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## CHAPTER 29

### MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, or which it is convenient to assemble in single sections, arranged as follows: Value of Australian primary production; Indexes of farm production; Consumption of food-stuffs and beverages; Internal trade (retail and wholesale trade); Interstate trade; Statistical organisation in Australia; Statistical and other official publications of Australia; Metric conversion for Australia.

#### VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCTION

The figures published in the following tables have been compiled by the Statisticians in the various States from the latest and best data available and are on a substantially uniform basis. However, marketing costs are not on a completely comparable basis between States and, in addition, accurate information is difficult to obtain for many items. In consequence, differences between States in the relationships of local to gross value should be treated with some reserve.

##### Explanation of terms used

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

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

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol, and other oils has been made in New South Wales. Costs of materials used in the process of production in respect of bee-farming, hunting, forestry, and fishing are not available for all States (except for fishing in New South Wales and Western Australia commencing in 1971-72); local values have been used for these industries. Because of revisions, some figures may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

## Value of primary production, Australia

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING): AUSTRALIA 1971-72**  
(\$'000)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Gross production valued at principal markets</i>	<i>Local value—gross production valued at place of production</i>	<i>Net value of production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)</i>
Crops . . . . .	1,606,815	1,352,074	1,157,426
Pastoral . . . . .	1,564,456	1,417,514	1,210,349
Dairying . . . . .	607,323	568,271	465,701
Poultry . . . . .	200,715	174,377	79,672
Bee-farming . . . . .	6,456	6,042	(a)6,042
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>3,985,765</i>	<i>3,518,278</i>	<i>2,919,190</i>
Forestry . . . . .	151,699	139,332	(a)139,332
Fishing . . . . .	91,981	85,648	(b)83,403
Hunting . . . . .	10,185	9,132	(a)9,132
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>253,865</i>	<i>234,111</i>	<i>231,866</i>
<i>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</i>	<i>4,239,630</i>	<i>3,752,389</i>	<i>3,151,056</i>

(a) Local value. (b) Local value, except for New South Wales and Western Australia.

## Net value of primary production

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971-72**  
(\$'000)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Crops . . . . .	286,255	225,408	320,164	158,779	144,670	20,302	1,500	348	1,157,426
Pastoral . . . . .	376,606	292,638	213,562	123,412	156,314	26,601	19,791	1,425	1,210,349
Dairying . . . . .	121,700	211,444	63,243	32,163	9,924	26,772	175	280	465,701
Poultry . . . . .	37,905	21,866	6,124	3,540	6,736	2,735	582	184	79,672
Bee-farming(b) . . . . .	2,615	774	538	1,266	692	140	..	17	6,042
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>825,081</i>	<i>752,130</i>	<i>603,631</i>	<i>319,160</i>	<i>318,336</i>	<i>76,550</i>	<i>22,048</i>	<i>2,254</i>	<i>2,919,190</i>
Forestry(b) . . . . .	40,781	39,304	15,147	11,905	13,288	18,193	47	667	139,332
Fishing(c) . . . . .	15,577	8,855	10,762	10,398	29,089	5,929	2,793	..	83,403
Hunting(b) . . . . .	4,115	2,269	1,320	518	640	240	30	..	9,132
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>60,473</i>	<i>50,427</i>	<i>27,229</i>	<i>22,821</i>	<i>43,017</i>	<i>24,362</i>	<i>2,870</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>231,866</i>
<i>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</i>	<i>885,554</i>	<i>802,557</i>	<i>630,860</i>	<i>341,981</i>	<i>361,353</i>	<i>100,912</i>	<i>24,918</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>3,151,056</i>

(a) See text on page 1021. (b) Local value. (c) Local value, except for New South Wales and Western Australia.

## NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES, 1971-72

(\$)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
Crops . . . . .	61.60	63.77	172.97	134.14	138.23	51.74	89.75
Pastoral . . . . .	81.05	82.79	115.38	104.26	149.35	67.79	93.85
Dairying . . . . .	26.19	59.82	34.17	27.17	9.48	68.23	36.11
Poultry . . . . .	8.16	6.19	3.31	2.99	6.44	6.97	6.18
Bee-farming(c) . . . . .	0.56	0.22	0.29	1.07	0.66	0.36	0.47
<i>Total, agriculture</i> . . . . .	<i>177.56</i>	<i>212.79</i>	<i>326.11</i>	<i>269.63</i>	<i>304.16</i>	<i>195.08</i>	<i>226.36</i>
Forestry(c) . . . . .	8.78	11.12	8.18	10.06	12.70	46.36	10.80
Fishing(d) . . . . .	3.35	2.51	5.81	8.78	27.79	15.11	6.47
Hunting(c) . . . . .	0.89	0.64	0.71	0.44	0.61	0.61	0.71
<i>Total, forestry, fish- ing and hunting</i> . . . . .	<i>13.01</i>	<i>14.27</i>	<i>14.71</i>	<i>19.28</i>	<i>41.10</i>	<i>62.08</i>	<i>17.98</i>
<b>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</b>	<b>190.57</b>	<b>227.06</b>	<b>340.82</b>	<b>288.91</b>	<b>345.26</b>	<b>257.17</b>	<b>244.34</b>

(a) See text on page 1021. (b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Local value.  
(d) Local value, except for New South Wales and Western Australia.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING)  
AUSTRALIA, 1967-68 TO 1971-72

(\$'000)

Industry	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Crops . . . . .	899,425	1,208,905	1,010,351	1,071,170	1,157,426
Pastoral . . . . .	1,044,436	1,194,994	1,204,444	1,001,137	1,210,349
Dairying . . . . .	371,306	381,152	419,495	438,473	465,701
Poultry . . . . .	61,245	68,431	81,444	83,297	79,672
Bee-farming(b) . . . . .	3,806	2,589	4,398	4,179	6,042
<i>Total, agriculture</i> . . . . .	<i>2,380,216</i>	<i>2,856,073</i>	<i>2,720,131</i>	<i>2,598,259</i>	<i>2,919,190</i>
Forestry(b) . . . . .	109,759	110,344	117,797	128,960	139,332
Fishing(c) . . . . .	54,003	58,663	58,468	72,596	83,403
Hunting(b) . . . . .	10,547	10,564	11,232	9,048	9,132
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i> . . . . .	<i>174,307</i>	<i>179,571</i>	<i>187,497</i>	<i>210,605</i>	<i>231,866</i>
<b>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</b>	<b>2,554,532</b>	<b>3,035,644</b>	<b>2,907,629</b>	<b>2,808,860</b>	<b>3,151,056</b>

(a) See text on page 1021. (b) Local value. (c) Local value, except for New South Wales and Western Australia for 1971-72.

## INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTION

In the first two tables in this section indexes of price and quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups: Crops, Pastoral, Dairying, Poultry and Bee-farming, and All farming combined. Separate indexes are shown for wheat, wool and milk. In the third table indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown.

**Farm production price indexes**

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

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

**FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA  
1956-57 TO 1970-71**

(Base: Average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Crops		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1956-57	347	336	607	536	365	386	374	432
1957-58	339	336	473	435	375	382	359	388
1958-59	337	322	370	396	372	386	369	369
1959-60	350	329	440	464	383	402	391	403
1960-61	355	349	397	443	384	402	403	401
1961-62	380	348	412	421	373	373	376	385
1962-63	366	334	449	450	380	388	378	396
1963-64	356	351	531	511	382	402	398	431
1964-65	351	351	437	460	403	423	408	415
1965-66	372	354	458	501	395	422	423	431
1966-67	366	350	433	496	388	418	425	427
1967-68	397	371	382	457	380	413	429	417
1968-69	337	334	408	488	391	424	424	420
1969-70	359	348	343	451	393	427	434	411
1970-71	354	358	268	395	420	439	438	396

**Indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of farm production**

The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products valued at constant prices. They have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the base years.

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

**INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF FARM PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA  
1956-57 TO 1970-71**
*(Base: Average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)*

Year	Crops		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1956-57	82	120	164	148	119	117	121	131
1957-58	59	109	148	142	111	114	116	124
1958-59	131	165	164	159	120	119	145	149
1959-60	121	140	172	163	123	123	136	144
1960-61	166	177	165	152	116	120	148	152
1961-62	150	163	174	160	125	128	150	155
1962-63	186	191	170	163	129	129	165	166
1963-64	199	196	183	172	131	131	171	174
1964-65	224	218	183	172	132	136	180	181
1965-66	158	184	169	163	133	138	165	166
1966-67	283	265	180	167	140	145	205	199
1967-68	168	189	180	174	132	141	173	175
1968-69	330	292	199	186	133	143	219	215
1969-70	235	242	208	199	146	155	206	207
1970-71	176	239	198	201	140	154	203	202

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

**Farm products for food use: indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices)  
of production, exports and consumption**

The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The items included comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent. The indexes of production relate basically to gross output of farm products for food use, including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas.

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF  
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION  
AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1970-71**
*(Base: average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)*

Year	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population
1956-57	123	88	118	85	136	98
1957-58	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60	138	93	132	89	145	98
1960-61	148	98	170	112	143	95
1961-62	154	99	161	104	150	97
1962-63	168	107	187	119	154	98
1963-64	175	109	207	129	159	99
1964-65	185	112	219	134	163	99
1965-66	167	100	181	108	162	97
1966-67	197	115	243	143	167	98
1967-68	178	102	194	112	171	98
1968-69	192	108	216	122	177	100
1969-70	208	115	247	136	179	99
1970-71	203	110	282	153	188	102

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

## CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES

### Quantities consumed

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

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

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients* (10.10), issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72. Because of revisions, figures for some items in the following tables may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

### ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1971-72

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72p	
<b>Grain products—</b>							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) . . . . .	'000 tons	574.0	689.7	789.1	944.1	991.3	982.2
Breakfast foods . . . . .	"	32.5	45.8	58.8	75.3	74.3	78.2
Rice (milled) . . . . .	"	12.2	3.0	n.a.	30.2	32.6	33.1
Tapioca, sago, etc. . . . .	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pearl barley . . . . .	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.3	1.4	1.5
<i>Total grain products</i> . . . . .	"	(a)629.7	(a)747.4	n.a.	1,050.6	1,100.4	1,095.9
<b>Sugar and syrups—</b>							
<b>Refined sugar—</b>							
As sugar . . . . .	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	250.7	248.9	257.8
In manufactured products . . . . .	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	358.4	377.3	377.6
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content) . . . . .	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	46.3		
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i> . . . . .	"	343.9	427.9	507.9	665.4		
<b>Pulse and nuts—</b>							
Dried pulse . . . . .	"	4.5	7.4	11.1	13.2		
Peanuts (weight without shell) . . . . .	"	2.8	8.7	7.2	13.8		
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell) . . . . .	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	10.4	33.7	37.2
Cocoa (raw beans) . . . . .	"	6.3	11.6	12.1	17.9		
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i> . . . . .	"	16.2	32.1	37.1	55.2		

