance with the National Crime Authority for a sharing of resources and a pooling of jurisdictional powers to improve the capacity of both agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. It also works closely with Commonwealth, State and overseas agencies in the fight against national and international crime.

South Australia Police Force

The mission of South Australia Police is to work together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder and involves the following core functions: preventing crime; upholding the law; preserving the peace; providing assistance in personal emergencies; coordinating and managing emergency incidents; and regulating road use and preventing vehicle collisions.

South Australia Police is divided into six functional areas: Northern and Southern Commands; Operations Support; Crime; Corporate Services and Human Resources. Responsibility for the management and strategic direction of South Australia Police is vested in the Commissioner of Police.

POLICE PERSONNEL—At 30 June

Personnel	1996	1997	1998
Executive officers(a)	39	38	39
Inspectors	73	68	67
Sergeants	631	630	604
Constables(b)	2 843	2 812	2 920
Total	3 586	3 548	3 630

(a) Includes superintendents.

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

Offences

Levels of reporting vary considerably between offence categories and a high proportion of certain crimes are never reported. A Crime and Safety survey conducted in South Australia in 1995 found that although 96.8% of victims of vehicle theft reported the most recent incident to police, only 25.6% of victims of sexual assault did so. Fluctuations in recorded crime may reflect changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour, but may also reflect changes in police procedures or the willingness of victims to report particular offences.

A total of 67,579 persons were accused of crime in 1996–97, a decrease of 2.5% from the previous year. The majority of the accused were males (81.9%), of whom 22.9% were juveniles. Offences which show a high arrest rate for females are shop theft (44.8%), fraud and false pretence (28.8%), and assault of police (22.4%)

TOTAL OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE—1996–97

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Number of offences reported</i>	<i>Number of offences cleared</i>	<i>Number of offenders involved in cleared offences</i>
Offences against the person:			
Murder	22	19	42
Attempted murder	30	25	27
Manslaughter	4	3	5
Driving causing death	23	24	55
Serious assault	1 743	1 274	1 286
Minor assault	10 879	8 430	4 709
Assault police	1 099	1 073	1 064
Rape/attempted rape	578	438	223
Other sexual offences	1 169	719	670
Robbery with firearm	77	36	50
Robbery with other weapon	272	88	68
Unarmed robbery	924	274	344
Other offences against the person	2 714	1 893	1 076
<i>Total</i>	<i>19 534</i>	<i>14 296</i>	<i>9 619</i>
Offences against property:			
Break and enter;			
Dwelling	16 195	1 649	1 622
Shop	3 661	413	630
Other	9 293	1 059	1 325
Fraud/forgery/misappropriation	9 997	7 353	2 920
Receiving/unlawful possession	2 083	2 067	2 902
Larceny/illegal use of motor vehicle	8 029	1 166	1 321
Illegal interference with motor vehicle	3 981	549	743
Larceny from motor vehicle	12 056	592	406
Larceny from shops	7 307	4 385	4 365
Other theft	29 940	3 831	3 102
Property damage;			
Arson/explosives	1 828	244	259
Other	26 874	4 713	4 051
<i>Total</i>	<i>131 244</i>	<i>28 021</i>	<i>23 646</i>
Offences against public order:			
Hinder/resist police	2 249	2 247	2 262
Firearm/weapon offences	2 162	2 135	2 163
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	4 184	3 908	3 869
Drug offences	4 669	4 630	4 618
Drink driving offences	7 237	7 237	7 236
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	2 345	2 340	2 352
Other offences against public order	18 422	13 083	11 810
<i>Total</i>	<i>41 268</i>	<i>35 580</i>	<i>34 310</i>
Total	192 046	77 897	67 575

Source: South Australia Police.

Social Environment

Victims of crime A total of 150,214 victims of crime were recorded by South Australia Police during 1996–97: 41.1% were males; 32.6% were females; and 26.2% were corporations. Only 5.2% of victims were juveniles with the highest proportion (42.3%) being aged between 20 and 44 years and 8.1% being over 59 years.

Offences against the person reported more male than female victims. Males tended to be recorded at a higher rate for property offences where only one victim is nominated although there may have been joint ownership of the property. Females constituted the majority of victims in offences against public order, mainly breaching of restraint orders and harassing phone calls.

Crime prevention In line with the increased emphasis of involving the community in crime prevention programs South Australia Police is pursuing a number of programs which encourage community participation. In 1996–97 the Public Affairs Branch expanded its Community Watch programs to include Hospital; Taxi; Serco bus and School Watch.

Crime Stoppers an anti-crime initiative involving the police, the media and the community was officially launched in South Australia in July 1996. In the first year of operation 4,727 calls were received with 964 persons being arrested or reported for 1,115 offences; stolen property valued at \$679,480 was recovered; and reported offences of property damage involving \$5m were cleared.

Correctional services

Prisons In 1996–97 there were nine correctional institutions in South Australia, eight of which were administered by the Department of Correctional Services and one (Mount Gambier Prison) privately managed. These institutions offer accommodation ranging from high security cells through to low security cottages. The cottages encourage prisoners to develop essential living skills in preparation for reintegration into the community. In addition, James Nash House, situated in the ground of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital administered by the Department is staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission and provides specialised treatment programs.

The Department provides a range of vocational, educational and personal development programs which allow prisoners to develop pro-social lifestyles.

ALL PRISONS, Annual Receptions and Daily Average Population by Legal Status—1996–97

<i>Legal status</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Receptions:			
Remand	1 641	183	1 824
Sentenced	1 051	84	1 135
Fine default	1 219	211	1 430
Total	3 911	478	4 389
Daily population:			
Remand	241	15	256
Sentenced (incl. fine default)	1 171	72	1 243
Total	1 412	87	1 499

Community Corrections
 There are sixteen Community Correctional Centres in South Australia. These Centres are responsible for providing supervision to, and case management of, probationers and parolees; the supervision of home detainees and non-convicted persons on bail; and the coordination and supervision of work undertaken by community service and fine option clients. The Fine Option Scheme allows offenders who have been fined but are unable to pay to perform community service work as an alternative to prison.

There were 8,375 males and 2,681 females supervised under 19,760 Community Corrections Orders commenced during the year ended 30 June 1997.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SUPERVISION ORDERS COMMENCED—1996–97

<i>Supervision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bail	375	67	442
Community service	2 075	403	2 478
Fine option	10 357	3 991	14 348
Home detention	313	41	354
Parole	653	49	702
Probation	1 055	311	1 366
Other	60	10	70
Total	14 888	4 872	19 760

PUBLIC SAFETY

State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service South Australia (SES) provides protection for the public against the effects of natural disasters and is involved in counter-disaster emergency management measures. The SES is identified as a functional service under the State Disaster Plan.

Permanent officers are involved in the preparation of emergency management plans at all levels while volunteer members respond to emergency situations on a day-to-day basis throughout the State. These volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in South Australia, but selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Emergency Management Institute, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

Fire services

Metropolitan Fire Service

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation (SAMFS) is responsible for the protection of life and property from fire and other emergencies within the major centres of population throughout South Australia, covering 92% of the population. The Corporation operates 19 stations in the metropolitan area staffed by full-time firefighters; a further 17 stations in country cities/towns are staffed by retained firefighters. One country station at Port Pirie has both full-time and retained staff. In 1996–97 the SAMFS attended 16,496 incidents.

The SAMFS provides education and training to industry, schools and the community. Consultation is provided to developers and local government on fire safety requirements in proposed structural development.

Close links have been forged with the South Australian Ambulance Service with the co-location of ambulances at existing fire stations and the joint development of new fire/ambulance stations in various locations throughout the State.

Social Environment

Country Fire Service The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) exists under the *Country Fires Act 1989* and is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires, and the protection of life and property in other emergencies, in the country. CFS services an area of 886,000 square kilometres, approximately 90% of South Australia, with 518 brigades and 18,000 volunteer fire-fighters.

A levy is applied to every non-metropolitan householder to help to fund the operations of the CFS which is also supported by a government grant and volunteer fund-raising.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Fires attended:			
Structural/vehicle (no.)	897	968	1 021
Rural (no.)	3 175	3 670	3 825
Area burnt (ha)	88 300	12 500	191 670
Financial losses;			
Structural/vehicle (\$'000)	9 713	20 400	12 709
Rural (\$'000)	2 586	19 255	5 769
Callouts (no.)	5 293	5 971	6 332
Special services:			
Motor vehicle accidents (no fires) (no.)	1 136	1 338	1 257
Fallen trees (no.)	129	222	180
Flooding (no.)	42	154	155
Search/rescue (no.)	85	117	93
Callouts (no.)	1 895	2 281	2 216
Total brigade callouts	7 188	8 252	8 548

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council of Australia (NSCA) is a not-for-profit, non-government, independent organisation. Its activities are controlled by a Board of Directors representative of industry, government and the community. The Council's objectives are to encourage safety awareness practices throughout Australia, and to be an authoritative source of information, opinion and advice to industry, governments, media and the community.

Workers' Compensation Tribunal

Most South Australian workers are covered by insurance under the Workers' Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme. Issues of compensation are usually resolved by claims managers appointed by WorkCover Corporation, but disputes may be carried to the Workers' Compensation Tribunal.

Water safety and life saving

Royal Life Saving Society

The Royal Life Saving Society specialises in the teaching of water safety, survival swimming, lifesaving, resuscitation techniques and senior first aid. In excess of 30,000 (mainly young) persons participate in the Society's programs each year. Twenty-five clubs and centres throughout the State provide free tuition to people of all ages. The Society's Bronze Medallion and Pool Lifeguard Award provide qualification for employment. The government accredited first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation courses are available to all sections of the community. The voluntary work of the Society is funded by fundraising, donations, sponsorships, membership fees and grants from the government.

Surf Life Saving South Australia Inc. has the prime objective of supplying a community service of surveillance and rescue patrols at Adelaide's beaches. There are eighteen affiliated clubs with a membership joining age of 7 years. The gaining of the Surf Bronze Medallion at 15 years gives men and women the opportunity to serve the community as patrolling members at their respective beaches during the summer season which is normally from the beginning of November until the end of March.

A Surf Aquatics Program which educates thousands of school children is conducted each year on the dangers of the ocean and environs. Surf's activities are mainly financed by its own fundraising with assistance from government.

VACSWIM is a community based program providing opportunities for children to develop a range of skills and positive experiences in water safety, personal survival activities, emergency care procedures, basic stroke improvement and confidence and competence in the water.

The program is managed by VACSWIM Incorporated which includes representatives from the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing, the Royal Life Saving Society of South Australia, Surf Life Saving South Australia and the South Australian Amateur Swimming Association. Content is based on the swimming and water safety programs of these associations. Children attend nine 45 minute lessons over a nine day period. The program is conducted by qualified instructors at school pools, public and private pools, beaches, lakes and rivers.

The program is held annually in January utilising the summer school vacation period. In 1998, 25,200 children aged over 5 years participated in activities at 176 venues across South Australia.

Compensation The Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund paid out \$8.9m to 1,067 people in the 11 months to May 1998. The Fund is supported by Consolidated Revenue, fines, court levies and the confiscation of profits of crime.

ANIMAL WELFARE

The Animal Welfare unit of the Department of Heritage, Environment and Aboriginal Affairs administers the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985*, licenses rodeos, conducts research, and monitors teaching when using live animals. Inspectors and members of various animal ethics committees are appointed and advice is provided to government, industry and the public.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seeks to prevent cruelty to animals, and the Animal Welfare League seeks to prevent neglect by the supply of services to owners of pets.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 1234.0 *Australian Standard Offence Classification*
- 4509.4 *Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1995*
- 4510.0 *Recorded Crime, Australia*
- 4512.0 *Corrective Services, Australia*
- 4513.0 *Australian Criminal Courts*
- 4514.0 *Community Attitudes to Crime and Policing, Australia*

5.2 CULTURE AND RECREATION

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL VENUES

A survey of attendance at cultural venues was conducted by the ABS in March 1995. The survey excluded persons under 15 years of age and obtained details on those who attended a venue at least once in the previous 12 months. The overall attendance for South Australia was 981,500 which was 83.8% of the population aged 15 and over.

The most popular venue in South Australia was the cinema which was attended by nearly 61% of the population, 56.9% of males and 64.8% of females.

Female attendance rates were higher than for males. The smallest difference was for museums where the female attendance rate was 31.3% only slightly above the male rate of 30.1% and the greatest was for libraries where the female and male rates were 48.1% and 35.4% respectively.

Females in every age group were more likely than males to have attended a cultural venue during the survey period. Overall attendance rates were 86.6% for females and 80.9% for males.

Female attendance rates tended to decline with age; an attendance rate of 97.7% was recorded for the 15–24 age group while the minimum rate of 66.9% was recorded for those over 65. For males the highest rate (91.0%) was for those aged 35–44 while the lowest rate (58.5%) occurred for the 65 and over group.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES

Cultural venue	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Cinema	326.8	56.9	385.5	64.8	712.2	60.9
National, State or local library .	203.3	35.4	286.1	48.1	489.4	41.8
Botanic garden	199.3	34.7	259.5	43.6	458.8	39.2
Animal and marine parks	192.3	33.5	247.4	41.6	439.7	37.6
Museum	173.0	30.1	186.5	31.3	359.4	30.7
Popular music	158.3	27.6	183.5	30.8	341.8	29.2
Art gallery	106.9	18.6	131.7	22.1	238.6	20.4
Opera or musical	74.7	13.0	122.4	20.6	197.1	16.9
Theatre	69.8	12.2	115.1	19.3	184.9	15.8
Dance	43.9	7.6	78.9	13.2	122.7	10.5
Classical music	44.2	7.7	57.8	9.7	102.0	8.7
Total	464.7	80.9	515.7	86.6	981.5	83.8

THE PERFORMING ARTS

Adelaide Festival Centre

The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex. It is home to the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the State Theatre Company and the Performing Arts Collection of South Australia. It is a major tourist attraction and recently has been refurbished.

Completed in 1977 at a cost of \$25m, the Centre was the first of Australia's major arts complexes. It houses the Festival Theatre (a 1,978-seat multi-purpose concert hall and lyric theatre), the 600-seat Playhouse, the highly flexible Space Studio Theatre, and a 1,000-seat open air amphitheatre.

As well as performing arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre has an active visual arts program. Broad ranges of exhibitions are held in the Artspace and the Festival Theatre foyer. Other facilities include The Bistro, The Piano Bar, and Lyrics banquet rooms.

Adelaide Festival of Arts

First held in 1960, the biennial Adelaide Festival is recognised as being one of the three leading multi-arts festivals in the world, and is the pre-eminent arts event on the Australian cultural calendar. The Festival operates from more than forty permanent and temporary venues in and around the city to present its three-week program.

Adelaide-born performer, writer and director, Robyn Archer, was the artistic director for the 1998 Adelaide Festival, and will be the artistic director for the 2000 Adelaide Festival.

The 1998 Adelaide Festival attracted more than 600,000 persons to a program comprising 413 performances, presented by 494 international artists, 252 interstate artists and 2,752 local artists.

Adelaide Fringe Inc.

Adelaide Fringe Inc. is an art organisation that produces the biennial Adelaide Fringe Festival and other Adelaide-based events and offers events management, production and programming services.

The Adelaide Fringe Festival is the largest celebration of independent Australian arts. It offers a wide variety of performing and visual arts including music, comedy, popular entertainment, cyberart and film. The Year 2000 Adelaide Fringe Festival will be held from 24 February to 19 March.

The Australian Festival for Young People

The Australian Festival for young people is a biennial festival celebrating art for and by young people. It began in 1975 as the Come Out Festival and has grown to be one of the largest and longest running youth arts festivals in the world. It is estimated that the Festival reaches more than 400,000 South Australians.

Other festivals

There are more than 400 festivals, carnivals and special events held in South Australia every year. Womadelaide, the international music festival is held biennially in Botanic Park, and the International Barossa Music Festival attracts the world's leading classical musicians and dancers.

Other events include the Tunarama Festival at Port Lincoln, the Glendi Greek Festival in Adelaide, the Kernewek Lowender Festival, Oakbank Easter Racing Carnival, the Coober Pedy Opal Festival and the Lobethal Christmas Lights, a display of traditional German street and window decorations. Special events to be held in 1998–99 include the international road cycling event *Tour Down Under*, a production of complete Ring Cycle opera by Wagner and the Holden Australian Open Golf Championship.

Other performing arts

State Theatre Company The State Theatre Company of South Australia, established in 1965, became a statutory body in 1972. The Company performs at the Playhouse Adelaide Festival Centre and is South Australia's leading drama company.

Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre The Adelaide based Australian Dance Theatre is one of Australia's leading performing arts companies. Founded in 1965, it is recognised for its innovative mix of physical theatre and visual imagery. The company has performed locally, nationally and internationally.

State Opera of South Australia The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations presenting music and operatic performances ranging from small recitals to grand operas. The Company was established in 1976 as a statutory authority and relies on State Government grants, private sponsorships and box office incomes.

Adelaide Symphony Orchestra The Adelaide Symphony Orchestra (ASO) was established as a radio ensemble in 1937 and in 1997 became a wholly owned Australian Broadcasting Corporation subsidiary company.

The ASO undertakes over 100 performances each year ranging in style from mainstream symphonic programs through to popular and family concerts. There is also an initiative to broaden the orchestra's reach through a range of smaller ensemble groups.

The ASO is a major participant in the biennial Adelaide Festival and in 1996 toured China, Hong Kong, Korea and Singapore. In 1998 the ASO performed the first fully mounted Australian production of Wagner's *The Ring of the Nibelung*.

Regional arts

The South Australian Country Arts Trust (SACAT) serves the arts and cultural needs of country regions through a network of regionally based Country Arts Boards. Thirteen Regional Arts Development Officers are attached to the Boards to support arts organisations, groups and individuals in country regions and to provide information and advice to assist development of the regions' cultural activities.

SACAT coordinates the work of the Boards and provides assistance for locally based arts initiatives and creative projects in the regions. It administers four theatre complexes in Mount Gambier, Renmark, Port Pirie and Whyalla, and the New Land Gallery in Port Adelaide where country artists have the opportunity to show their work in the city. It also operates a Touring Program for performing arts and a Touring Exhibitions Program for visual arts.

Carclew Youth Arts Centre

Carclew Youth Arts Centre provides a focus for activities in all art forms for young people aged 3–26 years. It advises the government on youth arts policy and through the South Australian Youth Arts Board allocates grants for companies and individuals working with or for young people.

It also has programs of its own, and supports a choir, a dance company and Artists in Schools. Its facilities include a band rehearsal room and sound studio and photographic darkrooms. It holds drama classes, holiday programs and exhibitions.

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

Adelaide Entertainment Centre

The Adelaide Entertainment Centre was established at Hindmarsh in 1991 to provide a venue for large scale musical entertainment and indoor sports events and has a seating capacity of 12,000.

VISUAL ARTS

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of Arts SA. Its operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia. In 1996 the Art Gallery opened a major extension to its premises, almost doubling the previous display space.

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

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

Lion Arts Centre

Framing the entry to the Lion Arts Centre is the historic Fowler's Lion Building (1906). Located on this site is a mix of arts activities including Leigh Warren Dancers, the Australian Network for Art and Technology, the Crafts Council of South Australia, the Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre, the Media Resources Centre, the Mercury Cinema, the Nexus Multicultural Arts Centre and the Experimental Art Foundation.

Other visual arts venues

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

Training in the arts

The Helpmann Academy is a coordinating body for six institutions which provide training in arts. There are three TAFE training centres, Flinders Street School of Music, North Adelaide School of Arts and the Centre for Performing Arts, together with the Elder Conservatorium of Music, Flinders University Drama Centre, and the SA School of Art.

MEDIA

Film production and festivals

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*. SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard.

The SAFC has two principal roles, the promotion of a South Australian film industry through investment in the development, production and marketing of film, television and multi-media product, and the provision of studio and sound mixing facilities. The SAFC also promotes South Australia nationally and internationally for film and television production.

The Media Resource Centre promotes the development of the media industry by providing new and emergent film and video makers with access to production equipment, advice and support. In addition the Centre offers a range of artist-in-residencies, and a comprehensive exhibition program.

Multimedia

The term 'multimedia' refers to the delivery of information, usually *via* personal computer, that combines different content formats and/or storage media. A computer can use video clips, sound recordings, images, animation and text, and can control external devices such as a video recorder, video disc player, CD-ROM drive, synthesiser and video camera.

Ngapartji Co-operative Multimedia Centre

Opened in September 1996, Ngapartji Multimedia Centre was created under the Commonwealth Government Cooperative Multimedia Centre program. The aim of this program is to support the development of a competitive, internationally successful multimedia industry.

Ngapartji Multimedia Centre is a source of creative, commercial and technical expertise for organisations coming to grips with new media. Ngapartji develops and delivers a wide range of education programs designed to meet the needs of the local multimedia industry. The Centre provides access to computing and networking equipment in training studios and provides business support for local industry.

Radio and television

Details of radio and television in South Australia may be found in Part 14.4 Communication.

The Press

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

The Advertiser was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State with about 75% of its sales being in the metropolitan area. The average weekday circulation of *The Advertiser* in the six months to 30 March 1998 was 201,000, while the Saturday issue had a circulation of 265,000.

The *Sunday Mail*, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. The *Sunday Mail* has a circulation of 342,000 with about 27% of sales being in country districts.

The combined reach of *The Advertiser* and *Sunday Mail* now exceeds 1,105,000 or 84% of the population of South Australia and copies of articles may also be found on the web site home page.

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

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

The Adelaide Review is a free monthly newspaper for readers interested in politics, literature, the arts and general cultural activities. It has an audited circulation in excess of 40,000.

LIBRARIES

State Library of South Australia

A Division of Arts SA, the State Library of South Australia aims to deliver high quality information, preservation and collection services which contribute to the cultural, social, educational and economic well-being of the community. Visitor numbers in 1997 were 614,805.

The State Library of South Australia provides free access to the Internet and a range of other on-line resources. The State Library helped in the development of South Australian Central, the key South Australian web site which incorporates public, private and community sector information. In 1998 it enhanced its services through development of ongoing web sites including the *Women in Politics*, the *Sir Donald Bradman* and the *Antiphonal* sites. The implementation of Webpac which provides web browser access to the Library's on-line catalogue will enable access to images in the Library's collection as well as the catalogue records.

The Mortlock Library of South Australiana was established within the State Library of South Australia in 1986 when important archival and published collections relating to South Australia from the early 1830's to the present day, including Northern Territory to 1911, were brought together. Copies of all material published in the State including audio-visual material and computer disks must be deposited in the Mortlock Library. Important collections include the JD Somerville Oral History Collection, Ephemera Collection and the Pictorial Collection. The Bray Reference Collection comprises over one million items including monographs, newspapers, periodicals, maps, photographs, audio-visual materials and computerised databases.

A permanent world class exhibition featuring the personal collection of Sir Donald Bradman is housed in the historic Institute Building.

The Family History Collection has been boosted through the provision of 240 million names on the CD-ROM version of the International Genealogical Index, supplementing the microfiche edition.

The State Library of South Australia has expanded services to the community by developing and implementing collections, programs and services. It provides BIZLINE a fee based information service for business and industry. The Computer Resource Centre provides free access to personal computers with a range of software. Access to the Internet and Hotmail facilities are available free to the public.

The Newspaper Collection, located in the Newspaper Reading Room, comprises intrastate, national and international papers.

Public libraries

PLAIN (Public Libraries Automated Information Network) Central Services is a branch of the State Library providing centralised acquisition, cataloguing and distribution services to all public libraries in the State. This enables full on-line access to the 2.4 million catalogued items in all libraries. PLAIN Central Services administers the State Government subsidy contribution to public library operating expenditure and provides services which lower unit costs to libraries. Public library services are the result of a joint agreement between the State Government and the Local Government Association of South Australia.

In June 1997, 83 authorities were operating 136 public libraries including 46 school/community libraries and 9 mobile libraries under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1982*. There were also 43 depots operating.

LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Year	Libraries at end of year	Registered readers(a)	Items loaned	Stocks at end of year(b)
1992-93	136	753 595	14 739 576	2 313 019
1993-94	136	796 457	14 920 475	2 390 124
1994-95(c)	136	886 458	15 486 753	2 491 507
1995-96	136	908 668	15 816 004	2 533 863
1996-97	136	893 667	16 634 780	2 690 494

(a) Three year average.

(b) Catalogued material only.

(c) From 1994-95, includes the City of Adelaide Lending Library.

A pilot project begun in 1996 provided free community access to the Internet at ten public libraries. This is expected to be expanded to include all public libraries in the future and by the end of 1997, 30 libraries (8 in country areas) had public access to the Internet.

Other libraries

Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. The University of Adelaide has an extensive Law Library, a separate Performing Arts Library and agriculture/science focused libraries at the Roseworthy and Waite campuses. Flinders University has a Law Library, and the University of South Australia maintains separate libraries for Built Environment (architecture and design) and Legal Practice. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its Parliamentary Library.

State records

State Records operates under the *State Records Act 1997*. It is the principal repository for official records of the Government of South Australia (State and local government). Once official records of permanent value (archives) are 15 years old, they are required to be held by State Records. The disposal of official records requires the approval of the nine-member State Records Council.

The holdings date back to the foundation of the Colony. Research is varied but the two major areas of interest are family history and native title. While most records are open, the restrictions provided by the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* may apply for 20 years and personal information is protected for up to 75 years.

There is a strong emphasis on promoting best practices by agencies in their management of official records. This is achieved by issuing policies and guidelines, conducting seminars and assisting agencies with the implementation of the mandated records management software. Major projects in 1998 included the revision of the General Disposal Schedules and the development of strategies to manage electronic records.

State Records administers the Freedom of Information Act, supports the Privacy Committee of South Australia in overseeing the Government's commitment to a set of information privacy principles and administers the State's copyright contracts. State Records is part of the Government Innovation and Information Group, a division of the Department for Administrative and Information Services.

MUSEUMS

South Australian Museum

The South Australian Museum is a Division of Arts SA. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of South Australia's natural and cultural heritage. The Museum serves the community by acquiring, preserving, making intelligible and presenting to the public, material evidence concerning people and nature. The South Australian Museum was founded on 18 June 1856, and opened its doors to the public on 2 January 1862.

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

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

The Museum mounts permanent and temporary exhibitions each year. It has an annual visitation rate of more than 500,000. An Education Service caters for more than 60,000 school students each year. Travelling education exhibitions, serving more than 15,000 students annually, ensure that children and communities have access to the Museum's resources. An Information Centre answers queries about natural history and anthropology.

The Museum Shop is a commercial enterprise which stocks a wide range of merchandise including material developed by the Museum. The Museum has a specialist reference library available for public use. The Friends of the South Australian Museum and the Waterhouse Club support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections and the organisation of unique fund-raising events.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. The Tudor-style mansion houses a fine collection of nineteenth and twentieth century art and sculpture together with 17th century oak furniture. The gardens and surrounding park total 39 hectares and provide walks through English formal gardens with specialist collections of heritage roses and apples. A sculpture garden in an Australian bush setting gives scenic views of Adelaide.

The History Trust

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority established in 1981 responsible for the management of several important museums including the National Motor Museum, the South Australian Maritime Museum, the Migration Museum and its headquarters in historic Edmund Wright House.

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

The History Trust has identified more than 190 local and specialist museums in South Australia. Most museums have a historical focus with many specialising in artefacts from a local industry.

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

The National Trust The National Trust of South Australia was established by an Act of Parliament in 1955 to 'provide for the preservation and maintenance of places and of chattels of any description of national historical, artistic or scientific interest or natural beauty, and for purposes incidental thereto'. The Trust is a non-profit, community-based organisation with more than 5,000 members and 2,000 volunteers spread over 55 branches and 140 properties across South Australia. It manages Ayers Historic House and Beaumont House in Adelaide, an Interpretive Centre at Victor Harbor, the Historic Mines precinct at Moonta, the Petticoat area in Penola, the Millicent Transport Museum and the Burra Visitor Passport to key heritage sites.

CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The Register of the National Estate is maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. Separate registers based on State legislation are maintained by State Governments.

The Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers The Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers (ATCV) is a non-political, non-profit organisation which was formed in 1982 to involve the community in the care and maintenance of the environment. Projects include tree planting, flora and fauna surveys and the restoration of heritage items, built and natural. Volunteers contribute to projects through small contributions for catering and travel expenses. In 1997 the ATCV undertook approximately 150 individual conservation projects in South Australia which involved 5,000 days of work by volunteers in the field.

Heritage and Biodiversity Division The Heritage and Biodiversity Division of the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (DEHAA) is responsible for the management of the State's Crown land, the conservation of the State's biodiversity and heritage, management of rangelands and native vegetation, protection of animal welfare, and the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide.

National Parks and Wildlife South Australia is responsible for managing the 313 terrestrial and marine protected areas (comprising 21,122,521 hectares) dedicated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, *Crown Lands Act 1929*, and the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*. Activities include biodiversity planning, wildlife management, commercial use and trade, resource protection, biological survey, State Herbarium, and recovery of endangered species. Secretariats administer native vegetation clearance and heritage agreements under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and rangeland management through the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*.

Heritage SA is responsible for protecting the State's cultural and maritime heritage through listing on the State Heritage Register and the provision of financial and technical advice and education programs.

Crown Lands SA is the Government agency for management of Crown tenure.

Wildlife research and protection

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* provides the legislative infrastructure for the management of the State's reserves system and the protection of flora and fauna throughout the State.

Permit provisions ensure that wildlife is appropriately monitored and managed, and regulates the keeping and trading of native fauna. The Monarto Fauna Complex is used for the care of seized fauna, and for special breeding programs for threatened species. The DEHAA is also responsible for animal welfare, and the administration of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1988*.

Ecological research programs and systematic biological surveys are undertaken to help in the conservation of South Australia's wildlife. Over the last 15 years one-half of the State has been covered by biological surveys with over 15,000 vegetation sites completed, 2,000 of which have been sampled for vertebrate fauna. Recovery plans for a number of threatened species are being implemented, and populations of Brush-tailed Bettongs and Stick-nest Rats have been established on a number of off-shore islands. Bettongs and Stick-nest Rats have recently been introduced to the mainland in Venus Bay Conservation Park. The Brush-tailed Bettong management program in South Australia and Western Australia resulted in this species recovery to the extent that it has been removed from the Australian Endangered Fauna list.

Introduced pest animals and plants cause enormous economic and environmental loss in South Australia. Consequently the Service is cooperating with the Commonwealth and other States in the development of measures for the biological control of species such as rabbits, bridal creeper and boneseed. It is also developing techniques of land restoration through the long term control of feral and pest animals and use of wildfire. Operation Bounceback, a program for the conservation of yellow-footed rock-wallabies, is providing an important model of what is required to achieve recovery of habitats and populations of threatened fauna at a landscape scale.

Native vegetation

In 1983 the South Australian Government introduced controls on the clearing of the State's remaining native vegetation. Currently controls on clearance and assistance for landholders are provided for under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. The Natural Resources Group works closely with landholders in developing programs for the long-term maintenance of native vegetation. At May 1996 approximately 500,000 hectares of privately-owned native vegetation were conserved in perpetuity in 1,020 heritage agreements. These programs help to prevent the degradation of land which occurs through loss of tree cover, soil erosion and salinity, and aid the conservation of the State's biological diversity.

Pastoral management

South Australia's pastoral lands cover about 407,000 square kilometres, most of which is located in the far north of the State and in the eastern border district, north of the River Murray. In 1989 the government introduced the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act to ensure that ecologically sustainable principles are applied in the management and use of pastoral lease land.

Coastal management

South Australia's 3,700 kilometre coastline is an important aspect of the State's natural heritage as well as being a vital recreational and tourism resource. The Coast Protection Board administers the Coast Protection Act, through the Coastal Management Branch of the Environment Protection Agency by providing advice and grants to local government, and advice to other government agencies, the public, and community groups. The Branch provides technical advice on coastal management issues including development control to reduce the risks of erosion or flooding, and protection of the marine and terrestrial environment. A dredging operation is undertaken to replenish the sand on metropolitan beaches as part of a protection strategy as well as the maintenance of a viable recreation and tourist facility.

Marine wildlife research and protection

The South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) undertakes research into marine and coastal habitats including patterns of biodiversity, mapping and description of seagrass and other benthic communities, heavy metal contamination, and identification of areas of high conservation value.

Indigenous heritage

The South Australian environment has been occupied by Indigenous people for more than 40,000 years. Evidence of this occupation can be seen in sites of archaeological and mythological significance including campsites, ceremonial grounds, mythological sites, cave paintings, rock engravings, burial places and ochre mines among other sites. In 1989 the Aboriginal Heritage Act was proclaimed to provide for the protection of sites of significance to Indigenous people, their remains and artefacts. Since the passing of this Act the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee and identified local Aboriginal heritage committees have been established to strengthen the role of Indigenous communities in identifying, researching and managing their heritage. The Act requires that a central Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects be established for the safe-keeping of information on Aboriginal heritage. The Register is part of the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs Division of Aboriginal Affairs which also administers all other aspects of the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

Aboriginal Cultural Institute

Tandanya is the National Aboriginal Cultural Institute. A visual arts program exhibits fine art and craft from Aboriginal artists throughout Australia, and Indigenous arts and craft, books, clothing and music are available for sale. Traditional dance, story telling and didgeridoo performances can be arranged by appointment.

Tandanya houses and presents numerous ceremonies, performances, exhibitions and celebrations, and is a high profile tourist, educational and entertainment venue.

Non-Indigenous heritage

Heritage South Australia is part of the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and its purpose is to identify, conserve and promote the State's built and maritime heritage through the *Heritage Act 1993*, which protects geological, archaeological and paleontological areas. In May 1998 there were 2,072 places entered in the State Heritage Register and 13 State Heritage Areas were declared under the Heritage Act and one under the Development Act.

Maritime heritage is protected through the *State Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* and the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* and in May 1998 there were 31 wrecks in State waters and 220 in Commonwealth waters declared under those Acts.

Heritage places are identified by members of the public and through heritage surveys. Registered places are eligible for free conservation advice and advice on development as defined in the *Development Act 1993*. Conservation is supported through the State Heritage Fund.

Heritage South Australia also provides administrative and policy support to the State Heritage Authority and administers the State Heritage Register.

Artlab Australia

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

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

THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND STATE HERBARIUM

The Botanic Gardens established in 1855 comprises the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Botanic Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden. A Board manages the garden system for the community and is responsible to the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

The Botanic Gardens are responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Stirling which contains the oldest conservatory in Australia and the management of the Black Hill Flora Centre for applied research at Athelstone. Technical support is given to the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden at Port Augusta.

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

The Adelaide Botanic Garden also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library, the State Herbarium and the Bicentennial Conservatory, the largest glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere. Another important feature is the Old Palm House which is architecturally unique. The Herbarium contains about 850,000 specimens and is the centre of research on native plants of South Australia. The gardens contain some 19,700 accessions representing 10,705 plant species.

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

In 1996–97, 29,710 school children used the education services and more than 1.5 million people visited all gardens. Mount Lofty Botanic Garden is one of the fastest growing visitor destinations in the State.

ADELAIDE ZOO

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc., a non-profit society with over 5,000 members. The Society was founded in 1878 and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens were opened to the public in 1883.

Revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts, fund-raising through sponsorship programs and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The major goals of the Adelaide Zoo are public education and recreation, and the conservation, breeding and study of rare and endangered species. Two Education Officers conduct education programs for students and assist in interpreting the Zoo as a living classroom for visitors. Volunteers provide information, undertake animal watches and conduct guided tours.

Although Adelaide Zoo is small in area (only 8 hectares) it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles exhibited in open-plan naturalistic habitats. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house, reptile house and the McDonald's South East Asian Rainforest are important features. At 30 June 1997, 1,473 specimens of 270 species were on display. About 318,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ended 30 June 1998.

Monarto Zoological Park

Monarto is a 1,000-hectare park combining open-range zoo and natural wilderness sanctuary in one centre for conservation of wildlife and nature. Guided safari bus tours take visitors through Asian and African geographic habitat areas where herds of exotic grassland dwelling animals such as giraffe, zebra, antelope and ostrich can be seen. Endangered species, including the Mongolian Wild Horse, and Scimitar Oryx are important features of the Park. The Park is also assisting the survival of endangered species.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SA INC.

This organisation was formed in 1839 with the objective of fostering agricultural and horticultural development in South Australia. It was for this purpose that the first Adelaide Show was held in the grounds of Fordham's Hotel in Grenfell Street in December 1840. Since then, there have been Shows every year except for nine years during and immediately after the 1914–18 and 1939–45 Wars. The Society moved to Wayville in 1925.

The Royal Adelaide Show is South Australia's biggest event, attracting in excess of 650,000 people over nine days. The Society is also responsible for the annual Royal Adelaide Wine Show (October), the Royal Flower and Garden Festival, and the Royal Farm Expo (both in March). Over 100 other events are held on the Society's grounds each year.

The Ridley Convention and Exhibition Centre which caters for conferences/exhibitions was officially opened on 1 March 1996. The Centre has hosted a variety of events including seminars, product launches, banquets and exhibitions, and has events booked beyond the year 2000.

RECREATION AND SPORT

Employment in recreation and sport

The 1996 Census showed that there were 14,512 persons employed in occupations connected with recreation and sport. Only 6,061 were employed in occupations which were directly involved in sporting or recreational activity while 8,351 were employed in other occupations in sporting and recreational industries. There were 797 persons employed in occupations related to gambling.

Recreational space and facilities

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by 693 hectares of Park Lands. These contain sporting facilities which have been mainly developed by user organisations who may hold an annual Sporting Permit or long-term lease. Lease facilities include national and regional standard venues such as the Adelaide Oval, Memorial Drive Tennis Club and the Victoria Park Horse Racing Track. The Adelaide Aquatic Centre and the Corporation Golf Links are situated in the North Park Lands. The Torrens Lake provides facilities for rowing clubs, social boating, and sightseeing aboard *Popeye*.

The Park Lands are extensively used by individuals, groups from wider Adelaide and tourists, for a wide range of casual and organised activities such as walking and cycling (commuting and recreational), picnics, and major community events, such as Skyshow, Carnevale, Glendi and Schutzenfest.

The Park Lands program includes not only cultural and recreational activities, but also sports, from local community activity to major international events such as World Class Tennis, World Title Boxing, Test Cricket and Rugby League.

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

Attendance at sporting events

An ABS survey conducted in March 1995 looked at spectator attendance at sporting events, matches or competitions.

Australian rules was the dominant spectator sport among South Australians, with an attendance rate of 26.8%. It was also the most popular spectator sport in Australia, with almost 1.9 million people attending at least one match.

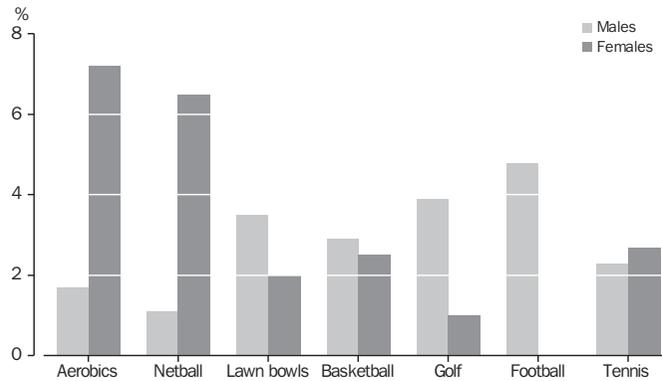
Participation in sport

An ABS survey on participation in sport in the 12 months ended June 1997 showed that 30.2% of people aged 15 years or more participated in one or more organised sports and physical activities in South Australia. Males had a higher participation rate (34.4%) than females (26.2%) and rates were highest for the 15–24 year age group (47.9%) and declined steadily with age.

The most popular organised sport for females was aerobics with 41,500 participants followed by netball with 37,600 participants. The most popular organised sport for males was Australian Rules football with 27,000 participants, followed by golf with 21,900 participants.

Each participant spent an average of \$560 on organised sport and physical activities during 1996–97. The most expensive sport to participate in was motor sports, with an average annual expenditure of \$1,691 per participant. Other expensive sports were golf and tenpin bowling.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT, By Sex(a)—1996–97



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

The overall participation rate in organised sport in South Australia by children aged 5–14 years was 67.7%. Boys were more likely to play sport than were girls (71.9% to 63.2%), and both were more likely to play for clubs rather than schools. The participation rate in clubs was 53.8%, while the participation rate for sport organised to take place out of school hours was 33.4%.

Recreation and sport

The Office for Recreation and Sport provides the leadership and works with the sport and recreation industry to increase economic activity, develop world class athletes and increase the quality and the level of participation by the community in physical activity.

The Office provides community services through the South Australian Sports Institute (SASI) and the Recreation and Sport Development Unit.

The South Australian Sports Institute offers expertise in the provision of services and resources necessary for the development of high performance athletes and coaches. This organisation networks with the Australian Institute of Sport, other State based institutes, and State and national sporting organisations. At June 1998, the Institute employed 18 full-time coaches across 15 different sports.

The Recreation and Sport Development Unit is responsible for the State's extensive trails network and the management of various grants programs. It promotes the delivery of junior sports programs and has established an Economic Industry Development Program to promote South Australian recreation and sporting products overseas.

GAMBLING

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Gaming Machines Act, the Liquor Licensing Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act, and the Casino Act.

Net gambling expenditure in South Australia in 1996–97 was estimated at \$638.3m, and taxation revenue from the industry was \$249.6m. Total gambling turnover in South Australia in 1996–97 was estimated to be \$4,242.7m.

Social Environment

TURNOVER, Net Expenditure and Government Revenue from Gambling

Type of gambling	Turnover		Net expenditure		Government revenue	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Racing	640.2	658.9	90.0	93.6	22.4	23.4
Gambling	3 260.5	3 583.8	502.2	544.6	203.9	226.2
Total	3 900.7	4 242.7	592.4	638.3	226.3	249.6

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics 1972-73 to 1996-97*.

The main categories of gambling are lotteries (profit sector and non-profit sector); totalisator betting; betting with bookmakers; playing poker machines outside the casino; and playing poker machines and betting at tables in the casino.

Profit sector lotteries Profit sector lotteries are organised by the South Australian Lotteries Commission under the State Lotteries Act. At 30 June 1997 there were 640 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops and hotels) and total sales (including commission) for the year were \$264.6m.

Non-profit sector lotteries Non-profit sector lotteries are licensed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, and are run to raise money for charitable or social organisations. In 1996-97, 802 licenses were issued for major lotteries (with prizes of over \$500); 760 licenses were issued for instant ticket lotteries; and 86 licenses were issued for bingo and raffles.

LOTTERIES

Type of lottery	Turnover		Net expenditure	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Profit sector lotteries:				
Lotto, Tattsлото	161.5	156.0	63.0	62.4
Instant Scratchies	24.3	23.4	8.2	8.2
The Pools	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Club Keno	64.1	65.5	12.8	13.1
Total Lotteries Commission . . .	250.6	245.4	84.4	84.0
Non-profit sector lotteries	43.9	49.0	22.0	25.7
Total lotteries	294.5	294.4	106.4	109.7

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics 1972-73 to 1996-97*.

Totalisator betting and bookmakers At 30 June 1997 there were 45 bookmakers and 492 clerks and agents licensed with the Racing Industry Development Authority operating on- and off-course betting on horse racing, harness racing, greyhound racing, foot running and other approved events.

Totalisator betting takes place through the South Australian Totalisator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators licensed by racing clubs. Off-course betting is provided on galloping, harness racing and greyhound meetings. In addition, betting is provided on Australian Rules football and other sporting events.

GAMBLING, Bookmakers and Totalisator

Type of gambling	Turnover		
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
TAB:			
Racing codes	513.3	494.1	522.9
Other sporting events	2.1	2.3	2.0
Total TAB.	515.4	496.4	524.9
On-course totalisator	57.1	53.0	53.9
Bookmakers:			
On-course	129.4	87.3	80.7
Off-course	4.6	3.5	3.1
Total bookmakers.	134.0	90.8	83.8
Total	706.5	640.2	662.6

Poker (gaming) machines
and the Casino

Poker machines

The licensing of hotels and clubs for gaming machines (poker machines) is governed by the *Gaming Machines Act 1992*. The Liquor and Gaming Commission is responsible for the determination of all applications under the Act including applications for a gaming machine licence, a gaming machine dealer's licence, and approval of persons in positions of authority. It is also responsible for the approval of gaming machines, gaming equipment and the computerised monitoring system; the determination of the number of machines per licensed premise and authorised gaming hours; the taking of disciplinary action against licensees, including the power to reprimand, and to suspend or cancel a licence; the review of barrings of persons by licensees; the receipt of gaming tax, recovery of unpaid gaming tax and remission of late payment fines; and the inspection, monitoring and scrutiny of gaming machine operations.

The appellant body for an order or decision of the Commissioner is the Licensing Court whereas appeals against a Commissioner's direction are heard by the Gaming Supervisory Authority. Gaming tax is assessed monthly based on net gambling revenue.

Gaming machines were introduced into hotels on 25 July 1994 when 662 machines came on-line at 28 venues. In July 1998 there were approximately 11,700 machines in over 500 venues. They are monitored by the Independent Gaming Corporation and regulated by the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner.

For the year ended 30 June 1997 net gambling expenditure (or revenue to licence holders) totalled \$364.2m. Net gambling expenditure represents losses by players, and is derived by subtracting total player wins (\$2,659.5m) from total player bets, or turnover (\$3,023.7m). By April 1998, the net gambling expenditure for an incomplete 1997–98 was more than \$326m.

GAMING MACHINES OUTSIDE THE CASINO

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Turnover	1 487.6	2 321.7	3 023.7
Net expenditure	187.0	319.3	364.2
Government revenue	62.6	110.1	134.5

The Casino

The Adelaide Casino opened in December 1985 as part of the Adelaide Railway Station Redevelopment (ASER). The three levels of the Casino hold 87 gaming tables and 694 gaming machines.

The Adelaide Casino is regulated by the *Casino Act 1983*. The licence for the Adelaide Casino is held by the Lotteries Commission which appointed Aitco Pty Ltd to establish and operate the Casino on its behalf. The moneys received by the Commission from the Casino operator consist of unclaimed prizes, licence fees, a percentage of net gaming revenue from tables, and a percentage of turnover from machines. These moneys are paid into Consolidated Revenue. In the year ended 30 June 1997 the amount paid to the Government was \$18.8m, and in 1998 the amount was \$18.1m.

The Liquor and Gaming Commissioner is responsible to the Gaming Supervisory Authority for the constant scrutiny of the Adelaide Casino.

GAMBLING IN THE CASINO(a)

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Turnover(b)	319.7	344.2	265.6
Net expenditure	83.6	76.5	70.7
Government revenue	20.3	17.9	18.8

(a) Includes gaming machines.