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1971-72—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <sup>p</sup>	
<b>Vegetables(b)—</b>							
Leafy and green vegetables	'000 tons	n.a.	154.0	172.1	261.8	256.1	275.7
Tomatoes	"	(c)48.0	86.3	124.4	152.5	203.2	190.2
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	143.7	152.8	208.9	216.9	223.9
<b>Potatoes—</b>							
White	"	318.5	424.3	495.4	679.3	675.9	746.9
Sweet	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	7.8	7.9	8.0
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	162.8	178.4	233.1	219.6	224.5
<b>Total vegetables</b>	"	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>976.4</b>	<b>1,129.2</b>	<b>1,543.4</b>	<b>1,579.7</b>	<b>1,669.2</b>
<b>Fruit—</b>							
Citrus fruit(b)	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	296.4	377.2	344.4
Other fresh fruit	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	441.8	568.5	542.9
Jams	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	37.4	36.9	36.8
Dried fruit	"	24.8	30.0	26.4	27.8	30.3	37.2
Canned fruit	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	121.4	128.1	108.2
<b>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</b>	"	<b>532.3</b>	<b>607.9</b>	<b>691.4</b>	<b>1,025.8</b>	<b>1,259.1</b>	<b>1,202.1</b>
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	"	430.3	372.7	538.4	473.5	494.5	500.1
Mutton	"	184.1	154.0	221.6	207.3	245.7	249.5
Lamb	"	46.0	86.1	127.7	252.2	287.8	296.4
Pigmeat	"	26.2	24.3	43.6	92.1	86.2	98.1
Offal	"	25.7	30.3	49.7	63.5	63.9	73.8
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	6.5	9.0	17.9	28.2	30.8	28.7
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	31.5	39.9	30.5	46.2	57.8	55.0
<b>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</b>	"	<b>769.9</b>	<b>736.9</b>	<b>1,054.1</b>	<b>1,187.6</b>	<b>1,297.8</b>	<b>1,332.6</b>
Poultry (dressed weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	128.6	141.4	159.2
<b>Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—</b>							
Eggs in shell	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	(d)142.4	(d)145.2	(d)147.9
Egg pulp	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	(d)9.1	(d)9.0	(d)7.8
Egg powder	"	..	..	0.2	(d)0.8	(d)0.8	(d)0.8
<b>Total eggs and egg products</b>	{ mil. doz.	<b>81.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>(d)152.2</b>	<b>(d)155.0</b>	<b>(d)156.5</b>
		<b>193.3</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>228.3</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>233.8</b>
<b>Fish (weight)—</b>							
<b>Fresh—</b>							
Australian origin	'000 tons	19.7	19.4	13.8	21.7	20.5	20.5
Imported	"			9.0	19.8	26.3	19.8
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.7	5.7	4.2
Crustaceans and molluscs	"			3.8	8.8	11.9	12.1
Canned—Australian origin	"	12.4	10.5	3.3	7.0	5.8	6.0
Imported	"			7.4	11.1	10.8	11.5
<b>Total fish (edible weight)</b>	"	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>
<b>Milk and milk products—</b>							
Fluid whole milk	mil. gal	161	233	276	351	359	361
Fresh cream	'000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	11.1	11.3	11.5
<b>Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—</b>							
<b>Full cream—</b>							
Sweetened	"	13.2	11.9	11.3	12.5	11.4	11.8
Unsweetened	"						
Skim	"	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	8.4	14.1	11.0
<b>Powdered milk—</b>							
Full cream	"	8.1	11.0	11.0	9.5	9.3	13.7
Skim	"	..	1.9	10.7	(f)54.6	(f)50.5	(f)55.6
Infants' and invalids' foods	"	3.0	4.3	9.4	14.3	11.7	14.4
Cheese	"	13.4	18.8	25.0	44.9	50.9	52.9
<b>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</b>	"	<b>120.5</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>212.4</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>338.9</b>
<b>Fats and oils—</b>							
Butter	"	101.4	84.7	118.4	113.9	115.2	110.3
<b>Margarine—</b>							
Table	"	2.8	3.0	n.a.	16.2	15.9	16.6
Other	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	46.7	47.4	49.9
Vegetable oils and other fats	"	19.6	18.0	19.6	25.0	25.5	25.9
<b>Total fats and oils (fat content)</b>	"	<b>115.5</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>174.1</b>
<b>Beverages—</b>							
Tea	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	27.1	27.2	26.9
Coffee(g)	"	2.0	3.4	5.9	15.4	16.2	18.6
Beer	mil. gal	80.1	129.5	221.0	337.1	352.2	361.0
Wine	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	24.4	24.4	25.6
Spirits	mil. pf gal	1.5	2.4	2.8	4.9	5.1	5.5

(a) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.  
 (c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (d) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (e) Includes ice cream mixes.  
 (f) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR  
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1971-72**

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72p	
<b>Grain products—</b>							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb	187.1	201.9	181.5	169.9	175.8	171.0
Breakfast foods	"	10.6	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.1	13.6
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.9	n.a.	5.4	5.8	5.8
Tapioca, sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pearl barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.4	..	0.3	0.3
<i>Total grain products</i>	"	(a)205.3	(a)218.8	n.a.	189.1	195.1	190.7
<b>Sugar and syrups—</b>							
<b>Refined sugar—</b>							
As sugar	"	70.6	68.7	59.6	45.1	44.1	44.9
In manufactured products	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	64.5	66.9	65.7
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i>	"	112.0	125.3	116.8	118.4	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Pulse and nuts—</b>							
Dried pulse	"	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	n.a.	n.a.
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	n.a.	n.a.
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Cocoa (raw beans)	"	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.2	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i>	"	5.3	9.3	8.6	10.0	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Vegetables(b)—</b>							
Leafy and green vegetables	"	n.a.	45.1	39.5	47.1	45.4	47.9
Tomatoes	"	(c)15.7	25.3	28.6	27.6	36.0	33.0
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	42.1	35.1	37.6	38.2	38.9
<b>Potatoes—</b>							
White	"	103.8	124.2	113.9	122.9	119.8	129.7
Sweet	"	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	47.7	41.0	42.2	38.9	39.0
<i>Total vegetables</i>	"	n.a.	285.9	259.5	279.2	280.1	289.9
<b>Fruit—</b>							
Citrus fruit(b)	"	31.9	37.2	35.4	53.6	66.9	60.0
Other fresh fruit	"	94.0	87.1	78.4	79.8	100.8	94.5
Jams	"	11.4	12.4	8.6	6.8	6.5	6.4
Dried fruit	"	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.0	5.3	6.5
Canned fruit	"	10.4	11.0	13.6	21.9	22.7	18.8
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	"	173.6	178.0	157.6	185.2	223.2	209.2
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	85.2	87.5	87.0
Mutton	"	60.0	45.1	51.0	37.3	43.5	43.4
Lamb	"	15.0	25.2	29.3	45.4	50.9	51.6
Pigmeat	"	8.5	7.1	10.1	16.7	15.2	17.1
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.4	11.3	12.9
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.0
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.1	8.3	10.2	9.6
<i>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	250.9	215.7	242.4	213.8	229.7	231.9
Poultry (dressed weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.2	25.0	27.7
<b>Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—</b>							
Eggs in shell	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	(d)25.7	(d)25.7	(d)25.7
Egg pulp	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	(d)1.6	(d)1.6	(d)1.3
Egg powder	"	..	..	..	(d)0.1	(d)0.1	(d)0.1
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i>	{ No.	26.6 243	27.9 255	22.5 206	(d)27.5 220	(d)27.5 220	(d)27.2 218
<b>Fish (edible weight)—</b>							
<b>Fresh—</b>							
Australian origin	lb	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
Imported	"			2.1	3.6	4.7	3.4
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
Crustaceans and molluscs	"			0.9	1.6	2.1	2.1
<b>Canned—</b>							
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0
Imported	"			1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
<i>Total fish (edible weight)</i>	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	14.4	12.8

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA 1936-37 TO 1971-72—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <sup>p</sup>
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk . . . . . gallons	23.4	30.5	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.1
Fresh cream . . . . . lb	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened . . . . . "	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0
Unsweetened . . . . . "	"	4.0	6.4	(e)7.7	(e)10.4	(e)11.4
Skim . . . . . "	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.9
Powdered milk—						
Full cream . . . . . "	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.4
Skim . . . . . "	"	0.6	2.5	(f)9.9	(f)8.9	(f)9.7
Infants' and invalids' foods . . . . . "	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5
Cheese . . . . . "	4.4	5.5	5.7	8.1	9.0	9.2
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</i> . . . . . "	39.3	49.1	48.7	57.0	57.7	58.9
Fats and oils—						
Butter . . . . . "	32.9	24.8	27.2	20.5	20.4	19.2
Margarine—						
Table . . . . . "	0.9	0.9	n.a.	2.9	2.8	2.9
Other . . . . . "	4.0	5.2	4.9	8.4	8.4	8.7
Vegetable oils and other fats . . . . . "	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i> . . . . . "	37.6	30.9	n.a.	31.2	30.8	30.3
Beverages—						
Tea . . . . . "	6.9	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
Coffee(g) . . . . . "	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.9	3.2
Beer . . . . . gallons	11.7	16.9	22.7	27.1	27.9	28.0
Wine . . . . . "	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Spirits . . . . . pf gal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

(a) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (d) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (e) Includes ice cream mixes. (f) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

Level of nutrient intake

The next table shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 in comparison with the annual averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1971-72 (Per head per day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—			1969-70 (a)	1970-71 (a)	1971-72 <sup>p</sup> (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Protein—						
Animal . . . . . g	58.7	57.4	59.6	64.7	64.7	68.3
Vegetable . . . . . "	30.9	35.3	32.3	35.6	35.9	32.7
Total . . . . . "	89.6	92.7	91.9	100.3	100.6	101.0
Fat . . . . . "	133.5	121.7	131.7	122.6	121.9	121.6
Carbohydrate . . . . . "	377.4	424.8	416.7	412.7	412.9	409.6
Calcium . . . . . mg	642	785	817	980	986	1,008
Iron . . . . . "	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.8	15.1	14.5
Vitamin A . . . . . i.u.	4,905	4,630	4,568	(b)1,548	(b)1,555	(b)1,644
Ascorbic acid . . . . . mg	86	96	89	92	102	98
Thiamine . . . . . "	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
Riboflavin . . . . . "	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Niacin . . . . . "	18.7	17.6	18.6	20.1	21.7	20.6
Energy value . . . . . kilocalories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,264	3,352	3,295

(a) Not comparable with previous years. Figures are based on conversion factors calculated from the revised and enlarged edition of "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods". (b) Micrograms.

NOTE. One international unit of vitamin A activity is equivalent to 0.3 micrograms of retinol.

## INTERNAL TRADE

Extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. The first full census of wholesale trade, however, was conducted as part of the integrated economic censuses of 1968-69, outlined briefly below. For a detailed description of these censuses, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31.

**Economic Censuses, 1968-69**

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services, were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, fixed capital expenditure and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than the number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

The summary tables shown in this section include final figures from the 1968-69 censuses of wholesale and retail trade. Further and more detailed statistics are included in separate bulletins published by the Central and State offices of this Bureau.

*Wholesale trade.* The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e. the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria, for example, are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

In the tables which follow, wholesale establishments have been classified by type of operation according to the nature of the functions performed and by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The basis of the broad type of operation classification is the description of 'type of operation' reported by businesses for each individual wholesale establishment.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
BY BROAD TYPE OF OPERATION: AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

Broad type of operation	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries		Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Total wholesale sales
			\$m	\$m	1968	1969			
Primary produce dealers or agents	3,468	37,603	102.5	1,846.0	304.0	523.5	1,827.5	238.0	4,025.4
Wholesale merchants									
Import and/or export merchants	3,171	35,515	111.5	2,197.1	300.2	346.0	1,926.9	316.0	2,411.5
Other wholesale merchants	18,489	210,300	590.8	8,198.0	1,015.6	1,103.0	6,880.7	1,404.8	8,263.2
Manufacturers sales branches holding stocks	1,751	31,464	101.4	1,550.1	163.8	187.2	1,273.4	300.1	1,947.6
Commission agents or brokers	3,426	16,847	47.0	361.9	33.3	36.5	248.2	116.8	2,514.6
Petroleum distributors	2,387	22,186	77.4	1,660.8	124.6	141.9	1,339.1	339.0	2,811.3
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment	664	4,896	14.7	85.3	4.1	5.3	28.1	58.4	27.5
<b>Total wholesale trade</b>	<b>33,356</b>	<b>358,811</b>	<b>1,045.3</b>	<b>15,899.1</b>	<b>1,945.5</b>	<b>2,343.4</b>	<b>13,524.0</b>	<b>2,773.0</b>	<b>22,001.1</b>

For footnotes see next page.

## WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Establishments at 30 June	11,882	9,189	4,912	3,159	2,950	920	113	231	33,356
Persons employed(a)	130,387	102,021	50,521	32,462	32,192	8,775	879	1,574	358,311
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	399.5	307.1	135.0	87.0	85.6	23.6	2.8	4.8	1,045.3
Turnover	5,749.8	5,120.7	2,130.3	1,226.9	1,271.8	308.6	35.7	55.4	15,899.1
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	644.8	759.1	214.4	135.8	143.1	39.1	4.3	4.9	1,945.5
1969	718.2	1,035.1	230.0	144.9	162.4	42.4	4.9	5.6	2,343.4
Purchases, transfers in and Value added(b)	4,769.4	4,571.3	1,795.5	1,006.7	1,057.7	250.7	28.5	43.9	13,524.0
Total wholesale sales	8,054.8	6,910.6	2,910.4	1,699.5	1,866.6	435.8	58.1	65.2	22,001.1

(a) At end of June 1969, includes working proprietors. (b) Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

## WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Total wholesale sales
					1968	1969			
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General wholesalers	428	9,318	26,451	346,692	43,949	46,303	297,513	51,533	593,244
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents and farm suppliers	2,978	29,277	82,486	659,482	58,068	61,256	482,715	179,955	2,680,860
Woolbuyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c.	993	8,401	25,974	1,437,107	258,629	495,660	1,602,808	71,329	2,039,371
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	2,456	22,558	78,205	1,669,760	124,984	142,328	1,345,204	341,900	2,821,141
Iron and steel wholesalers	336	5,610	19,222	379,367	60,472	72,483	337,384	53,995	485,963
Metal scrap wholesalers	325	2,261	5,664	89,073	4,856	5,109	73,966	15,360	89,918
Metals and minerals wholesalers n.e.c.	197	2,332	8,252	350,772	19,939	24,150	326,768	28,215	453,879
Chemical and allied products wholesalers n.e.c.	497	5,814	21,218	381,488	60,942	70,159	318,610	72,095	433,101
<i>Total, Other minerals metals and chemical wholesalers</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>16,017</i>	<i>54,358</i>	<i>1,200,701</i>	<i>146,209</i>	<i>171,899</i>	<i>1,056,727</i>	<i>169,664</i>	<i>1,462,864</i>
Agricultural and construction machinery dealers	2,282	22,048	61,758	807,384	176,304	193,634	656,921	167,792	777,033
Tyres and motor vehicle parts wholesalers	1,050	19,235	54,158	598,989	111,524	123,892	467,330	144,029	620,933
Professional and scientific equipment wholesalers	311	3,524	10,753	85,764	19,367	21,849	64,473	23,773	89,914
Dealers in business machines, incl. computers	584	12,025	41,965	191,498	40,395	39,408	87,479	103,033	134,311
Electrical and electronic equipment wholesalers n.e.c.	1,061	13,049	40,536	484,688	71,366	82,332	397,121	98,533	571,529
Industrial machinery and equipment wholesalers n.e.c.	1,769	20,980	69,949	723,453	142,572	156,608	578,722	158,767	808,276
<i>Total, Machinery and equipment wholesalers</i>	<i>7,057</i>	<i>90,861</i>	<i>279,124</i>	<i>2,891,775</i>	<i>561,525</i>	<i>617,722</i>	<i>2,252,045</i>	<i>695,927</i>	<i>3,001,995</i>
Timber wholesalers	862	9,185	26,523	370,618	41,391	44,979	315,674	58,527	399,573
Dealers in builders' hardware and materials n.e.c.	4,057	40,844	110,182	1,073,353	136,649	146,296	855,299	227,703	1,226,008
<i>Total, Building materials and supplies wholesalers</i>	<i>4,919</i>	<i>50,029</i>	<i>136,707</i>	<i>1,443,969</i>	<i>178,040</i>	<i>191,275</i>	<i>1,170,972</i>	<i>286,233</i>	<i>1,625,581</i>
Household appliances, radio and TV wholesalers	549	9,052	26,919	400,153	40,910	49,033	331,587	76,688	465,411
China, glassware and domestic hardware wholesalers	529	3,527	9,121	98,269	15,665	16,592	75,643	23,553	140,480
Furniture and floor coverings wholesalers	530	3,064	8,176	121,903	16,232	18,172	100,891	22,951	214,054
<i>Total, Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture</i>	<i>1,608</i>	<i>15,643</i>	<i>44,216</i>	<i>620,325</i>	<i>72,807</i>	<i>83,797</i>	<i>508,122</i>	<i>123,192</i>	<i>819,946</i>

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS  
AUSTRALIA, 1968-69—continued**

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses \$'000	Value added (b) \$'000	Total wholesale sales \$'000
					1968	1969			
Men's and boys' clothing wholesalers	No. 502	No. 3,789	\$'000 10,003	\$'000 177,910	\$'000 23,810	\$'000 24,488	\$'000 150,198	\$'000 28,390	\$'000 261,030
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing wholesalers	913	5,910	14,982	220,541	23,550	23,668	181,235	39,423	361,626
Footwear wholesalers	234	1,512	4,260	73,665	3,880	4,142	60,412	13,515	139,475
Textile and textile products wholesalers n.e.c.	1,252	9,562	27,147	428,166	61,938	66,596	363,807	69,017	712,751
<i>Total, Clothing, footwear and textiles wholesalers n.e.c.</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>20,773</i>	<i>56,393</i>	<i>900,282</i>	<i>113,178</i>	<i>118,894</i>	<i>755,652</i>	<i>150,345</i>	<i>1,474,881</i>
Meat wholesalers	451	4,950	15,330	494,779	12,032	16,105	451,318	47,535	545,623
Poultry, smallgoods and dairy products wholesalers	652	6,786	20,083	525,086	47,398	37,406	456,858	58,236	648,882
Fruit and vegetables wholesalers	1,050	9,148	21,831	273,669	6,715	6,026	226,529	46,450	373,504
Fish wholesalers	274	3,326	7,580	140,803	9,238	11,581	121,812	21,333	156,832
Eggs wholesalers	92	2,270	5,553	111,079	4,026	3,709	100,300	10,462	102,915
Confectionery and soft drinks wholesalers	477	3,539	8,807	145,424	8,034	9,740	125,934	21,195	169,541
Beer, wine and spirits wholesalers	289	4,863	14,451	265,940	26,357	29,893	219,664	49,813	271,221
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco wholesalers	195	3,633	11,607	435,770	19,713	20,865	405,044	31,877	513,443
Groceries and food wholesalers n.e.c.	1,199	18,011	49,167	1,088,429	88,969	90,963	962,388	128,038	1,212,356
<i>Total, Food, beverages and tobacco products wholesalers</i>	<i>4,679</i>	<i>56,526</i>	<i>154,411</i>	<i>3,480,978</i>	<i>222,481</i>	<i>226,289</i>	<i>3,069,847</i>	<i>414,940</i>	<i>3,994,318</i>
Photographic equipment and supplies wholesalers	149	2,435	7,156	81,004	9,992	12,760	58,592	25,179	83,659
Watches, clocks and jewellery wholesalers	419	2,160	5,090	61,399	15,479	16,742	47,637	15,006	69,963
Toys and sporting goods wholesalers	417	2,939	7,401	88,257	16,585	18,148	70,177	19,643	98,699
Books, periodicals, paper and paper products wholesalers	1,021	12,132	34,296	410,459	55,342	67,095	334,286	87,926	500,494
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations wholesalers	854	12,661	35,393	426,484	49,091	51,464	332,047	96,809	526,371
Wholesalers n.e.c.	1,122	7,081	17,651	180,459	19,173	21,803	139,663	43,425	207,677
<i>Total, Other wholesalers</i>	<i>3,982</i>	<i>39,408</i>	<i>106,988</i>	<i>1,248,063</i>	<i>165,662</i>	<i>188,011</i>	<i>982,424</i>	<i>287,987</i>	<i>1,486,859</i>
<b>Total, Australia</b>	<b>33,356</b>	<b>358,811</b>	<b>1,045,313</b>	<b>15,899,134</b>	<b>1,945,532</b>	<b>2,343,434</b>	<b>13,524,029</b>	<b>2,773,005</b>	<b>22,001,060</b>

(a) At end of June 1969; includes working proprietors. (b) Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

*Retail trade.* The definition of 'retail trade' adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. The basis on which previous censuses of retail establishments were conducted was described in detail in Year Book No. 56, 1970 (page 1022).