(b) There are no data for casino turnover as it is not possible to estimate. The figures shown are the value of money exchanged for gambling chips and tokens.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics 1972–73 to 1996–97*.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information on cultural and leisure activities may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4114.0 *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia*
- 4116.0 *Music and Performing Arts, Australia*
- 4143.0 *Business of Music, Australia*
- 4157.0 *Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia*
- 4172.0 *Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview*
- 4174.0 *Sports Attendance*
- 4177.0 *Participation in Sporting and Recreational Activities, Australia*
- 4183.0 *Cultural Funding, Australia*

5.3 HEALTH

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government coordinates health programs, but has a limited role in direct health care apart from hospital funding. It is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations and the regulation of health insurance. Direct services are provided under the Department of Health and Family Services portfolio through its Rehabilitation Units and Hearing Services Program. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare supports the National Injury Surveillance Unit and the Dental Statistics Research Unit in South Australia.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Act provides for a compulsory and publicly funded national health insurance scheme called Medicare which is designed to ensure that everyone has access to basic health services. The Medicare Benefits Schedule lists a standard fee for each medical and hospital service. Medical benefits are payable at 85% of the standard fee, excepting those for private in-patients in hospitals, and hospital benefits are payable at 75%. Transport by ambulance, except that between hospitals, is not covered.

Private health insurance, to cover the cost of many ancillary health services and being a private patient in hospital, is offered by registered health funds and in 1995 was held by approximately 36% of persons. The 1995 National Health Survey showed that those most likely to have private health insurance were found in the middle-aged and higher income groups, and those least likely were persons with government health care cards.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government. Financial arrangements are determined between the Commonwealth and State Governments by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies.

Since the creation of the South Australian Department of Human Services in October 1997 the Department has assumed responsibility for a number of government agencies and statutory authorities including the Health Commission.

The Department of Human Services maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including: hospital; mental health; the intellectually disabled; drug and alcohol; Indigenous people, the aged, the physically disabled and children and families; community health and health promotion; and public health and occupational health services.

HEALTH SERVICES

The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in the State Government, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOSPITALS, Staff and Selected Activities(a)

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Average staff employed(a)	16 034	15 708	15 262
Occupied bed days ('000)	2 147	2 027	2 002
Bed occupancy rate (%)	72.9	73.0	73.8
Mean length of stay (days)	4.9	4.5	4.3

(a) Excludes private and Commonwealth hospitals.

Source: South Australian Health Commission.

The following table shows the details of number of hospitals, hospital beds and separations from 1994-95 to 1996-97. Separations occur when an inpatient or same day patient leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital or dies at the hospital. Before 1995-96 figures for psychiatric hospitals refer to admissions.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Hospital	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Public:			
Recognised;			
Number	82	81	80
Average number of beds available	5 109	4 874	4 725
Separations	305 226	307 748	313 209
Psychiatric;			
Number	2	1	1
Average number of beds available	638	408	352
Separations	4 447	4 217	4 216
Private(a):			
General;			
Number	42	47	50
Approved beds	2 127	2 135	2 155
Separations	128 674	138 271	142 184
Psychiatric;			
Number	4	3	3
Approved beds	197	197	197
Separations	2 550	2 658	2 583
Total:			
Number	130	132	134
Separations	440 897	452 894	462 192
Separations per 1,000 of estimated resident population	299.6	307.3	313.6

(a) Includes private day surgery facilities.

Source: South Australian Health Commission.

Recognised hospitals

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

Of the recognised hospitals 66 are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the south east to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Ceduna. A small number of strategically placed hospitals provide some specialist medical and community health services to the region or sub-region they serve. An increasing number of hospitals are becoming involved in other services including community health, and nursing home and hostel accommodation for the aged.

Of the 14 recognised metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialities traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (e.g. intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care). Recognised hospitals also provide services to casualty patients.

Private hospitals

At 30 June 1997 there were 53 private hospitals with 2,352 beds operating within South Australia, either as profit making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Forty-four of these hospitals were located within metropolitan Adelaide with the remaining nine in country areas. Four of the metropolitan hospitals provided psychiatric care, one specialising in the treatment of adolescents. The remaining were general hospitals and offer a range of medical, surgical and obstetric services.

Hospital separations

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

SEPARATIONS, Procedures by Length of Stay—1996–97

Principal procedure	Length of stay						Total
	Same day discharge	1–2 days	3–4 days	5–7 days	8–14 days	Over 14 days	
Surgical procedures:							
Nervous system	4 284	1 923	684	721	689	397	8 698
Endocrine system	13	197	283	112	50	19	674
Eyes	7 669	3 538	386	147	83	34	11 857
Ear	5 259	1 547	229	58	37	12	7 142
Nose, mouth, pharynx . . .	8 318	10 227	1 223	286	138	71	20 263
Respiratory system	1 373	698	385	452	595	594	4 097
Cardiovascular system(a)	4 105	4 393	1 919	1 753	2 526	1 098	15 794
Haemic and lymphatic systems	443	247	168	181	179	184	1 402
Digestive systems	31 787	9 272	5 589	3 476	3 525	1 886	55 535
Urinary tract	5 128	3 354	953	909	820	382	11 546
Male genital organs	3 370	1 834	1 769	989	541	205	8 708
Female genital organs . . .	15 161	4 058	1 655	2 697	1 034	141	24 746
Obstetric procedures	7 197	3 408	5 554	7 692	1 321	249	25 421
Musculoskeletal system . .	10 290	10 450	4 524	3 104	3 508	1 373	33 249
Breast	951	1 133	666	401	181	22	3 354
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	8 733	3 409	1 045	812	859	646	15 504
Non-surgical procedures(b)	51 418	15 430	8 063	7 928	8 543	8 039	99 421
No procedures	21 447	41 808	20 398	13 732	9 818	6 109	113 312
Total	185 613	116 242	54 663	44 968	34 198	21 364	457 048

(a) Excludes haemodialysis.

(b) Includes haemodialysis.

Source: South Australian Health Commission.

The number of patients in hospitals in South Australia rose by 6% in the two years to 30 June 1997. Much of this increase was in same day separations, which increased by 22% to 185,613. The proportion of patients undergoing surgery remained steady at 53%.

The bulk of patients (68%) are cared for in public hospitals. However, in 1996–97 only 59% of the total number of surgical procedures were performed in public hospitals. In both the private and the public sectors, approximately 45% of surgery was same day (for patients who did not need to stay overnight in hospital).

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

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS. Principal Diagnosis (Selected Conditions)—1996–97

Diagnosis	Age group (years)					
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2 510	892	612	1 254	752	1 209
Neoplasms	232	522	742	4 519	10 335	15 654
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders. . .	218	600	554	1 541	1 921	2 383
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	346	424	351	700	1 120	2 909
Mental disorders	105	294	1 525	4 400	3 287	2 797
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4 055	2 176	842	3 246	4 279	10 688
Diseases of the circulatory system	46	63	302	3 314	11 026	24 756
Diseases of the respiratory system	7 226	4 304	2 460	4 227	4 778	9 594
Diseases of the digestive system	2 058	2 378	5 738	11 901	15 718	15 681
Diseases of the genitourinary system . .	629	693	2 474	10 143	9 296	7 578
Induced abortion	—	18	2 843	2 720	10	—
Delivery in a completely normal case . .	—	—	544	1 383	1	—
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	18	7 003	20 861	40	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	388	669	1 026	2 474	2 436	3 126
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and connective tissue	172	637	2 752	9 898	10 527	9 920
Congenital anomalies	1 217	529	281	338	154	106
Conditions arising in the perinatal period	2 543	9	—	—	—	—
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions.	2 513	1 061	1 245	4 615	7 087	7 625
Injury and poisoning	2 164	3 831	5 573	9 084	5 588	8 580
Supplementary(a)	3 054	1 343	2 514	14 689	20 165	25 227
Total(b)	29 494	20 501	39 384	111 313	108 521	147 836

(a) Includes haemodialysis treatment.

(b) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis was not known.

Source: South Australian Health Commission.

Nursing homes

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

A further 150 nursing homes run by non-government groups provide additional nursing home places throughout the State. These largely cater for aged care, but there are a number which offer care for people with disabilities. The total number of nursing home places in South Australia was 6,848 in 1997.

Mental health services

Regional Community Mental Health services are located east, north-west, and south of Adelaide and coordinate public metropolitan mental health services. The regional services provide a base for Assessment and Crisis Intervention Service, Mobile Assertive Care and for Continuing Care, Clinic and Consultancy Services. Teams are multi-disciplinary groups of specialist mental health workers who provide case management, service coordination, and counselling for their clients. They involve a variety of professions: psychiatry, psychology, social work, mental health nursing, and occupational therapy. These teams work together with clients who require a range of different kinds of interventions rather than a single type of treatment or support. A client may not only require the prescription and supervision of medication, but other services including housing or financial assistance, rehabilitation services or recreational support.

The Eastern Regional Community Mental Health Services and specialised Statewide Services remaining at the Glenside campus as well as the forensic service at the Hillcrest campus are managed through the Royal Adelaide Hospital. Southern Community Mental Services are aligned with the Flinders Medical Centre and Noarlunga Health Services. The North Western Adelaide Community Mental Health Services are managed through The Queen Elizabeth and Lyell McEwin campuses of the North Western Adelaide Health Service.

There are seven public acute hospitals with acute psychiatric wards—Royal Adelaide Hospital, The Queen Elizabeth and Lyell McEwin campuses of the North Western Adelaide Health Service, Flinders Medical Centre, Women's and Children's Hospital, Woodleigh House within Modbury Hospital and Noarlunga Health Services. The Repatriation General Hospital catering primarily for war veterans also has a psychiatric department.

Three private hospitals have psychiatric wards—The Adelaide Clinic, Fullarton Private Hospital and Kahlyn Private Hospital.

In country areas community mental health services are delivered through community health centres.

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, consisting of Northern and Southern Services and administered through the Women's and Children's Hospital and Flinders Medical Centre provide services to children and adolescents with mental disorders.

Services for older persons with mental disorders are being established through three regional areas. The North Western Service is managed from The Queen Elizabeth campus of the North Western Adelaide Health Service; the Eastern Service is managed through the Royal Adelaide Hospital; and the Southern Service is managed through the Repatriation General Hospital.

Drug and alcohol services

Services for people experiencing alcohol and other drug related problems are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council (DASC). DASC is the State Government authority responsible for matters pertaining to alcohol and other drug issues in South Australia. It is the principal adviser to the Department of Human Services and the Minister for Human Services on alcohol and other related issues and represents the State at the Federal level on policy matters.

DASC is a State-wide service provider with its own education, treatment and research programs employing health and welfare professionals, education and research personnel. It provides a 24-hour telephone information service and funds a number of non-government agencies to provide alcohol and other drug related services.

Community health

Services and centres

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

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

Domiciliary care

In 1997 five metropolitan and thirteen country domiciliary care services operated within South Australia. In addition a number of health care units throughout the State provided home-based health care services. These included hospitals (through their outreach services) and community health centres and services.

In 1996–97 the Domiciliary Care Services had over 490,000 client contacts. Professional staff and paramedical aides offer the following services: aged care consultation; psychiatric consultation; personal care; home help; respite care and sitter services; artisans for minor home modifications; provision of equipment and aids; home dental care through the State Dental Service; and home nursing and terminal care in cooperation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Aged Care Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services funds aged care assessment teams which undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In metropolitan South Australia these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home receive the services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

Child and youth health service

The Child and Youth Health Service was established in July 1995 as an amalgamation of the Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service (CAFHS) and the Second Story Youth Health Service. The key functions of Child and Youth Health are the provision of primary health care, education, support and information services to children and young people, and research and advocacy for public health policy and health care delivery for the same target-group.

<i>Aboriginal Health Council</i>	<p>The Aboriginal Health Council (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is an advocate for the Indigenous community of South Australia in health and health related matters. The Council is also formally responsible for the provision of advice on Indigenous health matters to the South Australian Minister for Human Services through the South Australian Health Commission.</p>
<i>Aboriginal Health Services</i>	<p>The independent Aboriginal Health Services provide primary health services to Indigenous communities in metropolitan Adelaide, the Port Augusta region, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, Ceduna–Koonibba, Yalata–Maralinga, Port Lincoln and Coober Pedy.</p>
<i>Dental health</i>	<p>Government funded dental services for school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service provides general dental care for children until their eighteenth birthday in government and non-government schools. The care is free-of-charge for pre-school and primary school children. Secondary school students who have been granted a School Card or, who are holders or dependants of a holder of a Social Security Concession Card are also able to receive free care. Other secondary school students can receive dental care by paying an annual fee of \$35.</p> <p>An ABS survey on Children's Immunisation and Screening in 1995 found that 82.1% of children between the ages of 2 and 14 had visited a dental professional at some time in their lives. The proportion visiting a dental professional increased with age, 98.5% of children aged 10–14 years compared with only 34.3% of children aged 2–4 years.</p> <p>Emergency and general dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries is available through public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres. In some cases this care may be provided through private dental practitioners on the issue of a specific authority.</p> <p>The Adelaide Dental Hospital is the only Dental Teaching Hospital in the State and provides specialist dental services as well as general dental care for pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries.</p>
<i>Blood transfusion</i>	<p>The Australian Red Cross Blood Service collects and processes blood at its centre in Adelaide and through mobile units which visit metropolitan and country centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals, private pathology practices and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for syphilis, the HIV-1 and HIV-2 viral antibodies, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody, and antibodies to HTLV-1. Blood products obtained from South Australian plasma and processed at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, CSL Bioplasma, Victoria, are returned to the Blood Service and distributed throughout the State.</p> <p>The Service administers the South Australian Tissue Typing Service and is also the location of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Bone Marrow Donor Registry and associated laboratory.</p>

Social Environment

Home nursing

The Royal District Nursing Service of SA Inc. (RDNS) is an independent, non-profit organisation providing general and specialist nursing care to individuals in the community setting and in nursing clinics. In 1997–98 the full-time equivalent of 300 staff made 450,000 visits, dealing with approximately 17,000 client episodes of care.

The RDNS operates from administrative headquarters in Adelaide with regional and district centres located in the metropolitan and some country areas. The main source of funding comes through the Home and Community Care Program, the South Australian Health Commission and Medicare. Donations from clients and the community support the work of the Service.

Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor Service (Central Section) Inc. is responsible for all fixed wing aero-medical retrieval and air ambulance aircraft in South Australia. It provides an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas of South Australia and the southern half of the Northern Territory covering approximately 2.2 million square kilometres of land. It has flight bases at Adelaide, Port Augusta and Alice Springs, and a medical centre at Uluru/Ayers Rock.

In 1996–97 the Central Section attended to 36,923 patients including transporting 6,235 patients by air.

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

SA Ambulance Service

SA Ambulance Service provides pre-hospital medical emergency care and patient transport, with a State ambulance service operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas.

St John Volunteers

St John provides voluntary first aid services at public gatherings throughout the State and is the first aid provider under the State Disaster Plan. In addition St John provides a variety of first aid kits for, and teaches first aid to, the general public. St John delivers a wide range of first aid courses to industry. These courses are designed to meet legal requirements of occupational health and safety.

St John fosters the development of young people through its active Cadet movement. Adult volunteers also provide friendly visiting, respite care and support to the elderly, disabled or housebound through a community care program which operates in selected suburbs.

Other health services

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

PUBLIC HEALTH

The South Australian Health Commission's statutory duty under the Public and Environmental Health Act is to promote proper standards of public and environmental health in the State generally.

The Commission and the Minister also have statutory responsibilities under other public health legislation including the Food Act, Controlled Substances Act, Radiation Protection and Control Act, Tobacco Products Regulation Act and Supported Residential Facilities Act.

The Public and Environmental Health Service, Department of Human Services, is responsible to the Commission, the Minister and the community for the core functions of collection, analysis and dissemination of population health information; assessment of risks to public health, risk reduction and risk communication; policy development, setting of standards and promulgating guidelines; initiation and support for the development and monitoring of public and environmental health programs; and advocacy for partnerships to promote and protect the public health.

The Service comprises a number of small expert units and through affiliations with other agencies supports intersectoral approaches to problem solving, program development and community participation. It aims to achieve better health for South Australians through prevention and control of disease, illness and injury and the promotion of health.

Environmental Health

This branch is concerned with aspects of public health such as the quality of water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. It also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; pest control activities; and therapeutic substances and devices. It oversees the Port Pirie Lead Program, an innovative public health program involving the monitoring of blood and environmental lead levels, research, community education, and the decontamination and restoration of the environment.

Radiation Protection

The role of the Radiation Protection Branch is to protect South Australians from harmful effects of radiation by controlling its use in medicine, research and industry including the mining of radioactive ores and the transport of radioactive materials. The Branch administers the Radiation Protection and Control Act, keeps under surveillance the various sources of radiation in the environment, and gives advice on the safe use of X-rays, radioactive materials and sources of non-ionizing radiation including lasers, microwaves and mobile telephones.

Epidemiology

The Epidemiology Branch is responsible for monitoring disease activity in South Australia, evaluating the health effects of public health services and health outcomes of clinical services and providing epidemiological and statistical advice to clinicians and other workers. Specific units monitor pregnancy outcomes to identify risks and promote preventive interventions; provide population based data on cancer incidence, mortality and case survival; undertake injury surveillance and prevention activities and monitor lifestyle factors that endanger good health, and test and evaluate interventions. The Health Outcomes Unit provides advice on epidemiology, health economics and information technology.

Cancer screening services

BreastScreen SA aims to reduce the number of deaths from breast cancer by providing a free screening mammogram every two years. Primarily targeted at women aged 50–69 years, the service is available to all women aged 40 years and over. Screening is provided through seven fixed clinics and two mobile units.

The SA Cervix Screening Program seeks to reduce the incidence of cervix cancer by encouraging women to have a regular Pap smear. It implements mechanisms to ensure the quality of smear taking, the follow-up of abnormalities and provides a back-up reminder and recall system.

Social Environment

Communicable diseases

The role of the Communicable Disease Control Branch is to reduce infectious disease in South Australia. Priority is given to prevention, particularly immunisation, to eliminate vaccine preventable diseases. Detection of new disease, investigation and removal of sources of infection and prevention of epidemic outbreaks are its responsibility.

INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, Cases Notified(a)

Diseases	1995	1996	1997
Aeromonas infection	—	84	116
Arbovirus infection(b)	27	30	665
Atypical mycobacterium infections	43	40	33
Campylobacter infection	3 294	2 637	1 939
Cryptosporidiosis(c)	108	87	71
Food poisoning (organism not known)	—	190	80
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	7	7	2
Hepatitis A	36	38	94
Hepatitis unspecified	3	2	2
Hydatid disease	—	—	1
Legionellosis	12	25	39
Leptospirosis	6	1	2
Malaria	22	21	22
Measles	6	13	29
Meningococcal infection	24	18	24
Mumps	12	14	26
Ornithosis	6	3	4
Pertussis (whooping cough)	488	1 048	1 689
Q-fever	8	5	8
Rubella	84	372	199
Salmonella infections	635	376	568
Shiga-like toxin producing <i>e.coli</i> (SLTEC)(c)			
Shigella infections	75	58	107
Tuberculosis	58	41	54
Typhoid	2	4	3
Yersinia infection	96	54	43

(a) Excludes sexually transmitted diseases.

(b) Predominantly Ross River virus.

(c) SLTEC infection may result in Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS) or Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic purpura.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)

The Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Branch coordinates a control program to reduce the impact of STDs, including HIV, throughout South Australia. It provides a clinical service, carries out epidemiological surveillance and undertakes education and training.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED AND BLOOD BORNE DISEASES

Disease	1995	1996	1997
Sexually transmitted diseases:			
Gonorrhoea	255	290	323
Syphilis	45	40	31
Blood borne diseases:			
HIV cases	31	45	35
AIDS cases	34	38	24
AIDS deaths	38	29	9
Hepatitis B (acute)(a)	26	20	18
Hepatitis C (incident)(b)	34	31	51

(a) Acute cases are newly acquired infections defined by negative serology or diagnosed acute illness in the last 12 months.

(b) Incident cases are newly acquired infections defined by negative serology or diagnosed acute illness in the last 12 months.

Health promotion

The Health Promotion Unit of the South Australian Health Commission initiates and develops programs which address health promotion in settings such as schools, hospitals and workplaces as well as priority areas such as mental health, tobacco control and food policy.

Termination of pregnancy

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose.

Terminations are notified to the Pregnancy Outcome Unit of the Health Commission, and the following tables show the number of terminations for the years 1994 to 1996.

TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY NOTIFIED, Age Distribution

Age group (years)	1994	1995	1996
Under 15	13	21	20
15-19	1 033	1 162	1 140
20-24	1 612	1 697	1 609
25-29	1 081	1 118	1 212
30-34	780	766	828
35-39	460	513	538
40-44	152	182	169
45 and over	8	10	19
Total	5 139	5 469	5 535

Source: Pregnancy Outcome Unit, South Australian Health Commission.

Disability Services

The South Australian Disability Services Office in the South Australian Health Commission is responsible for all planning, funding and evaluation of disability services in South Australia, with the exception of mental health services.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH

The Commonwealth has a health Framework Agreement with the State Government which recognises the role of Aboriginal community controlled health services in a health system and the need to improve access of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to mainstream health services. The Agreements provide for a process of joint planning between the Commonwealth, the State, ATSIC and the Aboriginal Health Council. This will ensure better targeting and coordination of health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as well as the planning of new services. The Agreement also commits the parties to data collection and evaluation, and to a maintenance of financial effort.

In 1997–98 the Department of Health and Family Services funded 19 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health service organisations in South Australia, which are community controlled. The cost of the program was \$14.5m.

For information on Aboriginal health, see Part 4.7, The Indigenous Population.

MORTALITY

Causes of death

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

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

The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex.

In 1997 the three leading causes of death were malignant neoplasms (cancer), ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). Cancer caused 28.2% of all male deaths, and 24.4% of all female deaths.

There has been a change in the percentage distribution of causes of death over the last 20 years. Heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and motor vehicle accidents have declined as a proportion of the total deaths, while diabetes, dementia, and prostate, colonic and lung cancers have increased.

CAUSES OF DEATH—1997

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (a)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	%
Infectious and parasitic diseases	65	61	126	8.5	1.1
Malignant neoplasms:	1 701	1 374	3 075	207.8	26.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	74	51	125	8.4	1.1
Malignant neoplasm of colon	141	161	302	20.4	2.6
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	66	57	123	8.3	1.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	412	169	581	39.3	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of skin	40	27	67	4.5	0.6
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	232	232	15.7	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	16	16	1.1	0.1
Malignant neoplasm of prostate gland	220	—	220	14.9	1.9
Leukaemia	65	52	117	7.9	1.0
All other malignant neoplasms	683	609	1 292	87.3	11.1
Diabetes mellitus	154	125	279	18.9	2.4
Anaemias	9	15	24	1.6	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system:	2 429	2 507	4 936	333.6	42.3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	16	17	33	2.2	0.3
Hypertensive disease	42	76	118	8.0	1.0
Ischaemic heart disease;	1 443	1 238	2 681	181.2	23.0
Acute myocardial infarction	807	729	1 536	103.8	13.2
Other ischaemic heart disease	636	509	1 145	77.4	9.8
Cerebrovascular disease	470	681	1 151	77.8	9.9
Atherosclerosis	17	21	38	2.6	0.3
All other diseases of the circulatory system	441	474	915	61.8	7.8
Pneumonia	234	328	562	38.0	4.8
Influenza	1	3	4	0.3	0.0
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	95	63	158	10.7	1.4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	17	22	39	2.6	0.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	85	33	118	8.0	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	78	79	157	10.6	1.3
Congenital anomalies	38	20	58	3.9	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	24	16	40	2.7	0.3
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	18	24	42	2.8	0.4
All other conditions	675	784	1 459	98.6	12.5
Accidents and adverse affects:	230	130	360	24.3	3.1
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	87	50	137	9.3	1.2
Accidental falls	29	40	69	4.7	0.6
All other accidents	114	40	154	10.4	1.3
Suicide	162	35	197	13.3	1.7
Homicide	14	9	23	1.6	0.2
All other external causes	—	1	1	0.7	0.0
All causes	6 029	5 629	11 658	787.8	100.0

(a) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of the estimated resident population.

Social Environment

Perinatal deaths

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

In 1997, there were 115 perinatal deaths registered, a fall of 19.6% from the previous year. There were 14 fewer fetal deaths (81 compared with 95) and 14 fewer neonatal deaths (48 to 34). The perinatal death rate fell from 7.5 to 6.2.

Life expectancy

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE(a)

Period	At age (years)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
1993 . . .	74.99	65.69	55.99	46.67	37.30	27.96	19.41	12.25	6.97
1994 . . .	75.11	65.68	55.99	46.53	37.12	27.92	19.34	12.15	6.85
1995(b) .	75.10	65.75	56.02	46.66	37.29	28.04	19.47	12.32	6.95
1996(b) .	75.30	65.90	56.16	46.78	37.42	28.22	19.67	12.50	7.08
1997(b) .	75.65	66.27	56.55	47.18	37.79	28.55	19.94	12.70	7.21
FEMALES									
1993 . . .	80.53	71.61	61.81	52.06	42.35	32.87	23.88	15.71	8.33
1994 . . .	81.16	71.61	61.81	52.06	42.35	33.87	28.88	15.71	8.83
1995(b) .	81.01	71.48	61.66	51.93	42.26	32.79	23.80	15.64	8.89
1996(b) .	81.34	71.77	61.94	52.18	42.50	33.03	24.04	15.83	9.02
1997(b) .	81.52	71.95	62.11	52.34	42.66	33.17	24.17	15.93	9.08

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician until 1994. Subsequently produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary.

(b) Based on deaths in three years before the reference year.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

A National Health Survey conducted by the ABS in 1995 provided information on a wide range of health topics such as illness conditions, health related actions, health risk factors and the general health and well-being of the population.

Nearly 86% of people aged 15 years and over considered themselves to be in good health or better, with only 38 persons out of every one thousand describing themselves as being in poor health.

Compared with 1989–90, there was a decrease in the proportion of adults who smoked from a rate of 283 smokers for every one thousand persons to 232. This was a result of people quitting smoking rather than an increase in the proportion of adults who had never smoked.

Less adults reported drinking alcohol in the week prior to the survey than did in 1989–90. The proportion consuming at medium or high risk levels was also lower. Moreover, although the proportion of adults who drank (59%) was higher than that recorded nationally (55%), the overall alcohol intake of drinkers was one of the lowest in Australia, with the daily average consumption of alcohol from spirits being the lowest (49 mls per day).

Proportionately more adults exercised for recreation, sport or fitness than in 1989–90 although the proportion of people who were overweight or obese (based on self-reported height and weight) increased and three in every ten people did not exercise at all. Nearly two-thirds of men (64.0%) and one-half of all women (49.0%) were classified as overweight or obese.

There was an increase in the proportion of people who had experienced at least one medical condition in the two weeks before interview, from 83% to 88%, between 1989–90 and 1995. Sight conditions corrected by glasses were reported by nearly 60% of people. South Australia recorded the highest rates of diabetes, hayfever, eczema and dermatitis, and the common cold.

The use of medication and doctor consultations were the most commonly reported health-related actions taken during the two weeks prior to interview, with 235 people out of every 1,000 having seen a doctor. South Australia recorded the second highest rate of doctor consultation in Australia after new South Wales.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

WorkCover Corporation

WorkCover Corporation has responsibility for managing South Australia's occupational health and safety and workers' rehabilitation and compensation system.

Legislation governing the Corporation's activities comprise the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986*; the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986* and the *Workcover Corporation Act 1994*.

Through its occupational health and safety (prevention) program, the Corporation aims to support employers and their employees in working together to create safer workplaces. Management of claims and the compensation and rehabilitation process is handled by private claims agents under agreement with the Corporation.

The Corporation's administration costs and payments from the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme, a no fault scheme, are funded by levies collected from South Australian employers and the proceeds of investment of funds to cover future liabilities.

Occupational Health and Safety Council

The Council provides consultancy services in all areas of health and safety including promotional materials and publications, seminars and an accredited course leading to a Certificate in Occupational Health and Safety Management.

Further information on occupational health and safety may be found in Part 5.1, Law, Order and Public Safety.

FURTHER REFERENCES

- 3303.0 *Causes of Death, Australia*
- 4326.0 *Mental Health and Well-being: Profile of Adults*
- 4334.0 *National Health Survey: Private Health Insurance*
- 4335.0 *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*
- 4364.0 *National Health Survey: Summary of Results*
- 4368.0 *National Health Survey: Summary Results, Australian States and Territories*
- 4369.0 *National health Survey: Health Risk Factors*
- 4372.0 *National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions*
- 4373.0 *National Health Survey: Asthma and Other Respiratory Conditions*
- 4384.0 *National Health Survey: Injuries*
- 4388.0 *Health of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*
- 4390.0 *Private Hospitals, Australia*
- 4391.0 *Hospitals, Australia*
- 4399.0 *National Health Survey: SF36 Population Norms*

5.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

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

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

The Family and Youth Services Division of the South Australian Department of Human Services is the main State agency and operates in the field of child and family welfare and distributes emergency financial assistance in certain circumstances.

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

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Pensions

The Department of Social Security pays, subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements, the age pension; disability support pension; wife pension; carer pension; widow pension; and sole parent pension and widowed person allowance (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

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

PENSION RECIPIENTS

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
Age Pension	155 569	156 957	161 709
Disability Support Pension	43 247	45 994	48 886
Sole Parent Pension	27 646	29 008	30 026
Class B Widow Pension	4 034	3 584	1 528
Widowed Person Allowance	738	1 010	1 640
Wife/Carer Pension(a)	17 462	16 547	14 926

(a) No new grants have been made under the Wife Pension scheme since July 1995. From July 1997, the Carer Pension is known as the Carer Payment.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Benefits

The Department of Social Security pays eligible persons, subject to an income test, newstart allowance (to unemployed people aged 18 years and over); youth training allowance (to unemployed persons aged 15 to 17 years); mature age allowance (for persons aged 60 years and over, but below age pension age who meet certain requirements); sickness allowance; mobility allowance; and special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BENEFIT RECIPIENTS

Type of benefit	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Job Search Allowance(a)	35 209	40 950	..
Newstart Allowance(a)	36 737	32 054	71 607
Short-term . . . . .	..	..	32 580
Long-term . . . . .	..	..	39 027
Total	71 946	73 004	71 607
Youth Training Allowance	2 278	3 312	2 927
Mature Age Allowance(b)	3 976	4 542	3 543
Newstart Mature Age Allowance(b) . . . . .	..	..	1 561
Mature Age Partner Allowance(c)	1 529	1 219	750
Sickness Allowance(d)	3 474	2 527	1 182
Special Benefit	1 014	862	584
Mobility Allowance(e)	2 000	2 297	2 491
Partner Allowance(c)	20 086	6 852	7 284

(a) In September 1996 Job Search and Newstart Allowances were combined into a single payment called Newstart Allowance, in which short-term and long-term recipients are identified separately. This entry excludes the Newstart Mature Age Allowance which replaced some Mature Age Allowance payments.

(b) Mature Age Allowance commenced in March 1993. In September 1996 the Newstart Mature Age Allowance replaced some Mature Age Allowance payments.

(c) Requirements modified in July 1995.

(d) From March 1996 unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to Sickness Allowance after 13 weeks incapacity but continue to be paid under the Newstart or Youth Training Allowances. Jobsearch Allowance paid until 20 September 1996. Newstart Allowance and Youth Training Allowance are subject to Sickness Allowance conditions.

(e) Includes figures for Broken Hill Regional Office.

Source: Department of Social Security.

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

Social Environment

Family payments

The Department of Social Security pays allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements, including basic family payment (payable per dependent child); child disability allowance; double orphan pension; additional family payment (for certain low income families) and childcare assistance.

NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES

Type of allowance	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
Family Payment:			
Children	280 751	281 202	280 457
Clients	149 552	149 807	149 406
Additional Family Payment (workforce);			
Children	57 504	47 800	n.a.
Clients	25 929	21 659	23 288
Additional Family Payment (auto);			
Children	82 431	99 881	n.a.
Clients	45 808	54 422	54 454
Family tax payment(a):			
Part A Children .....	..	..	84 082
Customers .....	..	..	45 179
Part B Children .....	..	..	67 411
Customers .....	..	..	31 727
Child Disability Allowance:			
Children	6 743	7 805	8 444
Clients	6 129	7 073	7 589
Double Orphan Pension:			
Orphans	165	151	146
Guardians	124	120	119
Parenting Assistance	19 670	22 519	26 328
Maternity Allowance(b) .....	..	6 848	4 884

(a) Family tax payment commenced January 1997. Part A is provided to increase the tax-free threshold of one parent, and Part B provides cash assistance. Part A is paid per child, while Part B is paid on a per family basis. The majority of customers under Part B would also be receiving a payment under Part A.

(b) Maternity allowance commenced in February 1996 to assist with costs incurred at the time of a new birth.

Source: Department of Social Security.

REPATRIATION BENEFITS

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs administers the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* (Cwlth), which provides for the payment of pensions and allowances and the provision of medical treatment and other assistance to veterans and their dependants.

Two types of pension are paid. The service pension is a welfare-type payment, subject to income and assets tests, and is the equivalent of and alternative to Social Security pensions. The disability pension is a non-taxable compensatory pension paid in relation to medical conditions accepted as related to service.

Defence Service Homes Scheme

The Defence Service Homes Scheme exists to provide subsidised mortgagee finance to eligible veterans and their families. Since the sale of the Loan portfolio to the Westpac Banking Corporation in 1988, the Commonwealth have made significant changes to the legislation in response to consumer demands. These include portability (i.e. transferability).

If an eligible borrower needs a loan larger than the Defence Service Homes loan maximum of \$25,000, Westpac will lend additional funds to approved applicants if required. The additional loan may be selected on the same terms and conditions which apply to other Westpac loan applicants.

REPATRIATION PENSIONS BY TYPE

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
Disability Pension payable to:			
Incapacitated veterans	13 203	13 245	13 140
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	8 269	7 668	7 143
Dependants of deceased veterans	7 759	8 076	8 453
Total Disability Pensions payable	29 231	28 989	28 736
Service Pension payable to:			
Veterans	19 866	19 269	18 486
Wives and widows of veterans	15 299	14 954	14 602
Total Service Pensions payable	35 165	34 223	33 088

COMMUNITY WELFARE

The Family and Youth Services Division of the Department of Human Services is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged.

Welfare services provided by Family and Youth Services include funding to other welfare organisations; individual and family support through general counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services; emergency financial assistance; administering concession schemes for electricity, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport; child protection; substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions; assisting young offenders through the Youth Court, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community; and State disaster relief.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, Selected Services

Type of service	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Financial counselling and support	5 122	11 541	19 085
Child protection matters	6 954	7 206	7 948
Average daily occupancy in secure care.	71	61	57

Social Environment

Adoptions

There are two major categories of adoptions for which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Particular child adoptions (Australian) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent.

ADOPTION ORDERS GRANTED

Type of adoption order granted	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Placement adoption:			
Australian	6	5	6
Inter-country	35	29	49
Special needs	—	—	2
Particular child adoption:			
Australian	64	11	12
Inter-country	3	4	6
Total	108	49	73

OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

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

A number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia. These include Meals on Wheels, which is staffed by 10,000 volunteers and delivers 5,000 meals in South Australia each working day; Adelaide Legacy with 70 children and 12,000 widows eligible for assistance; Orana Incorporated which provides services for the intellectually handicapped; the Crippled Children's Association; and the Service to Youth Council.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau is a State-wide community information service, providing information and referral. It provides tax help, free legal advice and free financial counselling.

The Directory of Community Services is a comprehensive listing, available in book form and on the Infosearch database, of over 1,300 community service agencies in South Australia. The listing is produced by Community Information Strategies Australia Inc. and is available in all public libraries.

COMMONWEALTH HUMAN SERVICES

Through a combination of direct funding and service provision, together with substantial grants to the States and Territories, the Department of Health and Family Services is responsible for programs that assist children and their families, people with disabilities, aged persons, and others with special needs.

The Department's programs focus on frail, aged people in nursing homes and hostels and in their own homes through aged care assessment teams, Home and Community Care, capital and recurrent funding of nursing homes and hostels, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit and ensuring adequate standards of care in residential facilities are met; disability services such as employment support and advocacy programs; rehabilitation services; funding of hospital and other health services, as well as programs that promote health and prevent illness; and the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMISSION

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) is the principal Commonwealth Agency in the field of Indigenous Affairs. ATSIC is an Indigenous policy-making body; it advises the Government on all matters concerning Indigenous Australians, and is responsible for administering a range of economic, social and cultural funded programs.

The economic program includes creating employment opportunities and fostering Indigenous business enterprise. The social and cultural program includes heritage, environment and culture; legal and human rights; community housing and infrastructure, and Native Title and Land Rights.

OFFICE FOR THE AGEING

The Office for the Ageing was established in 1996 and operates under the *South Australian Office for the Ageing Act 1995*. It incorporates the former Office for the Commissioner for the Ageing, and the Home and Community Care (HACC) Unit, and is now part of the Department of Human Services.

The Office for the Ageing advises the State Government on the implementation of programs and services for the ageing (including special needs groups) in consultation with the aged; monitors the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and compiles, analyses and disseminates information concerning the ageing.

The Office administers three funding programs:

- the HACC Program, a joint Commonwealth State program for the frail aged, younger people with disabilities and their carers, for support in the community to prevent inappropriate or premature institutionalisation;
- OFTA Grants providing seeding grants to community organisations to encourage full citizenship for older people through their participation and integration in community activities; and
- Grants for Seniors, providing small grants for community groups for the purchase and running of local activities for older people.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications.

- 4402.4 *Family Characteristics, Australia*
- 8696.0 *Community Services, Australia*
- 8905.0 *Australia's Welfare (Australian Institute of Health)*

CHAPTER

6

Education and Science

6.1 EDUCATION

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

Once students leave the school system they may be further educated and trained at other educational institutions or in the workplace. They may also take advantage of community service courses or other public and private resources. Provision also exists for adults to re-enter the education system.

The present system of government schools and compulsory education dates from the *Education Act 1875*. Education in South Australia is now governed by the *Education Act 1972*. A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1969*.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

The Department of Education, Training and Employment coordinates a range of early childhood services, including pre-school, centre based child care (long day and occasional care), family (home based) day care, outside school hours and vacation care, play centres and toy libraries. All child care centres in South Australia are licensed through the Department Office of Children's Services. Support is provided to children with special needs through teams which include special education teachers, psychologists, speech pathologists, social workers, bilingual workers and Aboriginal Community Workers.

At the end of June 1997, 409 centres provided 18,694 eligible children with sessional pre-school programs. There were 235 licensed child care centres providing a total of 10,072 licensed child care places. There were 12,883 child care places available in outside school hours care programs and 15,078 children were registered with family day care.

CHILDREN ATTENDING PRESCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES—1997(a)

Age (years)	Child care centres	Preschools
Under 3	8 090	270
3	5 040	2 410
4	3 380	17 440
5	320	1 340
6	110	—
Over 6	240	—
Total	17 180	21 460

(a) Figures estimated from 1997 Annual Census of Children's Services. Includes licensed child care centres and preschools funded by the Department of Education, Training and Employment.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools which are administered and managed by the School Education Section within the Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE), and at non-government schools which are, for the most part, identified with various religious denominations, and which must be registered with the Non-Government Schools Registration Board.

Enrolment at school is compulsory for children from six years of age until they have turned fifteen. Government schools enrol most children for the first time at the age of five years or soon after. Government schools are required to have a minimum of four intakes each year but are encouraged to have more.

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

In August 1997 there were 247,940 full-time and 6,344 part-time students attending 837 schools in South Australia. DETE was responsible for the operation of 641 schools, comprising 56 junior primary schools, 400 primary schools, 6 primary-secondary schools, 78 high schools, 50 area schools, 21 special schools, 12 rural schools, 16 Aboriginal schools, 1 Secondary School of English for newly arrived immigrants from non-English speaking backgrounds, and the Open Access College at Marden. Ninety-seven of these schools have pre-schools, called child/parent centres, on site. Nine schools are designated as specialist schools for adults re-entering the education system.

The 196 non-government schools included 107 Catholic schools, 75 of which were primary, and 14 Anglican schools, 9 of which were mixed primary-secondary.

There were 10 fewer government and 2 more non-government schools operating in 1997 than in 1996. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers rose from 16,110 to 16,391 in this period. The proportion of teachers in non-government schools increased from 26.7% in 1996 to 31.7% in 1997, while the proportion of students rose from 27.9% to 28.8%, reflecting an increase in student numbers at non-government schools, a trend which has been evident since 1979.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Age of Students and Category of School—1997

Age (years) at 1 July	Government schools	Non-government schools	All schools
Under 6	15 218	5 483	20 701
6	14 581	5 249	19 830
7	14 747	5 093	19 840
8	14 805	5 065	19 870
9	14 685	4 975	19 660
10	14 644	5 174	19 818
11	15 000	5 253	20 253
12	14 845	5 502	20 347
13	13 878	6 590	20 468
14	13 573	6 423	19 996
15	12 344	6 152	18 496
16	10 248	5 842	16 090
17	6 169	4 023	10 192
18	905	445	1 350
19	215	110	325
20 and over(a)	654	50	704
All students	176 511	71 429	247 940

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

Between 1980 and 1988 the number of full-time students fell. Enrolment then rose steadily, peaking at 248,802 in 1992. In 1997 student numbers were 0.7% higher than in 1996.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Level of Study and Category of School—At or about 1 July

Students	1995	1996	1997
Primary:			
Government	122 582	120 654	118 812
Non-government	39 355	40 627	41 863
Total	161 937	161 281	160 675
Secondary:			
Government	55 889	56 850	57 699
Non-government	26 966	28 074	29 566
Total	82 855	84 924	87 265
Total students	244 792	246 205	247 940

Primary education

Children normally enter primary school at the age of five years, and spend eight years at the primary level. Teachers provide for the development of a broad range of knowledge, skills and understanding in the areas of English, languages other than English, Mathematics, Science, the Arts, Studies of Society and Environment, Health and Physical Education, and Technology. Children are encouraged to take an active part in their own learning; the aim is to provide a broad and balanced education for all students.

Many primary schools offer English as a Second Language programs to students from non-English speaking backgrounds. Within the metropolitan area there are seven New Arrival Centres where intensive English as a Second Language programs are offered.

Non-government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, although the Department of Education, Training and Employment exercises no formal authority over these schools beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

Secondary education

Students who have completed Year 7 in primary school are required to attend a secondary school until they turn fifteen. Students living in urban areas who attend government high schools usually attend their local high school. However, students may apply to attend specialist schools for languages, music, sport, adult education and engineering pathways. Newly arrived secondary students from non-English speaking backgrounds may access intensive English as a Second Language programs through the Adelaide Secondary School of English or Thebarton Senior College.

In country areas government secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools, depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students, whereas high schools provide courses for secondary students only. Both area and high schools offer students a broad secondary curriculum. This may be provided within individual schools, through the Open Access College, or through cooperative arrangements between schools. The Department operates several alternative schools, such as the Bowden–Brompton Community School and the Beafield Learning Centre, for students with behavioural and learning difficulties.

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

Opportunities exist for students to study in a single-sex environment, with numerous separate girls and boys schools in the Catholic Education and Independent Schools sectors, and girls secondary schools in the government sector

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

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

NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN YEAR 12

Category of school	1995	1996	1997
Female:			
Government	4 047	3 768	3 738
Non-government	2 353	2 338	2 517
Total	6 400	6 106	6 255
Male:			
Government	3 599	3 348	3 322
Non-government	2 230	2 140	2 236
Total	5 829	5 488	5 558

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

In 1984 the overall retention rate for full-time students in Year 12 was 50.1%. By 1987 this had risen to 60.2%, 53.4% in government schools and 88.2% in non-government schools. In 1997 the retention rate for Year 12 was 57.5% in government schools and 88.3% in non-government schools. More than one-third (33.9%) of secondary school students attended non-government schools, compared with only one-quarter (25.2%) in 1987.

Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia

The Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA) prepares and approves Year 11 and Year 12 syllabuses, and assesses SACE students. SSABSA calculates aggregates which are used as a basis for competitive entry to university.

The South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) is issued to those students who complete the two-stage SACE requirements. To meet the requirements of the SACE, students must study 22 one-semester units and record 'successful achievement' in at least 16 of them. Students are also required to achieve a satisfactory level for a writing-based literacy assessment.

At Stage 1 (Year 11) students undertake compulsory studies in English or English as a Second Language, Australian Studies, and Mathematics. They must also study at least one arts/humanities/social and cultural studies subject and one mathematics/science/technology subject.

At Stage 2 (Year 12), students must study at least one language-rich subject and one quantitative/experimental subject as well as one other 2-unit subject. They can study publicly examined subjects (PES), publicly assessed subjects (PAS), school-assessed subjects (SAS), or a combination of these subjects.

For university entrance, students must include four Higher Education Selection Subjects (HESS) among their five Stage 2 subjects. There is no time-limit for completion of the SACE. However, students who wish to proceed to higher education must complete Stage 2 of the SACE within any two years. Adult students who wish to proceed to higher education must complete Stage 2 of the SACE within any three years.

*Open Access
College*

A multi-campus college, the Open Access College consists of three schools of distance education, the Open Access Materials Unit, and Outreach Education Services. Two of the schools (Reception to Year 10, and Senior Secondary) and the Open Access Materials Unit are co-sited with the Marden Senior College. The third school, covering Reception to Year 12, is located at Port Augusta.

The schools provide educational services for geographically remote and isolated families as well as isolated students who are not able to attend a local school. Students already enrolled at a school may enrol for specific subjects not available at that school but offered by the college. The college is an identified adult re-entry school.

Special education

The Department of Education, Training and Employment provides additional services and resources to support the learning and development of students with disabilities in a variety of educational settings including special schools, special classes, centres for hearing impaired students, and primary and secondary schools. The general policy is that students with disabilities should attend a setting which is appropriate to their curriculum needs. Support for students with disabilities is available at non-government special schools.

*Aboriginal
Education Unit*

This Unit provides support to Aboriginal students and their teachers, and works with the Department's Curriculum Division in supporting the implementation of Aboriginal perspectives in the curriculum in all schools, including the development of curricula for Aboriginal schools.

In 1997 there were 5,509 (full-time equivalent) Aboriginal students enrolled in South Australian Government schools. Of these, 337 were enrolled in Aboriginal schools, 462 in Anangu schools, 2,445 in metropolitan schools and 2,989 in other State schools. Aboriginal students were enrolled in 468 of a total of 641 schools and represented 3.0% of the total student population.

School staff

There were 18,207 full-time and part-time teaching staff at government and non-government schools in August 1997, representing 16,391 full-time equivalent (FTE) units.

The full-time equivalent of 11,928 teaching staff in government schools in August 1997 was an increase of 125 (1.1%) from 1996, while there was an increase of 156 (3.6%) in non-government schools to 4,463 full-time equivalent units.

Almost three-quarters (74.4%) of teaching staff hours in primary schools were by females, while the majority of secondary schools teaching hours were taken by males (52.4%).

NUMBER AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF ALL SCHOOL STAFF—1997

<i>Category of school</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER			
Government	5 498	11 994	17 492
Non-government:			
Anglican	393	601	994
Catholic	1 102	2 516	3 618
Other	862	1 709	2 571
<i>Total non-government</i>	2 357	4 826	7 183
All schools	7 855	16 820	24 675
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT(a)			
Government	5 128	10 301	15 429
Non-government:			
Anglican	335	479	814
Catholic	995	1 985	2 979
Other	735	1 267	2 002
<i>Total non-government</i>	2 064	3 731	5 795
All schools	7 192	14 032	21 224

(a) Any discrepancy in the aggregation of figures is due to FTE being rounded to the nearest whole number.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education is provided through the three universities in South Australia; the Institutes of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), under the control of the Department for Employment, Training and Further Education, and a highly decentralised adult and community education sector.

Entry to tertiary institutions

The South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre (SATAC) receives and processes applications for admission to tertiary courses offered by the three universities in South Australia and to associate courses and higher offered on a full-time basis by Institutes of TAFE. SATAC applies the selection policies set by the institutions involved.

Each year in late July, SATAC publishes *The SATAC Guide* which provides brief information about its member institutions and the courses offered for the coming admission year, together with details of entry requirements and application procedures. The Guide which contains full contact details and instructions for the submission of applications is obtainable through most secondary schools in Australia.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Significant changes have occurred in the vocational education and training system in South Australia in recent years in response to major initiatives implemented by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The growth of the training market has been facilitated by an expansion of the public funds available to public and private training providers.

Publicly funded vocational education and training is provided by registered training organisations including Institutes of Technical and Further Education, private enterprise and community based providers and some schools.

A Ministerial Council, chaired by the Commonwealth Minister of Employment, Education and Training, determines national policies and priorities, strategic directions, funding arrangements and planning processes for vocational education and training on the advice of the Australian National Training Authority.

The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training is responsible for the management of the vocational education and training system in South Australia. The Minister is advised by an independent, industry led Board of Vocational Education, Employment and Training established under the *Vocational Education, Employment and Training Act 1994* (Cwth). The Act provides for the establishment of the Accreditation and Registration Council and the Adult Community Education Council.

Accreditation and Registration Council

Administration of the contract of training system is handled by the Accreditation and Registration Council (ARC). The ARC has a responsibility to the South Australian community to ensure that training is to the standard required by industry and recognised nationally.

The functions and responsibilities of the ARC are recognition of course qualifications; registration of training providers; provision of advice and recommendations to the Minister; preparation or approval of codes of practice for training providers and encouragement of participation in accredited vocational education and training courses.

An important part of this work involves the administration, promotion and support of traineeships. Regional Consultants are responsible for advising employers and trainees on contract of training matters. Support is provided by the staff of the Department of Education, Training and Employment.

APPRENTICESHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Total commencements(a)	3 923	4 669	6 869
Completions	2 318	2 158	2 690
Cancellations	733	823	1 203
In training at 30 June	9 295	10 299	13 059

(a) Commencements and recommencements.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment.

Standards and Curriculum Council

The Standards and Curriculum Council is responsible for the development and management of competency standards, curriculum assessment and the Australian Qualifications Framework as it relates to vocational education and training.

Education and Science

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

The National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), based in South Australia, provides research, evaluation and statistical information to a wide range of stakeholders interested in the development of a world-class vocational education and training system in Australia. NCVER has links with international agencies and clients.

TAFE SA

TAFE SA is the largest provider of vocational education in South Australia. There are 54 campuses in the State, 35 of which are in the country, offering vocational and non-vocational training programs. These range from recreation and leisure through to basic employment and educational preparation to trades, para-professionals and professional levels. There are over 300 TAFE award courses, offered on a full-time and part-time basis, by distance education or through the flexible delivery program which includes video conferencing and interactive tele-learning.

Courses are designed after consultation with industry, commerce and government sectors. TAFE awards may carry credit towards a university qualification. Joint working parties have been formed and formal agreements signed between Institutes and universities to enhance the educational pathways for students.

INSTITUTES OF TAFE, Numbers of Students and Enrolments

Program	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and horticulture	7 066	6 863	6 378
Building and furnishing	4 333	4 461	4 919
Business studies	25 003	24 936	27 850
Community and health services	4 831	5 682	7 341
Hospitality and food processing	5 528	7 355	6 761
Mechanical engineering	7 909	7 194	6 508
Preparatory education	7 728	8 096	8 674
Community adult education	12 427	10 597	11 519
Other programs	21 872	22 542	23 193
Total all programs(a)	96 697	97 726	103 143
Reconciled total(b)	89 355	90 383	94 642
Module enrolments	546 335	606 273	696 686

(a) Includes students enrolled in more than one program.

(b) Total students enrolled.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Academic and professional training is supplied by the three universities in South Australia. They are autonomous bodies established under State legislation but largely funded by the Commonwealth under the *Higher Education Funding Act 1988* (Cwth).

Students

Total student numbers in South Australian Universities grew from 46,321 in 1995 to 48,690 in 1998. During this period, the proportion of full-time students rose slightly from 58.2% to 59.1% of all students. The percentage of male students declined marginally from 44.4% to 44.1% of all students in the three years to 1998.

The following tables give an overview of the student population of the institutions of higher education in 1998.

ALL STUDENTS, Institution and Level of Course—1998(a)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>		<i>Other than higher degree</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Research</i>	<i>Course work</i>	<i>Post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	
Flinders University	643	862	395	9 590	183	11 673
University of Adelaide	1 243	593	789	10 370	603	13 598
University of South Australia . .	603	1 620	2 022	18 159	1 015	23 419
Total	2 489	3 075	3 206	38 119	1 801	48 690

(a) Students enrolled in cross-institutional courses are counted only once.

(b) Includes students enrolled in cross-institutional, diploma, non-award and enabling courses.

ALL STUDENTS, Institution and Field of Study—1998

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>University</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Flinders</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	
Agriculture, animal husbandry	—	1 200	153	1 353
Architecture, building	—	335	1 085	1 420
Arts, humanities, social sciences	3 391	3 309	4 437	11 137
Business administration, economics . . .	1 418	1 929	6 773	10 120
Education	1 365	204	3 594	5 163
Engineering, surveying	248	1 454	1 497	3 199
Health	2 400	1 774	3 633	7 807
Law, legal studies	749	794	174	1 717
Science	2 032	2 512	1 993	6 537
Non-award	70	87	80	237
Total	11 673	13 598	23 419	48 690

ALL STUDENTS, Institution, Type of Enrolment and Sex—1998

<i>University</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Sex</i>	
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Flinders University	7 310	3 480	883	4 378	7 295
University of Adelaide	9 906	3 244	448	7 184	6 414
University of South Australia	13 312	7 109	2 998	9 935	13 484
Total	30 528	13 833	4 329	21 497	27 193

University of Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874 and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. The University occupies four campuses in South Australia at North Terrace (City), the Waite campus (incorporating the largest agricultural research facility in the southern hemisphere), Roseworthy campus north of Adelaide, and the Thebarton Commerce and Research Precinct, just west of the city.

The University of Adelaide is one of four Australian universities which have achieved top band ratings in recent Commonwealth Government reviews of quality in research, teaching, curriculum development and all aspects of research performance.

The University is a participant in twelve Cooperative Research Centres: Soil and Land Management; Viticulture; Weed Management Systems; Premium Quality Wool; Research Data Network; Materials Welding and Joining; New Technologies for Power Generation from Low Rank Coal; Sensor Signal and Information Processing; Tissue Growth and Repair; Australian Petroleum Centre; Water Quality and Treatment; and Molecular Plant Breeding.

It has two Special Research Centres (Basic and Applied Plant Molecular Biology, and Subatomic Structure of Matter) and the Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems.

The University offers a broad range of courses and research degrees in eleven faculties (Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences, Architecture and Urban Design, Arts, Dentistry, Economics and Commerce, Engineering, Law, Mathematical and Computer Sciences, Medicine, Performing Arts and Science).

Flinders University

Initially planned as the Bedford Park campus of the University of Adelaide on a 180-hectare site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, The Flinders University of South Australia was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965. In January 1991 the Sturt campus of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education merged with Flinders University.

The academic work of the University is organised into two units, seven departments and nineteen schools. These are Schools of Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Cultural Studies, Earth Sciences, Economics, Education, Engineering, English and Drama, Geography, Population and Environmental Management, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Political and International Studies, Psychology, Social Administration and Social Work, Special Education and Disability Studies, and Theology. The Departments comprise Asian Studies and Languages, Chemistry, Computer Science, History, Mathematics and Statistics, Sociology and Physics. There are also Units of American Studies and Women's Studies.

The University offers 33 undergraduate degrees or diplomas and a vast range of postgraduate coursework and research degrees. These cover postgraduate, bachelor, certificate, diploma and master level awards. Doctorates may be conferred in Philosophy, Laws, Letters, Science, Medicine, Theology and Education.

University of South Australia

The University of South Australia was established on 1 January 1991 as South Australia's third and largest (in terms of student numbers) University. It was formed by the merger of the Salisbury, Magill and Underdale campuses of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education and the South Australian Institute of Technology. It has six campuses; City East, City West, Magill, The Levels, Underdale and Whyalla.

The University offers a wide range of courses in Aboriginal Studies, Architecture, Art, Arts and Humanities, Biomedical Sciences, Building, Business and Economics, Communication, Computer and Information Science, Design, Education, Engineering, Health Sciences, International Studies, Journalism, Legal Studies, Nursing, Recreation, Science, Social Sciences, Technology, and Wildlife and Park Management. Courses are available at associate diploma, degree and postgraduate levels.

At the postgraduate level doctoral and masters programs are available by research, together with a number of masters degrees by coursework. There is also a wide range of graduate diploma and graduate certificate courses available by coursework.

ADULT LITERACY

The ABS 1996 Survey of Aspects of Literacy conducted objective tests of literacy and asked people to assess their own proficiency. For prose literacy (i.e. the capacity to understand and use written information from newspapers, brochures, and other sources), 20.7% of South Australian residents aged 15 to 74 years had good or very good literacy levels. However, 18.1% would have difficulty in using and understanding written material and would not be able to locate information on a medicine bottle and identify the maximum number of days the medicine should be taken. There was a greater proportion of females than males at the good or very good level (23.2% to 18.1%), but only a small difference at the very poor level (18.1% to 18.0%).

Document literacy is the ability to locate and use information contained in maps, schedules, timetables, graphs and maps. Males had a generally higher level of document literacy than did females, with 20.0% of males having a good or very good level, against 16.8% of females, and 15.1% of males being at the very poor level, compared with 20.7% of females.

A section on quantitative literacy, or everyday numeracy, tested people aged 15 to 74 years on their capacity to perform basic, electronically unassisted calculations. Tasks included calculating the duration of a bus trip from a timetable; deducing the quantity of required ingredients if a recipe were halved, and using a compound interest table. These tests involved more than basic numeracy, as respondents had to find numbers embedded in text; deduce missing values, and complete a series of mathematical steps.

Of 1,070,919 people aged 15 to 64 years, 16.5% had very poor quantitative skills and 27.8% experienced some difficulties. Over one-third (36.1%) had reasonable skills and could cope with a variety of less complex, daily tasks, while another 19.5% had good/very good skills.

Nearly three-quarters (74.6%) of people aged 65 to 74 years experienced some difficulties completing the tasks successfully. This was followed by 59.5% in the 55 to 64 years age group and 47.1% of 15 to 19 year olds. The 45 to 54 years age group had the highest proportion (30.9%) with good or very good levels.

Males generally had better quantitative literacy skills; 23.9% had a good or very good skill level, compared with only 15.1% of females, and only 12.4% of males had very poor numeracy, compared with 20.7% of females.

The survey also asked about self-perceptions of literacy levels. Only 36.6% of those who regarded their quantitative skills as excellent recorded good or very good test results. The majority (44.5%) recorded results which showed that they could cope adequately with a range of less complex tasks. People who regarded their quantitative skills as being poor were closer to the mark, with 83.1% demonstrating very poor results. There were similar results when everyday reading skills were tested, with only 39.3% of those who thought their skills were excellent, recording good or very good results.

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

The annual ABS survey of participation in education showed that 52.0% (102,264) of the estimated 196,549 persons aged 15–24 years in South Australia were attending an educational institution in September 1997.

Approximately three-quarters (75.7%) of persons aged 15–19 years were attending an educational institution with 55,578 (56.9%) attending school.

OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary, secondary and tertiary students.

Government

Government funds and facilities are provided by the State Department of Education, Training and Employment, the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (which directs funding through its portfolio), and local government (which may receive grants for community education, or may fund such activities independently).

Other sources include the Departments of Human Services, Primary Industries and Resources, Premier and Cabinet, Attorney-General's and SA Water.

The Commonwealth Youth Allowance paid by the Department of Social Security came into effect on 1 May 1998, and replaces a range of payments. It seeks to ensure eligible young people receive adequate levels of income while studying, looking for, or preparing for paid employment; encourages young people to choose further education or training over job search if they do not have sufficient skills to obtain long-term employment; and encourages young people to undertake a range of activities that will promote entry into employment.

Through the AUSTUDY scheme, the Commonwealth provides income support for mature students who do not have adequate levels of income.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

<i>Purpose</i>	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current grants:			
Primary and secondary	208	218	231
Tertiary;			
University and other higher(a)	—	—	—
Technical and further	39	47	52
Other	5	9	7
Total current grants	252	275	290
Capital grants:			
Primary and secondary	24	25	17
Tertiary;			
University and other higher(a)	—	—	—
Technical and further	18	19	17
Other	—	—	—
Total capital grants	42	44	34
Total grants	294	319	324

(a) Universities were previously classified to the government jurisdiction under which they were established. They are now classified to a separate universities sector to reflect the role that both State and Commonwealth Governments have in their financing and control.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Outlay on Education

<i>Purpose</i>	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current outlay:			
Primary and secondary	1 015	962	1 007
Tertiary;			
University and other higher(a)	2	—	1
Technical and further	157	153	169
Tertiary n.e.c.	2	2	1
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	95	94	99
Transportation of students	33	33	34
Other	1	2	2
Total current outlay	1 305	1 246	1 313
Capital outlay:			
Primary and secondary	56	72	90
Tertiary;			
University and other higher(a)	—	—	—
Technical and further	26	21	23
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	4	6	7
Transportation of students	—	1	1
Other	—	—	—
Total capital outlay	86	100	121

(a) Universities were previously classified to the government jurisdiction under which they were established. They are now classified to a separate universities sector to reflect the role that both State and Commonwealth Governments have in their financing and control.

The School Card Concession Scheme (for both Government and non-government schools) provides financial assistance to lower income families for school expenses. Approvals were 36.0% of enrolments in all schools in 1997 (41.4% of government schools and 22.7% of non-government school enrolments).

The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all government schools on a per head basis. The Department of Education, Training and Employment in 1996–97 spent approximately 54.3% of its recurrent expenditure on salaries for teachers, 22.8% on other salaries, and 22.9% on other recurrent expenditure. In 1996–97 the State Government allocated \$1,197m to education.

Assistance for postgraduate students is provided in the form of research grants and postgraduate awards and scholarships.

COMMUNITY AND ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education courses provide a starting point for people to pursue award courses at formal educational institutions. Other courses fulfil the needs of community members without leading to formal qualifications.

Since the 1980s, there has been a significant growth in non-government community-based adult education run on a voluntary or semi-voluntary basis. These courses are offered by learning centres, community care centres, community schools, education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programs, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion centres and a variety of neighbourhood centres. Courses range from general interest, recreational and leisure activities, personal development, social awareness and craft through to vocational, remedial and basic education.

The higher education sector plays an integral part in adult education through programs of continuing education in professional development, preparatory skills, and general education. The TAFE sector is the largest provider of adult recreational and leisure courses.

The Investigator Science and Technology Centre

The Investigator Science and Technology Centre was opened in October 1991 as a non-profit community centre. It is an interactive centre for learning about science and technology, and has a variety of hands-on exhibits, science shows, special events, school holiday activities, and Reach Out program which travels to community and regional centres.

Green Corps training program

The Green Corps program of Young Australians for the Environment is managed by the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, and Environment Australia. Participation in the program of conservation projects is voluntary, and is open to youths aged between 17 and 20 years. Projects last for six months, and participants receive a training wage, with accredited training enabling them to complete the activities.

Other

Private benefactors provide assistance to various types of educational institutions and students, and many institutions benefit from endowments. Voluntary helpers provide an auxiliary staff function in both government and non-government schools. Education and training in specific areas is provided through the print and audio/video media by both profit and non-profit bodies. These bodies include the Workers' Educational Association, trade unions, business and professional associations, church and welfare groups, cultural and sporting associations and interest groups involved with the maintenance of civil defence.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

- 4221.0 *Schools, Australia*
- 4224.0 *Education and Training in Australia*
- 4226.0 *Aspects of Literacy: Profiles and Perceptions, 1996*
- 4228.0 *Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, 1996*
- 5510.0 *Expenditure on Education, Australia*
- 6272.0 *Participation in Education, Australia*
- 6278.0 *Education and Training Experience, Australia*
- 6353.0 *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia*

6.2**SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS****CSIRO**

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is an independent statutory authority established and operating under the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cwlth). CSIRO is Australia's largest scientific research organisation. Its primary role is that of an applications-orientated research organisation in support of major industry sectors and selected areas of community interest, with a strong commitment to the effective transfer of its results to users.

Research in CSIRO is carried out in 23 Divisions and units throughout Australia. The Divisions of Human Nutrition and Land and Water have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Manufacturing, Science and Technology, Plant Industry and Mathematical and Information Sciences have laboratories in Adelaide, and the Division of Forestry and Forest Product Plantation Research Centre is at Mount Gambier. In 1997 there were approximately 350 people working for CSIRO in South Australia as scientists, technicians, administrative and support staff.

Plant Industry

The Division of Plant Industry applies strategic research in the plant sciences to promote profitable and sustainable agri-food, fibre and horticultural industries, to develop novel plant products, and to improve natural resource management. The Division's Horticultural Crop Improvement Program, based at the Waite Campus, aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of temperate and tropical crops in Australia, including grapevine, citrus and potatoes. Using molecular and conventional approaches the Program targets genetic transformation technology for selected horticultural crops. In particular it focuses on modifying characteristics such as disease control and fruit set and marketing factors such as shelf life, seedlessness and quality assurance. Researchers in Adelaide are also looking closely at the physiological processes involved in plant responses to water availability.

Human nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University. The Division's research programs are concerned with market and consumer assessment, functional foods, nutrition linked cancers and bowel health. The Division is involved with the Cooperative Research Centre for Tissue Growth and Repair.

Land and Water

The CSIRO Division of Land and Water commenced operation on 1 July 1997 following the merger of the former Divisions of Soils, Water Resources and the CSIRO Centre for Environmental Mechanics. With 480 staff, the new Division has its headquarters in Adelaide and also operates in Canberra, Perth, Brisbane, Griffith, Albury, Atherton and Townsville.

The primary role of CSIRO Land and Water is to carry out and deliver rigorous, integrated, biophysical research into water, landscape and related atmospheric processes essential to the long-term sustainable management of land and water resources in Australia. The aim is to develop world-class environmental solutions and to see these applied both nationally and internationally for the benefit of Australia.

Research is delivered through five major research programs: Groundwater Management and Site Remediation; Sustainable Catchment Management; Urban and Rural Water Management; Sustainable Agriculture; and Environmental Processes and Resources. To increase its linkages with industry and the community, CSIRO Land and Water has also established a number of Centres of Excellence and one of these, the Centre for Groundwater Studies, is based in Adelaide. The Division is a contributor to the Co-operative Research Program, and is a major partner in a number of Co-operative Research Centres located around Australia.

Manufacturing, Science and Technology

The Division of Manufacturing, Science and Technology has its headquarters in Preston, Victoria, with laboratories at Woodville North in South Australia, Lindfield (New South Wales) and Pinjarra Hills (Queensland). The Adelaide laboratory conducts research into joining and fabrication technology, production management systems, and surface engineering.

DSTO SALISBURY

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) provides scientific support to the Australian Department of Defence, and the Australian Defence Force (ADF).

The Electronics and Surveillance Research Laboratory (ESRL) site at Salisbury is the largest research and development complex in Australia. Some 1,600 DSTO scientists, engineers and support staff are employed, while numerous defence industries, and elements of the ADF are housed on the site. ESRL's Research Divisions at Salisbury are the Communications; High Frequency Radar; Microwave Radar; Land, Space and Optoelectronics; Information Technology; and Electronic Warfare Divisions. The Aeronautical and Maritime Research Laboratory based in Melbourne has elements of the Weapons Systems, Air Operations Division and Maritime Operations Divisions also based on site.

Among the major projects at Salisbury are:

- JINDALEE, the over-the-horizon surveillance radar;
- INGARA, an airborne land surveillance radar system;
- DORIC, a communications research program.

DSTO transfers technology and development work to industry, and provides strong support to higher education institutions, participating in Cooperative Research Centres. DSTO technologies also benefit the wider community. The Laser Airborne Depth Sounder (LADS), which was developed at Salisbury, discovered a large uncharted shoal, making maritime travel in South Australian waters safer, and the Jindalee radar, while providing surveillance of Australia's northern shores, also assists with crucial weather predictions for meteorological authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for testing experimental ballistic and guided weapons. Defence and other trials, training and exercises are still carried out in the Woomera Prohibited Area although at a much reduced level than in the past. The major activity in Woomera now centres around the Australia/United States Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar. This facility employs 500 persons and is part of the US Defence Support Program which provides ballistic missile early warning and other information related to missile launches, surveillance and the detonation of nuclear weapons. The Defence Support Centre Woomera provides a residential and support base for the Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar, and support to Defence activities at the Woomera Range.

In July 1998, the US-based Kistler Aerospace company started work building a \$73m commercial rocket-launching facility near the town of Woomera. The facility, named Spaceport Woomera, will be capable of launching 100 rockets every year, and will launch the world's first commercially re-usable rockets.

THE AUSTRALIAN WINE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within The University of Adelaide in 1934, undertakes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a ten-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, The University of Adelaide, the Charles Sturt University, with the Director of the Institute an ex-officio member. It receives funds from the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, the Cooperative Research Centre for Viticulture, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Urrbrae, the Institute conducts strategic research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation, and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services also are offered for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grapes.

RESEARCH PARKS

There are two research parks in South Australia . They are both managed by the Land Management Corporation, and are designed to provide a base for research, and the commercialisation of new technology.

Technology Park provides a focus for companies active in information technology, telecommunications, electronics and space related projects.

Science Park is adjacent to Flinders University, and provides a focus for companies working in health and medical technologies.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Amdel Limited

Amdel Limited is a well-established Australasian group employing over 600 people. Amdel headquarters are located in Adelaide, but its twelve laboratories are found throughout Australia and New Zealand. Services include the design and manufacture of analytical instrumentation, mineral processing testwork at bench and pilot scale, geological services and geoanalytical and environmental analysis. Materials services provided are testing, product and quality control, and failure analysis.

Amdel has a range of on-line analysers for mineral processing industries, with installations in more than forty countries worldwide.

IMVS

The Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS), which is subject to the control and direction of the Minister of Health under the *Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act 1982*, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine. Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease, particularly biological product development (import replacement and export), and animal stress physiology. The Institute staff take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Medvet Science Pty Ltd is the associated private company set up to market the intellectual property of the medical and scientific staff of the IMVS.

The Institute administers the Hanson Centre for Cancer Research. This Centre is comprised of a series of research laboratories which are shared with the Royal Adelaide Hospital. The Hanson Centre has been established for the specific purpose of conducting research into various aspects of cancer.

University research

The three Universities in South Australia have a strong emphasis on research, with companies to develop and market intellectual property and expertise.

In 1996 Universities in South Australia spent 8% (\$188.2m) of their total expenditure on research, with \$50.4m spent on medical and health science. The main fields of research were natural science, technology and engineering, which attracted 78% of the expenditure, while \$39.8m was spent in the fields of social science and humanities.

More information about the Universities extensive theoretical and applied research activities may be obtained from Luminis Pty Ltd (Adelaide University); Flinders Technologies (Flinders University), and Techsearch (University of South Australia).

Other bodies

Waite Campus

The Waite Research Institute merged with Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1991 to form the Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences of Adelaide University.

The Waite Campus is now the home of the Special Research Centre for Basic and Applied Plant Molecular Biology, and four Cooperative Research Centres (Soil and Land Management, Viticulture, Weed Management Systems and Premium Quality Wool), together with the main laboratories of the CSIRO Division of Land and Water, and Division of Plant Industry, the South Australian Research and Development Institute, The Australian Wine Research Institute, and a new Plant Research Centre completed in 1995, which in combination provide a high-tech facility for collaborative research. The Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences forms an integrated centre of agricultural and environmental research and teaching unique in Australia.

SARDI (South Australian Research and Development Institute)

SARDI undertakes applied public sector agricultural research and development, coordinates research contracts and investments between clients, investors and researchers, and advises the South Australian Government on science policy and issues.

Current strategic research areas are aquatic sciences, crops, horticulture, livestock, pastures and sustainable resources. The Plant Research Centre at the Waite Research Precinct, Urrbrae provides facilities for advanced research in horticulture, plant breeding, entomology, plant nutrition, field crops pathology, viticulture and associated disciplines.

The South Australian Aquatic Sciences Centre at West Beach is the State's leading focus for research enhancing marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine biotechnology, and environmental and ecosystems ecology. Research undertaken by SARDI at the West Beach facility benefits the State's fishing and aquaculture industries. Through a better understanding of the marine environment, the research enables protection of the aquatic environment.

Forestry SA

Forestry research is undertaken for private industry and government agencies and a research team of forest scientists and technicians specialise in applied research and cooperate in technology transfer. Further information about research into forestry is included in Part 10.2 Forestry.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following publications.

- 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*
- 8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-profit Organisations, Australia*
- 8111.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia*
- 8112.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All-Sector Summary, Australia*
- 8116.0 *Innovation in Manufacturing, Australia*
- 8118.0 *Innovation in Selected Industries, Australia*

CHAPTER

7

Labour

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR FORCE

Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. From 1986 the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982), and the revised approach was adopted for the monthly labour force survey. In particular, contributing or unpaid workers in a family business were added to the official definition of employed persons.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia and these surveys are conducted monthly.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; reasons for working less than 35 hours per week; and age, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, Aged 15 years and over

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
1994	363.8	43.8	407.6	164.3	571.9	10.7	71.3
1995	367.9	43.2	411.1	163.6	574.7	10.5	71.5
1996	366.6	41.4	408.0	169.3	577.3	10.1	70.7
1997	369.9	44.0	413.9	167.2	581.1	10.6	71.2
1998	363.3	42.5	405.8	179.5	584.4	10.5	69.3
FEMALES							
1994	274.3	31.0	305.3	287.8	593.1	10.2	51.5
1995	288.3	26.1	314.4	281.1	595.6	8.3	52.8
1996	291.6	26.8	318.5	279.8	598.2	8.4	53.2
1997	289.4	25.7	315.1	286.7	601.8	8.2	52.4
1998	274.9	29.9	304.8	301.1	605.9	9.8	50.3
PERSONS							
1994	638.1	74.8	712.9	452.2	1 165.0	10.5	61.2
1995	656.2	69.3	725.6	444.7	1 170.3	9.6	62.0
1996	658.2	68.2	726.5	449.1	1 175.6	9.4	61.8
1997	659.2	69.8	729.0	454.0	1 183.0	9.6	61.6
1998	638.2	72.4	710.6	480.7	1 191.3	10.2	59.7

(a) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (*i.e.* employed plus unemployed).

(b) The labour force participation rate is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

The following table summarises annual changes in the sex composition and size of the labour force and civilian population over the past five years.

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL CHANGE

	May				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	%	%	%	%	%
Males:					
Labour force.	-1.8	0.9	-0.8	1.4	-2.0
Civilian population . . .	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Participation rate	-1.7	0.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.1
Females:					
Labour force.	2.7	3.0	1.3	-1.1	-3.3
Civilian population . . .	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Participation rate	1.1	1.3	0.4	-0.8	-2.1
Persons:					
Labour force.	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	-2.5
Civilian population . . .	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Participation rate	-0.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-1.9

The following table shows employed persons by their status in employment for the last five years.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Status in Employment

May	Employees			Employers and own-account workers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1994	291.5	232.3	523.8	68.9	37.0	105.9
1995	294.1	245.0	539.1	69.9	39.1	109.0
1996	285.4	248.5	533.9	76.2	39.2	115.4
1997	296.2	248.4	544.7	70.2	36.8	107.0
1998	300.0	242.6	542.6	61.7	29.4	91.1

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Edition 2, which was introduced in the August 1996 Labour Force Survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the type of work performed and is defined in terms of skill level and specialisation. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Major Occupation Groups—May 1998

Major occupation groups(a)	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Proportion of total
			'000	%
Managers and administrators	40.2	9.7	49.9	7.8
Professionals	49.3	48.8	98.1	15.4
Associate professionals	43.1	29.2	72.3	11.3
Tradespersons and related workers	81.5	10.9	92.5	14.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.1	19.9	24.0	3.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.8	77.6	108.4	17.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	49.3	6.2	55.5	8.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.6	38.7	56.4	8.8
Labourers and related workers	47.4	33.7	81.1	12.7
Total	363.3	274.9	638.2	100.0

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Edition 2.

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which an individual works or carries out an occupation. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry—May 1998

Industry	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	30.0	12.3	42.3	6.6
Mining	4.3	(a)0.4	4.7	0.7
Manufacturing	76.8	24.6	101.4	15.9
Electricity, gas and water	5.1	(a)0.3	5.4	0.9
Construction	32.4	6.1	38.5	6.0
Wholesale trade	22.9	11.2	34.1	5.3
Retail trade	48.1	45.8	93.9	14.7
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants	16.2	16.8	33.0	5.2
Transport and storage	14.3	5.1	19.3	3.0
Communication services	6.2	3.7	10.0	1.6
Finance and insurance	8.3	9.3	17.5	2.7
Property and business services	33.6	25.8	59.4	9.3
Government administration, defence	13.4	10.5	23.9	3.7
Education	17.2	26.7	43.8	6.9
Health and community services	14.0	57.7	71.7	11.2
Cultural and recreational services	7.4	7.1	14.5	2.3
Personal and other services	13.3	11.5	24.8	3.9
Total	363.3	274.9	638.2	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The following table provides the labour force and participation rates by age group for males and females. Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0) and *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, Age Group—May 1998

Age group (years)	Number			Participation rate(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	27.8	26.5	54.3	54.7	54.6	54.7
20–24	43.6	36.6	80.2	86.2	75.5	80.9
25–34	103.2	72.7	175.9	92.1	67.2	79.9
35–44	105.0	81.7	186.7	91.9	71.3	81.5
45–54	82.5	64.8	147.2	82.6	64.8	73.7
55–59	24.8	15.1	39.8	68.7	42.4	55.6
60–64	12.4	4.6	17.0	40.4	14.7	27.4
65 and over	6.7	2.8	9.5	7.3	2.4	4.5
Total labour force	405.8	304.8	710.6	69.3	50.3	59.7

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

CASUAL EMPLOYEES

Casual workers are employees who are not entitled to either paid annual leave or sick leave in their current position. Details relating to the casual workforce are published annually in *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (Cat. no. 6310.0).

The following table summarises the number and percentage of male and female casual employees in South Australia for the last five surveys.

CASUAL EMPLOYEES

August	Number			Casuals as a proportion of all employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1992	47 776	85 117	132 893	17.0	37.4	26.1
1993	50 349	80 934	131 283	18.1	35.0	25.8
1994	53 896	90 133	144 029	19.1	37.7	27.6
1995	57 472	84 056	141 528	19.9	34.2	26.5
1997(a)	63 118	98 105	161 223	21.5	40.2	30.0

(a) Survey not conducted in August 1996.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour force surveys For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

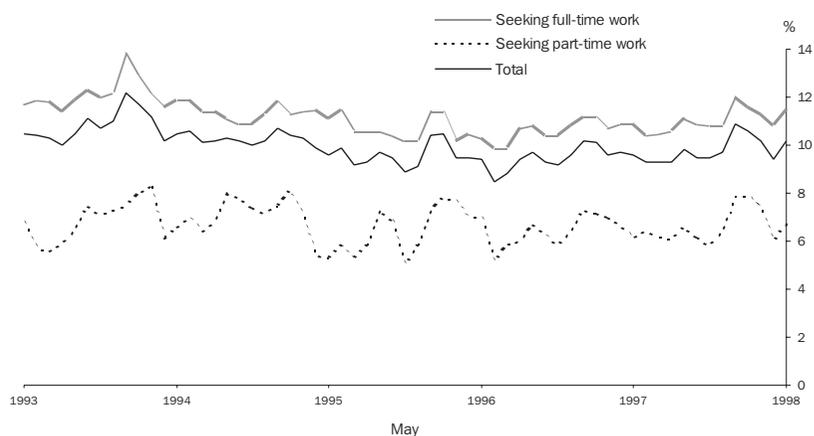
- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and;
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

May	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total
	Aged 15–19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total		
NUMBER ('000)					
1994	11.3	51.3	62.6	12.2	74.8
1995	8.0	51.2	59.2	10.1	69.3
1996	9.6	44.7	54.3	13.9	68.2
1997	8.4	49.0	57.4	12.4	69.8
1998	9.1	50.3	59.5	12.9	72.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) ^(a)					
1994	40.6	10.3	11.9	6.6	10.5
1995	30.9	10.1	11.1	5.3	9.6
1996	39.7	9.4	10.3	7.0	9.4
1997	37.1	9.8	10.9	6.1	9.6
1998	38.2	10.2	11.5	6.7	10.2

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES—MAY 1993 to MAY 1998



Further details may be obtained from the following publications: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0) and *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Persons who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more comprise the long-term unemployed. Monthly estimates of long-term unemployed persons are published in *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

May	Males	Females	Persons	Long-term unemployed as proportion of total unemployed
	'000	'000	'000	%
1994.	19.4	11.1	30.4	40.7
1995.	16.8	8.8	25.6	36.9
1996.	13.3	5.7	19.0	27.8
1997.	16.8	9.1	25.9	36.6
1998.	16.5	8.9	25.4	35.1

JOB VACANCIES

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone. Details are published in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

JOB VACANCIES

February	Job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	'000	%
1994.	(a)2.7	(a)0.6
1995.	(a)2.5	(a)0.5
1996.	(a)2.7	(a)0.6
1997.	(a)3.7	(a)0.7
1998.	(a)3.3	(a)0.6

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Centrelink offices began operating in September 1997, progressively taking over services relating to registration for job search assistance (as provided previously by the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES)) and the payment of unemployment benefits (previously undertaken by the Department of Social Security). From 1 May 1998, Job Network replaced the job placement function of the CES, with Centrelink providing job seekers with placement or referral services to more than 300 private, community and government agencies.

Also the State Government is involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Office of Commissioner for Public Employment is responsible for developing and administering some of these schemes.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to ‘conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State’. The *Industrial Relations Act 1988* (Cwlth) is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The Australian Industrial Relations Commission makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, equal pay principles and leave.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* which provides for an Industrial Relations Court, an Industrial Relations Commission and an Independent Employee Ombudsman.

Major features of the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* include:

- provisions for enterprise agreements, with award conditions as a safety net;
- provisions for enterprise agreements to be formed without union participation;
- the maintenance of the award system as an alternative to enterprise agreements, with provisions for updates every three years;
- restructuring of the Industrial Relations Commission, including a new Enterprise Agreement Commissioner;
- a new Independent Employee Ombudsman; and
- prohibition of compulsory unionism, ‘closed shop’ practices and preference to union members in the workplace.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the annual reports of the Industrial Relations Commission and the Industrial Relations Court.

EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS

At 30 June 1996 there were 48 separate unions with a total membership of 250,500 operating in South Australia. Although a number of unions exist only in this State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

TRADE UNIONS

At 30 June	Members			Proportion of members to total employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1992	176.8	120.4	297.2	64	53	59
1993	174.6	119.3	294.0	63	52	58
1994	163.5	115.9	279.4	57	49	53
1995	150.8	106.9	257.6	52	43	48
1996	148.8	101.7	250.5	51	41	47

Further details are contained in *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 6323.0).

EMPLOYER ASSOCIATIONS

At the end of December 1996 there were 17 associations of employers registered with the South Australian Industrial Court and Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Engineering Employers Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the Motor Trade Association of SA Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at representing the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and
- (d) the Employers' Federation Pty Ltd is an industrial relations orientated employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten work days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Data are published monthly in *Industrial Disputes* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year ended 31 December	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost	
			Total	Per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1993	38	21.7	25.6	50
1994	39	15.1	18.0	35
1995	28	27.8	15.3	28
1996	30	33.4	41.6	77
1997	33	8.2	8.0	15

7.3 WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

WAGES

The Industrial Relations Commission has granted flow-ons of the National determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Industrial Relations Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details may be found in the annual reports of the former Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302–3 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*.

WAGE COST INDEX

Until the early 1990s the wages and conditions of most Australian employees were regulated by the award system. Industrial awards prescribe employment conditions and rates of pay for occupational structures within industries, trades and, in some instances, individual large organisations. An employer is bound by law to pay at least the rates prescribed in an award (i.e. the award rates) to all its employees covered by the award. The award system is administered by Commonwealth and State industrial commissions and courts.

In more recent years the method of wage determination has moved away from the award-based centralised wage fixing environment in favour of agreements at the enterprise, workplace and individual employee levels. Although often underpinned by awards, the role of awards has been reduced principally to the status of a 'safety net' of minimum wages and conditions.

The decentralisation of wage fixing rendered the ABS Award Rates of Pay Indexes inappropriate for measuring changes in wage rates. These indexes were designed to measure movements in award wage rates for those employees covered by awards. Approximately 90% of employees had their remuneration determined by award rates. Since awards do not generally reflect wage outcomes from enterprise, workplace and individual agreements, the ABS developed the wage cost index (WCI).

The WCI is a set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. Index numbers are compiled from hourly wage and salary costs for a representative sample of employee jobs within a sample of employing organisations.

The four sets of quarterly indexes published in *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0) are:

- ordinary time hourly rates of pay—excluding bonuses;
- ordinary time hourly rates of pay—including bonuses;
- total hourly rates of pay—excluding bonuses; and
- total hourly rates of pay—including bonuses.

These four component sets of indexes together comprise the WCI. The component indexes aim to measure changes in the wage and salary cost of a representative 'basket' of jobs over time, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

There are no separate male and female indexes available as the index is based on employee jobs and no separate indexes for overtime alone, because there are too few jobs with overtime payments to enable reliable overtime indexes to be constructed.

The following table shows figures for the first quarters available from the WCI. Further information on the index is available in *Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6346.0).

WAGE COST INDEX, Private and Public Sector(a)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Sept. qtr 1997</i>	<i>Dec. qtr 1997</i>	<i>Mar. qtr 1998</i>
Total hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.8	101.5
Including bonuses	100.0	100.8	101.5
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.8	101.5
Including bonuses	100.0	100.8	101.5

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

EARNINGS

The principal measure of earnings of employees is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. This sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over-award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions, retainers and bonus payments.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: Trend Estimates

Period	Males			Females		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females
	Ordinary time	Total		Ordinary time	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Feb. 1997	683.10	740.40	638.50	578.80	593.60	409.20
May	691.50	748.10	644.90	581.30	593.90	415.10
Aug.	696.60	751.00	647.70	587.70	599.40	424.00
Nov.	701.70	752.90	647.70	600.30	613.30	434.90
Feb. 1998	708.00	755.50	644.80	614.00	628.30	444.70
May	714.50	759.20	642.60	626.80	641.60	452.90

Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Changes in the average may be affected by changes in the level of earnings of employees and also by changes in the composition of the labour force, such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution. For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which is conducted in May every two years.

The survey provides a measure of, the size of and movements in, the various components of earnings (i.e. award and over-award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees. For more information on the survey, see *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (Cat. no. 6306.0).

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is a supplementary survey conducted in conjunction with the labour force survey.

It is a second measure of distribution of earnings data, with variables such as age and industry being available. However weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) before the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (Cat. no. 6310.0).

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	August 1993	August 1995	August 1997	August 1993	August 1995	August 1997
PER CENT						
Under \$160	5.3	6.9	6.7	15.7	15.7	16.0
\$160 and under \$240 . .	4.2	3.2	3.1	10.8	9.5	8.8
\$240 and under \$320 . .	5.0	4.4	4.4	11.6	10.8	11.5
\$320 and under \$400 . .	11.4	8.6	4.9	17.0	16.3	11.5
\$400 and under \$480 . .	15.6	14.5	13.5	15.1	14.6	14.9
\$480 and under \$560 . .	16.8	15.4	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.4
\$560 and under \$640 . .	12.0	11.7	10.6	6.9	7.2	7.3
\$640 and under \$720 . .	7.4	9.4	10.2	3.6	4.9	5.1
\$720 and under \$800 . .	7.5	7.4	5.8	3.6	3.6	3.8
\$800 and over	14.9	18.5	28.8	3.6	4.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DOLLARS						
Mean weekly earnings . . .	551.90	585.4	626.90	385.50	398.20	430.30

HOURS OF WORK

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed persons in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the May labour force surveys.

The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Hours Worked(a)

May	Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
1994	4.0	25.1	7.0	17.9	14.7	12.4	18.9	100.0
1995	5.2	25.7	6.8	18.3	12.8	12.4	18.7	100.0
1996	5.3	25.2	7.4	19.2	13.7	14.1	15.0	100.0
1997	4.2	26.9	7.2	16.8	12.2	13.3	19.4	100.0
1998	4.7	25.8	7.8	18.7	11.7	12.2	19.1	100.0

(a) Employed civilian population, fifteen years of age and over.

Labour

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours for which overtime is paid.

OVERTIME

	Average weekly overtime hours		Percentage of employees in the survey working overtime
	Per employee in the survey	Per employee working overtime	
1994	0.98	5.64	17.36
1995	1.17	7.02	16.73
1996	1.06	6.60	16.08
1997	1.08	6.80	15.91
1998	0.71	5.55	12.83

For more information see *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

LABOUR COSTS

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs has been conducted by the ABS since 1985–86. This survey collects data on the following labour cost components: earnings (which include gross wages and salaries; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and the value of fringe benefits; superannuation; payroll tax; workers' compensation; and fringe benefits tax.

MAJOR LABOUR COSTS

Type of cost	1993–94		1996–97	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
AVERAGE COSTS PER EMPLOYEE (Dollars)				
Earnings	23 460	35 332	26 526	36 888
Other labour costs	2 825	5 410	3 587	6 377
Superannuation	1 167	3 121	1 596	3 798
Payroll tax	810	1 300	851	1 529
Workers compensation	710	818	847	881
Fringe benefits tax	138	170	292	169
Labour costs	26 285	40 742	30 113	43 265
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Earnings	89.3	86.7	88.1	85.3
Other labour costs	10.7	13.3	11.9	14.7
Superannuation	4.4	7.7	5.3	8.8
Payroll tax	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.5
Workers compensation	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0
Fringe benefits tax	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4
Labour costs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUPERANNUATION COSTS(a)

Particulars	1993–94		1996–97	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Percentage of employees covered	88.0	98.4	90.8	99.0

(a) Because of the different funding arrangements adopted in the private and public sectors, estimates of superannuation are not directly comparable between the two sectors. For further information see *Labour Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 6348.0).

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Public holidays

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide or regional basis. Authorised public holidays are:

New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
 Australia Day,
 Good Friday,
 Easter Saturday,
 Easter Monday,
 Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
 Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),
 Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June),
 Labour Day (first Monday in October),
 Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday), and
 Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

Annual leave

Under Federal awards four weeks paid annual leave is generally granted to employees who have completed 12 months continuous service and this has flowed on to most State awards. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved e.g. police officers, nurses etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick leave

The *Industrial and Employees Relations (South Australia) Act 1994* provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long service leave The South Australian *Long Service Leave Act 1967* entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia although the Industrial Relations Commission has the power to exempt an employer where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service. However, from 1 July 1975 State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Commonwealth Government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity leave Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow full-time or part-time employees with not less than twelve months continuous service to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

CHAPTER

8

Land Settlement and Development

8.1 LAND TENURE

IDENTIFICATION OF LAND

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn generally have been subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23% of the State), the last being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. There are 536 hundreds, and no more will be created. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

Since the introduction of the State's computerised Land Ownership and Tenure System (LOTS) all titled or Crown leased parcels of land are uniquely identified on survey plans lodged in the Lands Titles Office.

Torrens System of land registration

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the *Real Property Act 1886*. This system, first introduced by the *Real Property Act 1857–1858*, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who became the first Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Ownership of each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and thus the costs and time involved in conveyancing can be kept to a minimum. The conversion of the Torrens Register to a computer-based system is expected to be completed in 2000.

An amendment to the Real Property Act in 1968 provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. The *Strata Titles Act 1988* repealed and replaced this provision, maintaining the strata concept but introducing reforms towards its enhancement. A strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

An amendment to the Strata Title Act in 1992 provided for a resolution of disputes mechanism through an inexpensive application to the Small Claims Division of the Local Court. The Local Court has power to refer any matter to a higher court if deemed necessary.

Community Titles legislation came into operation in South Australia on 5 November 1996 and provided for the division of land into lots (unlimited in height and depth) or strata lots (limited to the inside face of walls, ceilings and floors) with common property and corporate management similar to the existing strata concept. Lots may be created as vacant land or containing a building. Common property may contain facilities for the benefit of the community and may be used for commercial gain. It is envisaged that common property usage will follow interstate trends and be used for any purpose based on a theme for the benefit of lot owners including recreational and agricultural uses. The Act also allows for multi-tiering of schemes to provide a hierarchy for ease of management of large developments. Leaseback provisions are provided to aid foreign investment in South Australia. The Act provides that, on a date yet to be proclaimed, it will no longer be possible to create a new strata scheme under the *Strata Titles Act 1988*, however, that Act will remain in force for pre-existing strata schemes.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

Approximately one-half of the State comprises Crown tenures or unallotted Crown land controlled by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs. The remainder is freehold, national park or Aboriginal reserve. There is very limited allocation of Crown land to private individuals and this is usually arranged through a competitive process including auctions. This land may be allocated to private individuals either as a separate lease (pastoral or miscellaneous), freehold or added to an existing perpetual lease. Any allocation of Crown land must take into account the impact of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* and *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*. Sale of freehold from the Crown is for cash or by Agreement to Purchase.