Previous censuses of retail establishments included a number of activities that were also covered by the annual manufacturing census: principally motor vehicle repairs, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and tyre retreading. Takings from these activities were reported in the retail trade census but not included in 'retail sales'. The following activities were also included in previous retail censuses if they were carried on in establishments which had retail sales of more than \$1,000: custom dress-making and custom tailoring, clothing repair and alterations, making up and repair of blinds, awnings and curtains, repairs of domestic appliances, panel beating and smash repairs, watch and clock repairs, jewellery repairs, and baking of cakes in cake shops. These activities were also covered by the annual manufacturing census. With the adoption of the new establishment concept in the 1968-69 economic censuses, no establishment was required to supply returns in more than one census and all establishments mainly engaged in the above activities are now included in the retail trade census only.

Censuses of retail trade in Australia have traditionally included certain types of service establishments in their scope, in addition to retail establishments more narrowly defined. Some of the service establishments so included make retail sales in appreciable volume as well as providing important services for which the statistics can be conveniently collected in the framework of the retail census.

The census of retail trade for 1968-69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope in addition to establishments classified to Retail Trade: motion picture theatres; cafes and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons; licensed clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and hairdressing and beauty salons. Of these service industries, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons and hairdressing and beauty salons had been included in previous censuses as retail establishments, while the remainder were included in the supplementary collections made from establishments not described as retail establishments.

Some changes in the scope of the retail census have been made for reasons not connected with the introduction of a standard industrial classification; for example bread vending and milk vending by independent vendors mainly engaged in retailing bread or milk by home delivery service are included for the first time.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census and the items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses. For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31, and to *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments—Final Bulletins*.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY  
OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover (b)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (b)	Value added (b)(c)	Retail sales (b)
					1968	1969			
<b>RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>									
Department stores . . . . .	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Variety and general stores . . . . .	2,466	73,106	162.1	1,082.3	152.4	161.3	795.9	295.4	1,016.8
<i>Total, Department, variety and general stores . . . . .</i>	<i>2,715</i>	<i>111,748</i>	<i>227.2</i>	<i>1,625.2</i>	<i>232.9</i>	<i>249.6</i>	<i>1,212.0</i>	<i>429.9</i>	<i>1,514.9</i>
Supermarkets . . . . .	657	28,296	57.5	641.0	37.7	42.7	543.3	102.7	634.1
Grocers and tobacconists . . . . .	22,947	76,844	65.5	1,351.3	95.1	103.7	1,142.6	217.3	1,327.7
Butchers . . . . .	9,448	34,434	63.7	598.8	5.8	6.2	453.8	145.4	594.4
Fruit and vegetable stores . . . . .	4,967	18,246	13.3	198.9	3.2	3.4	153.3	45.7	196.5
Liquor stores . . . . .	553	2,563	3.7	64.3	4.8	5.5	52.1	12.9	62.8
Confectionery and soft drink stores . . . . .	7,190	25,874	16.9	239.4	9.1	10.2	181.8	58.7	227.1
Fish, chip and hamburger shops . . . . .	3,468	12,299	7.9	94.1	1.6	1.9	64.7	29.7	89.4
Bread and cake shops . . . . .	2,709	13,345	16.5	87.0	1.6	1.9	50.9	36.3	84.7
<i>Total, Food stores . . . . .</i>	<i>51,938</i>	<i>211,901</i>	<i>245.1</i>	<i>3,274.8</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>175.4</i>	<i>2,642.5</i>	<i>648.7</i>	<i>3,216.5</i>
Bread vendors . . . . .	1,098	2,084	1.4	27.7	..	..	21.3	6.4	26.4
Milk vendors . . . . .	4,361	12,804	10.1	180.7	0.3	0.3	143.3	37.4	173.6
<i>Total, Bread and milk vendors . . . . .</i>	<i>5,459</i>	<i>14,888</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>208.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>199.9</i>
Furniture and floor covering stores . . . . .	2,216	13,400	30.4	279.8	38.9	43.4	209.4	75.0	271.3
Fabrics and household textile stores . . . . .	2,322	8,879	12.5	108.3	24.8	26.3	77.6	32.3	106.9
Men's and boys' wear stores . . . . .	3,155	14,440	24.5	223.6	51.4	54.9	159.0	68.1	219.4
Women's girls' and infants' wear stores . . . . .	7,293	28,806	40.2	361.4	72.6	77.8	262.2	104.4	359.6
Footwear stores . . . . .	2,200	10,462	16.1	141.9	36.9	38.1	102.6	40.5	139.2
Shoe repairers . . . . .	1,565	2,719	2.1	11.8	0.8	0.8	4.1	7.7	1.3
<i>Total, Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores . . . . .</i>	<i>18,751</i>	<i>78,706</i>	<i>125.7</i>	<i>1,126.8</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>241.4</i>	<i>814.8</i>	<i>328.0</i>	<i>1,097.7</i>
Household appliance stores . . . . .	2,995	17,694	43.5	388.3	53.1	54.3	287.3	102.3	337.3
Household electric appliance repairers . . . . .	1,117	6,543	15.9	47.1	4.5	4.9	19.3	28.2	4.8
China, glassware and domestic hardware stores . . . . .	1,812	7,594	11.4	102.4	19.7	21.3	74.0	30.1	82.4
Watchmakers and jewellers . . . . .	2,149	7,902	12.1	91.2	28.4	30.7	58.5	35.0	80.1
Musical instrument and record stores . . . . .	451	2,384	4.3	35.9	6.8	7.9	24.2	12.9	33.8
<i>Total, Household appliance and hardware stores . . . . .</i>	<i>8,524</i>	<i>42,117</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>664.9</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>119.2</i>	<i>463.1</i>	<i>208.5</i>	<i>538.2</i>

For footnotes see following table.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69—continued**