Pastoral land is held under leases which may be extended after fourteen years to a maximum of forty-two years dependent on good land management. Rent is based on fair market rent for the stock levels carried.

Perpetual leases cover approximately 7.5% of the State. No new lands are released in this tenure. In the safe agricultural areas these leases may be converted to freehold.

Land used for public purposes is dedicated as a reserve for a particular purpose and allocated to an agency or group for its control. This includes national parks, forest and Aboriginal reserves. Aboriginal freehold land has been granted to the Pitjantjatjara and Maralinga peoples. This freehold is inalienable from the Indigenous people.

Current tenure

In the following table, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

LAND AND RESERVES TENURE—30 June 1994

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>ha</i>	<i>%</i>
Lands sold and dedicated	26 116 266	26.53
Lands held under agreement to purchase	39 332	0.04
Lands held under lease	45 908 933	46.63
Fresh water and salt water lakes and lagoons	1 816 551	1.85
National parks	20 327 982	20.65
Aboriginal reserves	778 908	0.79
Unleased vacant lands etc.	3 449 806	3.50
Total area of South Australia	98 437 778	100.00

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, i.e. the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

8.2 URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

PLANNING

The majority of South Australians live in an urban environment—either in Adelaide or in country towns. The quality of this environment is affected by competing pressures for commercial development, new housing, industry, transport, recreational facilities and conservation of our resources. Careful planning is needed to meet the changing needs of the community in a way that facilitates development, stimulates the economy and maintains quality of life.

Planning and development assessment processes are set down in the *Development Act 1993*. Planning SA, a section of the Department of Transport and Urban Planning, was established in 1998 as part of the State Government’s restructuring process. Planning SA manages a wide range of strategic planning and structure planning projects, and provides general planning, infrastructure and environmental advice on major initiatives. This means there is a ‘whole of government’ approach, where all of the State Government’s interests in development are directed at common goals expressed in the Planning Strategy—the policy document that sets out the range of social, economic and environmental issues which form the overall vision for the future of the State. The Planning Strategy, in conjunction with the Development Plans, provides the framework for development assessment against which applications are evaluated.

Planning SA is responsible for the preparation of a Metropolitan Development Program to assess likely growth patterns in the coming five years. This Program forms the basis for the staged release of land for urban development. In metropolitan Adelaide emphasis is placed on urban regeneration and wider housing choice.

The *Development Act 1993* is the major legislation governing the preparation of Development Plans and the development assessment process in South Australia. Under the Act, councils are responsible for initiating development policies and most assessment decisions. These decisions by councils are based on the policies set out in Development Plans, statutory documents based on each council area prepared by local government or in some cases by the Minister for Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the community. Local councils consider development proposals and can amend or add to Development Plan policies relating to their areas. This process involves extensive public consultation which may lead to plan amendment reports.

When development proposals are judged to be of major social, economic or environmental importance, the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning may declare such a proposal subject to the Major Development Assessment section of the Act to ensure that all the effects of proposed developments are fully considered. This process involves the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, Public Environment Report or Development Report by the proposer of the development, evaluation by an assessment team, and public consultation.

The Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development works cooperatively with State and Local Governments, the private and community sectors. It plays a major role in promoting efficient and effective local government through fostering best practice strategies. The Department also provides policy advice on whole of government strategies to maximise the potential of Australia's regions. In doing so it promotes integrated development approaches which are consistent with national economic, social and environmental objectives but which also take into account the diverse needs and circumstances of regions. In addition, the Department seeks to ensure that information about relevant Government policies and programs is disseminated effectively to regional Australia.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

WATER SUPPLY

The *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* established the South Australian Water Corporation and sets out its powers and functions. The South Australian Water Corporation was established on 1 July 1995. The *Waterworks Act 1932* gives the South Australian Water Corporation the power to supply water to any part of the State.

The South Australian Water Corporation is empowered to construct, maintain and operate the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to consumers. The Minister for Government Enterprises has the power to set rates.

The *Water Resources Act 1990* provides for the management of the water resources of the State by the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs to preserve water quality and to provide for the sharing of available water on a fair basis. Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Regional Water Resources Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Water Well Drilling Committee.

The aggregate storage capacity at 30 June 1997 for Adelaide metropolitan reservoirs was 195,540 megalitres and 32,678 megalitres for country reservoirs. Storage includes service reservoirs. Natural intake and River Murray water are stored in northern and metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1997 was 24,508 kilometres.

The *Water Conservation Act 1936*, administered by the Minister for Government Enterprises, provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks etc. established in certain remote areas to provide for local stock and domestic water supplies.

The *Irrigation Act 1994*, also administered by the Minister for Government Enterprises, provides for the formation and management of Irrigation Districts (Government and private), and the distribution and drainage of irrigation water within these districts.

In October 1995 the State Government announced that United Water (a consortium of French, British and Australian companies) would manage the water and sewerage systems of Adelaide for the next 15 years. The Government retained control of water and wastewater infrastructure, water and sewerage prices, water quality and the funding of capital works with United Water undertaking the projects. Billing and customer queries are handled by SA Water who also retained operation and management of the country and regional water network.

Water filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the metropolitan area in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa, Happy Valley, Little Para and Myponga. A plant at Morgan serves the cities of Whyalla, Port Augusta and Port Pirie as well as towns in the mid-North and on Yorke Peninsula.

The contract to build, own, operate and transfer ten water filtration plants in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa Valley, mid-North, Yorke Peninsula, along the River Murray, and in the upper South East was won by the consortium Riverland Water in August 1996. The first plants to be commissioned were Summit Storage near Littlehampton (December 1997) and at Swan Reach on the River Murray (April 1998). These ten treatment plants will supply filtered water to 110,000 persons in country areas.

Water quality

Research on water quality and water treatment issues is carried out at the Australian Water Quality Centre based at Bolivar. The Centre is engaged in research projects to provide solutions to water quality issues including toxic blue-green algae, taste and odours, disinfection by-products and improved water treatment methods.

The Australian Water Quality Centre won the bidding for funding under the Commonwealth Government's Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) program for the next seven years. In collaboration with 16 other water industry and university partners the CRC commenced operation in July 1995 and will pursue several areas of water quality research including public health risk assessment, catchment management, water treatment technology and distribution systems management.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Drainage systems

In agreement with the States, Australia is divided into 12 surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray–Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement.

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South-East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south-east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides an underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south-western part of the State, are recharged from local rainfall.

South Australian Gulf Drainage Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,168 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

MAJOR RESERVOIRS—30 June 1997

<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Area at full supply level</i>	<i>Catchment area</i>
	<i>megalitres</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>km²</i>
South Para	44 900	400	228
Mount Bold	45 900	308	388
Myponga	26 800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20 800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19 000	104	290
Millbrook	16 500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12 700	188	(a)
Tod River	11 300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6 370	80	(a)
Baroota	6 120	63	129
Warren	4 770	105	(a)
Barossa	4 510	62	(a)
Hope Valley	3 470	60	(a)

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north-west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed, because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement, South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, except during extremely dry periods when the Murray Darling Basin Commission implements a period of special accounting. In recent years irrigation diversions have averaged 442,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 139,000 megalitres per annum.

SA Water continues to manage the Waikerie, Woolpunda and Rufus River Groundwater Interception Scheme on behalf of the Murray–Darling Basin Commission. Saline groundwater from irrigation areas is collected and pumped to evaporation basins, thus preventing the saline groundwater from entering the River Murray.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum–Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge–Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines. The Morgan–Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach–Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Tailem Bend–Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan water supply

In the following table details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district.

ADELAIDE METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS

<i>Particulars</i>	1994–95	1995–96(a)	1996–97
Length of mains (kilometres)	8 621	8 676	8 690
Number of services (no.)	404 049	386 000	392 213
Revenue			
Rates and other services (\$'000)	178 243	166 217	174 066
Expenditure			
Working expenses and depreciation (\$'000) . .	93 822	76 181	98 431
Interest (\$'000)	42 475	38 994	30 766
<i>Total (\$'000)</i>	<i>136 297</i>	<i>115 175</i>	<i>129 197</i>
Surplus/deficit (\$'000)	41 946	51 042	44 869

(a) Adelaide metropolitan waterworks boundary redefined from 1995–96.

A new scale of charges was introduced in 1995 to give owners of strata title units the choice of nominating their preferred billing option and/or to provide individual meters to units. Previous metering arrangements provided only one meter per strata title complex.

Water consumption The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last three years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

WATER STORAGE AND CONSUMPTION

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply(a)	195 540	195 540	195 540
Country water supply	32 678	32 678	32 678
Water consumption:			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply(b)	176 000	173 000	172 000
Country water supply(c)	76 000	77 000	76 000
Pumped from River Murray:			
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	75 500	31 000	32 900
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	70 500	23 700	20 800
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	27 000	24 800	25 000

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines.

(b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division.

(c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other water resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Tod, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. There are considerable underground water resources in this region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

SEWERAGE

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the *Sewerage Act 1929*. The Act is administered by the South Australian Water Corporation under the general supervision of the Minister for Government Enterprises and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. It also empowers the Minister to determine and police the standard of private plumbing connected to the system as part of total sanitation.

As a general rule Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the *Local Government Act 1934* to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

Metropolitan sewerage

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely sewered of the Australian capital cities.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS(a)

<i>Particulars</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Adelaide drainage area (km ²)	725	727	714
Length of sewers (km)	6 227	6 294	6 317
Number of house drainage units (no.)	425 686	429 784	432 726
Revenue			
Rates and other services (\$'000)	164 991	161 599	169 224
Expenditure			
Working expenses (\$'000)	61 797	60 009	69 987
Interest (\$'000)	34 182	30 562	25 924
<i>Total (\$'000)</i>	95 979	90 571	95 911
Surplus (\$'000)	69 012	71 028	73 313

(a) Adelaide metropolitan boundary redefined from 1995–96.

A small number of common septic tank effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

Country sewerage

At 30 June 1997 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the South Australian Water Corporation served an estimated population of 138,700 persons; the length of sewers laid was 1,062 kilometres and the number of house drainage units connected totalled 53,338. Sewerage schemes are located at Aldinga, Angaston, Balhannah–Oakbank, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Mount Burr, Myponga, Nangwarry, Naracoorte, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Stirling, Victor Harbor, Whyalla and Woodside.

Approximately one hundred country towns are served by septic tank effluent drainage schemes which collect effluent from household septic tanks and transport it to a treatment and disposal site.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Substantial upgrading of wastewater treatment plants is required by 2001 to comply with environmental legislation.

Environmental Improvement Program

The major focus of this program is to reduce to acceptable levels the nutrients in the discharges from wastewater treatment plants. Treatment process upgrades, odour control and increased re-use options for wastewater disposal are other environmental improvement programs that are funded by a levy on sewerage rates. The 10% levy commenced in 1991 and was extended for another five years from July 1995 as a 10.5% levy.

The development of the Virginia Pipeline Scheme to enable re-use of treated wastewater from Bolivar for the irrigation of agricultural and horticultural crops will reduce the quantity of treated wastewater discharged into Gulf St Vincent.

Other environmental management

A strategy launched in December 1992 to curtail the quantity of heavy metal contaminants entering the sewerage system is proving successful as the level of targeted heavy metals has fallen dramatically.

In cooperation with the Waite Institute, the Botanic Gardens and the Environment Protection Authority trials are being conducted using water treatment sludge as a soil conditioner.

Catchment Environment Levy

For all water pumped from the River Murray in 1996–97, the South Australian Water Corporation paid the Government a levy of one cent per kilolitre and irrigators 0.3 cents per kilolitre to raise funds to clean up the River by the year 2001.

New water charges introduced from 1 July 1996 include a one cent per kilolitre levy to all residential and non-commercial customers. Commercial property water rates have increased by an average 1.4% as a contribution towards the clean up.

Catchment water management

The Patawalonga and Torrens Catchment Water Management Boards were established in May 1995 pursuant to Section 6 of the *Catchment Water Management Act 1995*. The Boards were the first to be set up by the new legislation. Their establishment commenced a new era of water resources management in South Australia that brought together community accountability and ownership, technical expertise and inter-agency coordination on a catchment basis. This initiative—the Catchment Environment Levy—created a designated funding source to ensure outcomes. This has been a unique and novel approach to resolve longstanding and difficult urban water catchment issues.

Under the Act, the Boards must operate under a Catchment Water Management Plan. The new *Water Resources Act 1997* replaced the *Catchment Water Management Act 1995* on 2 July 1997 and the Boards catchment plans and basic operation continue under the new Act.

In their plans, the Boards are undertaking a wide range of functions including:

- removal of solid and dissolved impurities from all catchment water within the Patawalonga and Torrens catchments to improve the water quality in these systems;
- protection of watercourses, lakes and their ecosystems from degradation by pollutants and exotic plants and reversal of such degradation where it has occurred;
- providing financial or other assistance to constituent Councils, persons carrying on business, community groups or any other person in an activity in the catchment area that will improve the quality of catchment water; and
- education of members of the public in relation to the management of catchment water and of the catchment.

Four other Catchment Boards have since been formed for the River Murray, Northern Adelaide and Barossa, Onkaparinga, and South East.

8.4 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

IRRIGATION

The Minister for Government Enterprises and several private irrigation trusts are irrigation authorities under the *Irrigation Act 1994*. Irrigation authorities provide water for agriculture and horticulture in various areas of the State.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1996–97, 473,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

The *Irrigation Act 1994* brought in changes to the administration of the distribution of water including the licensing of irrigation districts to withdraw water from the River Murray, the introduction of inter- and intra-district water allocation transfers and a move toward private management of districts.

Highland areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas. More than 80% of irrigation areas in the Riverland have now been rehabilitated.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

In 1996–97 there were 43,000 hectares of highland in Government-controlled and non-government areas.

On 30 June 1997 management of eight State Government Highland Irrigation Areas was transferred to the newly formed Central Irrigation Trust. Eight separate trusts now have ownership responsibility for irrigation assets at Berri, Cadell, Chaffey, Cobdogla, Kingston, Moorook, Mypolonga, Highland and Waikerie. The Trust now manages the operation and maintenance of these assets on behalf of the eight trusts.

Reclaimed areas

On the Lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies.

A review is being carried out to assess the current status and to develop a comprehensive business and irrigation management plan for lower Murray irrigation areas.

Murray–Darling Basin Agreement

A 1993 Act ratified the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement 1992 which provides for constitution of the Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council, the Murray–Darling Basin Commission and a Community Advisory Committee as the institutional foundation for joint government and community action.

The Commission encompasses the regulatory responsibilities previously provided for under the River Murray Waters Agreement as well as responsibilities for land, environmental and water matters not covered in that Agreement.

New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and the Commonwealth Government are all party to the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement and recently the Australian Capital Territory has become involved in the Murray–Darling Basin Initiative through a Memorandum of Understanding. The agreement includes several Schedules that formalise major policy decisions and strategies, such as the Salinity and Drainage Strategy, Interstate Trade and Cap on Diversions.

RURAL DRAINAGE

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south-east corner of the State. The existing comprehensively drained area is that of the Lower and Mid South East and the area of main benefit has been assessed at 697,430 hectares.

The administrative authority for water conservation and drainage in the south-east area is the South-Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board under the *South-Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, e.g. bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

The Upper South East has been subject to an environment impact statement on a dryland salinity and flood mitigation project aimed at rehabilitating an area of 200,000 hectares. This project was commenced in July 1996 with Commonwealth and State funding of 75% and local funding of 25% collected by levy of landholders by the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board. The total project has been costed at \$24m over the six years. Work to date has involved construction of 140 kilometres of channel with bridge and weir structures. The next stage of the project involves the critical phase of establishing the Coorong outlet.

8.5 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions. The divisions are designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions are considered to be important, subdivisions have been established.

A number of council boundary changes became effective on 1 July 1998 as the result of a substantial number of local council mergers.

The Adelaide Statistical Division boundary was adjusted to reflect the transfer of part of Willunga Council to the new Alexandrina Council in the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division.

A change has been made to the boundary between the Outer Adelaide and Murray Lands Statistical Divisions as a result of part of the District Council of Mount Pleasant being lost to the Mid Murray Council and the amalgamation of the rest of Mount Pleasant. In addition the boundaries of the Northern, and Yorke and Lower North Statistical Divisions were adjusted as a result of the merger between the Burra Burra, Eudunda, Robertstown and Hallett District Councils with the Barossa District Council.

Council mergers have also resulted in several statistical subdivision boundary adjustments. The creation of the Adelaide Hills District Council has resulted in the adjustment of the boundary between the Mount Lofty Ranges (formerly Onkaparinga) and Barossa Statistical Subdivisions. The formation of the Mid Murray District Council from the amalgamation of the Mannum, Morgan, Ridley-Truro and portion of Mount Pleasant District has led to an adjustment of the boundary between the Riverland and Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivisions. The merger of Orroroo and Carrieton District Councils along with a realignment to include part of Unincorporated Flinders Ranges, has resulted in an adjustment to the boundary between the Pirie and Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivisions.

The Statistical Subdivision of Onkaparinga in the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division has been renamed Mount Lofty Ranges to avoid confusion with newly created City of Onkaparinga (the former Happy Valley, Noarlunga and Willunga councils).

Housing and Construction

9.1 HOUSING

DWELLINGS : CENSUS DATA

Information on housing is obtained from particulars of dwellings collected at each Census. From the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks were treated as separate households whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts are shown in the next table classified into three basic groups: unoccupied private dwellings, occupied private and non-private dwellings. Data from 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks.

DWELLINGS AT CENSUSES

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total		
1966. . . .	299 933	2 693	302 626	25 110	327 736
1971. . . .	342 064	2 048	344 112	30 553	374 665
1976. . . .	390 514	1 739	392 253	39 768	432 021
1981. . . .	<u>432 136</u>	<u>1 703</u>	<u>433 839</u>	<u>42 407</u>	<u>476 246</u>
1986. . . .	(a)475 987	1 631	(a)477 618	48 546	(a)526 164
1991. . . .	515 721	1 539	517 260	53 534	570 794
1996. . . .	555 834	1 464	557 298	61 374	618 672

(a) From 1986 includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

From the 1991 Census there has been a decrease in the number of semi-detached, row, terrace and townhouses and in 1996 these constituted 11.8% (down from 13.2% in 1991) of all occupied private dwellings. By contrast, the number of flats and apartments increased to 51,159, 9.2% (up from 7.6%) of all housing. Unoccupied dwellings numbered 61,374 or 9.9% (up from 9.4%) of all housing.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Structure of Dwelling—Census 1996

Structure of dwelling	Occupied		Unoccupied	Total
	Number	%		
Separate house	427 236	76.9	43 181	470 417
Semi-detached, row/terrace, townhouse . .	65 722	11.8	6 025	71 747
Flat, apartment etc.	51 159	9.2	7 483	58 642
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	3 905	0.7	721	4 626
Other dwellings	2 263	0.4	698	2 961
Not stated	5 549	1.0	3 266	8 815
Total	555 834	100.0	61 374	617 208

9.2 CONSTRUCTION

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Development including construction or demolition of a building, change in land use, land division, and prescribed work on State and local heritage sites is subject to the *Development Act 1993* which contains provisions for applications, development approval, appeals and enforcement. The Act provides for an integrated development assessment system, whereby all policies and procedures for assessment of a proposed development are coordinated, leading to the issue of one development approval after all required consents have been obtained.

All development must have a provisional development plan consent which requires assessment against the relevant development plan. Development plans which set out planning objectives and principles of development control may relate to any geographical part of the State and may be amended by the Minister or the Council. Councils should review their development plan every three years. A provisional building rules consent is required where proposed development includes building work. Building applications must be assessed against the Building Code of Australia, which sets the technical requirements for building design, construction and maintenance, and which regulates a wide range of matters including structural stability, access and egress, fire detection and suppression, and health and amenity. On 1 January 1998, the performance based 1996 edition of the Building Code of Australia (BCA96) was introduced in South Australia to allow more flexibility in building design and use of materials than the previous prescriptive code. Building work cannot commence until a development approval has been issued by the relevant authority.

From 2 January 1997 the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning may declare a development to be of major environmental, social or economic importance. The Governor is the authority for major projects but may delegate to the Development Assessment Commission (DAC). The assessment process includes an independent panel to determine the appropriate level of investigation, ranging from an Environmental Impact Statement to a much less detailed Development Report. Other development applications must be approved by the Council as the relevant authority. The Development Act confers some of the powers of the relevant authority on private certifiers who may assess an application against the building rules and grant a provisional building rules consent.

Builders are licensed under the *Building Work Contractors Act 1995* and all building work must be supervised by a registered supervisor. Under the Development Act the licensed builder or the owner is responsible for constructing in compliance with the approved documents and the BCA. The Environmental Resources and Development Court has been established under a separate Act to hear appeals and deal with enforcement under the Development Act as well as matters under other legislation.

BUILDING STATISTICS

These statistics relate to building activity including construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is discussed later in this chapter.

For work carried out on existing buildings, the data include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained. The details have been compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals, and organisations engaged in building activity.

Building approvals

Statistics of building work approved are compiled from permits issued by local government authorities and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities. Major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites) is also included.

From July 1990 the data encompass all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more; approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more; all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

Approvals are limited as an indicator of building activity as projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, large projects may be spread over a number of years, and building costs may vary over the period of construction.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED

Type of building	1996-97		1997-98	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	462.9	7.4	553.2	14.5
New other residential building.	44.0	1.3	61.1	1.4
Alterations and additions to residential buildings.	115.0	1.6	126.5	1.2
Hotels etc.	38.9	3.5	8.6	0.5
Shops	102.6	3.6	82.7	2.9
Factories	23.9	2.2	128.9	0.4
Offices	56.8	36.4	59.9	19.6
Other business premises	84.8	8.5	85.9	2.8
Educational	16.6	44.5	19.0	63.2
Religious	2.2	—	5.3	—
Health	50.0	16.0	20.0	26.4
Entertainment and recreational.	13.0	24.7	50.6	7.8
Miscellaneous.	33.7	18.9	10.9	6.7
Total	1 044.2	168.7	1 212.7	147.5

In recent years the highest level of residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Noarlunga, Tea Tree Gully, Salisbury and Munno Para. In the Rest of the State the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor have been the leaders in residential building activity, but were exceeded by Roxby Downs in 1996-97 and 1997-98, following expansion of the mine. Murray Bridge featured prominently in 1997-98. The number of dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last three years are included in the following table.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF DWELLING UNITS(a) APPROVED

Statistical local area	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Adelaide (C)	121	80	206
Burnside (C)	249	236	260
Campbelltown (C)	196	177	242
Enfield (C) Pt A & Pt B	277	308	271
Gawler (M)	78	80	78
Happy Valley (C)	148	176	187
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	251	293	305
Marion (C)	252	244	299
Mitcham (C)	72	96	114
Munno Para (C)	382	358	367
Noarlunga (C)	428	433	494
Port Adelaide (C)	75	49	112
Salisbury (C)	254	347	417
Stirling (DC)	59	33	65
Tea Tree Gully (C)	466	552	607
Unley (C)	68	58	72
West Torrens (C)	96	86	187
Willunga (DC)	105	148	111
Other	350	362	413
Total	3 927	4 116	4 807

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF DWELLING UNITS(a) APPROVED *continued*

Statistical local area	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
REST OF STATE			
Mallala (DC)	47	31	53
Mount Barker (DC)	129	117	141
Mount Gambier (C)	150	129	125
Murray Bridge (RC)	50	61	157
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	59	64	60
Port Augusta (C)	34	19	17
Port Elliot and Goolwa (DC)	123	112	146
Port Lincoln (C)	70	66	83
Port Pirie (C)	44	40	32
Renmark (M)	33	42	48
Roxby Downs (M)	35	175	176
Strathalbyn (DC)	46	32	56
Victor Harbor (DC)	166	157	175
Other	1 055	1 103	1 139
Total	2 041	2 148	2 408
South Australia	5 968	6 264	7 215

(a) Includes conversions and dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.

(DC) District Council (M) Municipality (RC) Rural City

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data are collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. They consist of two components:

- (a) a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- (b) a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, information about the building industry can be derived including details of building work commenced, work done and completed in each period.

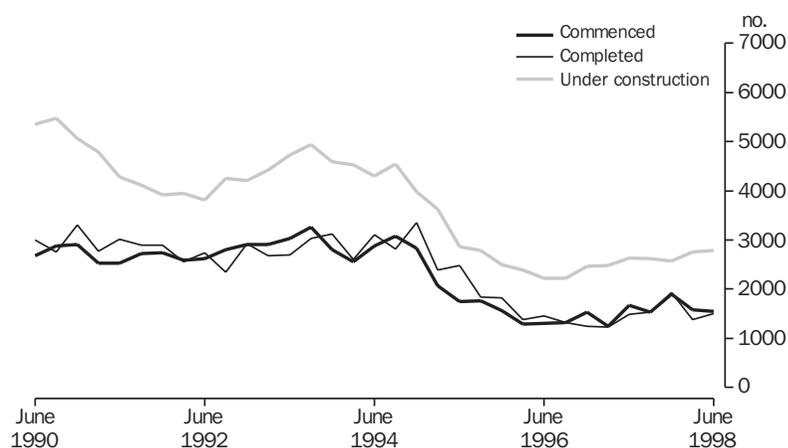
All values in the following tables exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion. A building is regarded as having commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported.

BUILDING COMMENCED

<i>Type of building</i>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
New houses:			
Number	5 071	5 112	5 823
Value (\$m)	432.4	449.3	540.7
New other residential building:			
Number of dwelling units	835	651	735
Value (\$m)	64.1	47.0	73.5
Alterations and additions to residential buildings (\$m)	121.7	116.9	133.3
Total residential building(a):			
Number of dwelling units	5 960	5 789	6 647
Value (\$m)	618.2	613.2	747.5
Non-residential building:			
Hotels etc. (\$m)	9.4	38.2	10.0
Shops (\$m)	142.0	93.4	91.7
Factories (\$m)	24.3	42.5	44.2
Offices (\$m)	112.7	87.0	95.9
Other business premises (\$m)	123.7	89.3	99.4
Educational (\$m)	62.9	66.1	67.9
Religious (\$m)	2.3	2.1	7.0
Health (\$m)	66.2	51.5	45.1
Entertainment and recreational (\$m)	31.9	49.8	63.1
Miscellaneous (\$m)	56.3	48.7	18.9
Total non-residential building (\$m)	631.8	568.7	543.2
Total building (\$m)	1 250.0	1 181.9	1 290.7

(a) Includes 'Conversions, etc.'

NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS



Details of buildings completed in the last three years are given in the following table.

Housing and Construction

BUILDING COMPLETED

<i>Type of building</i>	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
New houses:			
Number	5 565	4 624	5 666
Value (\$m)	481.8	414.1	512.5
New other residential building:			
Number of dwelling units	952	650	701
Value (\$m)	74.8	53.0	59.7
Alterations and additions to residential buildings (\$m)	132.0	123.6	124.8
Total residential building(a):			
Number of dwelling units	6 560	5 287	6 413
Value (\$m)	688.6	590.7	697.0
Non-residential building:			
Hotels etc. (\$m)	5.0	13.7	40.7
Shops (\$m)	79.5	67.0	186.8
Factories (\$m)	28.3	23.6	58.6
Offices (\$m)	97.8	134.3	82.1
Other business premises (\$m)	65.9	111.3	95.2
Educational (\$m)	116.6	125.4	72.3
Religious (\$m)	6.0	0.6	3.4
Health (\$m)	24.7	57.0	46.4
Entertainment and recreational (\$m)	22.0	34.3	70.3
Miscellaneous (\$m)	48.7	17.1	86.4
<i>Total non-residential building (\$m)</i>	494.4	584.3	742.2
Total building	1 183.0	1 175.0	1 439.2

(a) Includes 'Conversions, etc.'

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, i.e. of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last three years are given in the following table.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE

<i>Type of building</i>	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	460.5	438.9	536.4
New other residential building	74.3	51.6	69.4
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	130.6	122.3	131.1
Non-residential building:			
Hotels etc.	10.6	14.0	35.6
Shops	69.8	124.6	163.3
Factories	25.1	26.0	68.5
Offices	123.0	116.1	82.9
Other business premises	93.6	116.5	77.6
Educational	116.8	92.6	73.0
Religious	3.8	1.3	8.2
Health	36.1	61.1	72.4
Entertainment and recreational	23.0	44.6	65.3
Miscellaneous	40.3	66.5	33.5
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	542.1	663.2	680.2
Total building	1 207.5	1 275.9	1 417.2

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION SURVEY

Estimates of engineering construction activity by both public and private sector organisations are compiled from a quarterly Engineering Construction Survey. Data are obtained from all enterprises classified to the construction (including construction of engineering structures) industry.

The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded from the survey. Machinery and equipment installed are included in the statistics only if they are an integral part of a construction project.

In the table below, the value of engineering construction work at the various stages of construction is shown for the last three years. The estimates, together with results from the Building Activity Survey, provide a complete picture of building and construction activity in South Australia.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Stage of construction	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of work commenced during period	779.8	1 036.4	1 093.3
Value of work done during period.	726.1	844.9	1 200.9
Value of work yet to be done(a).	253.4	458.6	249.1

(a) The value of outstanding work for projects at the end of the period.

Further detailed information is available from the publication *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1936* as the public housing authority. The Trust's sources of funds are loans and grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments, rents and other payments by tenants and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

At June 1998 the Trust owned 57,731 dwellings of which 1,736 were managed by the Aboriginal Housing Unit. During 1997–98 there were 34 public rental dwellings completed, 69 purchased on the open market and 1,201 sold. The fall in the number of properties held by the Trust reflects the focus on redevelopment of areas of high stock concentration along with the goal of extinguishing high interest debt by 2001.

At the end of June 1998 there were 31,967 households waiting for public housing and of the 55,531 households residing in public housing, 78.2% were paying a reduced rent.

Assistance is provided through the Private Rental Assistance Scheme to low income households who face hardship in meeting private rental commitments. At 30 June 1998, 9,881 households were receiving assistance at an average of \$16.99 per week.

Information on housing, bond assistance, advocacy and counselling is provided for people in a housing crisis and during 1997–98, 36,794 customers were interviewed and assessed. Of those 20,743 received financial assistance.

The Trust provides short-term leases to young people in crisis who are temporarily unable to access the private rental market. This assistance provides stability while seeking longer term housing options. At 30 June 1998, 570 allocations were made to young households under the Direct Lease Youth Priority Scheme.

Pursuant to Part VII of the Housing Improvement Act, the Trust is responsible for regulating the rents of sub-standard housing and for determining improvements required of property owners. During 1997–98, 144 notices of intention to declare houses sub-standard were served and 101 houses were declared sub-standard. Maximum rents were fixed on 91 dwellings.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8731.0 *Building Approvals, Australia*
- 8731.4 *Building Approvals, South Australia*
- 8741.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia*
- 8750.0 *Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary*
- 8752.0 *Building Activity, Australia*
- 8752.4 *Building Activity, South Australia*
- 8762.0 *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*

9.3 HOUSING FINANCE

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises.

In the following tables values shown for ‘construction of dwellings’ represent commitments made to individuals to fund by way of progress payments the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for ‘purchase of newly erected dwellings’ represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of 12 months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. ‘Purchase of established dwellings’ refers to those completed for a period greater than 12 months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or if purchased within 12 months the applicant is not the original occupant.

Refinancing is included in the following tables but alterations and additions are excluded. In 1997–98 the number of commitments for refinancing of dwellings in South Australia was 9,338, 25.0% of the total. The value of commitments for refinancing was \$756.0m.

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS FOR WHICH LOANS WERE APPROVED TO INDIVIDUALS, By Type of Lender

Period	All banks	Other lenders	Total
1994–95	29 602	6 827	36 429
1995–96	31 329	7 378	38 707
1996–97	27 755	8 906	36 661
1997–98	26 281	11 098	37 379

VALUE OF LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, By Type of Lender(a)

Period	All banks	Other lenders	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1994–95	2 415	466	2 881
1995–96	2 493	487	2 980
1996–97	2 344	613	2 957
1997–98	2 343	787	3 128

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

LENDING COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, All Lenders(a)

Period	For construction of dwellings		For purchase of newly erected dwellings		For purchase of established dwellings(b)	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
1994–95 ...	5 649	437	1 895	159	28 885	2 285
1995–96 ...	4 381	338	1 718	141	32 608	2 501
1996–97 ...	4 294	347	1 146	96	31 221	2 514
1997–98 ...	4 413	401	1 082	96	31 884	2 631

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing.

COMMONWEALTH HOUSING PROGRAMS

The Commonwealth provides housing assistance to people in need through the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The Agreement assists people with low incomes and other disadvantaged groups.

The Commonwealth provides more than \$1,000m nationally each year for public housing and, additional funds for community housing projects and programs to improve housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It funds special assistance programs for homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless.

HOMESTART LOAN SCHEME

HomeStart Finance was established in 1989 to manage the South Australian Government's home ownership programs with the objective of developing, marketing and managing affordable home finance opportunities for South Australians.

HomeStart has helped more than 29,000 South Australians into home purchase. HomeStart loans are designed specifically for people on low to moderate incomes and feature a variable interest rate and fixed yearly instalments. Instalments are based on 25% of income and increase annually in line with inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. This differs from conventional loans which require increased repayments when interest rates rise.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The principal source of statistics relating to the rural sector is the Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census, which is conducted throughout Australia at 31 March each year. Data are collected from those establishments engaged in significant agricultural activity regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit and vegetables) has not been completed by 31 March, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date. An establishment generally comprises the operations of a legal entity from a single physical location or from more than one location, provided that these locations are within the same local government area.

Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the Census. Coverage of establishments changed in 1993–94 and now includes all establishments which had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more (previously \$22,500 or more in 1992–93).

For the 1996–97 season the Agricultural Census included 15,817 establishments operating on 56,901,000 hectares of land or approximately 57% of the total area of South Australia.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, Industry of Establishment and EVAO—At 31 March 1997

Industry of establishment	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)							Total establishments
	Less than 5	5 to 22.4	22.5 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 or more	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Plant nurseries	—	11	20	37	22	30	8	128
Cut flower and flower seed growing	3	32	36	33	14	4	3	125
Vegetable growing	17	71	75	82	63	101	126	535
Grape growing	14	196	345	465	474	237	71	1 802
Apple and pear growing	1	6	10	21	29	37	24	128
Stone fruit growing	6	71	92	110	54	16	10	359
Fruit growing n.e.c.	10	99	105	157	127	122	51	671
Grain growing	17	136	235	444	1 004	1 661	385	3 882
Grain—sheep/beef cattle farming	6	99	316	608	1 033	691	69	2 822
Sheep-beef cattle farming	12	140	165	235	238	131	35	956
Sheep farming	33	308	340	316	300	180	25	1 502
Beef cattle farming	98	563	192	93	65	55	24	1 090
Dairy cattle farming	2	26	37	105	286	319	46	821
Poultry farming (meat)	1	2	2	7	21	23	12	68
Poultry farming (eggs)	1	5	4	5	3	13	13	44
Pig farming	2	16	15	16	45	34	17	145
Horse farming	2	39	37	13	9	—	1	101
Deer farming	3	13	6	4	—	—	—	26
Livestock farming n.e.c.	14	52	43	19	8	4	2	142
Crop and plant growing n.e.c.	4	32	20	17	11	19	8	111
Total	246	1 917	2 095	2 787	3 806	3 677	930	15 458
Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping	2	19	12	7	3	3	—	46
Forestry and logging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial fishing	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	6
Total	248	1 939	2 108	2 795	3 809	3 681	930	15 510
All other	8	46	46	34	21	20	11	186
Unclassified	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
Total all industries	377	1 985	2 154	2 829	3 830	3 701	941	15 817

RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	Establishments		Area of establishments	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	no.	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha
Adelaide	1 039	1 018	47	46
Outer Adelaide	3 154	3 093	817	808
Yorke and Lower North	2 258	2 242	1 699	1 687
Murray Lands	3 806	3 839	3 372	3 423
South East	2 656	2 637	1 710	1 711
Eyre	1 643	1 627	4 522	4 533
Northern	1 384	1 361	44 734	44 012
Total	15 940	15 817	56 901	56 219

Agricultural
Finance Survey

Statistics on the financial performance of the rural sector are obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. This survey provides estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Items	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sale of crops	1 206.0	1 734.5	1 615.0
Sales of livestock	501.9	557.1	483.8
Sales of livestock products	454.6	373.1	467.8
Turnover	2 353.8	2 857.6	2 724.2
Purchases and selected expenses	1 279.2	1 403.1	1 460.2
Value added	1 034.0	1 390.8	1 158.3
Adjusted value added	873.5	1 227.4	993.3
Gross operating surplus	683.9	1 033.5	781.0
Cash operating surplus	570.7	953.2	735.5
Total net capital expenditure	222.6	305.7	263.2
Gross indebtedness	1 604.7	1 849.9	2 088.3

LAND UTILISATION

The pattern of land use indicates that vast tracts of land have no attributed land use and these include areas of saltbush, scrub, native vegetation, non-arable land and land not utilised.

In 1996-97 the area of crops was 3.2 million hectares of which 2.9 million hectares was cereal. The total crop area was down 3.0% while cereal decreased 0.2%. Wheat at 1.5 million hectares (up 1.0%) was the largest planting followed by barley 1.0 million hectares which increased 4.7%.

The following table shows the land utilisation of establishments for the three years to 1996-97.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

LAND UTILISATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY—Year Ended 31 March

Particulars	1995	1996	1997
Total establishments (no.)	15 952	15 940	15 817
Establishments growing crops (no.)	11 955	n.a.	12 264
Total area of establishments (ha)	56 100 961	56 901 068	56 218 700
Total area used for crops(a)(b) (ha)	2 990 607	3 284 600	3 235 900

(a) Excludes pastures harvested for hay and seed which are included in 'area under sown pastures and grasses'.

(b) Areas used for sowing more than one crop are counted for each crop.

IRRIGATION

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia from 1992–93 to 1996–97.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

Season	Vegetables (including potatoes)	Fruit	Vineyards	Other crops	Pastures	Total
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
1992–93	9 164	15 604	20 564	9 904	61 881	117 117
1993–94	8 940	16 008	23 667	10 872	52 688	112 177
1994–95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1995–96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	92 100
1996–97	8 040	13 793	30 432	10 234	50 123	115 478

In 1996–97 irrigation was principally applied to pastures 50,123 hectares; grapevines 30,432 hectares; fruit and nuts 13,793 hectares; and vegetables 8,040 hectares. The principal crops irrigated by region were: South East—pastures 33,196 hectares and grapevines 11,342 hectares; Murray Lands—grapevines 11,342 hectares, fruit and nuts 10,860 hectares, and pastures 10,177 hectares; Adelaide and Outer Adelaide—grapevines 10,744 hectares and pastures 6,380 hectares.

FERTILISERS

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus and, superphosphate is used in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

TOTAL CROPS AND PASTURE FERTILISED

Year	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used	Per hectare
	'000 ha	tonnes	kg
1991–92	3 403	323 089	95
1992–93	3 471	322 818	93
1993–94	3 282	327 111	100
1994–95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1995–96	4 506	428 281	95

WHEAT

The area sown to wheat for grain in South Australia during the 1996–97 season was 1,534,900 hectares which yielded 2,794,900 tonnes. This represented 14.0% and 12.2% of the Australian total respectively. The average yield for the 1996–97 season was 1.8 tonnes per hectare, which was similar to the previous season.

Wheatgrowing districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets in the period April to November. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for 94.2% of the area sown in 1996–97.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1995–96	1996–97	1995–96	1996–97
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	1	1	3	3
Outer Adelaide	43	47	109	124
Yorke and Lower North	296	309	772	807
Murray Lands	247	266	360	373
South East	32	40	78	105
Eyre	706	679	962	1 022
Northern	193	192	440	361
Total for grain	1 518	1 535	2 724	2 795

Varieties

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Dividing the State into five zones, recommendations of wheat varieties are decided each year by considering information on breeding, testing (agronomic and grain quality), commercial production, handling and end use of wheat. Protein content and potential yield are key factors in these recommendations.

The South Australian Department of Primary Industries and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in the Hard, Australian Premium White (APW) and Australian Standard White (ASW) grades.

Marketing

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board administered the domestic and export marketing of Australia's wheat crop before 1 July 1989.

Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cwlth) all sales of wheat within Australia were deregulated from 1 July 1989. The Australian Wheat Board retained full control of wheat sold for export from Australia. The Board continues to buy on the domestic market along with other buyers who can now engage in such operations. The legislation permits the Board to trade in other grains.

DELIVERIES TO THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Season	South Australia	Australia
	'000 t	'000 t
1992-93	2 450	13 584
1993-94	2 039	15 123
1994-95	1 202	7 008
1995-96	2 659	15 137
1996-97	2 710	21 800

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

BARLEY

Production

Barley is grown in all States of Australia, with the major producing area being South Australia. It is grown principally as a grain crop although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable. Barley is used primarily for stockfeed and malting purposes and on a small scale for human consumption.

The area sown to barley for grain in South Australia during the 1996-97 season was 1,008,900 hectares which yielded 1,923,200 tonnes. This represented 31.8% and 28.7% of the Australian aggregates respectively.

The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump, undamaged grain with low protein content. Production of malting barley requires an area of dependable rainfall and a ripening period prolonged by cool conditions without high temperatures and drying winds.

Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia, accounting for 45.9% of South Australian production. This area has an ideal climate for barley production as the moisture laden breezes from the Gulfs retard ripening.

BARLEY FOR GRAIN, Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	2	1	3	3
Outer Adelaide	43	49	96	109
Yorke and Lower North	301	321	748	781
Murray Lands	241	242	314	330
South East	37	48	71	86
Eyre	239	245	390	403
Northern	99	104	229	211
Total	962	1 009	1 851	1 923

Varieties

A number of improved barley varieties (Chebec, Franklin, Schooner and Skiff) have been released to farmers. Schooner a high yielding malting variety bred by the Waite Agricultural Research Institute and released in 1983 is the predominant malting variety grown in South Australia.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA PLANTED TO BARLEY VARIETIES

Variety	Type	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Schooner	Malting	41.1	39.3	36.8
Franklin.	Malting	2.2	3.2	3.6
Clipper	Malting	0.8	0.8	0.5
Skiff	Feed	2.9	3.3	3.1
Galleon	Feed	33.6	30.7	29.0
Forrest	Feed	2.0	2.0	1.9
Chebec.	Feed	14.9	18.4	23.1
Other . . . . .	..	2.4	2.3	2.0

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board is the statutory marketing authority for barley, oats, triticale, field peas, faba beans, lupins, chick peas, vetch, and canola in South Australia and Victoria. The Board classifies barley on sample at the time of delivery for grower payment purposes and quality segregation. Classification takes into account the physical characteristics of variety. The Board normally receives two major grades of barley, malting and feed, with each of these being subdivided into further categories depending on seasonal conditions and/or market requirements. The Board segregates low protein barley for use by the malting and brewing industries while the higher protein barley is included in the feed grade.

AUSTRALIAN BARLEY BOARD RECEIVALS

Season	Malting	Schooner no. 3 malting	Feed	Total
	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
1992-93	325	148	1 289	1 762
1993-94	605	85	1 426	2 113
1994-95	153	86	370	609
1995-96	555	143	941	1 638
1996-97	611	93	1 035	1 739

Source: Australian Barley Board.

OATS

Oats is an extremely versatile crop providing not only valuable winter grazing when pastures are dormant but also a grain which is a valuable cereal food for both livestock and human consumption. The majority is used locally for animal fodder with only a small proportion exported. Some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July, then allowed to re-grow to produce a crop which is subsequently cut for hay or harvested.

The Australian Barley Board is the marketing authority for export oats grown in South Australia. The main oat growing regions in South Australia are the Eyre Peninsula, the Lower North, and the Murray Mallee regions. During the 1996–97 season 120,600 hectares were sown to oats for grain in South Australia, 11.5% of the Australian total.

OATS GROWN, Statistical Division

Use and geographical area	Area		Production	
	1995–96	1996–97	1995–96	1996–97
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t
For grain:				
Statistical Division;				
Adelaide	0.1	—	0.1	—
Outer Adelaide	10.5	13.3	20.5	25.0
Yorke and Lower North	15.0	16.4	30.9	29.7
Murray Lands	19.6	19.1	18.5	21.0
South East	8.0	9.4	15.3	16.4
Eyre	54.8	53.0	57.8	51.4
Northern	11.6	9.4	18.7	12.2
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>155.8</i>
For hay	97.5	n.a.	366.0	n.a.

RYE

Rye is a minor crop used to control sand drift and in particular to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast is the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year.

PASTURES

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to productive areas through the sowing of improved pastures. The South East Statistical Division has more improved pastures than other statistical divisions in the State.

SOWN PASTURES—At 31 March 1997

Statistical Division	Establishments	Area
	no.	'000 ha
Adelaide	92	5.7
Outer Adelaide	1 141	236.8
Yorke and Lower North	703	154.7
Murray Lands	714	456.5
South East	1 645	949.4
Eyre	447	346.9
Northern	300	63.6
Total	5 042	2 213.6

The following table shows the area and production of pastures cut for hay.

PRODUCTION OF HAY FROM PASTURES

Use	Area		Production	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes
Cut for hay:				
Pure lucerne	21 300	21 900	84 000	84 000
Other pastures	82 700	81 300	246 000	249 000
Total	104 000	103 200	330 000	333 000

VEGETABLES

Much of the production of the market garden industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market. Of the total area of 13,337 hectares devoted to market gardens in 1996-97 districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 4,508 hectares, producing all types of vegetables.

In the South East Division 3,312 hectares of vegetables were cultivated, 2,939 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 11 hectares in the Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) was used for the production of vegetables and of this area, 9 hectares were used for zucchini, potato and marrow production.

In the Murray Lands, mainly along the River Murray a total of 5,397 hectares was planted with the principal crops being potatoes 2,922 hectares, onions 844 hectares, carrots 682 hectares, pumpkins 301 hectares, melons 226 hectares, and broccoli 119 hectares.

Although the Mount Gambier and nearby district is the major potato producing area, districts adjacent to Adelaide and the River Murray are also important. The 1996-97 average potato yield for the State was 33 tonnes per hectare.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES GROWN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Vegetable	Area		Production	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli	347	305	1 802	1 828
Brussels sprouts	108	88	2 569	2 332
Cabbages(a)	178	141	4 958	4 800
Carrots	985	970	39 996	40 307
Cauliflowers	258	220	6 624	3 709
Celery	56	46	5 788	4 247
Cucumbers	52	46	1 415	1 153
Lettuces	280	267	5 744	6 085
Melons, rock	176	204	5 696	3 703
Onions, white and brown	1 377	1 276	69 576	65 274
Potatoes:				
Early crop	4121)	8 618	140 912)	285 344
Main crop	3994)		141 657)	
Pumpkins	444	329	10 010	6 895
Sweetcorn	71	96	906	1 294
Tomatoes	164	150	4 199	3 069
Total (incl. other)	13 587	13 337	..	..

(a) Includes Chinese cabbage.

GRAPES

Approximately 43% of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia. South Australia in 1996-97 produced 367,792 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, 4,245 tonnes for the production of dried fruit, and 2,551 tonnes for table and other purposes.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF VINEYARDS

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table and other	Drying (fresh weight)
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1992-93	23 983	2 151	274 856	2 367	8 914
1993-94	24 844	2 635	338 558	2 498	9 879
1994-95	26 998	5 361	320 169	2 913	6 714
1995-96	27 153	8 136	395 834	3 769	7 228
1996-97	30 270	8 276	367 792	2 551	4 245

The steady decline in the area of vineyards evident in the 1980s has been reversed with major plantings in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa and South East areas.

Grape growing districts

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variation and soil condition and can be divided into seven easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare–Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State, and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Grape varieties

Premium varieties including Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay and Shiraz have more than doubled in area since 1986–87, while areas of other varieties such as Grenache and Doradillo have continued their decline from the early 1980s. The area planted to Riesling has declined marginally.

AREA OF PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF VINE

Variety	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	ha	ha	ha
Red grapes:			
Cabernet Sauvignon	5 531	6 315	7 698
Currant	428	364	307
Grenache	1 755	1 755	1 738
Mataro	479	453	460
Pinot Noir	641	704	680
Shiraz	5 906	7 169	8 537
White grapes:			
Chardonnay	4 558	5 407	5 763
Doradillo	488	400	345
Muscat Gordo Blanco	1 750	1 713	1 569
Palomino and Pedro Ximenes	553	480	415
Riesling	2 818	2 678	2 578
Sauvignon Blanc	617	731	742
Semillon	1 172	1 440	1 566
Sultana	1 643	1 548	1 257

ORCHARD FRUIT

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia, mainly oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland), and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills). Trees aged 6 years or more predominate as do navel and valencia orange trees.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. For a number of years the Australian citrus industry has been exposed to competition from developing overseas plantations. Achievements over this period have been the development of export markets for fresh citrus and import substitution by the industry.

The number of citrus trees aged 6 years or more and production from citrus trees of all ages are shown in the following table. In 1996–97 production of oranges was 180,683 tonnes (up 6.0%), mandarins 16,004 tonnes (up 47.3%) and lemons and limes 13,706 tonnes (up 1.6%).

CITRUS FRUIT, Trees and Production

Season	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total(a)
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)					
1993-94	1 869	90	119	53	2 643
1994-95	1 832	97	136	n.a.	2 127
1995-96	1 829	92	141	n.a.	2 114
1996-97	1 868	91	156	n.a.	n.a.
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(b)					
1993-94	220 194	15 013	10 890	6 818	254 371
1994-95	199 181	13 978	11 136	n.a.	n.a.
1995-96	170 455	13 491	10 865	n.a.	n.a.
1996-97	180 683	13 706	16 004	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes other citrus.

(b) From trees of all ages.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry of South Australia and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills. Approximately 28,865 tonnes were produced in South Australia in 1996-97.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State with the greater part of the crop dried.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT, Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1993-94	506	356	46	133	86	85
1994-95	532	349	42	122	79	90
1995-96	527	346	53	120	84	98
1996-97	553	329	63	125	81	98
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(a)						
1993-94	23 089	13 524	422	8 075	6 686	3 288
1994-95	23 596	17 349	477	8 443	5 412	4 166
1995-96	20 329	13 371	561	7 306	6 156	4 030
1996-97	28 865	15 235	948	7 694	6 136	4 271

(a) From trees of all ages.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of Australian dried prunes are produced in the Barossa Valley and Noarlunga districts.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia mainly in the Riverland region. In 1996–97, 2,014 tonnes were produced from 525,000 trees of bearing age in South Australia.

Avocados, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

OTHER CROPS

Low world prices in the past for wheat have encouraged many grain growers to seek alternative crops. Legumes and oilseeds have been used in rotation programs for many years as cereal disease-break crops. Legumes have the added advantage of fixing atmospheric nitrogen (*via* the nodules of rhizobia on their roots) thus increasing yields of cereal crops.

In 1996–97 the area sown to field peas and lupins was 119,100 hectares and 71,500 hectares respectively, a decrease from the previous year. The production of field peas decreased to 195,300 tonnes while lupins production increased to 101,800 tonnes.

In 1996–97 the area planted to oilseeds increased, canola increased 18% to 36,000 hectares and safflower increased 21% to 5,700 hectares. Production of canola increased 10% to 52,900 tonnes while safflower increased 27% to 3,800 tonnes.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray. Cut flowers are grown near Adelaide and in the South East.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The value of agricultural production is expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value is the gross value of production less marketing costs.

Value and prices of crops

The gross value of crops (including pastures) in South Australia for the 1996–97 season was \$2,067.2m.

GROSS VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Cereals:			
Wheat	351 144	724 091	602 100
Barley	250 580	415 599	358 600
Oats	15 844	25 925	19 200
Rye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crops for hay	23 506	59 526	40 700
Lupins for grain	12 436	18 809	23 000
Canola/rapeseed	9 763	17 271	21 400
Field peas	36 034	53 065	47 700
Field beans	9 792	15 184	n.a.
Fruit (excluding grapes):			
Citrus	94 908	121 879	110 200
Apples	29 488	25 733	48 700
Apricots	18 872	23 088	32 100
Peaches	4 762	4 415	8 200
Pears (excl. Nashi)	5 200	6 700	7 400
Strawberries	8 002	11 003	8 300
Other	27 285	32 922	42 500
Vine fruit:			
Wine grapes	232 673	302 877	290 100
Table grapes	5 116	6 589	5 300
Dried currants, raisins, etc.	4 136	4 344	2 900
Vegetables:			
Carrots	34 200	34 207	20 400
Lettuce	6 500	6 202	4 600
Potatoes	94 100	102 735	100 600
Tomatoes	7 700	5 792	4 800
Onions	28 100	43 255	41 800
Other	48 600	50 886	53 100
Other crops	64 900	149 600	173 500
<i>Total crops (excluding pastures)</i>	<i>1 424 400</i>	<i>2 261 600</i>	<i>1 997 200</i>
Pastures:			
Pasture seed	17 700	20 625	14 000
Pastures cut for hay	51 000	41 190	56 000
<i>Total pastures</i>	<i>68 700</i>	<i>41 200</i>	<i>70 000</i>
Gross value of crops	1 493 100	2 261 600	2 067 200

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Commodity	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
	\$ per tonne	\$ per tonne	\$ per tonne
Cereals:			
Wheat(a)	172.19	236.36	265.82
Barley(a)	120.99	216.26	224.52
Oats	85.17	182.16	160.14
Rye	212.00	n.a.	n.a.
Fruit:			
Apples	1 119.38	1 250.00	1 270.00
Apricots	1 361.16	1 090.00	1 730.00
Peaches	603.22	560.00	600.00
Pears	914.48	970.00	1 080.00
Oranges;			
Navel(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grapes;			
Table	1 477.56	1 756.00	1 748.33
Wine(b)	426.28	726.72	762.25
Vegetables:			
Potatoes(a)	321.88	380.41	363.58
Onions	724.87	546.28	621.69
Tomatoes(a)	1 176.99	1 406.78	1 379.46

(a) Average price realised.

(b) Weighted average price at winery.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East. South Australia has approximately 11% of the nation's sheep and 5% of its cattle.

The dog fence

This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia–New South Wales and the New South Wales–Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.

SHEEP

Numbers and distribution

At 31 March 1997 sheep in South Australia numbered 13,106,000. The next table shows the total number of sheep and lambs in statistical divisions at 31 March.

SHEEP NUMBERS, Statistical Divisions—At 31 March

Statistical Division	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000
Adelaide	26	28	33
Outer Adelaide	1 647	1 678	1 617
Yorke and Lower North	1 589	1 707	1 619
Murray Lands	1 749	1 799	1 835
South East	3 500	3 390	3 341
Eyre	2 019	2 123	2 081
Northern	2 720	2 851	2 579
Total	13 249	13 576	13 106

Breeds of sheep

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino which, because of its robust constitution and capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln–Merino ewes.

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

COMPOSITION OF SHEEP FLOCK—At 31 March

Year	Rams	Breeding ewes	Other ewes	Wethers	Lambs and hoggets (under one year)	Total sheep
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1993.	187	7 379	663	3 922	3 551	15 702
1994.	183	7 193	607	3 189	3 507	14 679
1995.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 100	13 249
1996.	n.a.	6 817	n.a.	n.a.	3 541	13 576
1997.	n.a.	6 747	n.a.	n.a.	3 540	13 106

Lambing

During the year ended 31 March 1997, 6,179,600 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 5,087,000.

EWES MATED AND LAMBING DURING SEASON

Description	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Breeding ewes at 31 March (no.)	n.a.	6 817 188	6 747 200
Intended matings for lambing during season (no.)	n.a.	6 225 090	6 465 000
Actual matings during season (no.)	6 251 620	6 214 619	6 179 600
Actual matings to intended matings (%)	n.a.	99.8	n.a.
Lambs marked (no.)	4 816 226	5 199 562	5 087 000
Lambs marked to:			
Actual matings (%)	77.0	83.7	82.3
Breeding ewes (%)	n.a.	76.3	75.7

Shearing and wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the periods October–November, February–March and August–September.

Approximately 90% of the total shorn wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleeceweight in South Australia for 1993–94 was 5.6 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record 6.6 kg a head being achieved in 1983–84. This is much higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

In 1996–97 a total of 90,794 tonnes of wool was produced in South Australia, a decrease of 0.6% from the total of 91,306 tonnes for 1995–96.

WOOL INDUSTRY

Production

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. After the collapse in wool prices in 1990–91 the gross value of production fell to \$271.8m in 1993–94 from the peak of \$612.2m in 1988–89.

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Year	Production			Value of wool production \$'000
	Receipts of shorn wool(a) '000 kg	Other(b) '000 kg	Total '000 kg	
1993–94	100 952	8 253	109 205	271 773
1994–95	82 823	7 746	90 569	339 500
1995–96	84 687	6 619	91 306	323 400
1996–97	84 434	6 360	90 794	280 200

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection.

(b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skins.

Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States. This is attributable partly to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

CATTLE

In comparison with other States cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1997, 4.3% of those used mainly for meat production and 5.3% of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1997 the total number of cattle was 1,181,000.

CATTLE NUMBERS—At 31 March

Description	1995	1996	1997
Cattle for meat production:			
Cows and heifers	529 454	534 337	528 000
Bulls and bull calves(a)	28 708	29 149	27 000
Other calves	290 660	283 461	283 400
Other cattle	214 838	222 005	185 500
Total	1 063 660	1 068 952	1 023 900
Cattle for milk production:			
Cows	96 627	96 769	101 400
Heifers and heifer calves(b)	55 733	52 961	55 800
Bulls and bull calves(a)			
Total(b)	152 360	149 730	157 200
Total cattle(b)	1 216 020	1 218 682	1 181 000

(a) Used or intended for service.

(b) Excluding house cows.

CATTLE NUMBERS, Statistical Divisions—At 31 March 1997

Description	Statistical Divisions						
	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Yorke and Lower North	Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cattle:							
For meat production	12.5	106.1	48.0	113.3	493.8	32.3	217.8
For milk production	5.6	60.0	5.5	49.3	35.8	—	0.9
Total	18.1	166.1	53.5	162.6	529.6	32.3	218.7

Cattle for meat production

The number of cattle for meat production at 31 March 1997 was 1,023,900. This was a 4.2% decrease from the previous year.

In the northern pastoral areas Shorthorns are the predominant breed with fewer Herefords. In the South East Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds with substantial numbers of Angus. Near Adelaide where a number of studs are located several breeds are well represented.

Cattle for milk production

At March 1997 there were 157,200 milk cattle an increase of 5% on 1996 and a 18% increase on the low 133,400 in 1991.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures. Many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used for milk production.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Milk

Total milk production is not known precisely. However, as two major components, the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and the amount used for home consumption are known, an estimate can be made.

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF MILK

Year	Total milk produced	Milk used for	
		Factory cheese (a)	Home consumption
	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L
1993-94	456 238	257 108	158 700
1994-95	484 000	277 312	167 000
1995-96	513 000	n.a.	n.a.
1996-97	535 000	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. *Source:* Australian Dairy Corporation.

PIGS

In the past pigs were kept in South Australia as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle. Now most pig production comes from establishments specialising in pigs and at 31 March 1997 there were 417,000 pigs, 68% of which were in Adelaide and Outer Adelaide, and the Murray Lands Statistical Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White and Landrace. Specialised sire line breeds including the American breeds Duroc and Hampshire are also used.

PIG NUMBERS, Statistical Division—At 31 March

Statistical Division	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000
Adelaide	4	4	4
Outer Adelaide.	124	124	130
Yorke and Lower North	75	70	63
Murray Lands	139	143	148
South East	31	32	31
Eyre	30	22	22
Northern	20	17	19
Total	423	412	417

MEAT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

South Australia provided 7.5% of total Australian red meat production during 1996–97. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of red meat. Slaughtering and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Red meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1992–93 . . .	418	4 832	568	96 658	105 023	38 153	239 833
1993–94 . . .	409	5 442	562	94 697	116 553	38 394	249 644
1994–95 . . .	436	5 029	470	99 541	102 906	32 063	234 511
1995–96 . . .	387	4 276	467	90 100	93 335	31 695	215 131
1996–97 . . .	385	4 066	427	87 000	87 000	30 000	204 000

GROSS VALUE

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughterings and disposals.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS

Particulars	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)			
Wool	339 500	325 200	280 200
Whole milk intake by factories:			
Manufactured	65 600	80 900	84 000
Market sales(a)	80 200	90 300	88 700
Eggs	16 600	16 500	14 400
Honey and beeswax	3 300	5 500	5 500
Total	505 300	520 300	472 700
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)			
Cattle and calves	201 100	152 900	137 600
Sheep and lambs	136 400	148 800	134 500
Pigs	52 800	43 200	54 400
Goats	3 300	2 200	1 000
Poultry	72 500	75 400	89 200
Total	466 200	425 600	416 600

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, and UHT milk.

OTHER RURAL INDUSTRIES

Poultry farming

The poultry farming industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for approximately 98% of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide near processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler with some in the Adelaide Hills.

POULTRY NUMBERS—At 31 March

<i>Particulars</i>	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'00	'000
Hens and pullets for egg production.	702	607	872
Other fowls and chickens	4 302	3 762	3 981
Other poultry(a)	108	218	26
Total	5 112	4 527	4 878

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc.

Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consist mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

Egg production recorded in the 1996–97 Agricultural Census totalled approximately 10.7 million dozen. However these figures do not include small producers and the movement of eggs interstate which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the four years to 1996–97.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Number slaughtered ('000)	28 808	29 231	27 348	28 008
Dressed weight of poultry slaughtered (tonnes)(a)	42 166	40 420	37 691	38 932

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared poultry feeds high in protein and energy value; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry—in 1996–97 there were 127 beekeepers operating 57,000 beehives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions. Production of honey was 3,036 tonnes while almost 58 tonnes of beeswax were produced.

LANDCARE

There are more than 300 Landcare groups throughout the State. Groups undertake a range of activities from the development of property management plans and the adoption of sustainable farming practices to revegetation and agroforestry, nature conservation, water quality monitoring and erosion control. Support is provided by State Government agencies.

The Commonwealth Government through the National Landcare Program provides support for land and water management, vegetation establishment, corridor development, habitat retention and management for wildlife. Soil Conservation Boards operate throughout the State.

In urban areas, awareness of the importance of land and water care is increasing, with groups participating in water quality monitoring and catchment management, including litter collection and stream revegetation. Other groups are becoming interested in coast dune care projects. More than 400 schools participate in the Landcare Environmental Education Program, including monitoring water quality and stream ecology, monitoring frogs and their habitat in Frogwatch and gaining a better understanding of the soil through Wormwatch.

The schools Landcare program includes the 8 hectare Landcare Outdoor Classroom at Golden Grove, Our Landcare Friends school resources and the Landcare in the Classroom (LITC) program. LITC is focusing on teacher training and is centred on the eight Focus Schools in Environmental Education.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a minor part of which is still used for fencing or firewood materials.

Many of the forested or wooded areas are of considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals. The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources. Of the State's forest reserve totalling 127,800 hectares at 30 June 1997, 76,823 hectares were under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated that an additional 27,000 hectares were under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East. These are managed primarily for conservation purposes.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, whereas the Upper South East is not.

STATE FORESTS

State forests are administered by Forestry SA, part of the Department for Administrative and Information Services which is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and utilisation of State forests, including the management of forest reserves which are under the charge of professional foresters.

STATE FORESTS

Location	Planted during 1996			Plantations at 30 June 1997		
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	Hard-woods	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	Hard-woods
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	—	—	—	1 219.4	18.0	345.2
Wirrabara	38.7	—	—	1 788.5	54.6	48.2
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	89.9
Total Northern	38.7	—	—	3 007.9	72.6	483.3
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	148.9	—	18.8	4 719.8	232.5	188.1
Kuitpo	53.4	—	—	1 925.7	150.1	115.4
Second Valley	14.6	—	0.5	2 146.3	100.8	12.8
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Central	216.9	—	19.3	8 791.8	483.4	316.3
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	157.3	—	—	13 611.3	374.6	43.9
Comaum	—	—	—	2 468.9	282.7	9.3
Cave Range	—	—	—	154.1	105.7	—
Mount Burr	879.7	—	—	17 540.5	544.8	142.2
Noolook	98.4	—	—	5 073.9	4.4	—
Mount Gambier	939.8	1.0	63.5	9 571.0	223.6	134.8
Myora	57.2	—	43.4	13 123.8	222.7	126.0
Total South Eastern	2 132.4	1.0	106.9	61 543.4	1 758.5	456.2
Waterworks reserves	—	—	—	868.8	120.2	8.5
Total State forests	2 388.0	1.0	126.2	74 211.9	2 434.7	1 264.3

Source: Forestry SA.

PRODUCTION

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that timber is harvested in a sustainable manner. The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. Forestry SA also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

Carter Holt Harvey, CSR-Timber and Auspine are major wood processors based in the south-east of the State. Carter Holt Harvey comprises three sawmills in the South East at Mount Gambier, Nangwarry and Mount Burr, a panel and plywood plant at Nangwarry and a specialist furniture component factory at Mount Gambier. CSR-Timber operates the only particle board plant in South Australia and its sawmill at Mount Gambier has been progressively updated. Auspine operates mills at Tarpeena and Kalangadoo.

FOREST LOG PRODUCTION(a)

Year	Softwood <i>m</i> ³
1992-93	867 039
1993-94	1 032 419
1994-95	1 117 392
1995-96	1 204 494
1996-97	1 190 000

(a) Source: Forestry SA. Does not include production by the larger private forest growers.

PRODUCTION OF SAWN WOOD(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total %
1992-93	317 096	10.2
1993-94	364 961	11.1
1994-95	392 349	10.6
1995-96	413 545	12.0
1996-97	333 700	9.9

(a) Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Total log production from State forests for private industry deliveries includes logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood.

EMPLOYMENT

The number of employees directly employed by Forestry SA was 266 at 30 June 1998.

RESEARCH

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources. However, research support is also provided for the expanding *Eucalyptus globulus* resource as well as forestry in general.

Forestry research aims to increase the productivity of commercial plantations through practical, cost-effective methods which, through site-specific application, achieve ecologically sustainable development of the natural resource.

Other research is directed at forestry practices needed for environmental protection, and management practices able to maintain or enhance the integrity and biodiversity of native forest reserves.

Forestry SA maintains its own research facilities and liaises closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Land and Water Division of CSIRO, the Institute of Land and Food Resources (Forestry) at the University of Melbourne, and in cooperation with the Centre for Forest Tree Technology.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association whose South Australian members include Forestry SA, CSR–Timber and Auspine. The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include continuing investigation into fertiliser use, weed control methods, thinning and fertiliser interactions, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Other areas of research are concerned with the impact of silvicultural practices on wood properties and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in Forestry SA forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

FOREST PROTECTION

Forestry SA has developed an extensive forest protection network including specialised off-road 4-wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles. The organisation's forest fire fighting units are registered as 12 Country Fire Service brigades and form part of local groups.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

Sirex wood wasp numbers are currently low in all areas. A continuous monitoring function is employed, and a nematode inoculation program, which sterilises adult *Sirex* insects, is applied where necessary.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species while in offshore waters southern bluefin tuna and shark are sought.

Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster, prawns, tuna and abalone with shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen both recreational and commercial.

The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1996–97 was \$247m.

There were 927 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1998. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; marine scalefish 492, rock lobster 257, prawn 52, Lakes and Coorong 38, Reach (River Murray) 30, abalone 35 and miscellaneous 23. There are approximately 50 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

Administration

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the South Australian *Fisheries Act 1982*, the Commonwealth *Fisheries Administration Act 1991* and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968* (Cwlth).

Under the State Act which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA–Fisheries provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, the imposition of commercial catch quotas, bag limits and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper. Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island; occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf.

Shark fishing extends along the entire coastline. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south-east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government has prepared a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

FINFISH, Production by Major Species

Species	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
Marine:			
Australian salmon	769	487	552
Garfish	392	511	513
Oceanjacket	570	529	426
Pilchards.	2 803	3 708	3 428
Shark	1 826	1 743	2 093
Snapper	223	306	306
Tommy ruff	275	236	204
Tuna.	2 518	4 063	5 238
Whiting (King George).	615	534	586
Yellow eye mullet.	113	71	86
Freshwater:			
Bony bream	888	752	734
European carp.	904	876	911
Golden perch (Callop).	286	293	235
Murray cod	1	3	6
Total (incl. other).	2 124	2 720	2 656

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,126 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Gulf St Vincent, Spencer Gulf and the West Coast bays.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased.

FINFISH, Gross Value of Production by Major Species(a)

Species	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australian salmon	1 144	708	665
Garfish	1 677	2 273	1 785
Pilchards.	1 630	2 524	2 197
Shark	5 233	5 404	6 457
Snapper	1 279	1 615	1 517
Tuna.	9 025	22 978	37 796
Whiting.	5 597	5 011	4 471

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of fresh water fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Gulf St Vincent, Spencer Gulf and off the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

PRAWN PRODUCTION

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Estimated gross weight ('000 kg) . .	2 059	2 271	2 024
Value (\$'000)	24 497	26 324	25 151

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Southern rock lobster are taken using pots which are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The fishery is divided into two zones with about 250 licensees operating from 12 ports.

ROCK LOBSTER PRODUCTION

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Estimated gross weight ('000 kg) . .	2 611	2 587	2 528
Value (\$'000)	74 043	68 399	71 379

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used. Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for giant crabs and sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Large numbers are also taken around Kangaroo Island and off the south-east coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip.

ABALONE PRODUCTION

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Gross (in shell) weight ('000 kg) . .	851	902	903
Value (\$'000)	22 766	22 474	25 184

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$1,730,000 in 1996-97), and cockles (\$264,000).

MARKETING AND PROCESSING

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia has been canned for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is now targeted with about 3,500 tonnes of tuna value added through sea cage farming. Southern rock lobster were traditionally tailed and frozen for export by most fishers with some cooked for local consumption. Now more processors are targeting the live export markets in Asia and North America.

RESEARCH

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The South Australian Research and Development Institute conducts rock lobster, prawn, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring.

CONSERVATION

The Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA–Fisheries has created thirteen aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,971 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected.

A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares was proclaimed in May 1995 at the Head of the Bight. On 1 May 1996 the Great Australian Bight Marine Park was proclaimed and extended the existing whale sanctuary west to the Western Australian border and east to Cape Adieu (near Fowlers Bay). The overall area is 168,000 hectares. Sanctuary zones will be established also around the major Australian Sea Lion breeding colonies.

CHAPTER

11

Manufacturing

STRUCTURE

Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. Each year information is obtained from establishments with employees, mainly engaged in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1995–96

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing . . .	16 727	461.1	3 840.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	4 823	120.3	816.2
Wood and paper product manufacturing	5 568	181.5	956.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	5 008	144.7	685.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	5 884	202.8	1 202.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing . .	2 351	83.5	500.9
Metal product manufacturing	11 391	395.5	2 593.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	29 259	997.6	6 912.4
Other manufacturing	4 507	105.5	457.3
Total manufacturing	85 519	2 692.5	17 964.7

Employment in manufacturing in South Australia at the end of June 1996 was 85,500, a decrease of 2.2% from the June 1995 figure of 87,400. The largest decreases were in industry subdivisions machinery and equipment manufacturing (-900), petroleum, coal, chemical etc. manufacturing (-500), while the largest increase was in metal product manufacturing (+600).

The importance of the manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1995–96

<i>Item</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>South Australia as a percentage of Australia</i>
Employment at end of June ('000)	85.5	907.7	9.4
Wages and salaries (\$m)	2 692.5	29 555.9	9.1
Turnover (\$m)	17 964.7	197 503.6	9.1

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Selected Variables by Size of Establishment—1995–96

<i>Employment size group</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Fewer than 20	16 562	349.1	3 378.8
20 but fewer than 50	11 030	312.3	1 718.0
50 but fewer than 100	9 117	270.8	1 732.0
100 but fewer than 200	10 945	327.3	2 267.1
200 but fewer than 500	18 960	666.1	4 444.1
500 or more	18 567	724.6	5 989.5

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Manufacturing

Meat processing

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

MEAT PROCESSING (EXCEPT SMALLGOODS OR POULTRY)

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	2 936	79.5	424.6
1993-94	2 961	86.1	460.1
1994-95	3 115	78.3	463.9
1995-96	3 171	72.5	446.1

Wine

South Australia is the leading State in wine production. In 1995-96 the State contributed 49% of employment, 52% of wages and salaries and 51% of turnover for the industry.

WINE

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	2 678	68.6	488.6
1993-94	3 015	75.1	725.6
1994-95	3 101	84.0	753.0
1995-96	3 282	98.2	925.1

Wood and wood products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, timber resawing and dressing, wood chipping, wooden structural fittings and other wood products manufacturing industries.

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	3 831	99.2	493.0
1993-94	4 398	106.8	543.9
1994-95	4 136	116.3	571.0
1995-96	3 892	107.3	522.5

Printing and publishing

The printing industry in South Australia includes a wide range of activities covering paper stationery manufacturing, printing, services to printing, newspaper printing or publishing, publishing other periodicals and book etc. publishing.

Particulars of general printing establishments are incorporated in the following table.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1993-94	5 470	153.5	639.3
1994-95	4 944	n.p.	n.p.
1995-96	4 967	142.9	681.1

Cement and concrete products

There was one large firm producing cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	1 392	53.5	343.8
1993-94	1 565	53.6	374.5
1994-95	1 506	52.1	350.0
1995-96	1 173	46.3	307.7

Iron and steel

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of 55kilometres to Whyalla. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails.

In 1995-96 establishments in South Australia engaged in basic iron and steel manufacturing, casting and forging, and steel pipe and tube manufacturing reported total employment at June 1996 of 3,340; wages and salaries \$156.3m and turnover \$978.9m.

Motor vehicles and parts

The largest single industry in South Australia is the motor vehicle industry. The total industry comprises four separate industries: motor vehicle manufacturing, motor vehicle body, automotive electrical and instrument, and automotive component manufacturing. Confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures. The following table gives information on the total industry.

Manufacturing

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	12 063	372.3	2 800.7
1993-94	13 210	437.1	4 134.9
1994-95	13 946	508.2	4 450.7
1995-96	13 809	496.9	4 549.2

Electrical equipment and appliances After motor vehicle and beverage manufacturing, the electrical equipment and appliance group of industries is the third most important in the state, contributing 6.6% of manufacturing employment and 5.2% of turnover.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

Year	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93	6 143	163.3	863.3
1993-94	5 684	155.3	878.6
1994-95	5 720	170.7	1 010.3
1995-96	5 598	170.9	943.0

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4603.0 *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia*
- 6203.0 *Labour Force, Australia*
- 8125.0 *Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia*
- 8140.0 *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia*
- 8205.0 *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing*
- 8221.0 *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*
- 8221.4 *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia*
- 8365.0 *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced*

Mining and Energy

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry with natural gas, crude oil, copper, coal and uranium oxide the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production. The *Mining Act 1971* reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986* and the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*.

The *Petroleum Act 1940*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*, *Cooper Basin (Ratification) Act 1975*, *Stony Point (Liquids Project) Ratification Act 1981* and the *Petroleum Shortages Act 1980* provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. Administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development and the Chief Executive, Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA).

MINING CLAIMS LEASES AND LICENCES

The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the *Mining Act 1971*. At 30 June 1997, 262 private mines were current. Mineral and petroleum royalties received by PIRSA during 1996–97 amounted to \$63m.

The following table shows tenements held under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 1940* for the three years to 1997.

TENEMENTS HELD UNDER MINING AND PETROLEUM ACTS

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
Mineral claims	63	65	64
Precious stones claims	2 082	2 100	1 603
Leases	1 616	1 575	1 555
Exploration licences	260	290	415
Petroleum exploration and production licences and permits	97	108	114

Minerals resumed

All minerals are the property of the Crown following the resumption of mineral rights by the Crown in 1972.

A royalty of 2.5% of the value of the minerals, realised upon sale, is payable to the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

Extractive minerals

Extractive minerals are quarry products and include sand, gravel, stone, shale or clay but do not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

Of the royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals 50% is paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment. The remaining 50% is paid into government revenue.

General conditions

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to all landholders. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on the land. All landholders can object through the Warden's Court to entry and to the use of declared equipment but pastoral lessees cannot object to entry upon a pastoral lease.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of 12 months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* and the area advertised in State-wide and regional newspapers before an exploration licence is granted.

MINERAL INDUSTRY

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

The scope of the Mining division includes all units mainly engaged in 'mining', in exploration for minerals, and in the provision of a wide variety of services to mining and mineral exploration, as well as mining units under development.

The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. Extraction of minerals is undertaken by such processes as underground or open cut mining, dredging, quarrying, the operation of wells or evaporation pans, and recovery from ore dumps or tailings.

Supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing include milling, dressing and beneficiation of ores, screening, washing and flotation. These are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption, purifying and similar treatment plants are also included in this division.

The annual mining collection comprises a census of the metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas industries and a sample survey of the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries.

The treatment of Unincorporated Joint Ventures has meant that it is not possible to reconcile the count of establishments with the number of mine sites.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1996–97p

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Establishments operating at 30 June 1995</i>	<i>Persons employed (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Metal ore mining	5)				
Coal mining	2)	1 830	101.9	1 008.8	800.1
Oil and gas extraction	10)				

(a) At 30 June 1997 and includes working proprietors.

MINERAL COMMODITIES

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by PIRSA.

MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value(b)	
		1995–96	1996–97	1995–96	1996–97
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper	'000 t	81	77	261 943	223 872
Gold	kg	1 067	919	17 497	13 799
Iron ore	'000 t	2 567	2 630	23 102	23 669
Uranium oxide	tonnes	1 850	1 497	74 212	64 565
Silver	tonnes	12	11	2 717	2 226
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 t	12	12	300	380
Coal	'000 t	2 499	2 674	50 849	63 951
Dolomite	'000 t	1 192	1 049	11 632	11 421
Foundry sand	'000 t	62	51	950	1 054
Gypsum	'000 t	1 402	1 555	2 880	3 376
Limestone	'000 t	1 729	2 760	12 930	15 423
Opal(c) . . . . .	..	..	..	40 460	39 915
Salt	'000 t	642	532	5 207	4 990
Silica	'000 t	132	151	2 779	3 474
Talc	'000 t	15	8	1 322	633
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	579	620
Construction material,					
quarrying	'000 t	9 099	10 020	63 946	76 926
Natural sand products	'000 t	2 225	2 286	16 099	16 187
Natural clay products	'000 t	454	395	1 715	1 876
Natural gas(d)	millions of m ³	3 980	4 296	355 422	421 359
Condensates	ML	490	430	74 856	81 548
Crude oil	ML	607	616	97 484	112 327
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 t	370	329	99 480	99 735
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	1 218 380	1 283 238

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by PIRSA.

(b) Ex-mine site.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline No. 1 well and also value of ethane.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859–60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production has fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra. After five years both mining from open-cut and underground deposits near Moonta and the processing of the ore at Kadina to produce a copper-gold concentrate for sale ended. Cupric oxide is produced at Burra for the manufacture of timber preservatives, catalysts, friction materials for brakes and clutches, copper chemicals and as a trace element in agriculture.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of 20 square kilometres, has indicated ore reserves of 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4 gm/tonne silver. Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. The joint venture partners (Western Mining Corporation Ltd and the BP Group) commenced production of this \$850m project in mid-1988. Western Mining Corporation took full control of the Olympic Dam mine during March 1993 by purchasing the BP 49% interest. During 1997, 77,390 tonnes of copper, 1,780 tonnes of uranium oxide, 854 kg of gold and 10,968 kg of silver were produced.

Further expansion planned by Western Mining Corporation Ltd following earlier expansion programs will enable the annual production capacity to increase to 200,000 tonnes of copper by 2001.

Iron ore

Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These ranges lie to the west of Whyalla and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. More than 196 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production in 1997 was 2.7 million tonnes.

Uranium

Uranium was first discovered at Radium Hill in 1906 and at Mount Painter in 1910. These areas were mined intermittently for radium until 1944 and 1934 respectively.

The demand for uranium at the end of 1939–45 War led to detailed investigations by the Mines Department and the reopening of the Radium Hill Mine in 1954. It was worked until 1962 when the contracts for sale of ore were completed and known reserves almost depleted.

In 1988 mining of the vast Olympic Dam ore-body at Roxby Downs to recover uranium, copper, gold and silver commenced. The uranium ore is processed and refined on-site to the uranium oxide (U_3O_8) or 'yellow-cake' stage for export to overseas power generating facilities. Planned expansion of Olympic Dam is expected to result in increased production of uranium oxide from 1,500 tonnes in 1997 to 3,700 tonnes by 2001.

Gypsum

The largest Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits are generally formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits occur at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan–Blanchetown area.

These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture. In 1997, 1.5 million tonnes were produced.

Mining and Energy

- Salt** Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Price (Gulf St Vincent) and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell. Production in 1997 was 540,000 tonnes.
- Opal** The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka, together with fields in New South Wales, supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$40.7m in 1997. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, United States of America and Germany.
- Coal** Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by Optima Energy (formerly ETSA) is being mined. To date more than 58 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was 2.8 million tonnes in 1997.
- Oil and natural gas** The Cooper Basin Liquids Project is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia. Production during 1997 amounted to 634,000 kilolitres of crude oil, 413,500 kilolitres of condensate, 307,200 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas and 4,380 million cubic metres of natural gas.
- The South Australian portion of the Cooper Basin has contributed a high proportion of the nation's crude oil and condensate production, LPG output and natural gas requirements.
- Limestone and dolomite** Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1997 production of limestone was 2.4 million tonnes and of dolomite 1.0 million tonnes.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the South Australian portion of the Cooper/Eromanga Basins petroleum province, located in the far north-east of the State, numerous oil and gas fields are producing in the area where petroleum was first found at Gidgealpa Field in 1962. Most fields have preliminary fluid treatment facilities plus a network of separate gas and oil flowlines and trunklines laid to bring all production into the central Moomba treatment plant for final processing.

At Moomba the incoming raw gas stream initially has water and carbon dioxide removed. Next the liquids recovery plant extracts the valuable condensate, ethane and LPG from the gas stream. The resultant sales gas is then pipelined to the Sydney and Adelaide markets. The separated gas liquids as well as the stabilised crude oil from oil fields are directed into the liquids pipeline leading to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython on Spencer Gulf. A new pipeline was completed in 1996 to supply ethane to an ICI petrochemical plant in Sydney.

Santos Ltd is the operator and principal partner in the production of Cooper Basin oil and gas and acts as marketing agent for all Port Bonython crude oil as well as gas sold to South Australia and New South Wales.

Natural gas was discovered at Katnook in late 1987, ten kilometres south of Penola in the Otway Basin. A gas contract between the Pipelines Authority of South Australia (PASA) and the Petroleum Production Licence No. 62 licensees was signed in August 1990 to supply 1.5 petajoules of gas each year for 15 years. Gas production commenced in February 1991 and further gas and oil discoveries were made in 1994. In 1995 the gas pipeline assets of PASA were sold to Tenneco Gas Australia.

Developments have continued at the Olympic Dam mine and the project expanded beyond the earlier Optimisation Programs. In July 1996 Western Mining Corporation Ltd announced its plans to invest \$1,250m to more than double production over the next five years. The annual production capacity will increase to 200,000 tonnes of copper, 3,700 tonnes of uranium oxide, 2,300 kilograms of gold and 30,000 kilograms of silver by 2001.

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN PETROLEUM) EXPENDITURE,
By Type of Mineral Sought(a)**

Type of mineral	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt . . .	10.4	14.7	15.6
Gold	5.5	5.8	22.3
Iron ore	—	—	n.p.
Uranium	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Coal	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Construction materials(b)	—	n.p.	—
Diamonds	1.6	1.3	n.p.
Other(c)	—	1.8	n.p.
Total	20.9	24.1	41.6

(a) Excludes details of mineral explorers reporting less than \$5,000 per quarter.

(b) Comprises aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes.

(c) Includes precious metals other than gold and silver, and gemstones other than diamonds.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1995 to 1997.

PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	1995	1996	1997
Wells drilled(a):			
Exploration (no.)	20	47	37
Development (no.)	7	10	27
Depth drilled:			
Exploration ('000 m)	53.4	119.7	95.7
Development ('000 m)	15.7	24.4	69.2
Expenditure:			
Private sources;			
Exploration (\$'000)	59 400	89 000	85 600
Development (\$'000)	304 000	316 000	356 000

(a) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.

Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

12.2 ENERGY

ENERGY RESOURCES

Although South Australia has a varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs.

Coal

South Australia has one open cut coal mine located 550 kilometres north of Adelaide at Leigh Creek. It is expected that coal mining will continue at Leigh Creek until 2020 supplying coal to Optima Energy (formerly ETSA) purpose built Northern Power Station base load generators (2 units each rated at 250 MW).

During 1996–97 Optima Energy used 2.6 million tonnes of Leigh Creek coal to meet 52% of its total generation commitments excluding interconnection. The bulk of the remaining requirements was met by natural gas (48%) with a small quantity of oil also used.

As part of the introduction of terrace mining Optima Energy has re-equipped the Leigh Creek mine with 13 rear-dump trucks of 240 tonnes capacity. To match the trucks a new electric rope shovel with an 80 tonnes dipper has been purchased. Optima Energy proposes to further improve productivity and reduce operating costs at the mine through rail freight cost reduction, workforce flexibility, mining practice improvements and total quality management.

A significant quantity of high rank bituminous coal is imported into South Australia from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla and for use in the lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

Natural gas

Over the last twenty-five years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In January 1998 remaining gas reserves in South Australia were estimated to be 2,528 petajoules.

The State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than one-half of this gas is consumed in electric power generation at the Optima Energy power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro.

The use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790-kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Mintaro and Angaston. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications. In 1976 gas production commenced from the South Australian area of the Cooper Basin to the Australian Gas Light Company for the New South Wales market. The gas is transported through a 1,299-kilometre pipeline. The contract ends in September 2006.

In 1989 the existing gas pipeline spur to the Port Pirie township and smelters was extended across Spencer Gulf to supply Whyalla's blast furnace and the Port Bonython plant, as well as local domestic users. Pipeline Licence No. 6 was granted to the then South Australian Gas Company in January 1994. The 230-kilometre pipeline is an extension of the Moomba–Adelaide Pipeline and it branches and extends eastward from Angaston to Berri, and south from Sedan to Murray Bridge. Supply of gas to Berri commenced in December 1994 and to Murray Bridge in January 1995.

In 1987 natural gas was discovered at Katnook No. 1, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Penola in the Otway Basin. Drilling in 1988 and 1989 and the discovery of a second field at Ladbroke Grove in 1989 increased proven gas reserves. In 1990 a gas contract was signed to supply the State's South East commercial and domestic customers for 15 years. A 67-kilometre pipeline was completed early in 1991 and gas production began in February of that year. Also in 1990 a 4.5-kilometre pipeline was built to supply gas to a potato chip factory east of Katnook. In 1994 oil and gas were discovered at Wynn 1, south east of Katnook, and gas was discovered at Haselgrove 1 east of the Katnook gas plant and added to the gas reserves.

In July 1991 a contract was signed to supply gas from South West Queensland to South Australia *via* Moomba. The 200-kilometre pipeline was completed in 1993. The gas is transported through the pipeline with 300 petajoules to be purchased by South Australia over a 10-year period from 1 January 1994.

Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin in January 1998 were about 4.9 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia and is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, reticulated as town gas in Renmark and Roxby Downs.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery continues to supply small amounts to the local market.

Ethane

Santos signed a contract to supply 160 petajoules of ethane from Moomba to ICI in Botany Bay New South Wales for petrochemical feedstock. Production is *via* a new pipeline which has been laid along the Moomba–Sydney gas pipeline right of way. Production commenced in 1996 for a period of ten years.

Crude oil and condensate

Oil comprising crude oil, condensates, other refinery feedstocks and naturally occurring liquid petroleum gas (LPG) currently satisfies approximately 40% of energy demand in this State. Remaining reserves of crude oil and condensate at January 1998 were 11.0 million kilolitres.

Wood

Approximately 2% of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in forestry and for generating some electricity in the south-east of the State. Currently most wood supplies come from the forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Electricity

ETSA Corporation serving 99% of all electricity customers is the largest transmitter, distributor and retailer of electricity trading within South Australia. A wholly government-owned business enterprise which reports to Parliament through the Treasurer, ETSA Corporation is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax, land tax and local government rates.

ETSA Corporation was created on 1 July 1995 upon the corporatisation of the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The Electricity Trust was created in 1946 by the then Premier, Sir Thomas Playford, to provide a cheap and reliable electricity supply to support the industrial redevelopment of the State. ETSA operations extend across an area of approximately 131,100 square kilometres and provide services to more than 711,000 business, rural and residential customers.

Initially the corporate structure of ETSA comprised four major subsidiaries: ETSA Power, ETSA Transmission, ETSA Generation and ETSA Energy. On 1 January 1997, the Government separated ETSA Generation and formed the SA Generation Corporation which now trades as Optima Energy.

In 1996–97 ETSA recorded total assets in excess of \$3.1 billion; revenues of \$979m; annual operation expenditures of around \$722m; gross capital expenditure of approximately \$120m; ordinary dividends of \$66m and a special dividend of \$41m; and a workforce of 1,691 people.

Following the implementation of competition policy developed by the Industry Commission and the Commonwealth Government and the associated introduction of competitive electricity markets, ETSA has begun actively trading in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and the Australian Capital Territory. ETSA is preparing for the expected entry of competitors in the South Australian electricity market in 1998–99. Substantial changes to the operations of the business have been made for a new competitive and regulatory environment.

The State Government announced in February 1998 its intention to sell its stake in the State's electricity industry and is overseeing the reform of the industry through the Electricity Reform and Sale Unit.

Generation

Although not a major generator of electricity in South Australia, ETSA Corporation operates two power station sites at Snuggery and Port Lincoln. Total generating capacity at 30 June 1998 was 125 MW.

ETSA's primary supplier of electrical energy is Optima Energy which supplies around 7,000 Gwh annually from its power stations at Port Augusta, Torrens Island, Mintaro and Dry Creek. A three-State interconnection linking South Australia to the Victoria/New South Wales power grid provides the equivalent of 500 MW capacity and approximately 4,000 Gwh of energy is purchased from the Victorian electricity pool annually. ETSA also purchases small quantities of energy from privately owned undertakings including land fill generators.

Transmission A transmission system of more than 5,400 kilometres of high voltage lines is maintained to transmit electricity through the State. An important feature of this transmission system is the high voltage (275 kV) link connecting South Australia with Victoria and New South Wales. This interconnection which began commercial operation in March 1990 enables 40% of South Australia's electricity needs to be imported.

In May 1997 new arrangements for interstate trading came into place and ETSA joined VicPool Trading Arrangements, the Victorian region of the combined Victoria/New South Wales electricity market.

Distribution and retailing South Australia faces major disadvantages in the distribution of electricity to customers including a wider variability in load than most other utilities in Australia with hot weather experienced in summer and mild weather during spring and autumn. The concentration of the majority of the population in a relatively small area and large expanses of sparse populations coupled with low electrical loads are other disadvantages.

At 30 June 1997 the South Australian market generated sales of 9,489 Gwh and associated revenues of more than \$933m (approximately 7% of the Australian market) *via* a transmission and distribution system of 82,000 kilometres and over 360 substations.

The following table shows the volume of sales and reflects the high proportion of residential to non-residential customers that characterises the market in South Australia.

ETSA CORPORATION, Sales of Electricity

<i>Customer segments</i>	<i>1994-95(a)</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
	<i>GWh</i>	<i>GWh</i>	<i>GWh</i>
Residential	3 359	3 367	3 570
Industrial(b)	3 266	3 298	3 291
General purpose	2 213	2 255	2 363
Bulk supply	22	23	22
Public lighting	69	78	89
Pumping for major water pipelines	316	163	154
Total	9 245	9 184	9 489

(a) Excludes unbilled consumption.

(b) Includes sales to rural customers.

In addition to ETSA's operations there are several independently owned and operated electricity undertakings supplying electricity to remote areas of the State. The largest of these is the District Council of Coober Pedy with 1,500 customers that are supplied by diesel generators (including a wind generator partly funded by ETSA). There are a further 1,000 remote customers in 17 small towns and other isolated outback communities that are supplied from diesel generating plants. The South Australian Government pays subsidies to these independently owned and operated electricity undertakings.

Environment ETSA is undertaking a range of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions which include:

- searching for viable renewable energy sources such as land fill (methane), wind and solar;
- assisting large industrial customers to improve their energy efficiency;
- investigating ways to reduce losses in electricity transmission and distribution; and
- developing programs to overcome the barriers which hinder the use of renewable energy technologies.

In June 1998 ETSA installed a fully automated 100 kW solar system at the Wilpena Tourist Resort in the Flinders Ranges to supply electricity to the resort. The system, which combines solar cells with back-up diesel generators and batteries, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide research information.

In addition, through projects at Mary Street Unley, and New Haven, ETSA is researching whether average energy use in a home can be made more efficient by using solar hot water systems, geothermal technology as well as effective design of homes.