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover (b)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (b)	Value added (b)(c)	Retail sales (b)
					1968	1969			
<b>RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS—continued</b>									
Motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers n.e.c.	No. 7,428	No. 75,123	\$m 183.4	\$m 2,463.6	\$m 205.0	\$m 230.1	\$m 2,011.0	\$m 477.8	\$m 1,711.1
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers	2,158	11,733	31.5	552.4	49.2	53.0	465.4	90.9	506.9
Tyre and battery retailers and tyre retreaders	1,390	11,050	30.2	224.2	22.6	24.3	164.5	61.5	179.9
Service stations	10,340	47,057	62.0	749.9	27.1	30.2	585.4	167.5	648.6
Smash repair workshops	3,382	19,812	40.9	142.7	5.1	5.4	67.1	75.9	6.7
Motor cycle dealers	301	1,571	3.1	28.9	4.6	5.1	21.6	7.9	20.2
Boat and caravan dealers	541	2,488	5.6	95.0	11.9	13.8	80.2	16.6	75.5
<i>Total, Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers</i>	<i>25,540</i>	<i>168,834</i>	<i>356.5</i>	<i>4,256.6</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>362.0</i>	<i>3,395.2</i>	<i>898.0</i>	<i>3,148.9</i>
Pharmacies	5,786	28,519	46.3	381.5	59.0	64.6	255.0	132.1	376.0
Photographic equipment stores	351	1,474	2.8	23.5	3.6	4.0	16.1	7.7	22.1
Sporting goods, bicycle and toy shops	2,020	6,206	7.0	74.5	14.8	16.4	53.8	22.3	69.3
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	3,892	20,729	25.5	272.2	34.0	36.6	204.4	70.3	266.3
Antique and second hand goods dealers	1,470	3,665	3.0	29.7	5.4	6.1	18.8	11.6	28.8
Nurserymen and florists	1,453	4,779	4.5	30.8	2.5	2.7	18.2	12.8	30.0
Retailers n.e.c.	2,031	7,866	10.5	66.2	8.4	9.4	36.4	30.7	46.3
<i>Total, Other retailers</i>	<i>17,003</i>	<i>73,238</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>878.4</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>602.7</i>	<i>287.6</i>	<i>838.6</i>
<b>Total, retail establishments</b>	<b>129,930</b>	<b>701,432</b>	<b>1,152.9</b>	<b>12,035.1</b>	<b>1,183.3</b>	<b>1,287.7</b>	<b>9,295.0</b>	<b>2,844.5</b>	<b>10,555.0</b>
<b>SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>									
Motion picture theatres	No. 957	No. 9,048	\$m 13.3	\$m 54.4	\$m 0.3	\$m 0.3	\$m 21.2	\$m 33.2	\$m 5.2
Cafes and restaurants	4,332	36,876	48.2	209.7	4.0	5.0	109.3	101.3	45.3
Licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons	6,289	87,852	155.5	1,003.3	28.3	31.5	623.3	383.3	839.1
<i>Total, Restaurants and licensed hotels</i>	<i>10,621</i>	<i>124,728</i>	<i>203.7</i>	<i>1,213.0</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>732.6</i>	<i>484.6</i>	<i>884.4</i>
Licensed bowling clubs	1,003	6,008	12.6	58.0	1.5	1.5	26.2	31.9	33.8
Licensed golf clubs	541	4,903	10.8	37.0	0.9	1.0	14.3	22.8	16.4
Licensed clubs n.e.c.	1,217	26,958	58.1	253.8	5.3	5.9	101.3	153.0	118.3
<i>Total, Licensed clubs</i>	<i>2,761</i>	<i>37,869</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>348.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>207.7</i>	<i>168.5</i>
Laundries and dry cleaners	2,160	20,105	35.3	89.7	1.2	1.3	22.7	67.1	0.6
Men's hairdressing	3,243	5,448	3.3	20.2	0.7	0.8	5.2	15.0	4.6
Women's hairdressing and beauty saloons	6,599	23,427	25.0	66.4	1.7	2.0	12.7	54.0	2.5
<i>Total, Hairdressing and beauty saloons</i>	<i>9,842</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>
<i>Total, Selected services establishments</i>	<i>26,341</i>	<i>220,625</i>	<i>362.2</i>	<i>1,792.5</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>936.2</i>	<i>861.7</i>	<i>1,065.8</i>
<b>Total, Retail and selected service establishments</b>	<b>156,271</b>	<b>922,057</b>	<b>1,515.1</b>	<b>13,827.6</b>	<b>1,227.1</b>	<b>1,337.0</b>	<b>10,231.2</b>	<b>3,706.2</b>	<b>11,620.8</b>

For footnotes see table below.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69**

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(d)	A.C.T.(d)	Aust.(e)
Number of establishments at 30 June 1968	No. 57,770	No. 43,950	No. 22,687	No. 14,247	No. 11,177	No. 4,857	No. 554	No. 1,025	No. 156,271
Persons employed(a)	\$m 352,907	\$m 255,237	\$m 120,469	\$m 85,291	\$m 68,949	\$m 26,930	\$m 3,493	\$m 8,588	\$m 922,057
Wages and salaries(b)	616.7	412.7	184.0	128.3	107.3	40.7	7.4	17.7	1,515.1
Turnover(b)	5,258.3	3,837.4	1,834.9	1,161.0	1,124.7	389.1	69.0	151.5	13,827.6
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	453.7	333.5	174.9	110.5	94.6	40.1	6.2	13.6	1,227.1
1969	489.9	369.1	188.3	120.4	103.2	43.7	7.8	14.5	1,337.0
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses(b)	3,807.8	2,862.9	1,382.0	867.3	855.3	291.6	51.7	112.0	10,231.2
Value added(b)(c)	1,486.7	1,010.0	466.3	303.7	278.0	101.1	18.9	40.5	3,706.2
Retail sales(b)	4,396.9	3,232.6	1,540.8	988.5	939.4	339.5	58.1	124.9	11,620.8

(a) At end of June; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. (b) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during the year. (c) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (d) Excludes motion picture theatres. (e) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory motion picture theatres.

**Value of retail sales in each commodity group, Australia, based on  
1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments**

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1968-69, 1971-72 and 1972-73, on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1968-69 were obtained from the 1968-69 census and figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys, on a basis comparable with the 1968-69 census.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)  
1968-69, 1971-72 AND 1972-73  
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1968-69(b)</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Groceries . . . . .	1,449.7	1,699.1	1,881.8
Butchers' meat . . . . .	649.2	746.1	824.0
Other food(c) . . . . .	929.4	1,113.6	1,192.1
<i>Total, food and groceries . . . . .</i>	<i>3,028.4</i>	<i>3,558.8</i>	<i>3,897.9</i>
Beer, wine and spirits . . . . .	1,046.4	1,371.7	1,502.2
Clothing and drapery . . . . .	1,334.8	1,658.4	1,848.0
Footwear . . . . .	222.2	275.0	295.9
Hardware, china and glassware(d)	316.4	398.7	428.2
Electrical goods(e) . . . . .	510.2	709.0	806.2
Furniture and floor coverings . . . . .	407.6	529.3	603.2
Chemists' goods . . . . .	433.2	616.7	672.8
Newspapers, books and stationery . . . . .	314.7	365.1	402.7
Other goods(f) . . . . .	708.3	884.4	978.8
<b>Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.) . . . . .</b>	<b>8,322.3</b>	<b>10,367.1</b>	<b>11,435.9</b>
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.(g) . . . . .	3,161.9	4,045.1	4,468.7

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1968-69 census results. (c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines. (g) Includes new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, boats, outboard motors and caravans, etc., but excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

**Total value of retail sales, States**

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.)  
STATES, 1968-69, 1971-72 AND 1972-73  
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1968-69(b) . . . . .	3,197.3	2,407.4	1,097.7	720.6	648.6	250.6	8,322.3
1971-72 . . . . .	3,982.1	2,897.6	1,434.0	919.1	843.9	290.4	10,367.1
1972-73 . . . . .	4,375.1	3,220.1	1,583.6	1,012.1	925.5	319.5	11,435.9

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1968-69 census results.