South Australia has the highest proportion of underground lines of any mainland Australian State at 10.5%. About 90% of new housing subdivisions have 11 kV and low voltage lines installed underground. Funding options have been developed, including the sponsoring of a portion of the costs of converting overhead power lines to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits are possible.

Gas

The former South Australian Gas Company was privately owned incorporated and regulated by an 1861 Act of Parliament to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892. Natural gas from the Cooper Basin became available in 1969.

In June 1988 the Gas Company merged with the Government owned South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation to form a new company, SAGASCO Holdings Ltd. In October 1993 Boral Ltd acquired the SAGASCO Holdings group of companies.

The following table shows the expansion of the distribution system and the number of consumers over the past 30 years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAS, Consumers and Mains

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>30 June</i>				
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1997</i>
Consumers ('000)	187	250	317	(a)312	(a)320
Length of mains (km)	3 600	5 000	5 900	6 450	6 700

(a) Excludes LPG customers.

In August 1997 Boral sold its natural gas distribution networks in South Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory, *via* a float of a new company, Envestra Ltd.

The retailing of natural gas in South Australia is now undertaken by Boral Energy Ltd (the South Australian Gas Company no longer exists). Other retailers will enter the market as deregulation of the gas industry unfolds (from 1998 to 2001).

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, Port Pirie, the Barossa Valley, Whyalla and Mount Gambier, as well as being available for major industries in the Riverland and Murray Bridge. Mount Gambier is supplied from the Katnook gas field located 80 kilometres north of the city.

CHAPTER

13

Commerce

13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

The retail trade industry comprises businesses primarily engaged in the resale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption or in selected repair activities such as repair of household equipment or motor vehicles.

Retail turnover accounts for a major share (about 40%) of expenditure-based estimates of gross domestic product. Retail turnover is also an important current economic indicator and a guide to consumer confidence. Components of turnover are used to monitor changes in consumer buying patterns.

Estimates of the value of turnover are based on a survey of about 7,000 retail and selected service businesses covering 20,000 outlets. All large businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 4,400 smaller businesses is selected throughout Australia. The survey covers all employing businesses with at least one retail establishment.

The table below shows turnover for South Australia for the major industry groups collected in the survey.

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1996–97</i>	<i>1997–98</i>
Food retailing	3 786.4	4 064.9	4 454.4
Department stores	1 138.6	1 120.9	1 073.7
Clothing and soft good retailing	546.6	467.1	541.0
Household good retailing	1 025.8	936.9	1 084.2
Recreational good retailing	431.2	424.8	413.3
Other retailing	902.7	792.8	928.2
Hospitality and services	1 762.1	1 648.0	1 502.7
Total	9 593.4	9 455.7	10 051.4

RETAIL CENSUS

The results from the 1991–92 Retail Census showed that in South Australia there were 14,317 shopfront retailing establishments employing 83,306 people. The total turnover was \$7,442m and wages and salaries paid totalled \$851m.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The service industries sector has been defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (agriculture, mining and manufacturing), the utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and the construction industry. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) the service industries cover the wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, transport and storage, communication services, finance and insurance, property and business services, government administration and defence, education, health and community services, cultural and recreational services and personal and other services.

The service industries sector is a significant and growing part of the South Australian economy. The ABS provides a range of statistical information for a selection of service industries which have been a part of the ABS rotating program of service industries collections. Data items collected at a State level contain the number of businesses, employment, wages and salaries and total income.

For 1993–94, motion picture, film and video, and radio and television services were surveyed, while in 1994–95, surveys of private medical practice industry and the sport, recreation and gambling industries were undertaken.

The survey for 1995–96 was compiled for accommodation, communication services, property and business services, and community services. The 1996–97 program included travel agents, communication services, motion pictures, TV and radio, libraries, museums and the arts industries, and waste management.

WHOLESALE TRADE

A Wholesale Industry Survey was conducted in 1991–92. The number of persons employed was 25,635 and the sales of goods were valued at \$8,132.5m. Machinery and equipment wholesaling employed the largest number of people (28.1%) and the greatest sales figure was in the wholesaling of food, drink and tobacco (23.1%).

TOURISM

The quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation measures the availability and occupancy of commercial short-term accommodation facilities. The two groups are establishments which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, including hotels, motels and guesthouses, holiday flats, units and houses, and visitor hostels; and caravan parks which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Statistical Division and Subdivision—1997

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities(a)			Caravan parks		
	Establish- ments (a)	Guest rooms (a)	Average room occupancy rate(a)	Establish- ments (a)	Sites (a)	Site occu- pancy rate(a)
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Northern	14	344	43.5	7	1 012	67.9
Western	14	309	57.6)	4	881	52.3
Eastern	55	3 807	67.2)			
Southern	27	941	59.8	14	611	43.2
Adelaide	110	5 401	63.8	25	3 504	52.6
Barossa	14	271	47.2	8	1 388	14.4
Kangaroo Island	10	232	42.0	5	209	12.9
Onkaparinga	3	99	56.7)			
Fleurieu	19	515	35.2)	16	2 620	39.3
Outer Adelaide	46	1 117	41.4	29	4 217	29.9
Yorke	17	229	36.0	27	2 683	44.4
Lower North	11	225	46.4	8	470	26.1
Yorke and Lower North	28	454	41.2	35	3 153	41.7
Riverland	18	560	45.1	13	1 787	30.1
Murray Mallee	13	196	44.5	22	1 784	22.8
Murray Lands	31	756	44.9	35	3 571	26.5
Upper South East	22	391	43.7	10	1 033	14.0
Lower South East	31	776	48.3	15	1 670	16.4
South East	53	1 167	46.7	25	2 703	15.4
Lincoln	21	347	42.8	15	1 727	18.3
West Coast	9	275	38.8	10	1 118	14.8
Eyre	30	622	41.0	25	2 845	16.9
Whyalla	11	303	46.8)			
Far North	12	403	38.5)	12	1 598	18.6
Pirie	9	171	56.3	10	630	14.4
Flinders Ranges	17	503	55.4	19	2 162	14.5
Northern	49	1 380	48.6	41	4 390	16.0
South Australia	347	10 897	54.3	215	24 383	28.6

(a) At 31 December.

At 31 December 1997 there were 10,897 rooms available in South Australia in hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities. This was a small decrease of 0.5% from the number available in December 1996. Demand in terms of room nights occupied rose by 3.1% the year ended in December 1997 while the room occupancy rate increased by 1.7 percentage points to 54.0%. Similarly, for holiday flats, units and houses the unit occupancy increased by 1.0 percentage points to 43.0%. For caravan parks capacity decreased marginally while site nights occupied rose 1.5% in the same period. The number of visitor hostels increased by 4 with the occupancy rate up 1.8 points to 30.5%.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION SURVEY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(a)					
Establishments(b)	no.	117	113	114	110
Guest rooms(b)	no.	4 300	4 284	4 356	4 342
Room occupancy rate	%	50.6	52.5	53.4	55.3
Takings	\$'000	70 983	72 904	76 436	82 126
MOTELS AND GUESTHOUSES WITH FACILITIES(a)					
Establishments(b)	no.	226	233	238	237
Guest rooms(b)	no.	6 308	6 479	6 595	6 555
Room occupancy rate	%	49.2	51.1	52.0	53.6
Takings	\$'000	72 570	80 871	85 456	91 065
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
Letting entities(b)	no.	90	86	85	86
Flats, units etc.(b)	no.	1 360	1 297	1 470	1 615
Unit occupancy rate	%	40.2	39.7	42.0	43.0
Takings	\$'000	11 277	11 620	13 988	15 592
VISITOR HOSTELS					
Establishments(b)	no.	42	45	49	53
Bed spaces(b)	no.	2 075	2 116	2 358	2 689
Bed occupancy rates	%	30.2	29.3	28.7	30.5
Takings	\$'000	2 206	2 336	2 707	3 406
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments(b)	no.	172	170	171	176
Sites(b)	no.	20 126	20 123	20 260	20 735
Site occupancy rate	%	24.5	24.8	24.7	26.0
Takings	\$'000	21 397	23 556	23 741	25 398
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments(b)	no.	43	44	44	39
Sites(b)	no.	4 215	4 283	4 210	3 684
Site occupancy rate	%	38.8	39.8	39.6	42.3
Takings	\$'000	6 033	5 997	6 132	6 095

(a) Excludes hotels, motels and guesthouses with fewer than five rooms.

(b) At 31 December.

Takings from accommodation increased for each accommodation type during the year ended December 1997 compared with December 1996. Takings for hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities increased 7.0% to \$173.2m while caravan parks generated \$31.5m. Takings for holiday flats, units and houses were \$15.6m and visitor hostels rose 25.8% to \$3.4m in the year ended December 1997 from 1996.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 1130.0 *Directory of Tourism Statistics, 1991*
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)*
- 8501.0 *Retail Trade, Australia (Monthly)*
- 8623.4 *Retailing in South Australia, 1991–92*
- 8634.0 *Tourism Indicators, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation, South Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8638.0 *Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1991–92*

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

ADMINISTRATION

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the following Commonwealth Government Departments.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels.

The Department of Industry, Science and Tourism through the encouragement of world-class enterprises, promotes the integration of Australian industry with global markets through investment, trade finance and industrial, scientific and technological collaboration. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international market access negotiations. The Australian Customs Service is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates across government in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The State Government is represented overseas by South Australia's Agent-General in London whose functions are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Other agencies with similar responsibilities are in Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore and Indonesia.

State Government institutions concerned with the development of overseas trade in South Australia include the Department of Industry and Trade (which includes The Business Centre and the South Australian Centre For Manufacturing), the Department of Primary Industries and Resources, and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (including the Office of Asian Business and the Office of Multicultural and International Affairs). Key private organisations with a similar role include the South Australian Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Council for International Trade and Commerce South Australia.

RECORDING METHOD

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Export statistics for South Australia relate to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in South Australia and exclude re-exported goods. The value of goods is on a free-on-board basis, expressed in Australian dollars, and valuation is the actual price at which the goods are sold.

Import statistics for South Australia relate to goods released from Customs control in South Australia (also called the *State of final destination*). The State of final destination is not necessarily the State in which the port of discharge of the goods is located.

Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs. The recorded value is known as the customs value (which will generally be the actual price payable) and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

From 1 July 1989 the point of valuation has been the point of containerisation (in most cases) or free-on-board at the customs frontier of the exporting country or the port of loading, whichever is first.

All export and import commodity data in this section are classified according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC) or the industry source of the commodity, using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are subject to revision.

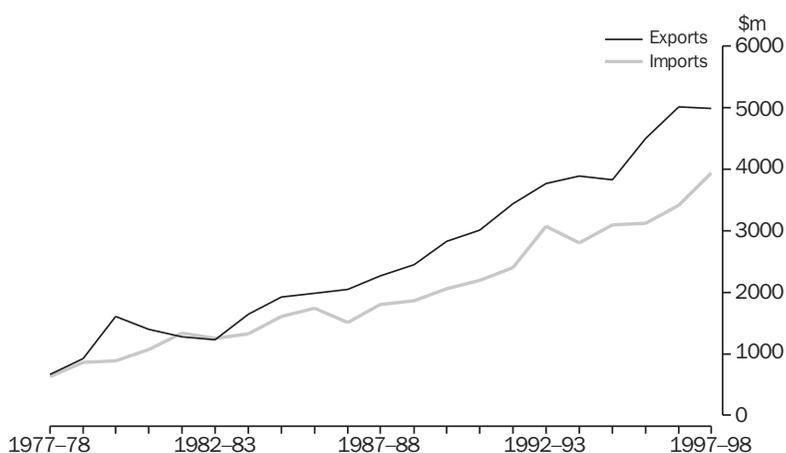
Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but may affect commodity details for State or Country.

MERCHANDISE TRADE

In the year ending June 1998 the value of merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia fell by 0.5% to \$4,983.5m compared with 1996–97.

The value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia was \$3,942.5m, an increase of 15.5% over the previous year. In 1997–98 the value of exports exceeded imports by \$1,041.0m, a 34.8% decrease from the surplus recorded in the previous year.

OVERSEAS TRADE



EXPORTS

The total value of exports of South Australian origin during 1997–98 was \$4,983.5m with the main groups of commodities exported being metals and metal manufactures with \$574.1m, 11.5% of exports, wine \$563.7m, an increase of 41.6% over the previous year and representing 11.3% of exports. Cereal and cereal preparations although down from the previous year's record levels were valued at \$527.7m, 10.6% of total exports with wheat contributing \$451.2m. The following table outlines exports for selected commodity groups.

EXPORTS, Major Commodity Groups

Commodity group	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat and meat preparations	244 371	182 478	218 002
Cereals and cereal preparations	712 865	745 227	527 684
Wine	317 309	397 949	563 694
Wool and sheepskins	239 607	260 974	286 481
Machinery	338 899	378 923	401 580
Metals and metal manufactures	610 357	542 204	574 146
Fish and crustaceans	196 257	191 093	235 920
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	249 175	655 916	479 325
Petroleum and petroleum products	220 495	286 458	237 946
Other and confidential	1 367 574	1 368 158	1 458 756
Total	4 496 909	5 009 380	4 983 534

Export markets

In 1997-98 the major markets for South Australian exports were the United States of America (\$631.7m), Japan (\$611.7m), United Kingdom (\$423.9m), New Zealand (\$354.6m) and China (\$331.0m). Exports to China increased significantly during 1997-98, with an increase of \$86.1m over the previous year allowing exports to the East Asia region to remain in excess of \$2,000m despite economic conditions during the year. Exports to the European community also increased from \$641.3m to \$849.0m but total exports were partially down following decreases in exports to the United States of America and the Middle East.

Japan replaced the United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years the USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 to 1995-96 Japan once again became the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In the past two years the United States of America has become South Australia's largest export market, and accounting for 12.7% of all exports during 1997-98, mainly because of the increase in exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories.

EXPORTS, By Region

Region	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
United States	278 788	707 871	631 689
Middle East	25 146	563 409	399 032
European Community:	691 723	641 308	848 998
United Kingdom	287 558	304 645	423 878
Other European Community	404 165	336 663	425 120
New Zealand	374 332	382 103	354 595
East Asia:	2 060 952	2 030 435	2 021 112
Japan	678 541	611 870	611 718
China	293 132	244 917	330 998
Hong Kong	201 480	234 547	239 329
ASEAN	571 789	614 481	489 931
Other East Asia	316 010	324 620	349 136
Other	565 968	684 254	728 108
Total	4 496 909	5 009 380	4 983 534

IMPORTS

The value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia was \$3,942.5m in 1997–98, an increase of 15.5% over the previous financial year. The major commodities imported were machinery valued at \$1,062.1m and road vehicles, parts and accessories valued at \$772.6m. Other manufactured goods and petroleum and petroleum products valued at \$739.4m and \$445.0m respectively contributed significantly to the total.

IMPORTS, Major Commodity Groups

Commodity group	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	118 236	136 695	148 754
Petroleum and petroleum products	346 397	505 633	444 962
Chemicals	253 532	225 187	276 074
Textiles	76 926	79 708	94 035
Metals and metal manufactures	213 488	223 259	280 571
Machinery	675 871	868 346	1 062 070
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	546 453	538 690	772 572
Other manufactured goods	728 101	695 238	739 399
Other	155 305	140 287	124 056
Total	3 114 309	3 413 043	3 942 493

Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1997–98 with \$862.9m, 23.1% of total imports. The United States of America with \$651.5m, the United Kingdom with \$235.6m and Saudi Arabia \$215.0m also supplied a high level of imports. Imports from the Republic of Korea increased from \$75.8m in 1996–97 to \$123.8m in 1997–98.

IMPORTS, By Country

Country	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Japan	709 796	866 607	862 890
United States of America	439 131	456 341	651 478
European Union	731 177	767 582	891 039
United Kingdom	223 509	287 843	235 640
Other European Union	507 668	479 739	655 399
Saudi Arabia	320 125	296 499	214 972
New Zealand	117 864	111 883	149 488
Korea, Republic of	83 468	75 828	123 848
China	98 102	106 136	120 484
Qatar	35 363	63 362	115 181
Indonesia	28 330	69 786	91 654
Taiwan	69 885	72 169	84 202
Thailand	49 856	72 160	74 364
Canada	119 255	36 838	73 458
Israel	60 804	44 829	68 596
Singapore	59 444	54 086	61 396
Other	191 709	318 937	359 443
Total	3 114 309	3 413 043	3 942 493

The proportions of imports obtained from the State's major trading partners have changed considerably in the years since the 1939–45 War e.g. in 1950–51 Japan supplied only 2.0% of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1997–98 accounted for 23.1%; the United Kingdom which supplied 48.3% in 1950–51 accounted for only 6.3% in 1997–98.

13.3 PRICES

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the ABS for the purpose of compiling various price indexes. Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. It is traditional to select a certain year, known as the base year, and to equate the average aggregate price (of the list of items) in that year to 100. Index numbers then represent the change in prices from that period.

When index numbers for different places are compared (e.g. Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change i.e. that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. The actual levels of prices may differ substantially.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price changes relating to the spending pattern of a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. Employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10% (in terms of income) of such households.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Adelaide—Base Year : 1989–90 = 100.0

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups
1995—									
Sept. . . .	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
Dec. . . .	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
1996—									
Mar. . . .	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
June . . .	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0
Sept. . . .	119.2	105.5	103.5	113.0	124.4	164.7	160.9	119.2	122.2
Dec. . . .	120.7	106.0	100.5	113.8	125.5	164.9	164.9	119.8	122.6
1997—									
Mar. . . .	121.2	105.1	97.5	113.3	125.6	165.2	167.7	122.3	122.6
June . . .	121.9	105.2	94.1	113.6	122.7	166.5	168.0	122.9	121.9
Sept. . . .	122.0	105.4	92.2	113.6	123.2	167.2	158.6	123.7	121.2
Dec. . . .	122.0	106.2	90.2	113.6	122.3	168.8	164.1	123.6	121.2
1998—									
Mar. . . .	122.9	105.1	89.9	113.7	121.2	170.7	167.8	125.5	121.7
June . . .	123.7	105.9	90.3	113.9	121.8	170.5	171.1	126.1	122.4

The CPI is a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular intervals. During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed.

The twelfth series of the index was introduced in the September quarter 1992 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1988–89 and a reference base 1989–90 = 100. There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. The wide range of commodities and services in the CPI are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these as well as a total for all items.

Household expenditure surveys

During 1993–94, the ABS conducted a survey to collect information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of private households. A household is defined as a group of people who usually reside and eat together. Households may consist of one or more persons or groups of persons.

Expenditure in this survey relates to the cost of goods and services as they were acquired (e.g. bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid). Household expenditure surveys were previously conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76, 1984 and 1988–89.

In South Australia in 1993–94 average weekly household expenditure was \$551.33, while average weekly income was \$680.73. The largest items of expenditure were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$99.09), transport (\$83.88), recreation (\$76.38) and current housing costs (\$70.43).

The largest percentage changes in household expenditure between 1988–89 and 1993–94 were for tobacco (41.4%), recreation (41.1%) and medical care and health expenses (40.2%). The smallest changes being alcoholic beverages (5.0%), housing costs (12.2%) and clothing and footwear (12.5%). Total expenditure increased by 23.0% from 1988–89 to 1993–94.

The Household Expenditure Survey results are used, and the survey is primarily designed for, revising the categories of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index, as well as adjusting the relative importance or weight, given to each.

OTHER PRICE INDEXES

The following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy are published by the Australian Statistician: Export Price Index; Import Price Index; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining; Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; and House Price Indexes. Separate State figures are published for the last three indexes, and these are explained in the paragraphs which follow.

Materials used in building other than house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. It is a fixed weights index, with the items selected and weighted in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses completed in the five years ended June 1992. The reference base of the index is the year 1989–90 = 100.0.

Prices are collected at or near the mid-point of the month to which the index refers. They relate to specified standards for each material and are gathered in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
Adelaide—Base of each index : 1989–90 = 100.0

Group	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Structural timber	148.4	148.6	154.4
Clay bricks	120.1	117.5	117.8
Ready-mixed concrete	104.3	110.5	113.9
Pre-cast concrete products	120.2	120.1	122.1
Steel decking and cladding	114.1	118.2	120.2
Structural steel	108.9	113.0	114.5
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	108.7	113.0	114.1
Aluminium windows	115.6	116.8	119.6
Fabricated steel products	112.0	112.3	113.0
Builders hardware	120.2	122.5	122.2
Sand and aggregate	114.8	116.7	120.1
Carpet	106.1	111.2	113.5
Paint and other coatings	115.7	126.3	121.3
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	126.2	122.6	125.4
Special purpose index(a)	112.8	115.1	116.6
All electrical materials	109.3	107.5	107.9
All mechanical services	115.0	114.6	114.7
All plumbing materials	115.7	115.9	118.4
All groups	112.7	114.1	115.1

(a) All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services.

Further information on the method of compiling the index is included in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (Cat. no. 6407.0).

Materials used in house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, Adelaide—
Base Year: 1989–90 = 100.0)

Item	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
All groups	118.2	120.6	123.3

Commerce

House price indexes

These indexes reflect price movements for both established houses and project homes. The house price indexes are compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the Mortgage Interest Charges component of the CPI, however they are published separately because of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land where the houses can be new or secondhand. Price changes therefore relate to the house and land as a package. Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, Adelaide—Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

Group	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Established house	111.7	108.3	108.2
Project home	114.6	112.8	108.3

COMMODITY PRICES

Retail prices of food

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS, Adelaide December Quarter

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997
		cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	114	116	124
Butter	500 g	165	172	167
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	148	157	163
Beef:				
Rump steak	1 kg	1 130	1 061	1 098
Sausages	1 kg	366	351	351
Lamb, leg	1 kg	516	563	535
Pork, loin chops	1 kg	764	793	796
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	287	317	295
Potatoes	1 kg	134	73	104
Peas, frozen	500 g	116	116	118
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	230	248	235
Sugar, white	2 kg	186	182	183
Tea	250 g	166	172	183
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	552	513	592
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	148	143	142
Pet food	410 g	93	97	96
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	74.0	76.1	75.0
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	71.7	73.7	72.6
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)	375 mL	2 027	2 081	2 082
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)	375 mL	2 605	2 690	2 697

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 6401.0 *Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6407.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Australia*
- 6408.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Australia*
- 6416.0 *House Price Indexes, Australia*
- 6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6531.0 *1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Household Characteristics*
- 6533.0 *1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, States and Territories*
- 6535.0 *1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Detailed Expenditure Items*

Transport and Communication

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in South Australia are officially classified as national highways, arterial roads or local roads; these classifications have been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the South Australian Government.

Transport SA is the State road authority and responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads is shared between this Agency and the various local government authorities. The Agency is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement of the whole national highway network in the State, nearly all of the arterial road network and 12.4% of the local road network. Most of the local roads maintained by the Agency are located in the unincorporated areas of the State.

The sealing of all unsealed rural arterials in the incorporated area is progressing and is expected to be completed by 2004.

The Southern Expressway located in Adelaide's southern suburbs was opened in December 1997. The direction of traffic flow is reversed twice a day in line with the morning and afternoon peak periods. It is equipped with sophisticated traffic control and incident management systems that enable its unique operation as a reversible flow road to function safely and efficiently.

The following table shows the length of roads according to class of road, type of surface and agency responsible at 30 June 1997.

LENGTH OF ROADS, Type of Surface—30 June 1997

Class of road	Type of surface		Total
	Sealed	Unsealed	
	km	km	km
Transport SA responsibility:			
National Highways(a)	2 753	—	2 753
Arterial roads(b);			
Rural	8 297	341	8 638
Urban	892	—	892
Local roads(c);			
Rural	101	10 227	10 328
Urban	22	2	24
Total Transport SA	12 065	10 570	22 635
Local government responsibility:			
Arterial roads (urban)(b)	38	—	38
Local roads(c)	14 634	58 588	73 222
Total local government	14 672	58 588	73 260
Total	26 737	69 158	95 895

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwth). They are selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra.

(b) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwth).

(c) Roads not included in above categories.

Transport SA maintains approximately 1,300 bridges and major culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations (four of which are on interstate routes) and the Agency provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at twelve locations. A free ferry service operates across Cooper Creek on the Birdsville Track when the creek is in flood.

Road finance

For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1996–97 were Commonwealth Government grants, the proceeds of fees for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers, an allocation of motor fuel franchise fees, and property rates and other levies imposed by municipal and district councils.

RAILWAYS

Railway ownership in South Australia is mostly integrated, i.e. the track is owned and managed by the operator of the trains. The exceptions are the interstate mainlines and the Leigh Creek line where the line owner does not operate the train service.

The four main owners of railway track and related infrastructure in South Australia are Australian Rail Track Corporation, Optima Energy, Australia Southern Railroad and TransAdelaide.

Australian Rail Track Corporation owns and manages the four main interstate standard gauge lines (1,435 mm) linking South Australia to Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, together with a spur line from Port Augusta to Whyalla. Within metropolitan Adelaide the interstate network includes a north-south standard gauge line adjacent to the urban lines and a dual gauge spur line from Dry Creek to Port Adelaide and Outer Harbour. The interstate mainlines carry freight and passenger train services provided by a variety of companies.

Optima Energy owns the standard gauge line (1,435 mm) connecting Leigh Creek with Port Augusta. The line is used principally to haul coal between Optima Energy's coalfields at Leigh Creek and its power station at Stirling North. Australia Southern Railroad owns and manages the principal intrastate lines in South Australia. These are the standard gauge lines (1,435 mm) in the Riverland and Murray Mallee region which connect with the Adelaide to Melbourne interstate mainline; the Mid-North broad gauge lines (1,600 mm) including the broad gauge line to Penrice which connect with TransAdelaide's metropolitan network; and the stand-alone narrow gauge network (1,067 mm) on the Eyre Peninsula.

Australia Southern Railroad also owns some currently disused lines in South Australia such as the Wolseley to Mount Gambier (1,600 mm) and Snowtown to Wallaroo lines, some of which could be re-opened if there were sufficient demand.

TransAdelaide is a statutory body of the South Australian Government which owns and operates the broad gauge rail network (1,600 mm) within metropolitan Adelaide. This network is principally used by TransAdelaide's urban passenger train services, but is also traversed by both interstate and intrastate services. TransAdelaide controls all rail traffic using the metropolitan broad gauge system as well as rail traffic on the interstate standard gauge lines where these interface with it.

In addition BHP has rail operations at Whyalla and Port Lincoln, a number of businesses have private terminals, yards or sidings, e.g. Charlick, SCT, Pasminco, Penrice and National Rail (NR), and there are some short historical rail lines operated as tourist services by railway historical societies etc.

The following table shows details of railway track in South Australia. The Taillem Bend–Pinnaroo line (144 km) is included as standard gauge as standardisation is expected to be complete by November 1998.

LENGTH OF RAILWAY TRACK, Status and Gauge—30 June 1997

Gauge	Status		
	Operating	Not operating	Historical
	route km	route km	route km
Standard gauge (1 435 mm)	3 117	60	—
Broad gauge (1 600 mm)	338	273	82
Dual gauge (standard and broad)	22	30	15
Narrow gauge (1 067 mm)	872	—	91
Total	4 349	363	188

PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD

The Passenger Transport Board is responsible for all land based passenger transport within South Australia. This includes metropolitan public transport in Adelaide, taxi and small passenger vehicle service and country bus services. The Board accredits all drivers and operators of passenger transport vehicles.

During 1995 the Passenger Transport Board awarded contracts for the operation and management of bus services in the outer north (Elizabeth, Salisbury and Munno Para) and outer south (mainly Noarlunga) areas of Adelaide and in the Adelaide Hills. Three contracts were awarded to Serco, TransAdelaide and Hills Transit. During 1996 the O-Bahn contract was awarded to TransAdelaide along with the outer north-eastern suburbs and the north-eastern transit links. A contract for the inner northern suburbs was awarded to Serco. In 1997 contracts were negotiated with TransAdelaide for metropolitan train and tram services and the remaining metropolitan bus services.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	'000	'000	'000
Passenger journeys(a)	46 376	45 633	44 877

(a) Initial passenger boardings.

Private bus services The *Passenger Transport Act 1994* covers the regulation of private bus operators in South Australia and is administered by the Passenger Transport Board.

Regional city bus services Financial responsibility for the provision of regional city bus services outside the metropolitan area is vested in the local government authority with the State Government funding two-thirds of the operating loss. Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract.

Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service is municipally owned and operated.

Interstate and country bus services Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition a network of country bus services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to country South Australia. These services are provided by private companies under Passenger Transport Board contracts. Most country bus services operate from terminals in Franklin Street Adelaide.

During 1995-96 a review of country services was undertaken and the new contracted arrangements were established. In 1997 the contracts replaced the route licence system.

Taxi-cabs

The *Passenger Transport Act 1994*, administered by the Passenger Transport Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and small passenger vehicles within the Adelaide Metropolitan Planning Area and the Municipality of Gawler. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs, and the charging of permit fees.

Licences issued at 30 June 1997 include general taxi-cabs (920), general special conditions (2), licensed standby taxi-cabs (54) and special purpose (i.e. wheelchair carrying capability) (51). The total number of accredited taxi drivers was 4,561 while accredited taxi operators numbered 1,364.

During 1997, 15 taxi-cab licences (general-special conditions) were issued as part of a 5-year strategy. In areas not under the control of the Passenger Transport Board taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the Local Government Act.

Hire cars

At 30 June 1996 there were 964 small passenger vehicles (hire cars) licensed.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Control of road traffic

Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*. The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

Registration of motor vehicles

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1994–95 to 1996–97 are shown in the following table.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS(a)

Type of vehicle	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Passenger vehicles	35 830	36 067	36 146
Light commercial vehicles	5 350	5 763	5 812
Trucks — Rigid	571	475	431
— Articulated	478	243	316
— Non-freight carrying(b)	99	96	136
Buses	238	251	275
Motor cycles	1 451	1 684	1 545
Total	44 017	44 579	44 661

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

(b) Includes tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Under the provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Registration and Licensing Section of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)—At 30 June

Type of vehicle	1996	1997
'000		
Passenger vehicles	770.6	780.5
Other motor vehicles	162.3	161.8
Motor cycles	26.2	26.8
Total on register	959.1	969.1
PER 1 000 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION		
Motor vehicles	640.0	650.0
'000		
Plant and equipment(b)	40.3	75.0
Trailers and caravans	194.6	197.4
Traders plates	3.3	3.7

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

(b) Includes tractors.

Drivers licences

From 3 June 1991, 12 classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia, the most common being Class Car. These are held by persons who are able to drive any motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass (GVM) of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).

Other classes include motor cycle, wheelchair, trucks, omnibuses, heavy trailer combinations and articulated vehicles.

The minimum age for the issue of a probationary driver's licence is 16 years 6 months while the minimum age for the issue of a learner's permit is 16 years. Probationary drivers are subject to probationary conditions until age 19 or for a period of 12 months, whichever is the greater. Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1997 totalled 994,719.

Third Party
(bodily injury)
insurance

Under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy which insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister for Transport and published in the Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

Transport and Communication

Motor vehicle usage An ABS survey was conducted throughout Australia in 1995 on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered was for the 12 months ended 30 September 1995. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988 and 1991.

MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE, Average Annual Distance Travelled —12 Months Ended 30 September 1995

Type of vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000 km	SE%	'000 km	SE%
Passenger vehicles	13.4	(6)	10.0	(12)
Motor cycles	5.1	(16)	2.3	(35)
Light commercial vehicles	16.7	(4)	15.2	(4)
Rigid trucks	16.9	(5)	17.2	(5)
Articulated trucks	103.2	(5)	104.9	(5)
Non-freight carrying trucks	11.5	(17)	11.7	(18)
Buses	41.5	(5)	43.0	(5)
Total	14.2	(4)	13.8	(6)

Census of motor vehicles

A census was taken of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 31 October 1996 and the following table classifies motor vehicles by type of vehicle and year of manufacture for South Australia.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture —31 October 1996(a)

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle						Total
	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Rigid trucks	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks	Buses	
To 1970	32 051	5 291	4 177	81	444	91	42 135
1971–78	127 725	23 673	6 387	760	2 329	582	161 456
1979–82	133 576	19 699	3 950	700	887	469	159 281
1983–86	164 888	23 055	4 638	761	947	693	194 982
1987–89	103 962	13 844	2 534	574	544	491	121 949
1990	40 991	5 918	1 054	199	224	200	48 586
1991	31 808	4 006	618	143	160	139	36 874
1992	32 687	4 518	554	81	121	139	38 100
1993	32 746	4 438	475	136	132	149	38 076
1994	34 907	5 205	586	253	114	198	41 263
1995	36 770	5 415	579	174	134	195	43 267
1996	23 999	4 407	281	81	115	243	29 126
Total (incl. not stated . .	796 110	119 469	25 833	3 943	6 151	3 589	955 095

(a) Excludes motor cycles.

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Road Safety Chief Executives Group from the Transport, Police, Education, Health and Motor Accident agencies and the Local Government Association oversees the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the South Australian road safety strategic plan, Road Safety SA.

The South Australian Road Safety Consultative Council appointed by the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning provides advice to the Minister on road safety matters and contributes to the coordination of road safety activities of government agencies and private organisations.

Transport SA provides technical and administrative support for the operation of the Chief Executives Group and the Consultative Council, and for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of Road Safety SA.

Road safety programs are conducted by the Transport, Police, Education, Health and Motor Accident agencies as well as local government authorities and some private organisations.

Road traffic accidents

Statistics of road traffic crashes are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such incidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics only those casualty crashes which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (e.g. public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the crash; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

During 1996 the total number of road traffic crashes increased by 10.7%. The number of crashes which resulted in fatalities decreased by 1.2%. The total number of road traffic crashes increased by 8.4% from 1992 while the number of persons injured increased by 14.1%.

ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES

Year	Total crashes (a)	Fatal crashes	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100 000 of mean population		
					Total crashes	Persons killed	Persons injured
1992	1 371	142	165	1 601	94	11	110
1993	1 381	191	218	1 550	94	15	106
1994	1 329	145	163	1 514	91	11	103
1995	1 342	164	182	1 508	91	12	102
1996	1 486	162	181	1 720	101	12	117

(a) Includes only those crashes involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

A total of 107 drivers (including motor cyclists) were killed in 1996 including 17 (14.5%) under 21 years of age and 16 (13.7%) aged 60 years and over. Of the drivers injured, 16.5% were under 21 years of age and 17.0% were aged 60 years and over.

Among the pedestrians killed, two were aged under 5 and nine were aged 60 and over. In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups.

ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES, Age Groups of Casualties—1996p

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
5–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7–16	2	1	—	8	3	—	14
17–20	13	1	—	4	3	—	21
21–25	8	5	—	8	2	—	23
26–29	12	2	2	2	—	—	18
30–39	18	2	1	2	3	—	26
40–49	16	2	—	4	1	—	23
50–59	7	1	1	2	1	—	12
60 and over . . .	15	1	3	13	9	—	41
Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	92	15	7	43	24	—	181
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5	—	—	1	27	9	—	37
5–6	—	—	—	10	7	—	17
7–16	9	6	18	86	24	—	143
17–20	121	24	7	86	15	3	256
21–25	143	39	7	69	10	—	268
26–29	69	30	1	41	12	—	153
30–39	140	46	8	54	19	—	267
40–49	91	22	9	27	11	—	160
50–59	51	13	2	21	11	—	98
60 and over . . .	138	6	4	53	18	—	219
Not stated	17	3	2	63	17	—	102
Total	779	189	59	537	153	3	1 720

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the three years to 1996.

ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES, Casualties

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passen- gers (a)	Pedes- trians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1994	68	20	5	40	30	—	163
1995	84	12	8	36	40	2	182
1996p.	92	15	8	43	24	—	181
PERSONS INJURED							
1994	668	187	76	435	147	1	1 514
1995	648	153	78	456	186	—	1 521
1996p.	779	189	59	537	153	3	1 720

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

HARBOURS

Ports Corp South Australia manages ten commercial ports in South Australia, Port Adelaide, Cape Jervis, Kingscote, Klein Point, Penneshaw, Port Giles, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Thevenard and Wallaroo. There are also five privately owned and managed ports of Ardrossan, Port Stanvac, Whyalla, Proper Bay and Ballast Head (which is currently not in use).

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning. This Ministry is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons and fishing boat accommodation, and monitors the competency of masters and others in charge of intrastate vessels.

Ports Corp South Australia administers the *South Australian Ports Corporation Act 1994*. Legislation administered by Ports Corp South Australia and Transport SA includes the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993*, and the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1961*.

In 1996–97 Ports Corp South Australia handled 13,053,000 tonnes of cargo or 58.6% of the total tonnage of 22,262,057 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

SHIPPING

Control of shipping The Commonwealth is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States. Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia.

Other Commonwealth shipping Acts are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924*, the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911*, the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940*, the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966*, the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956*.

Shipping in South Australia is further controlled by the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* administered by Ports Corp South Australia.

Registration of ships The Australian Register of Ships is maintained in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government. Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Distances to overseas ports Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table.

DISTANCES FROM PORT ADELAIDE TO PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS PORTS

Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres	Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres
Africa:		North America:	
Cape Town	10 377	East Coast;	
Asia:		Baltimore	(a)23 135 (c)19 059
Colombo	7 982	Montreal	(a)23 541 (c)21 368
Djakarta	5 643	New York	(a)22 961 (c)19 200
Hong Kong	8 856	West Coast;	
Singapore	6 510	San Francisco	13 653
Yokohama	9 780	Vancouver	14 357
Europe:		Central America:	
Liverpool	(a)21 630 (b)19 774	Panama	15 385
London	(a)21 705 (b)19 839	South America:	
Marseilles	(a)21 144 (b)16 688	East Coast;	
Naples	(a)21 663 (b)15 940	Buenos Aires	(d)14 388
New Zealand:		Rio de Janeiro	(d)15 901
Auckland	3 769	West Coast;	
Wellington	3 482	Valparaiso	12 353

(a) Via Cape Town.

(b) Via Suez Canal.

(c) Via Panama Canal.

(d) Via Cape Horn.

Overseas shipping Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies or their representatives to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia.

The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating from Australian ports, and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under. Cargo statistics are recorded in gross weight tonnes. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo excluding the weight of containers.

Of the 1,351 commercial vessels arriving at South Australian ports in 1996–97, 886 arrived at Port Adelaide, 121 at Port Stanvac, 27 at Whyalla, 76 at Port Pirie, 78 at Port Lincoln, 58 at Wallaroo, 33 at Port Giles, 13 at Ardrossan and 36 at Thevenard.

Cargo handled Ports Corp South Australia records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State.

CARGO HANDLED AT MAJOR PORTS

Port	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
Ardrossan	1 316	1 122	1 004
Klein Point.	1 444	1 406	1 698
Port Adelaide.	4 598	4 884	5 969
Port Bonython	1 438	1 302	1 245
Port Giles	356	474	441
Port Lincoln	977	1 274	1 411
Port Pirie	901	1 037	1 221
Port Stanvac	3 733	3 731	4 201
Thevenard	1 426	1 496	1 582
Wallaroo	591	673	730
Whyalla.	2 926	2 685	2 759
Total	19 706	20 085	22 262

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

In Australia civil aviation is subject to the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment Act 1995* (Cwlth), the *Air Services Act 1995* (Cwlth) and regulations made under those Acts.

Airservices Australia is responsible for air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, radar and communications, radio navigation services, and search and rescue.

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) maintains and promotes the safety of civil aviation in the interests of the Australian public. The focus of CASA is to work with industry to reduce aviation safety risks, with the priority being the protection of fare paying passengers. This is achieved through effective safety regulation and by encouraging a greater acceptance by industry of its obligation to maintain high safety standards.

Other organisations involved in Australian civil aviation are the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development which administers the Government's domestic and international aviation policies; the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation which investigates aviation accidents and incidents; and the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) which operates major Australian airports including capital city airports.

AERODROMES

The main airport in South Australia is Adelaide International Airport located six kilometres west of the city. The airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe and South East Asia. The aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, is restricted principally to light aircraft.

Adelaide and Parafield Airports were owned and operated by the FAC until 28 May 1998. The airports were then privatised to a single consortium MSUM incorporating Adelaide Airport Limited and Parafield Airport Limited. MSUM consists of Manchester Airport, Serco Australia, UniSuper Limited, Macquarie Bank, Local Government Superannuation Board, Legal and General Financial Services, John Laing Investments, National Australia Bank Asset Management, and Hansen and Yuncken Pty Ltd.

In July 1997 there were 24 licensed aerodromes in South Australia. Of these, 20 had a regular public transport service.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

AIRCRAFT ON REGISTER

At 30 June 1997 the number of registered aircraft based in South Australia was 564 for general aviation and 139 for transport.

GENERAL AIR SERVICES

International air services through Adelaide began on 2 November 1982. At June 1997, there were five international carriers, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airlines and Cathay Pacific, providing services from Adelaide.

Domestic air services to South Australia are provided by Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Ltd, operating as Ansett Australia, and Qantas Airways. The airlines provide direct services from Adelaide to Alice Springs, Brisbane, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. In addition there were nine regional airline operators providing services in South Australia at June 1997.

The regional airline sector of the Australian aviation consists of those operators performing regular public transport services whose fleets contain aircraft with a maximum seating capacity of 38 or a maximum payload of 4,200 kilograms. Regional airlines served nineteen South Australian ports at June 1997 as well as a number of isolated communities and stations on mail/parcel runs.

PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS, Traffic Data

<i>Airport</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
PASSENGERS(a)			
Adelaide	3 286 713	3 640 990	3 561 970
Adelaide International	212 964	206 267	205 992
Ceduna	7 482	8 213	9 608
Kingscote	64 062	71 668	74 455
Mount Gambier	60 782	61 205	62 783
Olympic Dam	12 239	12 141	21 439
Port Augusta	6 766	7 123	8 404
Port Lincoln	86 839	89 290	95 044
Whyalla	51 365	51 473	49 993
FREIGHT-TONNE(a)			
Adelaide	19 853	18 621	18 127
Adelaide International	10 616	9 756	10 944
Ceduna	4	7	14
Kingscote	3	6	11
Mount Gambier	64	62	74
Olympic Dam	32	25	41
Port Augusta	—	—	—
Port Lincoln	35	32	124
Whyalla	38	37	39
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS(a)			
Adelaide	61 016	64 725	66 850
Adelaide International	2 237	2 141	2 120
Ceduna	694	908	1 262
Kingscote	9 254	9 017	9 562
Mount Gambier	6 673	6 680	6 701
Olympic Dam	1 853	1 966	2 257
Port Augusta	1 300	1 379	1 663
Port Lincoln	5 671	6 039	6 714
Whyalla	4 599	4 769	4 723

(a) Includes all domestic and regional airline services.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

POSTAL SERVICES

Australia Post is a business enterprise wholly owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and established under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. The Act requires Australia Post to operate commercially in accordance with Government policy and also to meet Community Service Obligations (CSOs).

These CSOs ensure that all Australians have reasonable access to the letter service provided by Post, including the delivery of standard letters at a uniform price—from anywhere to anywhere in Australia even when the delivery cost is higher than the price. Post maintains an extensive infrastructure of facilities across Australia to provide this access.

Despite the rapid development of alternative electronic means of communication the fundamental importance of mail to Australia's social and commercial infrastructure remains.

Australia Post provides agency services for other organisations which include private sector businesses and State and Commonwealth Government services. Electronic counter services offer customers access for paying bills and transferring funds at their local post office. The Post Billpay facility has been installed at over 290 Post Shops, Post Offices and Licensed Post Office Agencies throughout South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Major technological advances to improve the efficiency of the network and new counter technology and barcoding systems are underway. These investments in the future of Post are designed to deliver greater benefits to customers and support Post's overall goals of service, efficiency and growth.

At 30 June 1997 there were 3,016 persons employed by Australia Post in South Australia and the Northern Territory comprising 2,404 full-time and 612 part-time staff.

Postal articles handled

Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1994–95 to 1996–97 are shown in the following table.

POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED, South Australia and Northern Territory

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	<i>million</i>	<i>million</i>	<i>million</i>
Posted in SA/NT for delivery:			
In Australia	230.2	231.5	242.8
Overseas	10.0	10.3	10.4
Total posted in SA/NT	240.2	241.8	253.2
For delivery in SA/NT:			
Posted in other States	n.a.	n.a.	200.2
Posted overseas.	13.0	13.2	13.6
Total articles through the SA/NT network	n.a.	n.a.	467.0

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Telstra Corporation Limited was established on 1 February 1992 through the merger of the Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia) and the Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Limited (OTC).

Telstra's activities include the provision of telephone exchange lines to homes and business, servicing local and long-distance calls in Australia and international calls made to and from Australia, supplying mobile telecommunications services and providing a comprehensive range of data, Internet and on-line services and, through its affiliates, pay television. Telstra is the principal provider of directory services in Australia.

The Telstra fixed telecommunications network extends across Australia, carrying over 90% of all calls and serving virtually all Australian homes and the majority of Australian businesses. Telstra is the largest mobile telecommunications company in Australia.

A private telephone company, Optus Communications, began trading on 31 January 1992 offering a range of services to residential and business customers through its own network across Australia. The Optus network uses fibre as well as communication satellites and in August 1994 launched MobileSat to provide mobile phone, fax and data services from Australia to the rest of the world.

New services launched by Optus include Australia's first mobile phone and airtime package for the personal use market; a franchised chain of communications stores; Optus World, fax and data capabilities for Optus GSM cellular and MobileSat services; advanced inbound services for business and corporate customers; Broadlink, a point to point leased lined data service for corporate customers; and Australia's first nationwide flat rate tariff for national long distance calls.

In September 1995 Optus Vision, owned by Optus Communications, launched Australia's first cable pay television service over its hybrid fibre/coaxial network.

Australian Communications Authority

The Australian Communications Authority (ACA) is responsible for regulating the telecommunications and radiocommunications industries. Formed on 1 July 1997 through the merger of the Spectrum Management Agency and the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL), the Authority's legislative powers are exercised under the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* and other related Acts.

Responsibilities of the ACA include licensing, standards making, numbering administration, spectrum management and consumer issues. Overall responsibilities include assisting in the development of industry self-regulation, and managing access to and use of the radiofrequency spectrum. The ACA is also responsible for administration of legislative provisions relating to powers and immunities of carriers in constructing communications facilities, and for representing Australia's communications interests internationally. Following the merger responsibility for regulating anti-competitive conduct in the telecommunications industry passed to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

In South Australia residential telephone penetration was 98.7% in 1996 compared with 94.8% in 1991 and 93.6% in 1986. The number of payphones in South Australia and the Northern Territory at 30 June 1996 was 8,219, 5.0 payphones per 1,000 people.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are 24 medium frequency amplitude modulated (AM) services operating in South Australia; eight are in Adelaide and one is a high power open narrowcasting service. Services of this type are limited in some way (targeted to a special interest group, or for limited locations, or provided for a limited period or of limited appeal). Sixteen services are in country areas and one (at Renmark/Loxton) is a high power open narrowcasting service.

Of 107 VHF frequency modulation (FM) services in South Australia, 15 are based in Adelaide with the remainder in regional areas including 6 high power open narrowcasting services.

Low power open narrowcasting information services (maximum power of 1 watt) operate in the FM sub-band 87.5 to 88.0 MHz. They provide information programming in formats such as foreign language, tourist features and religious matters. There are 125 services licensed throughout South Australia.

The first television service in South Australia commenced operation in September 1959. The Adelaide television services are supported by 12 translators and 24 community-owned retransmission facilities.

UHF channel 31 is being used in Adelaide by a community television consortium and is operating as an open narrowcasting service. Following a Federal Government announcement in December 1997 regarding the continued use of the sixth channel by the community television sector, the transmitter licence for the community television consortium in Adelaide will be extended to 30 June 2000.

There are four commercial television services in regional South Australia available through 16 outlets. The Commonwealth provides 33 transmission facilities. Seventy retransmission facilities are community funded.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia*
- 9301.0 *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*
- 9311.0 *Motor Vehicles in Australia*

CHAPTER

15

Public Finance

15.1 FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

STRUCTURE

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State authorities; and (iii) local government.

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations are derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

State Government The financial administration legislation under which the State's finances are managed is the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Act provides the framework within which the Government exercises control over the money which Parliament has appropriated.

The Act has established several types of accounts which comprise the Public Accounts. The most important of these accounts are the Consolidated Account; Special Deposit Accounts; and Deposit Accounts.

Consolidated Account The Consolidated Account is the Treasurer's main operating account. Payments from the Account are used to fund Parliamentary appropriations to departments that operate through Special Deposit Accounts, and to meet Ministerial miscellaneous payments e.g. debit servicing costs by the Treasurer.

The Consolidated Account is credited with State taxes, fines, regulatory fees, royalties, borrowings, and Commonwealth general and special purpose grants which form the basis for appropriation to departments.

Special Deposit Accounts Special Deposit Accounts are established to facilitate accounting for, and control of, recurrent and capital financial operations of departments and specific administrative arrangements e.g. the Highways Fund. Accounts are credited with Parliamentary appropriations, departmental fees and charges, receipts from the sale of assets, Commonwealth specific purpose grants and, at the Treasurer's discretion, interest on the account balance. Funds are applied to meet recurrent and capital payments.

Deposit Accounts These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account contractors and statutory deposits and unclaimed moneys. The terms and conditions on which deposits are accepted are determined by the Treasurer.

Public corporations Most public corporations enjoy considerable freedom in the conduct of their financial affairs. Section 7 of the Public Finance and Audit Act permits money received by an instrumentality of the Crown, that would otherwise be paid into the Consolidated Account, to be applied by the instrumentality without Parliamentary appropriation for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

There are numerous examples of bodies which operate in this way but some of the more prominent are the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), TransAdelaide and the ETSA Corporation.

Local government authorities The relevant legislation under which local government finances are managed is the Local Government Act and the Local Government Accounting Regulations 1993. The Regulations provide for uniformity in local government accounting and the adoption, as far as possible, of accepted accounting principles.

15.2 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise two broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in the form of grants or advances; and
- (b) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the States and the two Territories in the form of general and specific grants and advances, namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance*—these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 57% of gross Commonwealth payments to the States and Territories in 1998–99.
- (2) *Specific purpose payments*—these are payments, made under Section 96 of the Constitution, to the States which are tied to particular Commonwealth expenditure objectives. The administration of these funds by the States is subject to guidelines agreed with the Commonwealth.

There are three types of Special Purpose Payments:

- payments 'to' State Governments—these are made direct to State Governments for funding expenditures by the States;
- payments 'through' State Governments—payments to State Governments to be passed on to other bodies or individuals. The main payments in this category relate to higher education, non-government schools and local government general purpose assistance; and
- a small number of Special Purpose Payments made direct to local government.

National Competition Payments

At the April 1995 Council of Australian Governments meeting, the Commonwealth and States concluded the Agreement to Implement the National Competition Policy and Reforms. Under the Agreement the States are eligible for three tranches of ongoing National Competition Payments. Each State's National Competition Payments are subject to the State making satisfactory progress with the specified reform conditions in the Agreement. The National Competition Council will assess whether each State has met these conditions and provide a report for consideration by the Commonwealth before the commencement of each tranche of payments. Subject to satisfactory progress South Australia will receive \$17.2m in 1998–99.

State fiscal contribution

At the 1996 Premiers' Conference a schedule for fiscal contributions by the States and Territories was drawn up as a contribution to the Commonwealth's deficit reduction program. The States decided that the payments would be shared on an equal *per capita* basis.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Particulars	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
General revenue assistance(a)	1 529.4	1 535.4	1 568.1
Better cities	14.6	7.4	—
Specific purpose payments	1 660.7	1 615.4	1 382.5
Specific purpose payments 'to' the State	1 088.3	1 034.8	1 105.3
Specific purpose payments 'through' the State	572.4	580.6	277.2
Gross payments to the State	3 204.3	3 158.2	2 950.6
State fiscal contribution	—	49.6	50.9
Repayment by the State	109.3	170.9	—
Commonwealth payments to the State Government	3 095.0	2 937.7	2 899.6

(a) Excludes revenue replacement payments covering tobacco, alcohol and petroleum collected for the State Government, includes National Competition Payments.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth's financial relations with local government consist of payments from the Commonwealth Budget made directly or through State Governments, and Loan Council arrangements on local government borrowings.

General purpose assistance

General purpose assistance comprises financial assistance grants and identified road grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance to the States/Territories. The grants are paid initially to the States who are required to pass on the full amounts to local government authorities. Arrangements are embodied in the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986* (Cwlth).

Direct payments

There are a number of programs under which local government authorities are eligible for Commonwealth assistance. The grants are required to be spent on specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth e.g. child care.

On-passed grants

Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed on to local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of State Governments, although in certain instances the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Particulars	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
General purpose assistance(a)	89.0	89.0	87.3
Direct payments:			
Current	4.1	4.1	5.0
Capital	—	—	0.2
Total direct	4.1	4.1	5.2
Total Commonwealth payments	93.1	93.1	92.5

(a) General purpose assistance is paid in the first instance to the State Government.

15.3 STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions. Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems and transfers between public authorities are eliminated on consolidation.

Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics as the merging of their income and outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of other public authorities would provide a less meaningful account of public sector activity.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

The two main transactions classifications used in government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC). The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character, while the government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions in order to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending. Definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 1217.0).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of State public sector outlays, revenues and financing transactions is shown in the following table. Details have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified according to Government Finance Statistics classification schemes.

STATE AUTHORITIES, Outlays, Revenue and Financing Transactions

Classification		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		\$m	\$m	\$m
	Current expenditure	4 167	4 190	4 246
<i>less</i>	Sales of goods and services	423	508	522
<i>equals</i>	Final consumption expenditure	3 744	3 682	3 724
	Interest payments	1 490	1 302	1 192
	Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises . . .	277	252	284
	Current grants to other governments	106	102	104
	Other transfer payments	514	544	643
	Total current outlays	6 131	5 882	5 947
	Expenditure on new fixed assets	819	810	798
<i>plus</i>	Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-204	-322	-182
<i>equals</i>	Gross fixed capital expenditure	614	488	616
	Expenditure on land and intangibles	11	—	-83
	Capital grants to other governments	13	11	13
	Other capital outlays (net)	-130	179	83
	Total capital outlays	508	678	629
	Total outlays	6 639	6 560	6 576

STATE AUTHORITIES, Outlays, Revenue and Financing Transactions *continued*

Classification	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes, fees and fines	1 950	2 100	2 233
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	595	526	730
Interest received	575	453	361
Grants received:	2 910	2 887	2 825
For own use	2 705	2 669	2 592
For onpassing	205	218	233
Other revenue	184	214	183
Total revenue	6 214	6 180	6 332
Advances received (net)	-218	-107	-169
Advances paid (receipts less payments)	374	867	229
Borrowing (net)	-4 572	-1 746	-1 210
Increase in provisions for depreciations	285	289	339
Other increase in provisions (net)	6	-36	-77
Other financing transactions (net)	4 549	1 105	1 132
Total	424	371	244
<i>less</i> Increase in provisions (net)	291	253	262
<i>equals</i> Deficit or surplus (-)	133	118	-18
Net financing requirement	-351	-225	-150

Outlays by purpose

Public sector outlays classified by purpose are shown in the following table. Education accounted for 21.8% and health 19.0% of outlay in 1996-97.

STATE AUTHORITIES, Outlay by Purpose

Classification	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	652	610	514
Public order and safety	456	486	549
Education	1 391	1 346	1 434
Health	1 198	1 122	1 247
Social security and welfare	290	301	326
Housing and community amenities	283	237	269
Recreation and culture	189	189	199
Fuel and energy	80	104	37
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-65	225	147
Mining, manufacturing, construction	61	31	38
Transport and communications	458	463	443
Other economic affairs	93	75	109
Other purposes	1 553	1 371	1 264
Total outlay	6 638	6 560	6 576

State taxation

The major forms of taxation available to the State are payroll tax, motor vehicle taxes, stamp duties, gambling taxes and land tax. Stamp duty is payable on a range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions.

In 1977–78 each State was given the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements.

STATE AUTHORITIES, Taxation

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1996–97</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force:			
<i>Employer payroll tax</i>	427	476	489
Taxes on property:			
Land taxes	74	71	72
Stamp duties	228	221	209
Financial institutions taxes	132	135	137
Other	28	39	41
<i>Total taxes on property</i>	462	466	459
Taxes on the provision of goods and services:			
Levies on statutory corporations	44	43	45
Taxes on gambling	187	232	274
Taxes on insurance	133	139	140
<i>Total taxes on the provision of goods and services</i> . .	364	414	460
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities:			
Motor vehicle taxes	237	243	262
Franchise taxes	385	421	459
Other	4	4	4
<i>Total taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities</i>	626	669	725
Fees	37	42	46
Fines	34	34	53
Total taxes, fees and fines	1 950	2 100	2 233

NET DEBT

Statistics on selected financial assets and liabilities of the State non-financial public sector are shown in the following table. The statistics exclude the financial assets and liabilities of State-owned financial institutions.

STATE AUTHORITIES, Financial Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Liabilities:			
Deposits held	418	561	630
Advances received	1 503	1 393	1 197
Other borrowings	11 882	10 310	9 692
Gross indebtedness	13 803	12 264	11 519
Financial assets:			
Cash and deposits	285	277	390
Advances paid	266	270	247
Other lending	4 647	3 878	3 244
Total cash, deposits and lending	5 198	4 425	3 880
Net debt	8 605	7 839	7 638
Net debt per head (\$)	5 856	5 317	5 161
Net debt as a proportion of Gross State Product (%)	25.6	21.8	21.0
Unfunded employee entitlements	5 142	5 087	5 226

Liabilities shown in the table above include lease liabilities under finance leases but exclude contingent liabilities and liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. Unfunded employee entitlements are not included in gross or net debt but have been shown as a separate item.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS

Rates and government grants are the principal sources of revenue of local government authorities and represented 56.9% and 16.0% respectively of total revenue in 1996–97.

Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the three years to 1996–97 are shown in the following table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, Ordinary Services Revenue and Loan Receipts

Particulars	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Rates (including penalties)	422.3	445.8	466.0
Licences, fees and fines	16.1	16.3	16.7
Charges for services	100.7	106.4	116.2
Contributions and donations	33.1	16.1	15.5
Reimbursements received	22.1	22.6	22.8
Interest received	16.7	18.3	14.1
Sale of land and other fixed assets	35.9	33.2	34.0
Other	3.1	2.6	3.4
Government grants:			
General purpose	78.2	82.1	84.7
Specific purpose	44.8	41.0	46.1
Total revenue	772.9	784.3	819.6
Loan receipts(a)	45.4	40.2	44.5
Total revenue and loan receipts	818.3	824.5	864.1

(a) Includes new finance leases.

LOAN RECEIPTS

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1996–97 totalled \$44.5m for ordinary services. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

OUTLAY TRANSACTIONS

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the table which follows shows 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, Ordinary Services, Outlay

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Outlay on goods, services and land:			
Capital;			
New fixed assets(a),			
Roadworks construction	75.6	72.9	83.5
Other	114.8	114.7	128.8
Land and other fixed assets	26.6	23.8	15.9
Current;			
General public services	112.8	123.2	140.1
Roadworks, maintenance	73.9	77.2	78.3
Other	313.9	328.8	350.5
Total outlay on goods etc.	717.6	740.7	797.2
Debt charges:			
Interest	32.2	31.4	26.9
Debt redemption	56.1	60.3	45.6
Levies paid to government	8.7	9.9	9.1
Donations paid	4.2	4.5	4.9
Other	1.8	1.5	2.1
Total outlay	820.5	848.2	885.7

(a) Includes value of gifted or donated assets.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS

One council in the northern area of the State, Roxby Downs (M) owned and operated an electricity supply scheme during 1996-97; Coober Pedy (DC) owns electricity supply equipment which the Cowell Electric Supply Co. Ltd operates. Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities. Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

15.5 STATE ACCOUNTS

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared since the early 1980s. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income. Quarterly State estimates have been published since December 1992 with the addition of constant prices from September 1994.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth Government final expenditure by State are not available.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1996–97</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Final consumption expenditure:			
Private	21 788	23 004	23 337
Government	6 704	6 750	6 802
Gross fixed capital expenditure:			
Private	4 888	4 510	4 847
Public	1 250	1 011	1 117
<i>State Final Demand</i>	<i>34 630</i>	<i>35 275</i>	<i>36 103</i>
International exports (net)	837	1 532	1 791
Balancing item	-1 817	-878	-1 588
Gross State Product (GSP (I))	33 650	35 929	36 306
Wages, salaries and supplements	16 712	17 556	18 009
Gross operating surplus	13 174	14 271	14 152
<i>Gross State Product at factor cost</i>	<i>29 886</i>	<i>31 827</i>	<i>32 161</i>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3 764	4 102	4 145
Gross State Product (GSP (I))	33 650	35 929	36 306
<i>Total per head of mean population (\$)</i>	<i>22 927</i>	<i>24 415</i>	<i>24 601</i>
<i>Total as percentage of national gross domestic product (%)</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State Final Demand (SFD), shown in the above table, is a measure of the expenditure on final goods and services by the residents of the State. The difference between SFD and GSP, the balancing item, reflects interstate and overseas trade in goods and services and increase in stocks.

INDUSTRY COMPOSITION OF GSP

The structure of the South Australian and Australian economies are broadly similar, although South Australia is more heavily reliant on manufacturing, agriculture, and health and community services.

Manufacturing (17.0% of GSP) is the largest industry in South Australia.

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Industry	South Australia		Australia
	1986-87	1996-97	1996-97
	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.6	5.0	3.5
Mining	3.8	2.1	4.1
Manufacturing	17.9	17.0	14.2
Electricity, gas and water	3.4	3.3	2.9
Construction	7.4	5.8	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation	15.5	14.9	16.0
Transport, storage and communications	7.7	8.1	8.2
Finance and insurance, property and business services	7.9	11.5	13.3
Government administration, education, health and community services	15.9	16.6	15.0
Culture, recreation, personal and other services	4.0	4.3	4.2
Ownership of dwellings	8.7	9.3	10.2
General government	2.3	2.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (annual)
- 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (quarterly)
- 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*
- 5206.0.40.001 *Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details* (quarterly)

CHAPTER

16

Private Finance

16.1 BANKING AND CURRENCY

BANKING

The conduct of banking business in Australia is governed by the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwlth). Amendments were made to the Act in 1990 to formalise supervision arrangements and restructure the industry. In 1992 the Act was again amended to provide more freedom for foreign banks to operate in Australia as branches of their parent organisation under the Reserve Bank's prudential requirements.

At the end of June 1997 the banking system comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia) and fifty banks which were all privately owned. Fourteen banks, plus the Reserve Bank have branches in South Australia.

Additional historical information on banking was included in the 1986 edition of the *South Australian Year Book* and the *Year Book Australia*.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States. The general functions of the Reserve Bank are to stabilise the currency, and to maintain full employment and economic prosperity for the Australian people. The Reserve Bank's stated current policy is to ensure an expanding economy with low inflation.

The ultimate responsibility for sound management of a bank resides with its board and management, but in consultation with banks the Reserve Bank maintains a framework of prudential standards within which a bank must operate. The standards cover a bank's capital, liquidity management, large credit exposures and various other aspects of its operations.

BANKS ORIGINATING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 and merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. In 1991 the Bank was restructured with the Group Asset Management Division being given the responsibility to manage the impaired assets separated from the core Bank.

On 1 July 1994 the State Bank of South Australia was corporatised with part of the Bank transferred to a separate legal entity, Bank of South Australia Limited (BankSA) with the remaining part renamed South Australian Asset Management Corporation (SAAMC). SAAMC's role is to manage, realise and otherwise deal with its assets and liabilities. In August 1995 the Bank of South Australia (BankSA) was acquired by Advance Bank Australia Limited.

The Reserve Bank granted authority for Advance Bank to operate under the Bank of South Australia (BankSA) brand name in South Australia and the Northern Territory, where that name had high customer recognition. On 29 January 1997 St George Bank Limited acquired all the issued ordinary share capital of Advance Bank. BankSA, now a division of St George, is a major provider of housing, commercial and personal finance to the South Australian community.

The first trading bank promoted in South Australia was the Bank of Adelaide which opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) took over its operations from 1 October 1980.

The two major permanent Building Societies registered in South Australia merged in 1992 to operate as the Cooperative Building Society Limited. In 1994 the Society changed its corporate status to a company registered under the Corporations Law and was granted a banking licence. It now operates as the Adelaide Bank Limited.

Branches and agencies

At 30 June 1997 the fourteen banks listed below had branches in South Australia.

Government banks

Reserve Bank of Australia

Private banks

Adelaide Bank

Australia and New Zealand
Banking Group (ANZ)

Bank of Melbourne

Bankers Trust Australia

BankWest

Chase Manhattan Bank

Citibank

Colonial State Bank

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HongKong Bank of Australia

National Australia Bank Limited

Bank of New Zealand

Rabobank Nederland operating as:

Primary Industry Bank of Australia

St George Bank

Advance Bank Australia Limited

operating as:

Bank of South Australia (BankSA)

Westpac Banking Corporation

BANKS, Branches and Agencies—At 30 June 1997

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Agencies</i>
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	84	403
Advance Bank Australia (BankSA)	127	169
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	105	31
National Australia Bank	70	3
Westpac Banking Corporation	53	—
Adelaide Bank	34	—
Citibank	1	143
Other banks	10	—
<i>Total — Metropolitan area</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>403</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>346</i>
Total State	484	749

BANKS, Balance of Deposits and Advances to Customers Accounts(a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depositors balances</i>			<i>Loans, advances and bills discounted</i>
	<i>Bearing interest</i>	<i>Not bearing interest</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
1993	13 087	901	13 988	17 133
1994	14 233	813	15 046	18 617
1995	14 351	617	14 968	16 657
1996	15 199	600	15 719	18 327
1997	15 961	605	16 566	19 162

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Interest rates

Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks with the approval of the Treasurer.

School banking

Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia and other private banks provide similar services at some schools.

MONEY

Australia has a decimal system of currency, the unit being the dollar, which is divided into 100 cents. Australian notes are issued in the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 and coins in the denominations of 5c, 10c, 20c, \$1 and \$2. The \$1 and \$2 notes were replaced by coins in 1984 and 1988, respectively, and 1c and 2c coins ceased to be issued from 1 February 1992.

On 15 May 1996 the Reserve Bank issued a \$100 note to complete the series of polymer notes which have advanced anti-counterfeiting features such as a clear window with a stylised image.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia. One hundred years later the six State capital city exchanges were amalgamated into one national Exchange, the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX), which commenced business on 1 April 1987. The ASX has transformed the share market industry through the development of computer trading. The hubbub of the trading floor disappeared in Adelaide on 31 August 1990.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS COMMISSION

In 1992 a national regulatory body, the Australian Financial Institutions Commission (AFIC) was established to oversee the operation of building societies and credit unions. The AFIC works with the State supervisory authorities such as the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision which administers the State regulations.

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit Unions are registered under the Financial Institutions (South Australia) Code which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision. They operate on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from and providing finance to their own members. The industries service body, Credit Union Services Corporation (Australia) Limited provides the support infrastructure such as information technology, banking, government and corporate relations and insurance.

CREDIT UNIONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1996–97</i>
	NUMBER		
Societies	14	14	14
Members at end of period	355 098	358 569	410 220
	\$'000		
Income:			
Interest on loans to members	137 499	173 935	185 935
Other	44 435	50 535	55 258
<i>Total</i>	<i>181 934</i>	<i>224 470</i>	<i>241 193</i>
Expenditure:			
Interest on deposits	70 120	95 074	97 827
Other	90 369	106 916	124 015
<i>Total</i>	<i>160 489</i>	<i>201 990</i>	<i>221 842</i>

CREDIT UNIONS *continued*

Particulars	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$'000		
Assets:			
Financial;			
Loan outstandings	1 377 829	1 633 825	1 877 744
Cash on hand	9 075	7 861	8 321
Placements, deposits and securities	204 422	225 056	260 452
Other financial	64 697	31 779	39 910
Other	44 086	82 686	80 765
Total	1 700 109	1 981 207	2 267 192
Liabilities:			
Share capital and reserves;			
Paid-up share capital	—	—	—
Reserves	115 067	134 282	153 262
Borrowings;			
Deposits	1 523 627	1 723 439	1 970 189
Other	25 114	82 309	100 310
Other	36 301	41 177	43 431
Total	1 700 109	1 981 207	2 267 192

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the *Building Societies Act 1975* which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision. There are two categories of building society in South Australia — permanent and terminating (Starr-Bowkett) societies. Only two Starr-Bowkett societies remain in South Australia and their operations are regulated by the *Starr Bowkett Societies Act 1992* administered by the Corporate Affairs Commission.

A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate, is authorised to accept money on deposit, and operates on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans. The merger of two of the major permanent building societies to form the Adelaide Bank in 1994 has reduced the proportion of housing finance provided by building societies.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth). Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and credit unions.

Private Finance

Finance companies

Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing lending services to the general public encompassing personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50% or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50% or more of its income is derived from such types of financing. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance but are in Part 9.3 Housing Finance.

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with the exception of loans for the purchase of housing. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. Credit Unions have accounted for more than two-thirds of 'other lenders' in recent years.

PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Purpose of commitment	1996-97			1997-98		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Purchase of:						
Motor vehicles	228.6	288.4	137.1	197.9	301.5	177.9
Boats, caravans and trailers . .	8.3	2.4	4.3	8.7	11.5	5.1
Household and personal goods	21.5	7.2	14.1	25.5	8.9	14.4
Land and dwellings(a)	70.1	4.2	17.7	64.2	5.0	18.8
Travel and holidays	9.5	2.5	9.4	6.5	3.0	7.9
Debt consolidation	67.3	4.1	72.3	51.0	4.7	73.7
Refinancing	191.3	14.4	30.1	117.8	16.9	36.7
Other	127.7	19.6	79.8	103.9	53.6	142.2
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits .	939.2	24.8	73.3	1 098.9	56.3	151.8
Total personal finance commitments	1 663.6	367.5	438.1	1 674.4	461.2	628.3

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes. Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit; any repayments of principal increase the amount of credit available.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Purpose of commitment	1996-97			1997-98		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Erection of buildings	217.6	8.2	225.8	233.7	4.8	238.5
Purchase of plant and equipment	210.1	444.3	654.4	217.2	455.0	672.2
Purchase of real estate	868.0	49.9	917.9	1 062.4	54.5	1 116.9
Rural property	151.2	—	151.2	176.3	0.1	176.4
Wholesale finance	22.4	221.9	244.3	29.0	324.5	353.5
Refinancing	774.9	0.4	775.2	653.2	0.4	653.6
Other	586.0	189.7	775.7	789.9	180.3	970.2
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	2 305.1	42.8	2 347.9	2 297.2	7.8	2 305.0
Total commercial finance commitments	5 135.3	957.1	6 092.4	5 458.9	1 027.4	6 486.3

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises.

VALUE OF GOODS UNDER NEW FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS

Particulars	1996-97			1997-98		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor cars and station wagons . . .	16.9	71.6	8.6	15.9	65.8	12.7
Other motor vehicles	10.3	19.4	1.0	19.4	18.2	5.8
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	15.0	16.4	3.6	15.4	11.0	10.4
Manufacturing equipment	6.6	5.4	1.1	8.3	10.7	—
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	8.7	5.3	18.9	11.3	3.9	34.7
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	3.7	3.4	0.7	3.6	3.8	0.1
Other	8.4	6.9	0.1	8.5	7.4	0.1
Total	69.6	128.5	33.9	82.4	121.0	63.9

MERCHANT BANKS

Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short-term money market. Their dealings with the stock exchange include the underwriting of equity issues and the management of investment portfolios. Merchant banks provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

NEW FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture and community services industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions. Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (Cat. no. 5646.0).

PRIVATE NEW FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Period	Selected industry				Type of asset	
	Manufac- turing	Mining	Other selected industries	Total	New building and structures(a)	Other new capital equipment
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1994-95	875	117	1 272	2 263	372	1 891
1995-96	755	196	921	1 873	358	1 515
1996-97	840	489	1 251	2 579	595	1 985

(a) Includes mine development.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*
- 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*
- 5646.0 *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure*



The next twenty-one pages present a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. The range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes but minor changes are not so recorded and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary.

- n.a. not collected
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
- . . not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- break in continuity of figures

Statistical Summary

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
							%
1836	309	237	546			546	
1841	8 755	6 730	15 485			855	5.84
1846	14 711	11 182	25 893	577	22.29	3 433	15.29
1851	37 321	29 217	66 538	1 786	26.85	2 838	4.46
1856	56 264	51 622	107 886	3 341	30.97	10 499	10.78
1861	67 409	63 403	130 812	3 589	28.00	5 230	4.17
1866	88 024	80 883	168 907	4 029	24.39	7 430	4.60
1871	97 019	91 625	188 644	4 704	25.21	4 098	2.22
1876	116 894	107 666	224 560	4 674	21.51	14 484	6.89
1881	152 453	133 518	285 971	6 696	23.81	9 578	3.47
1886	160 814	145 896	306 710	6 943	22.54	-2 603	-0.84
1891	168 826	155 895	324 721	6 526	20.23	5 774	1.81
1896	179 024	173 043	352 067	5 974	16.95	99	0.03
1901	(d)180 440	(d)178 890	(d)359 330	(d)5 105	14.29	(d)2 080	0.58
1906	184 803	181 710	366 513	5 049	13.90	3 892	1.07
1911	214 061	205 331	419 392	7 019	17.05	12 530	3.08
1916(e)	212 585	229 253	441 838	6 780	15.35	-4 147	-0.93
1921	251 170	250 572	501 742	6 992	14.07	10 736	2.19
1926	285 013	275 912	560 925	6 606	11.92	13 877	2.54
1931	289 397	287 682	577 079	4 191	7.28	2 612	0.45
1941(e)	301 645	304 721	606 366	4 677	7.78	7 310	1.22
1946(e)	317 238	323 180	640 418	9 352	14.72	9 536	1.51
1951	375 188	368 597	743 785	10 279	14.03	20 942	2.90
1956	436 807	425 145	861 952	11 371	13.40	27 291	3.27
1961	494 600	484 800	979 400	14 584	15.03	22 400	2.68
1966	554 000	549 800	1 103 700	11 017	10.07	20 700	1.92
1971	602 000	606 700	1 208 700	..	..	..	..
1976	637 800	642 300	1 280 200	8 902	6.98	9 500	0.75
1977	643 200	649 100	1 292 300	9 406	7.31	12 100	0.94
1978	645 400	653 200	1 298 600	8 781	6.78	6 300	0.49
1979	648 200	656 400	1 304 600	8 753	6.73	6 000	0.46
1980	651 600	661 100	1 312 600	8 861	6.77	8 000	0.61
1981	657 000	668 200	1 325 200	9 550	7.24	12 600	0.96
1982	663 600	674 100	1 337 800	8 751	6.57	12 600	0.95
1983	671 700	681 500	1 353 200	9 961	7.40	15 400	1.15
1984	678 000	687 400	1 365 300	9 952	7.32	12 100	0.89
1985	684 400	692 400	1 376 800	9 295	6.78	11 500	0.84
1986	689 800	697 300	1 387 100	9 413	6.81	10 300	0.75
1987	695 000	704 000	1 399 000	8 704	6.25	11 900	0.86
1988	701 200	711 200	1 412 300	8 465	6.02	13 300	0.95
1989	707 400	718 000	1 425 500	8 262	5.82	13 200	0.93
1990	713 900	725 000	1 438 900	8 925	6.23	13 400	0.94
1991	720 000	731 400	1 451 400	8 519	5.89	12 500	0.87
1992	723 200	735 600	1 458 800	8 513	5.85	7 400	0.51
1993	725 100	738 600	1 463 600	8 282	5.67	4 800	0.33
1994	726 300	741 200	1 467 500	7 801	5.32	3 900	0.27
1995	727 800	743 400	1 471 200	7 931	5.40	3 700	0.25
1996p	730 000	746 200	1 476 200	7 347	4.99	5 000	0.34
1997p	733 400	749 500	1 482 900	6 769	4.58	6 700	0.45

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded from natural increase before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914–18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939–45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded.

BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Adoptions (b)	Marriages		Divorces(c)	
	Number	Rate(a)	Ex-nuptial (%)	Number	Total	Rate(a)	Total	Rate(a)
1846.....	937	36.2			220	8.5		
1851.....	2 759	41.5			189	2.8		
1856.....	4 488	41.6		57	1 171	10.9		
1861.....	5 551	43.3		49	1 158	9.0		
1866.....	6 782	41.1		43	1 299	7.9		
1871.....	7 082	38.0		67	1 250	6.7		
1876.....	8 224	37.8		93	1 852	8.5		
1881.....	10 708	38.1	2.3	84	2 308	8.2		
1886.....	11 177	36.3	2.4	82	1 976	6.4	10	0.0
1891.....	10 737	33.4	2.9	63	2 315	7.2	5	0.0
1896.....	10 012	28.4	3.5	76	2 183	6.2	6	0.0
1901.....	9 079	25.4	4.0	67	2 304	6.5	6	0.0
1906.....	8 921	24.6	4.0	85	2 679	7.4	3	0.0
1911.....	11 057	28.9	4.2	60	4 036	9.8	20	0.0
1916.....	11 857	26.9	3.8	104	3 602	8.2	14	0.0
1921.....	11 974	24.1	3.1	111	4 383	8.8	88	0.2
1926.....	11 483	20.7	3.1	216	4 503	8.1	71	0.1
1931.....	9 079	15.7	3.3	241	3 069	5.3	138	0.2
1936.....	8 911	15.2	3.1	297	5 182	8.8	213	0.4
1941.....	10 965	18.2	2.8	319	6 855	11.4	273	0.5
1946.....	15 813	24.9	3.2	371	6 700	10.6	654	1.0
1951.....	17 463	23.8	2.9	399	6 646	9.1	637	0.9
1956.....	18 964	22.4	3.4	402	6 277	7.4	567	0.7
1961.....	22 399	23.1	4.6	594	6 804	7.0	718	0.7
1966(d).....	20 362	18.6	6.8	783	9 051	8.3	1 069	1.0
1967.....	20 386	18.4	6.7	839	9 434	8.5	929	0.8
1968.....	21 207	18.9	7.4	780	9 652	8.6	915	0.8
1969.....	21 977	19.3	6.9	797	10 599	9.3	963	0.8
1970.....	22 617	19.5	7.6	834	10 864	9.4	939	0.8
1971.....	22 996	19.4	7.8	879	10 833	9.2	1 264	1.1
1972.....	21 844	18.2	8.3	776	10 829	9.1	1 235	1.0
1973.....	20 407	16.8	8.8	649	10 806	9.0	1 582	1.3
1974.....	20 181	16.3	9.3	558	10 769	8.8	1 561	1.3
1975.....	19 986	16.0	9.7	551	9 843	8.0	1 812	1.4
1976.....	18 947	14.9	9.4	549	10 902	8.6	(f)6 142	4.8
1977.....	19 260	15.0	9.8	658	10 126	7.9	4 419	3.4
1978.....	18 558	14.3	11.0	506	9 800	7.6	3 805	2.9
1979.....	18 478	14.2	11.4	415	9 778	7.6	3 794	2.9
1980.....	18 499	14.1	12.5	475	10 064	7.8	4 203	3.2
1981.....	19 351	14.7	13.0	505	10 252	7.8	4 132	3.1
1982.....	19 294	14.5	13.1	396	10 935	8.2	4 526	3.4
1983.....	(e)19 830	14.8	14.3	424	10 550	7.9	4 431	3.3
1984.....	20 052	14.8	14.5	438	10 643	7.9	4 114	3.0
1985.....	19 790	14.5	14.6	222	10 148	7.4	4 216	3.1
1986.....	19 741	14.4	17.5	347	9 878	7.2	3 776	2.8
1987.....	19 235	13.8	17.8	346	9 695	7.0	4 050	2.9
1988.....	19 155	13.6	18.8	244	10 128	7.2	4 031	2.9
1989.....	19 610	13.8	21.0	229	9 776	6.9	3 740	2.6
1990.....	19 863	13.9	22.8	147	9 609	6.7	4 066	2.8
1991.....	19 640	13.6	24.3	108	9 392	6.5	4 215	2.9
1992.....	19 311	13.3	25.0	116	9 423	6.5	4 074	2.8
1993.....	20 078	13.7	25.4	116	9 114	6.2	4 063	2.8
1994.....	19 409	13.2	26.5	101	8 909	6.1	4 192	2.9
1995.....	19 336	13.1	27.4	108	8 547	5.8	4 199	2.9
1996.....	19 056	12.9	30.1	49	8 011	5.4	4 358	3.0
1997.....	18 362	12.4	29.6	73	7 945	5.4	4 115	2.8

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Until 1945, includes only nullities and judicial separations. From 1945, divorces are defined as decrees made absolute in SA. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration. (f) The *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

Statistical Summary

DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate(a)	Rates from principal causes(a)		Infant(b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate(c)
1846	360	14.0				
1851	973	14.6			539	195.4
1856	1 147	10.6		0.1	610	135.9
1861	1 962	15.3		0.1	1 064	191.7
1866	2 753	16.7		0.2	1 385	204.2
1871	2 378	12.7		0.2	851	120.2
1876	3 550	16.3		0.4	1 228	149.3
1881	4 012	14.3		0.3	1 364	127.4
1886	4 234	13.8		0.3	1 409	126.1
1891	4 211	13.1		0.5	976	90.8
1896	4 038	11.5		0.5	1 015	101.0
1901	3 974	11.1		0.6	909	100.1
1906	3 872	10.7		0.8	675	75.7
1911	4 038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916	5 077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921	4 982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926	4 877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931	4 888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936	5 464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941	6 288	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946	6 461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1951	7 184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1956	7 593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1961	7 815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1966(d)	9 345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1967	9 071	8.2	3.1	1.4	346	17.0
1968	9 916	8.8	3.3	1.4	345	16.3
1969	9 337	8.2	3.0	1.5	347	15.8
1970	10 138	8.8	3.2	1.4	367	16.2
1971	9 686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1972	9 764	8.1	2.9	1.5	367	16.8
1973	9 835	8.1	3.0	1.5	276	13.5
1974	10 236	8.3	3.0	1.5	312	15.5
1975	9 947	7.9	2.9	1.5	222	11.1
1976	9 999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1977	9 784	7.6	2.8	1.5	221	11.5
1978	9 763	7.5	2.8	1.5	227	12.2
1979	9 661	7.4	2.8	1.5	166	9.0
1980	9 580	7.3	2.6	1.6	187	10.1
1981	9 706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982	10 457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e)	9 869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984	10 099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985	10 496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986	10 328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987	10 531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988	10 690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9
1989	11 348	8.0	2.7	1.9	146	7.4
1990	10 938	7.6	2.5	2.0	168	8.5
1991	11 176	7.7	2.5	2.0	109	5.5
1992	10 925	7.5	2.5	1.9	117	6.1
1993	11 528	7.9	2.6	2.4	104	5.2
1994	11 710	8.0	2.5	2.1	92	4.7
1995	11 218	7.6	2.3	2.0	112	5.8
1996	11 606	7.9	2.3	2.1	94	4.9
1997	11 658	7.9	2.3	2.1	87	4.7

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mid-year population. From 1976 to 1994, mean resident population then mid-year resident population. (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration.

EDUCATION

Year	Primary and secondary						Tertiary students		
	Government schools(a)			Non-government schools			Universities(b)	Colleges of Advanced Education	Technical and Further Education
	No.	Students		No.	Students				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
1861	219	10 711		236					
1866	292	14 690		n.a.					
1871	307	15 791		n.a.					
1876	281	25 889		326			58		
1881	405	36 888		363			74		
1886	504	44 405		n.a.			197		
1891	552	47 094		285			246		
1896	639	59 944		232			320		
1901	706	63 183		230			591		
1906	708	57 270		215	(c)9 753		626		
1911	743	53 494	1 800	179	(c)11 121		641		
1916	857	63 935	3 047	(d)218	(d)12 785		491		
1921	973	77 111	3 067	171	13 951		1 338		
1926	1 019	79 204	6 527	188	16 139		1 575		
1931	1 075	81 218	10 503	186	14 310		2 092		
1936	1 100	75 411	9 280	174	13 993		2 025		
1941	1 006	63 303	10 761	167	13 915		2 211		
1946	811	61 242	11 870	145	16 310		3 723		
1951	728	81 642	14 106	146	20 677		3 720		
1956	699	118 365	22 134	163	29 050		3 828		
1961	688	135 274	41 889	165	35 652		6 250		
1966	700	154 253	60 834	172	(e)24 188	(e)12 999	9 364		
1971	662	156 458	74 982	169	22 669	15 018	10 682		
1972	(f)615	154 886	77 926	163	22 232	15 233	11 124	(g)4 242	78 540
1973	614	152 698	79 088	163	21 929	15 806	11 497	6 662	78 214
1974	613	152 901	79 578	157	22 399	16 494	12 264	12 163	88 154
1975	619	151 975	82 737	151	22 479	16 818	12 876	13 773	91 421
1976	625	151 499	82 115	147	22 177	17 122	13 493	14 560	124 305
1977	626	152 079	81 131	145	22 361	17 085	13 390	15 168	139 651
1978	628	149 964	80 491	151	22 353	17 088	12 904	15 996	137 837
1979	632	146 793	77 732	155	22 591	17 381	12 840	16 042	147 329
1980	638	142 290	76 392	159	23 347	17 769	12 677	16 976	149 437
1981	638	137 860	75 173	163	24 729	18 583	12 811	17 558	163 440
1982	(h)716	131 250	75 266	169	25 805	19 952	12 892	17 031	168 007
1983	714	127 334	78 183	173	27 183	21 087	13 242	17 158	177 913
1984	708	121 615	79 605	174	(i)27 427	21 957	13 584	18 277	169 430
1985	708	117 588	78 648	175	28 133	23 113	13 833	18 434	139 129
1986	711	115 388	75 686	178	28 729	24 059	13 971	19 742	140 892
1987	717	112 311	73 670	177	29 125	24 834	14 407	18 903	140 500
1988	715	112 349	71 108	178	29 912	25 333	15 142	20 178	(j)101 246
1989	708	117 266	67 259	183	31 127	25 236	16 069	21 836	102 526
1990	706	119 490	65 378	185	32 179	25 688	18 274	n.a.	101 016
1991	696	122 139	64 675	184	33 925	26 094	(k)43 291		94 304
1992	682	124 254	63 302	184	35 123	26 123	44 285		91 397
1993	677	124 802	59 818	184	36 481	26 126	44 471		83 630
1994	674	124 043	57 597	189	38 037	26 334	47 277		90 803
1995	660	122 582	55 889	193	39 355	26 966	49 432		89 355
1996	651	120 654	56 850	194	40 627	28 074	47 919		90 383
1997	641	118 812	57 699	196	41 863	29 566	48 535		94 642

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958.
 (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day. (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students. (j) Data are not comparable to previous years because of reduction of double counting of individuals. (k) Figures are an amalgamation of all campuses of the former SACAE with the University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the University of South Australia.

Statistical Summary

HEALTH

Year	Recognised public hospitals		Public mental hospitals admissions during year(a)	Medical practitioners registered
	Number of hospitals	Admissions		
1846.....	1		10	22
1851.....	1	413	9	68
1856.....	1	559	69	101
1861.....	1	795	68	111
1866.....	1	1 257	88	85
1871.....	1	1 433	111	77
1876.....	1	2 282	149	94
1881.....	1	2 258	199	113
1886.....	1	2 022	207	152
1891.....	1	2 301	224	177
1896.....	1	2 633	195	279
1901.....	1	3 554	214	341
1906.....	9	4 476	231	242
1911.....	21	8 547	273	299
1916.....	27	12 453	302	326
1921.....	31	15 642	272	360
1926.....	45	22 438	249	445
1931.....	51	26 505	250	457
1936.....	52	34 014	272	477
1941.....	55	40 593	247	814
1946.....	(b)58	(b)46 696	(b)302	947
1951.....	60	57 401	452	1 172
1956.....	65	69 295	553	1 395
1961.....	66	87 386	1 846	1 739
1966.....	67	111 313	2 810	2 175
1967.....	65	117 693	2 866	2 282
1968.....	65	122 835	2 733	2 372
1969.....	65	132 864	2 964	2 474
1970.....	66	135 433	3 378	2 568
1971.....	67	135 927	3 527	2 707
1972.....	68	147 058	3 602	3 054
1973.....	69	158 261	3 225	3 154
1974.....	70	164 797	3 309	3 348
1975.....	71	168 832	3 410	3 767
1976.....	73	179 733	3 665	4 531
1977.....	81	190 806	3 489	4 574
1978.....	81	202 802	3 648	4 783
1979.....	81	216 315	3 971	4 800
1980.....	81	220 138	4 470	5 100
1981.....	81	228 593	6 279	5 500
1982.....	81	222 319	6 790	4 778
1983.....	81	237 625	5 867	4 991
1984.....	81	249 572	6 084	5 200
1985.....	81	241 123	7 026	5 247
1986.....	81	242 709	7 700	5 271
1987.....	81	246 004	6 210	5 318
1988.....	81	251 148	5 456	5 331
1989.....	81	257 665	4 530	5 475
1990.....	81	265 932	4 634	5 651
1991.....	81	270 946	4 447	5 693
1992.....	81	271 587	4 318	5 676
1993.....	81	274 145	4 393	5 263
1994.....	82	284 633	5 033	5 373
1995.....	82	(c)305 226	5 109	5 570
1996.....	81	307 748	4 217	5 378
1997.....	80	313 209	4 216	5 601

(a) From 1959–60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946. (c) Separations from 1994–95.

LAW AND ORDER, Social Welfare

Year	Courts				Pensioners ^(d)	
	Matters proven ^(a)		Police personnel	Bankruptcies	Age and invalid	Disability and service
	Higher courts ^(b)	Lower courts ^(c)				
1841	37			36		
1846	40			16		
1851	103		127	106		
1856	85	2 919	174	88		
1861	62	3 025	151	115		
1866	107	4 341	208	252		
1871	91	4 864	187	247		
1876	129	7 905	257	200		
1881	213	13 231	371	696		
1886	121	6 808	401	535		
1891	85	6 918	388	142		
1896	110	5 149	347	240		
1901	98	4 968	359	165		
1906	92	5 249	373	172		
1911	74	7 303	423	190		
1916	52	7 145	541	324	10 993	794
1921	97	8 968	566	155	12 320	14 663
1926	174	21 417	633	439	14 098	16 144
1931	274	14 760	763	996	20 602	16 653
1936	171	14 920	701	551	26 134	15 997
1941	177	21 990	707	284	29 642	15 424
1946	231	(e)20 585	(e)830	23	29 512	30 687
1951	307	28 675	913	53	36 582	51 589
1956	362	28 221	1 018	150	47 754	66 535
1961	606	52 155	1 376	561	60 483	72 695
1966	738	71 694	1 595	648	67 999	68 439
1971	(f)931	110 543	1 971	(g)626	88 936	60 406
1976	1 080	(h)95 758	2 548	351	130 229	(i)59 536
1977	1 075	105 224	2 718	456	136 473	60 492
1978	1 258	105 413	2 879	673	141 941	61 642
1979	1 281	88 404	3 093	847	146 860	62 505
1980	n.a.	n.a.	(j)3 423	1 016	159 599	65 109
1981	n.a.	n.a.	3 427	1 012	153 210	67 696
1982	1 321	(k)15 384	3 400	860	155 924	69 924
1983	1 935	(l)31 102	3 357	962	160 694	73 812
1984	2 213	32 526	3 361	817 (m)	171 418	76 686
1985	2 923	29 455	3 373	706	172 064	77 967
1986	2 549	31 918	3 492	922	174 057	78 401
1987	3 096	30 235	3 661	1 353	175 795	74 944
1988	2 639	n.a.	3 573	1 414	180 973	74 342
1989	3 976	n.a.	3 565	1 326	183 330	72 393
1990	n.a.	n.a.	3 650	1 322	185 048	71 158
1991	n.a.	n.a.	3 756	1 653	190 008	67 016
1992	n.a.	n.a.	3 774	2 031 (n)	194 941	68 356
1993	n.a.	n.a.	3 783	1 804	204 609	66 844
1994	n.a.	n.a.	3 813	1 713	213 365	65 002
1995	n.a.	n.a.	3 749	2 013	215 278	64 396
1996	n.a.	n.a.	3 586	2 557	219 498	63 212
1997	n.a.	n.a.	3 501	2 460	225 521	61 824

(a) Each offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (b) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (c) Year ended 30 June from 1943 to 1983. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1971 to 1979. (g) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (h) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (i) From 1974–75, war pensions known as disability pensions. (j) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (k) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (l) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences. (m) Includes carer pensions from 1984. (n) From 1992 Disability Support pension replaced the invalid pension and sheltered employment allowance.

Statistical Summary

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force(a)		Civilian employment(a)		Manufacturing employment(b)		Unemployed(a)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Number		Rate(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	Males	Females	Persons
1911					22.6	5.3			
1916-17					20.8	5.2			
1920-21					24.5	5.9			
1925-26					33.1	6.9			
1930-31					19.3	4.6			
1935-36					31.4	7.1			
1940-41					40.1	10.8			
1945-46					49.5	13.7			
1950-51					66.8	16.2			
1955-56					76.1	16.4			
1956-57					75.5	16.4			
1957-58					75.9	16.6			
1958-59					77.4	16.7			
1959-60					81.3	17.7			
1960-61					81.9	18.1			
1961-62					81.8	17.3			
1962-63					86.7	18.6			
1963-64					90.9	19.9			
1964-65					94.7	21.5			
1965-66					96.2	22.1			
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.9	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d)93.3	(d)23.0	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	95.4	24.4	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.3	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	97.8	27.7	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	100.6	30.8	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e)91.8	(e)25.6	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	91.0	26.1	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.2	24.9	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78	380.1	223.0	356.0	206.5	82.9	22.9	24.1	16.5	6.7
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.8	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.4
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	82.6	23.0	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	80.9	23.1	25.0	19.5	7.3
1981-82	374.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.0	22.6	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	70.5	19.9	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84	384.5	236.7	349.9	214.6	70.9	20.8	34.6	22.0	9.1
1984-85	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	71.3	21.2	32.0	22.1	8.5
1985-86	396.5	260.7	365.5	241.2	n.a.	n.a.	31.0	19.5	7.7
1986-87	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	67.7	22.5	33.2	23.5	8.5
1987-88	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	71.7	23.5	34.2	23.9	8.6
1988-89	406.1	286.2	378.0	265.5	77.3	25.8	28.1	20.7	7.0
1989-90	416.9	289.4	389.0	269.2	73.3	23.4	27.9	20.2	6.8
1990-91	412.3	299.0	371.9	274.8	(f)103.8		40.4	24.2	9.1
1991-92	411.2	297.5	358.1	267.3	93.0		53.1	30.1	11.7
1992-93	410.6	299.3	362.0	273.9	94.6		48.6	25.3	10.4
1993-94	405.7	305.0	361.1	273.9	100.3		44.6	31.1	10.6
1994-95	411.2	314.3	364.2	289.3	101.6		47.0	25.1	9.9
1995-96	407.9	317.3	369.9	293.6	96.4		38.1	23.7	8.5
1996-97	415.4	319.5	374.0	292.7	97.1		41.4	26.8	9.3
1997-98	407.3	301.6	368.3	272.5	101.4		39.0	29.1	9.6

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) Average employment (including working proprietors), over the year to 1967-68. From 1968-69 employment at 30 June. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with previous years are not possible because of changes in scope. (e) From 1974-75 to 1988-89 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (f) From 1990-91 May quarter data from the Labour Force Survey.

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Basic and minimum wage rates(a)		Minimum weekly wage rates(b)		Award rates of pay indexes(c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1911			5.10					
1916	5.40		6.15		5.90	2.48		
1921	7.95	3.50	7.95		8.94	4.52		
1926	8.55	3.95	8.55		9.57	5.00		
1931	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1941	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1946	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1951	19.50	14.60	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1956	24.10	18.05	24.10	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967	33.30	25.20	(a)37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e)60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975			82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976	(f)	(f)	100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977			111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978			119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979			123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980			134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981			144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982			144.40		(g)229.10	(g)209.52	186.1	181.2
1983			150.60		(h)	(h)	195.8	191.6
1984			156.80				204.8	202.9
1985			168.50				(i)103.8	(i)103.8
1986			172.40				106.3	106.7
1987			182.40				111.5	111.9
1988			188.40				119.1	119.5
1989			204.10				127.3	127.4
1990				(j)			132.7	132.4
1991							139.1	140.5
1992							140.8	142.6
1993							142.3	144.4
1994							144.3	145.9
1995							146.7	148.6
1996							(k)149.3	(k)152.9

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (adult males only) inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries except rural, permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3% of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by award rates of pay indexes. (i) Base: June 1985 = 100.0. (j) Discontinued. Minimum wage rates are now determined for individual State Awards. (k) Discontinued after June 1997.

Statistical Summary

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets		
	'C' Series(a)			Consumer(b)			Wheat (per tonne) (c)	Barley (per tonne)	Wool (per kg)
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups	\$	\$	cents
1901	575								
1911	570						12.71	16.53	15.59
1921	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74
1926	1 045	927	1 026				22.82	17.64	27.45
1931	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52
1936	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89
1941	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76
1946	1 006	894	1 120				29.47	27.91	24.78
1951	1 931	949	1 833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28
1956	2 871	1 358	2 466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.60	46.74	103.57
1957	2 710	1 468	2 463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63
1958	2 768	1 592	2 536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09
1959	2 998	1 674	2 647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84
1960				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88
1961				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49
1962				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69
1963				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92
1964				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53
1965				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31
1966				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98
1967				100.0	100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69
1968				104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969				106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970				107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971				109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21
1973	Not calculated			123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07
1974				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54
1975				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12
1976				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46
1977				(d)34.7	(d)34.3	(d)35.0	90.36	106.52	173.39
1978				38.7	37.2	38.5	102.20	88.37	179.03
1979				42.7	39.0	41.4	127.83	83.95	193.65
1980				48.1	41.8	45.5	153.24	126.84	224.56
1981				52.9	45.4	49.7	154.92	144.99	245.55
1982				57.6	50.0	54.9	159.61	139.47	262.85
1983				62.9	56.0	61.4	177.54	155.35	260.24
1984				67.3	61.8	65.8	164.86	153.95	281.10
1985				71.2	68.3	68.9	173.72	136.06	281.83
1986				77.0	73.4	74.6	170.63	122.58	304.92
1987				83.2	76.9	81.5	149.69	115.85	343.44
1988				87.6	79.4	87.0	169.07	123.36	493.03
1989				95.2	86.9	93.3	215.62	168.65	540.61
1990				100.0	100.0	100.0	199.39	167.63	469.60
1991				103.8	104.1	106.2	136.03	128.77	347.07
1992				106.0	100.4	108.9	201.05	141.40	303.59
1993				109.3	94.3	111.2	180.22	133.46	285.69
1994				111.7	92.1	113.4	172.19	120.99	255.72
1995				115.1	97.8	116.9	236.36	216.26	n.a.
1996				118.2	103.6	121.2	265.82	224.52	n.a.
1997				120.8	98.9	122.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.
1998				122.7	90.7	121.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.

(a) Base: average all groups, six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000. (b) Base of each group 1966–67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated. (c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged. (d) Base of each group 1989–90 = 100.0.

METEOROLOGY ADELAIDE

Year	Rainfall		Evaporation	Sunshine	Temperature		
	Days of rain	Total	Total	Total	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean
	days	mm	mm	hours	°C	°C	°C
1841	93	459					
1846	114	651					
1851	128	786					
1856	118	635					
1861	147	602			42.8	1.7	17.4
1866	121	514			43.1	2.9	17.7
1871	125	592	1 345		44.1	3.0	17.8
1876	104	344	1 548		45.7	0.3	16.9
1881	127	460	1 422		41.0	1.8	16.7
1886	118	368	1 421	2 588	44.7	2.0	17.1
1891	109	353	1 322	2 753	39.3	2.3	16.8
1896	121	385	1 337	2 644	44.0	1.3	17.4
1901	119	459	1 494	2 523	43.3	1.8	17.5
1906	130	674	1 400	2 366	45.1	2.3	17.6
1911	127	408	1 233	2 415	39.3	1.6	17.2
1916	142	715	1 411	2 512	41.9	3.5	16.7
1921	100	575	1 478	2 658	43.1	2.8	18.2
1926	116	429	1 473	2 689	40.1	3.0	17.3
1931	146	567	1 517	2 534	45.9	3.1	16.8
1936	123	493	1 525	2 431	39.8	2.8	17.1
1941	125	575	1 604	2 472	43.3	3.3	16.9
1946	135	575	1 385	2 301	41.3	2.0	16.3
1951	135	648	1 645	2 339	40.5	2.6	16.9
1956	154	692	1 638	2 379	38.3	4.1	16.4
1961	122	380	n.a.	2 586	40.8	2.9	17.8
1966	123	495	1 612	2 432	40.7	3.3	16.9
1967	89	256	1 939	2 841	39.0	3.9	17.3
1968	141	656	1 870	2 410	43.1	2.2	17.0
1969	112	526	1 783	2 665	41.1	3.9	16.7
1970	149	484	1 886	2 658	40.5	2.9	16.6
1971	147	674	1 813	2 624	39.6	4.2	17.1
1972	106	448	1 947	2 967	39.6	2.3	17.3
1973	129	677	1 740	2 686	40.5	3.7	17.7
1974	136	638	1 561	2 584	36.9	3.6	17.2
1975	142	523	1 635	2 596	41.2	3.8	17.2
1976	110	367	1 636	2 831	40.5	3.3	16.7
1977	117	400	1 665	2 876	40.3	3.6	17.2
1978(a)	127	588	1 533	2 723	39.3	2.2	16.4
1979	137	660	1 557	2 702	42.0	3.0	17.2
1980	119	527	1 616	2 897	43.3	3.3	17.5
1981	119	671	1 542	2 739	43.4	2.4	17.4
1982	105	357	1 571	2 878	44.2	-0.4	17.4
1983	127	692	1 446	2 745	42.8	0.7	17.0
1984	130	518	1 460	2 802	37.7	1.9	16.7
1985	123	562	1 421	2 716	41.8	1.5	16.9
1986	126	605	1 406	2 705	41.9	1.7	16.5
1987	121	575	1 381	2 780	40.7	1.6	16.8
1988	126	545	1 458	2 777	40.9	3.0	17.8
1989	119	503	1 396	2 650	40.3	1.0	17.2
1990	117	482	1 406	n.a.	42.0	2.0	17.0
1991	116	508	1 498	2 673	43.3	2.6	17.4
1992	152	883	1 267	2 338	39.9	2.7	16.4
1993	123	526	1 426	2 717	41.5	2.2	17.3
1994	115	371	1 436	2 842	42.9	1.6	16.8
1995	126	494	1 368	2 570	39.2	2.4	16.8
1996	134	600	1 439	2 755	42.5	3.7	16.6
1997	101	499	1 411	2 752	41.9	2.4	17.1

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978, previously West Terrace, Adelaide.

Statistical Summary

RURAL PRODUCTION, Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establish- ments No.	Area of rural establi- shments '000 ha	Area under crop(b)		Area of pastures fertilised '000 ha	Area under irrigation '000 ha
			Total '000 ha	Fertilised '000 ha		
1846-47			14			
1856-57			82			
1861-62			162			
1866-67			245			
1871-72			339			
1876-77			497			
1881-82			873			
1886-87			925			
1891-92			780			
1896-97			830			
1901-02			905	335		
1906-07			873	629		
1911-12	27 120	47 012	1 200	1 010		
1916-17	29 278	52 475	1 468	1 156		
1921-22	29 693	54 311	1 367	1 197		9.1
1926-27	29 654	54 867	1 572	1 430	66	14.3
1931-32	30 648	52 354	2 112	1 705	56	17.3
1936-37	31 321	55 433	1 619	1 853	366	17.1
1941-42	30 565	58 936	1 609	1 409	427	18.5
1946-47	28 040	59 154	1 572	1 366	450	18.7
1951-52	28 698	61 425	1 496	1 284	870	23.6
1956-57	27 936	60 675	1 610	1 376	1 488	26.7
1961-62	28 886	63 494	1 825	1 644	1 450	43.9
1966-67	28 957	65 361	2 322	2 073	2 119	56.2
1967-68	29 058	65 059	2 270	2 037	2 076	70.1
1968-69	29 137	65 603	2 783	2 431	1 728	70.4
1969-70	29 035	65 839	2 407	2 138	2 008	75.3
1970-71	29 087	65 795	2 141	1 884	1 938	77.3
1971-72	29 095	65 146	2 478	2 113	1 822	76.1
1972-73	29 001	65 372	2 084	1 864	2 033	83.1
1973-74	28 738	64 843	2 451	2 146	2 425	80.2
1974-75	28 185	63 825	2 257	1 986	2 138	78.9
1975-76	(a)25 143	63 577	2 116	1 821	1 133	77.9
1976-77	(a)21 597	63 052	2 036	1 785	1 408	n.a.
1977-78	21 909	62 494	2 565	2 309	1 607	n.a.
1978-79	22 022	62 655	2 827	2 596	1 614	78.4
1979-80	23 155	62 786	2 772	n.a.	1 811	n.a.
1980-81	22 249	62 437	2 773	n.a.	1 894	79.5
1981-82	21 402	62 897	2 865	2 677	1 782	n.a.
1982-83	21 172	60 196	2 856	n.a.	1 610	n.a.
1983-84	19 923	62 063	3 108	n.a.	1 631	86.0
1984-85	19 915	62 616	2 908	2 633	1 754	n.a.
1985-86(c)	14 488	57 854	3 000	2 530	1 551	n.a.
1986-87	15 369	59 471	3 066	2 663	1 522	91.8
1987-88	14 768	59 958	2 990	2 699	1 722	n.a.
1988-89	14 565	58 029	2 961	2 457	2 006	n.a.
1989-90	14 636	57 480	3 042	2 491	1 927	98.9
1990-91	14 482	56 954	2 933		3 833	110.2
1991-92(c)	13 990	56 857	2 920		3 403	104.1
1992-93	14 077	56 555	3 073		3 471	117.1
1993-94	16 345	57 267	2 940		3 282	112.2
1994-95	15 952	56 101	2 991		n.a.	n.a.
1995-96	15 940	56 901	3 285		4 506	92.1
1996-97	15 817	56 219	3 236		n.y.a.	115.5

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

RURAL PRODUCTION, Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain						Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats				
	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Area '000 ha	Area '000 ha
1841-42	2	1.40	—	1.12	—	1.12			
1851-52	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98			0.1
1856-57	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	9	0.4	0.3
1861-62	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7	1.6
1866-67	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9	2.6
1871-72	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1	2.2
1876-77	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3	1.8
1881-82	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8	1.7
1886-87(d)	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.	2.1
1891-92	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6	5.0
1901-02	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6	8.4
1906-07	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4	9.1
1911-12	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4	9.7
1916-17	1 124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7	11.8
1921-22	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1	16.8
1926-27	1 120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8	20.3
1931-32	1 648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8	21.2
1936-37	1 238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0	22.7
1941-42	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0	23.5
1946-47	1 019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4	23.6
1951-52	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9	24.8
1956-57	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8	23.2
1961-62	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6	23.4
1966-67	1 198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9	23.1
1971-72	1 069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2	28.8
1973-74	1 432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9	29.6
1974-75	1 220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6	30.4
1975-76	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5	31.2
1976-77	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8	31.2
1977-78	1 090	0.47	1 073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7	31.5
1978-79	1 295	1.61	1 091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7	31.3
1979-80	1 424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7	30.7
1980-81	1 445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8	30.4
1981-82	1 427	1.18	1 032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0	30.3
1982-83	1 398	0.49	1 005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9	29.1
1983-84	1 564	1.81	1 104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8	27.9
1984-85	1 378	1.47	1 122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3	27.0
1985-86(e)	1 432	1.24	1 153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2	24.5
1986-87	1 616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7	23.1
1987-88	1 556	1.16	876	1.44	132	1.02	180	16.0	23.0
1988-89	1 520	0.90	837	1.24	156	0.85	195	16.5	23.3
1989-90	1 557	1.67	900	1.92	172	1.45	248	16.9	24.6
1990-91	1 448	1.40	945	1.59	135	1.10	207	17.1	25.4
1991-92(e)	1 297	1.65	999	1.88	129	1.33	221	16.6	25.8
1992-93	1 419	1.71	1 023	1.81	123	1.34	184	17.6	26.1
1993-94	1 216	1.74	1 115	2.01	102	1.33	169	18.6	27.5
1994-95	1 395	1.07	882	1.31	95	1.02	n.a.	18.1	32.6
1995-96	1 519	1.80	964	1.90	120	1.40	n.a.	18.4	35.3
1996-97	1 535	1.82	1 009	1.91	121	1.29	n.a.	n.a.	38.6

(a) Wheat only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94.

Statistical Summary

RURAL PRODUCTION, Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughterings			Wool production(a)	Milk production
	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Pigs			
	Sheep	Total					Dairy cows		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 L
1846-47	681	57							
1851-52	1 250	100							
1856-57	1 962	273		28					
1861-62	3 038	265		69			5 971		
1866-67	3 912	124		60			8 954		
1871-72	4 412	143		96			11 752		
1876-77	6 133	219		102			19 253		
1881-82	6 804	294		120			22 118		
1886-87	6 542	285		140			22 934		
1891-92	7 646	399	80	82			26 133		
1901-02	5 012	225	75	89			20 209		
1906-07	6 625	326	98	111			22 193		
1911-12	6 172	394	122	93	1 276	87	88	27 372	127 077
1916-17	5 091	289	144	119	686	62	90	17 025	136 174
1921-22	6 257	419	166	88	1 208	95	103	26 202	188 199
1926-27	7 284	340	127	79	1 091	143	122	32 824	183 817
1931-32	6 609	265	128	110	1 379	81	136	30 400	227 309
1936-37	7 905	328	170	85	1 697	166	177	34 747	289 581
1941-42	10 246	399	179	114	2 070	154	289	47 683	358 687
1946-47	7 959	424	187	134	1 662	146	159	42 193	426 878
1951-52	11 470	437	176	63	1 547	216	114	61 454	393 237
1956-57	14 984	622	195	92	2 329	252	124	85 642	408 694
1961-62	16 415	659	183	170	3 140	201	232	93 886	434 152
1966-67	17 864	687	170	222	3 358	265	316	107 725	448 699
1971-72	17 970	1 495	151	479	5 144	290	436	117 922	457 732
1973-74	16 431	1 692	138	385	2 595	359	448	100 131	434 107
1974-75	17 621	1 869	142	349	2 984	465	344	107 452	426 371
1975-76	17 279	1 891	142	326	3 561	549	342	101 912	397 500
1976-77	15 132	1 608	126	317	3 426	656	344	98 442	354 912
1977-78	14 073	1 242	117	311	3 240	744	376	87 092	316 681
1978-79	14 940	1 086	110	330	2 523	659	402	87 355	321 199
1979-80	16 046	1 067	107	398	3 451	502	472	95 459	331 345
1980-81	17 056	1 091	104	394	3 549	539	519	105 052	319 438
1981-82	16 709	1 013	102	374	3 339	580	528	103 617	305 648
1982-83	15 448	828	101	405	4 072	629	540	103 007	340 292
1983-84	16 368	813	101	416	2 846	447	551	106 913	381 484
1984-85	17 263	846	102	402	3 428	434	589	108 463	371 942
1985-86(b)	17 506	854	100	408	3 856	429	588	111 564	364 480
1986-87	17 234	912	100	422	4 009	461	643	115 805	373 642
1987-88	17 352	947	97	441	4 154	453	602	122 420	377 062
1988-89	17 414	943	92	450	3 961	408	659	120 298	369 528
1989-90	18 363	969	89	437	4 580	456	621	136 294	355 979
1990-91	17 153	990	87	400	4 786	398	599	118 569	366 016
1991-92(b)	16 072	1 016	89	420	4 869	405	524	110 850	410 982
1992-93(b)	15 702	1 104	92	435	4 832	418	568	115 598	435 580
1993-94	14 679	1 202	94	440	5 442	409	562	109 205	456 238
1994-95	13 249	1 216	97	423	5 029	436	470	90 569	484 000
1995-96	13 576	1 219	97	412	4 276	387	467	91 306	513 000
1996-97	13 106	1 181	101	417	4 066	385	427	90 794	535 000

(a) Year ended March. (b) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more from 1993-94.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION

Year	Agricultural				Pastoral			Total rural production
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)	Total crops	Wool(a)	Total	Dairying	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1916-17	21 729	599	1 653	27 677	4 274	11 200	2 759	42 909
1921-22	12 577	1 227	3 491	23 221	5 752	8 296	3 678	37 273
1926-27	19 052	1 685	4 082	30 181	8 937	12 140	3 895	48 357
1931-32	17 163	1 363	3 442	25 291	3 843	5 452	3 140	35 444
1936-37	14 955	1 766	4 191	26 044	8 720	12 315	4 310	44 366
1941-42	13 913	4 490	4 725	30 142	10 294	13 875	6 735	53 016
1946-47	27 685	7 598	8 283	51 209	17 092	22 602	10 950	90 106
1951-52	45 288	27 706	20 382	120 507	72 394	86 034	21 145	234 587
1952-53	57 302	42 128	19 161	139 160	97 158	109 154	23 527	279 982
1953-54	43 939	28 804	20 788	115 744	88 866	105 950	24 238	254 537
1954-55	41 591	23 243	17 426	104 914	83 204	101 059	25 037	239 022
1955-56	38 514	25 227	20 335	110 570	79 822	100 882	30 826	250 685
1956-57	44 846	34 022	23 265	129 994	114 578	138 118	29 003	305 365
1957-58	20 970	19 573	24 435	90 089	84 708	111 027	26 384	235 337
1958-59	43 791	39 889	23 984	140 858	67 595	99 135	32 103	280 007
1959-60	16 495	10 999	21 394	71 092	85 382	123 351	29 454	231 751
1960-61	68 001	37 977	24 525	161 437	70 484	94 451	30 306	294 087
1961-62	51 515	22 952	27 051	124 022	85 801	111 850	29 848	273 451
1962-63	56 285	19 152	25 857	128 417	92 514	127 386	31 968	295 043
1963-64	77 660	26 399	29 567	165 634	113 409	150 466	34 267	358 802
1964-65	74 550	30 135	36 200	178 132	94 328	135 916	37 533	360 507
1965-66	59 559	20 234	31 411	144 017	103 635	152 244	39 293	345 015
1966-67	79 612	26 912	36 779	184 090	104 588	169 226	40 303	404 864
1967-68	42 183	12 818	32 423	127 288	79 925	129 504	37 163	306 222
1968-69	112 551	25 657	37 815	221 097	95 054	136 070	39 016	408 842
1969-70	82 332	23 724	43 330	184 284	91 224	148 939	40 834	386 041
1970-71	40 562	34 902	45 991	164 895	65 525	123 858	43 918	347 038
1971-72	76 381	40 295	49 753	213 206	85 701	153 068	47 262	430 704
1972-73	44 588	27 506	54 415	177 768	164 577	261 753	47 808	503 315
1973-74	196 444	68 276	52 347	392 747	173 180	n.a.	(b) 27 541	772 523
1974-75	163 922	119 305	77 719	432 455	122 442	n.a.	31 498	705 446
1975-76	118 063	105 865	77 401	373 062	131 865	n.a.	30 170	676 873
1976-77	73 726	93 807	90 318	330 398	153 550	n.a.	30 436	709 603
1977-78	50 349	50 553	99 747	287 931	145 277	n.a.	34 293	696 739
1978-79	265 159	118 303	110 481	607 348	161 985	n.a.	37 407	1 080 204
1979-80	357 058	192 758	120 174	785 848	215 423	n.a.	42 341	1 341 567
1980-81	253 598	165 418	129 307	692 726	246 646	n.a.	48 953	1 321 495
1981-82	269 453	168 727	149 173	759 240	260 548	n.a.	51 912	1 428 587
1982-83	120 849	98 132	132 924	505 432	258 848	n.a.	67 412	1 194 336
1983-84	466 138	273 466	155 067	1 119 546	289 266	n.a.	73 996	1 785 028
1984-85	350 518	249 179	184 522	958 753	297 183	n.a.	70 372	1 634 301
1985-86	327 881	207 314	183 078	916 462	330 150	n.a.	74 529	1 598 917
1986-87(c)	334 283	182 175	194 946	975 433	389 279	n.a.	80 758	1 816 446
1987-88	301 342	151 162	215 053	937 043	575 348	n.a.	87 496	2 017 035
1988-89	289 677	167 437	289 841	1 064 627	612 190	n.a.	93 542	2 220 652
1989-90	516 195	281 752	284 581	1 442 421	597 296	n.a.	98 860	2 566 927
1990-91	274 893	193 897	250 073	1 040 818	395 816	n.a.	109 979	1 898 690
1991-92	435 544	270 304	332 372	1 418 129	324 343	n.a.	113 179	2 214 574
1992-93	440 046	250 484	307 701	1 382 056	319 866	n.a.	125 771	2 242 642
1993-94	365 226	271 298	344 228	1 411 364	271 773	n.a.	132 472	2 270 618
1994-95	351 500	250 600	430 800	1 493 100	339 500	n.a.	145 800	2 464 600
1995-96	724 100	415 600	540 300	2 261 600	323 400	n.a.	156 500	3 186 000
1996-97	602 100	358 600	555 700	2 067 200	280 200	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receivables. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

Statistical Summary

MANUFACTURING(a)

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Value added					All groups
				Food etc.	Basic metal products	Transport equip- ment	Paper etc.		
				\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1968-69	2 994	116 254	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0	643.1	
1969-70	2 977	119 856	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4	714.6	
1970-71			Census not conducted for 1970-71						
1971-72	2 979	121 678	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1	803.0	
1972-73	2 914	125 489	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2	896.7	
1973-74	2 984	131 368	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6	1 109.7	
1974-75(d)	2 131	117 394	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8	1 335.3	
1975-76	2 287	117 099	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9	1 485.7	
1976-77	2 242	114 103	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3	1 597.0	
1977-78	2 170	105 832	1 015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6	1 672.2	
1978-79	2 119	106 440	1 052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6	1 851.4	
1979-80	2 143	105 621	1 185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5	2 233.0	
1980-81	2 131	104 086	1 283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6	2 387.4	
1981-82	2 219	103 624	1 445.7	485.7	242.9	445.6	197.3	2 620.4	
1982-83	2 099	90 372	1 502.3	547.4	214.4	551.6	206.9	2 708.6	
1983-84	2 110	91 698	1 472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2	2 841.5	
1984-85	2 196	92 533	1 604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0	3 095.0	
1985-86			Census not conducted for 1985-86						
1986-87	2 267	90 258	1 809.1	623.5	411.9	625.6	317.8	3 732.5	
1987-88	2 505	95 168	2 003.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1988-89	2 543	103 096	2 315.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1989-90(d)(e)	2 382	96 702	2 438.7	1 054.4	423.4	2 207.4	406.1	6 952.0	
Industry gross product									
				Food etc.	Metal products	Machinery and equipment	Paper etc.	All groups	
1989-90(f)	3 221	98 243	2 458.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1990-91	3 160	92 922	2 522.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1991-92	3 110	85 830	2 463.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1992-93	2 833	83 436	2 441.0	693.9	620.2	1 300.7	270.9	4 146.2	
1993-94	3 293	86 229	2 553.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1994-95	n.a.	87 120	2 702.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1995-96	n.a.	85 181	2 683.8	1 227.6	801.2	2 142.8	352.6	5 923.4	

(a) From 1968-69 to 1989-90 data are classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). From 1989-90 data are classified to the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (d) Excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons from 1974-75 to 1989-90. (e) Data classified to ASIC. (f) Data classified to ANZSIC.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available. However data on Factories was collected before 1968-69.

MINING PRODUCTION

Year	Principal minerals produced							Value of production (b) \$m
	Copper and concentrate	Iron ore (a)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Condensates	LPG	
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	million m ³	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	
1856	11 980							0.8
1861	11 440							0.9
1866	23 661							1.7
1871	26 948							1.3
1876	28 597							1.2
1881	25 871							0.8
1886	18 713							0.6
1891	16 894	7						0.6
1896	5 030	—						0.5
1901	8 743	—						1.1
1906	8 340	76						1.7
1911	6 017	43						0.9
1916	7 396	191						2.5
1921	1 557	515						2.1
1926	235	593						2.9
1931	22	293						1.3
1936	458	1 918						5.2
1941	615	2 276						7.1
1946	—	1 847	138					6.1
1951	2	2 439	395					9.9
1956	12	3 645	489					(c)47.9
1961	8	4 055	1 133					58.2
1966	143	4 876	2 053					72.3
1967	1 470	4 645	2 077					69.3
1968	518	5 566	2 112					77.4
1969	3 666	7 042	2 246					98.5
1970(d)	(e)249	7 425	2 155	628				104.2
1971	2 287	7 400	1 626	909				112.3
1972	2 819	6 301	1 536	964				111.6
1973	9 662	6 874	1 571	1 095				134.3
1974	8 830	6 065	1 494	1 255				131.4
1975	10 037	5 448	1 798	1 263				126.0
1976	18 433	4 479	1 819	1 447				131.9
1977	16 390	3 450	1 920	2 006				153.1
1978	11 975	2 189	1 757	2 516				144.6
1979	14 784	2 705	1 514	2 860				174.2
1980	14 183	2 701	1 723	3 430				224.0
1981	12 955	2 370	1 737	3 870				226.1
1982	16 310	2 241	1 425	4 260				259.4
1983	16 287	1 337	1 435	4 440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984	15 578	1 469	1 269	4 489	1 047.6	168.8		641.9
1985	7 456	1 676	1 757	4 733	1 105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986	10 609	1 876	2 182	4 864	1 441.0	843.5	525	1 099.2
1987	—	2 056	2 435	4 792	1 402.6	718.8	464	899.9
1988	1 686	1 975	2 557	4 747	1 308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989	17 352	2 346	2 675	4 827	1 650.7	752.3	579	1 080.8
1990	48 564	2 439	2 922	4 891	1 492.0	647.8	494	1 221.9
1991	50 657	2 313	2 469	4 364	1 325.7	613.5	486	1 370.2
1992	66 880	2 264	2 820	4 339	1 298.5	826.3	510	1 371.2
1993	76 844	2 514	2 778	4 200	953.0	709.1	451	1 312.2
1994	67 327	2 728	2 652	4 550	877.9	581.4	442	1 223.0
1995	68 304	2 844	2 555	4 038	742.0	524.0	345	1 186.0
1996	81 013	2 567	2 499	3 980	606.7	489.9	370	1 175.4
1997	76 736	2 630	2 674	4 296	616.4	430.4	329	1 283.2

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. Includes coal freight from 1995. (c) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore. (d) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (e) Metallic content from 1969–70.
Source: Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

Statistical Summary

TRADE, Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool (b)	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	Other coun- tries
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
1861.....	1 837	76		1 302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871.....	3 630	578		1 948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876.....	5 928	2 146		2 884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881.....	6 311	1 846		3 496		0.71	82.03	—	17.26
1886.....	5 877	420		3 508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891.....	11 197	2 728		3 776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896.....	8 111	222		3 038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901.....	8 866	2 232		2 208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906.....	13 742	4 780		3 360	—	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911.....	20 350	7 671	2	4 007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1915-16.....	12 272	3 511	19	2 824	—	1.01	42.92	21.15	34.92
1920-21.....	35 339	28 675	1 175	6 035	—	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1925-26.....	38 900	14 825	275	8 865	6.88	1.70	51.94	1.16	38.32
1930-31.....	20 123	6 078	685	3 006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1935-36.....	30 762	9 020	707	7 561	6.66	2.05	67.44	1.11	22.74
1940-41.....	26 393	8 617	226	6 656	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1945-46.....	40 307	7 407	718	14 917	—	4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1950-51.....	215 348	36 852	14 662	109 900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1955-56.....	195 332	26 266	14 069	70 063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1960-61.....	198 557	36 598	19 219	64 328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1965-66.....	296 276	45 864	7 050	94 486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.55
1966-67.....	325 170	55 675	13 056	98 013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68.....	282 767	31 432	2 321	77 008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69.....	300 934	27 421	11 683	84 747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.78	43.69
1969-70.....	417 030	59 457	16 133	81 797	19.02	5.58	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71.....	393 737	83 629	23 670	62 828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72.....	394 064	64 599	35 652	68 189	18.64	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73.....	521 720	48 684	17 250	149 956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74.....	662 881	103 168	40 790	153 202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75.....	764 410	174 405	99 517	93 273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76.....	685 029	109 526	90 290	115 560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77.....	789 872	84 884	88 072	172 538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78.....	661 887	51 915	39 512	114 517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a).....	922 754	101 750	71 470	147 010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80.....	1 599 199	376 726	191 806	183 745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81.....	1 400 028	307 803	153 118	225 336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82.....	1 275 938	212 636	105 280	213 237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83.....	1 227 125	99 364	64 486	176 830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84.....	1 635 825	272 454	229 422	202 681	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85.....	1 921 413	406 345	215 887	202 160	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86.....	1 988 233	305 995	236 026	231 253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87.....	2 047 147	321 268	181 771	282 040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49
1987-88.....	2 263 360	286 086	102 454	378 065	17.37	7.30	4.15	9.52	61.66
1988-89.....	2 451 372	287 472	132 080	395 125	15.92	9.39	4.43	7.54	62.72
1989-90.....	2 828 091	438 411	243 151	269 184	12.72	10.25	4.29	8.10	65.20
1990-91.....	3 007 137	336 044	205 379	245 921	14.60	5.96	6.20	10.68	62.56
1991-92.....	3 431 139	352 291	168 565	338 272	18.88	6.25	6.41	8.75	59.71
1992-93.....	3 760 602	328 928	194 726	304 939	17.28	7.67	6.32	9.38	59.35
1993-94.....	3 889 783	395 262	n.p.	281 213	16.08	8.02	6.76	10.12	59.02
1994-95.....	3 829 327	223 950	n.p.	287 066	17.83	9.83	6.43	8.61	57.30
1995-96.....	4 496 909	645 994	n.p.	225 747	15.01	8.32	6.39	6.20	64.08
1996-97.....	5 009 380	683 502	n.p.	248 825	12.2	7.6	6.1	14.1	60.0
1997-98.....	4 983 534	451 173	n.p.	275 903	12.3	7.1	8.5	12.7	59.4

(a) From 1978-79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'. (b) From 1983-84 'Wool and other animal hair' (including wool tops).

TRADE, Overseas Imports, Retail Sales and Turnover

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports: selected countries of origin				Retail sales of goods	Turnover of retail establish- ments
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other		
1861	2 756	310		80.14	0.32	19.54		
1871	2 891	342		81.85	1.45	16.70		
1876	6 428	1 084		81.30	1.44	17.26		
1881	7 133	1 022		79.06	3.80	17.14		
1886	5 003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891	8 063	1 644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896	6 475	1 198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901	7 854	1 432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906	7 965	2 104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911	12 492	4 132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16	10 304	2 816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21	24 764	6 558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26	28 160	10 602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31	7 833	1 802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36	10 839	3 616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41	10 924	3 158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46	17 556	3 622	—	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51	112 002	50 446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56	125 504	64 656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	
1960-61	142 764	72 570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	448.9	
1965-66	198 156	103 032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	
1966-67	196 771	97 861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	627.1	
1967-68	215 619	113 215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	
1968-69	231 956	134 222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	
1969-70	201 223	98 204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	
1970-71	198 358	98 358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	
1971-72	189 748	83 083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	
1972-73	199 978	88 271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1 037.1	
1973-74	313 915	142 187	22.57	12.03	16.91	48.49	1 237.3	
1974-75	482 077	216 355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1 503.3	
1975-76	501 476	203 407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1 781.1	
1976-77	629 309	259 695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2 025.4	
1977-78	628 568	248 236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2 162.7	
1978-79	865 554	437 704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2 344.7	
1979-80	882 457	300 393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2 528.3	
1980-81	1 072 425	363 735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2 852.1	
1981-82	1 337 301	563 750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3 181.7	
1982-83	1 244 243	515 143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3 512.3	4 248.4
1983-84	1 318 693	504 009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3 840.0	4 660.2
1984-85	1 603 240	722 555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4 065.6	4 943.8
1985-86	1 736 757	953 754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4 484.8	5 453.0
1986-87	1 501 827	761 376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4 663.2	5 699.0
1987-88	1 804 614	959 309	35.99	6.66	12.37	44.98	4 910.8	6 112.8
1988-89	1 861 622	961 437	30.62	4.85	17.24	47.29	n.a.	6 563.7
1989-90	2 050 024	1 025 654	25.87	5.76	20.65	47.72	n.a.	6 972.6
1990-91	2 193 851	1 023 601	22.73	4.53	15.65	57.09	n.a.	7 477.2
1991-92	2 396 954	1 110 134	23.44	8.98	15.42	52.16	n.a.	7 642.3
1992-93	3 068 122	1 526 850	26.91	5.12	14.75	53.22	n.a.	7 604.9
1993-94	2 803 446	1 419 792	30.15	5.22	12.92	51.71	n.a.	8 159.0
1994-95	3 099 510	1 659 128	24.86	3.79	10.44	60.91	n.a.	8 935.6
1995-96	3 114 309	1 435 812	22.80	7.18	14.10	55.92	n.a.	9 593.4
1966-97	3 413 043	1 630 295	25.4	8.4	13.4	52.8	n.a.	9 455.7
1997-98	3 942 493	2 115 213	23.1	6.3	17.4	53.2	n.a.	10 051.4

(a) Includes road vehicles, parts and accessories.

Statistical Summary

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Year	Motor vehicles on register				
	Passenger vehicles	Other motor vehicles	Total (incl. cycles scooters)	Drivers and riders licences in force	Telephone services in operation (a)
	'000	'000	'000		
1901					1 831
1906					2 510
1911					6 086
1916					10 184
1921	13.2		21.4		15 984
1926	42.5	8.2	62.5	79 659	33 547
1931	(b)45.1	(b)12.1	(b)67.3	106 053	39 552
1936	53.7	19.4	84.3	92 227	39 911
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2	122 280	47 962
1946	64.4	31.4	107.2	137 979	53 126
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6	215 157	74 457
1956	161.4	73.2	257.5	299 158	107 649
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2	393 869	144 502
1962	238.9	82.5	338.1	397 803	152 785
1963	258.8	83.9	358.2	414 656	162 012
1964	280.1	86.3	380.5	427 717	173 314
1965	298.1	86.4	397.4	447 985	182 249
1966	314.0	87.3	413.5	464 778	192 922
1967	327.7	87.1	427.6	481 496	203 191
1968	342.9	87.6	443.9	491 765	212 842
1969	364.7	89.6	468.2	513 687	224 174
1970	384.0	90.7	490.1	535 184	239 452
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3	550 745	251 330
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0	570 562	261 608
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4	592 481	278 687
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3	612 693	298 300
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9	637 248	311 804
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9	658 671	334 948
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5	690 663	361 334
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6	716 991	390 852
1979	(c)542.0	(c)117.7	(c)689.3	737 410	420 871
1980	(d)554.9	(d)120.0	(d)708.6	751 458	449 724
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4	762 372	480 873
1982	(c)580.4	(c)126.8	(c)744.0	779 110	507 234
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7	797 971	532 107
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2	814 046	558 380
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9	833 118	591 448
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8	845 073	605 272
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9	858 931	628 541
1988	666.2	149.1	846.3	863 796	646 658
1989	680.3	152.1	862.5	882 176	674 037
1990	698.9	154.9	883.5	904 388	(e)707 176
1991	680.0	147.1	857.8	944 004	740 853
1992	719.6	141.8	889.5	941 493	n.a.
1993	731.9	145.0	904.6	947 134	n.a.
1994	746.4	146.8	920.2	949 318	805 478
1995	759.4	149.0	935.0	974 756	n.a.
1996	770.6	162.3	951.9	978 498	n.a.
1997	780.5	161.8	969.1	994 719	n.a.

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September. (d) At 30 June from 1980. (e) Figures from 1990 include Northern Territory.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government								
	Expenditure			Public debt		Local government revenue			
	Total revenue	From revenue	From loan (net)	Total	Per head	State taxation	From rates	Government grants	Total
\$'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1840-41.....	51	180							
1845-46.....	95	77							
1850-51.....	445	367				202			
1855-56.....	960	1 160		590	6	326		54	114
1860-61.....	1 117	966		1 733	13	282	46	40	114
1865-66.....	1 900	2 130		1 551	9	478	60	60	162
1870-71.....	1 556	1 519		4 335	23	498	80	74	194
1875-76.....	2 640	2 647		7 674	34	920	118	80	286
1880-81.....	4 344	4 108		22 394	78	1 168	188	136	488
1885-86.....	4 558	4 767	2 800	36 680	119	1 603	208	108	502
1890-91.....	5 464	5 207	968	43 315	136	1 655	276	254	702
1895-96.....	5 043	5 019	886	48 433	138	1 600	264	194	652
1900-01.....	5 648	5 693	845	52 129	146	1 203	302	222	738
1905-06.....	5 612	5 437	900	60 165	166	735	348	198	740
1910-11.....	8 363	7 929	3 752	(a)56 065	137	1 092	481	336	1 004
1915-16.....	8 714	9 483	4 371	79 049	179	1 403	652	302	1 150
1920-21.....	14 303	15 087	9 351	104 725	211	3 244	986	580	1 936
1925-26.....	20 948	20 922	12 860	160 521	290	5 428	1 640	942	3 441
1930-31.....	21 452	25 079	6 581	199 055	346	6 800	1 672	397	2 612
1935-36.....	22 819	22 521	2 502	211 397	360	6 409	1 665	509	2 824
1940-41.....	25 849	26 015	2 548	219 599	365	8 683	1 851	577	3 170
1945-46.....	32 687	32 687	3 419	221 498	349	(b)4 036	2 040	451	3 474
1950-51.....	67 344	66 885	33 871	296 776	405	8 104	3 830	1 963	7 579
1955-56.....	118 805	121 665	42 666	512 179	604	16 150	8 162	4 381	16 310
1960-61.....	172 559	170 182	44 739	722 038	743	23 425	13 076	(c)3 524	25 034
1965-66.....	236 816	243 650	55 089	955 128	872	37 636	20 412	4 106	38 020
1970-71.....	386 859	386 838	71 491	1 256 337	1 070	62 745	29 118	4 758	49 589
1975-76.....	1 036 985	1 034 698	160 602	1 394 702	1 095	272 760	65 670	33 551	123 287
1976-77.....	1 174 025	1 183 180	175 552	1 495 737	1 163	314 280	76 385	34 881	137 364
1977-78.....	1 167 196	1 192 063	171 329	1 605 834	1 243	323 502	85 680	38 052	156 074
1978-79.....	1 264 705	1 258 252	161 087	1 702 221	1 311	342 307	95 525	34 774	168 771
1979-80.....	1 384 589	1 384 589	149 584	(e)2 242 000	1 714	369 490	104 891	38 501	186 925
1980-81.....	1 548 299	1 554 885	149 363	2 414 000	1 830	387 453	118 745	45 233	214 213
1981-82.....	1 705 499	1 766 772	84 913	2 633 000	1 979	438 152	132 691	52 097	240 507
1982-83.....	1 923 808	2 032 765	85 433	2 977 000	2 212	(d)537 148	150 923	64 814	288 107
1983-84.....	2 160 679	2 190 399	143 775	3 317 000	2 439	659 427	167 603	82 419	331 803
1984-85.....	2 639 937	2 626 240	173 877	3 459 000	2 523	788 143	187 089	100 118	384 267
1985-86.....	2 966 345	2 955 350	253 757	3 734 000	2 701	837 600	206 899	103 163	417 693
1986-87.....	3 217 176	3 214 926	363 519	4 077 000	2 928	917 800	228 336	97 975	445 853
1987-88.....	4 225 669	4 215 265	295 823	4 207 000	2 994	1 076 200	252 148	104 685	488 353
1988-89.....	4 206 418	4 123 056	282 311	4 437 000	3 127	1 249 000	279 332	99 457	532 460
1989-90.....	4 554 612	4 483 597	251 494	4 682 000	3 269	1 305 000	307 909	100 479	573 373
1990-91.....	4 594 232	4 710 426	242 950	7 155 000	4 947	1 472 000	337 979	107 355	613 914
1991-92.....	4 400 744	4 682 684	188 063	8 055 000	5 526	1 596 000	364 565	108 993	647 477
1992-93.....	4 357 610	4 526 585	135 817	8 480 000	5 797	1 751 000	386 744	146 619	709 871
1993-94.....	4 422 895	(f)4 424 274		8 710 000	5 928	1 869 000	399 166	128 504	740 654
1994-95.....	4 633 945	4 801 709		8 605 000	5 856	1 950 000	422 291	123 004	772 915
1995-96.....	4 998 823	4 871 010		7 839 000	5 317	2 100 000	445 835	123 054	788 247
1996-97.....	4 889 933	4 950 094		7 638 000	5 161	2 234 000	465 851	131 264	824 383

(a) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (b) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (c) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961. (d) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (e) Source: State Treasury. From 1979-80 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to Commonwealth only. (f) Expenditure from loan (net) no longer separately available.

Statistical Summary

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking				
	Trading banks		Savings banks deposits at 30 June	General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June
	Advances	Deposits			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	No.
1856		1	—		
1861	3	1	—		
1866	6	3	—		
1871	6	3	1		
1876	9	7	2		
1881	13	10	2		
1886	19	10	3		
1891	16	16	4		
1896	9	15	6		
1901	9	13	8		
1906	11	16	10		
1911	17	22	15		
1916	20	27	20		65 540
1921	27	44	33	1 305	70 155
1926	32	52	44	2 045	77 791
1931	44	45	43	1 627	(b)
1936	44	52	51	1 859	71 658
1941	40	64	55	2 643	76 357
1946	32	93	132	2 705	80 419
1951	62	207	196	9 298	71 591
1956	109	241	272	20 590	57 216
1961	147	270	333	32 363	51 551
1966	(c)274	(c)365	559	50 121	51 109
1971	411	436	788	76 020	50 488
1972	448	474	874	89 173	50 077
1973	516	620	1 060	98 678	50 664
1974	672	816	1 175	127 473	50 779
1975	749	973	1 395	(d)187 316	49 888
1976	914	1 214	1 617	231 649	48 057
1977	1 147	1 301	1 781	267 640	45 815
1978	1 419	1 302	1 945	(e)266 594	43 051
1979	1 728	1 437	2 138	263 903	41 575
1980	1 938	1 652	2 277	282 268	39 431
1981	2 149	1 813	2 457	307 453	38 061
1982	2 390	1 901	2 596	354 432	36 171
1983	2 562	1 933	2 979	428 695	35 017
1984	2 840	1 977	3 327	n.a.	n.a.
1985	3 430	2 903	3 113	n.a.	n.a.
1986	4 161	3 750	2 971	n.a.	n.a.
1987	4 625	3 784	3 390	n.a.	n.a.
1988	5 433	4 521	3 808	n.a.	n.a.
1989	6 536	5 728	3 594	n.a.	n.a.
1990	(f)13 771		(f)12 074	n.a.	n.a.
1991	15 853		12 709	n.a.	n.a.
1992	16 054		13 050	n.a.	n.a.
1993	17 133		13 988	n.a.	n.a.
1994	18 617		15 046	n.a.	n.a.
1995	16 657		14 968	n.a.	n.a.
1996	18 327		15 719	n.a.	n.a.
1997	19 162		16 566	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business on Wednesdays during June thereafter average of weekly figures for the month of June. (d) From 1974–75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977–78. (f) From 1990 all banks.

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