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC., STATES  
1968-69, 1971-72 AND 1972-73  
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1968-69(b) . . . . .	1,187.6	860.1	446.2	275.8	300.7	91.5	3,161.9
1971-72 . . . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,045.1
1972-73 . . . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,468.7

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1968-69 census results. (c) Not available.

## INTERSTATE TRADE

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

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January 1928 it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities. Complete interstate trade statistics are now published in detail for Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in those States, and incomplete statistics, relating mainly to trade with Western Australia and Tasmania, by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in the remaining States.

## STATISTICAL ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

### Early development of Australian statistics

Statistical organisation in Australia has its origin in the 'Blue Books' which, in the Crown Colony days, were prepared annually for the information of the Colonial Office. Although intended primarily for administrative purposes, these documents were important sources of statistical data, and formed the basis from which later statistical publications were developed. Following the advent of responsible government, the 'Blue Book' was succeeded in all States by 'Statistical Registers' which, however, were still largely summaries of the 'by-product' statistics of government administrative departments.

The growing need for quantitative data concerning the progress of the several young communities of Australia led eventually to the appointment of official Statisticians commissioned to prepare and publish such data. Conferences were held between the Statisticians to allow for the interchange of ideas between States and to provide for uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals. Altogether, six conferences were held prior to the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906—in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. The holding of these conferences has been continued since the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau, and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.

### Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Under the provisions of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament 'to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to . . .' (*inter alia*) '(XI.) Census and Statistics'. Accordingly the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State had its own 'Statistics Act', and although these were not identical for all States, they embodied common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing State statistical organisations, but endeavoured to use their services whenever possible, undertaking the initial collection of statistics only in fields not covered by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralisation.

### Integration of statistical services

The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in official statistics and methods employed in their collection throughout Australia. The complete realisation of this aim could not, however, be achieved with seven separate statistical systems, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned. This became apparent when economic problems following the 1914-18 War drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data.

The first step towards integration was taken in 1924, when, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister to the Premiers' Conference that State and Commonwealth Statistical Bureaux be amalgamated, the Tasmanian office was transferred to the Commonwealth. (Other States did not agree to the proposal at that time.) The Tasmanian office has since functioned as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

The varied economic and social problems of the 1920's and 1930's, the 1939-45 War and the post-war boom, and the development during and since the war of a volume of new statistics, imposed a severe strain on the statistical systems and increased the complexities of the several administrations in their efforts to secure and maintain uniformity in statistical collections.

The difficulties of maintaining efficient statistical services were further emphasised during the immediate post-war years when the problems of planning for post-war reconstruction greatly increased the demand for current economic statistics. In 1949, discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States. Following negotiations, all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth, and effect was given to this by the *Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956*. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was to establish an integrated statistical service, with branches in each State, operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15 September 1958.

The relationships which at present exist between the Bureau and the several State Governments are a reflection of these agreements. Each State has retained its power to collect statistics under State laws, but the Commonwealth provides the staff and the funds, and is responsible for all statistical work required by both Commonwealth and State Governments. Conferences of the Commonwealth and Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians are held annually to discuss current and projected future operations of the Bureau.

Under the system as it now operates, Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians and their staffs provide the principal avenue of contact between State Government agencies and other State users and suppliers of statistical information. For the most part, negotiations with Commonwealth agencies and other national users and suppliers of statistical information are undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician and his Central Office staff. However, the division of responsibility between the Bureau's Central and State Offices in the matter of relationships with users and suppliers of statistical information is by no means as precise as might be assumed from the above remarks. The statistical services are highly integrated and operate as one unit rather than as seven separate Bureaux. In general, it might be said that moves to develop new statistical series or to modify existing ones for State purposes are normally initiated by Deputy Statisticians, whereas moves to develop new or modified series for national socio-economic policy purposes are usually initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

#### Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has continually been widened. Additional requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All these activities are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which empowers the Statistician to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the secrecy of information provided by individual persons and businesses is preserved.

In the Australian centralised official statistical service, it is recognised that there is a danger that official statisticians may become isolated from the thinking of the users of statistics and insensitive to the problems of the firms or individual persons whose responsibility it is to supply statistical information. The dangers inherent in this situation are for the most part obviated by the six State Offices of the Bureau keeping in very close contact with the individual businesses which use statistics and supply statistical information, and special steps are taken to ensure that users have adequate scope for expression of their needs and that requests by the Bureau for information are kept within reasonable and practical limits. The methods towards this end which have been adopted in the Bureau are reflected in its organisational structure. The organisation is on the basis of specialist subject-matter branches, and to each relatively narrow field of socio-economic activity there is a corresponding branch within the Bureau which is responsible for obtaining statistics and providing statistical services. Thus, in the Central Office, there are specialist branches dealing with primary industries; secondary industries; internal trade; employment; finance; population and vital statistics, etc. A broadly similar organisational pattern exists in State Offices of the Bureau, although local requirements have naturally given rise to differences in detail.

### Organisation of the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The Central Office of the Bureau is organised functionally into the following divisions, listed alphabetically. As shown below, these divisions are further sub-divided into specialist subject matter branches.

*Demography, Social and Manpower Division.* Demography and Social; Employment and Labour; Population Census.

*Development and Co-ordination Division.* Co-ordination; Sampling, Special Surveys and Consultation; Statistical Standards and Methodology.

*Economic Accounts Division.* National Accounts and Public Finance; Prices, Quantum and Household Expenditure.

*Economic Censuses and Surveys Division.* Internal Trade, Service Industries and Transport; Rural, Construction and Private Finance; Secondary Production, Classification and Integration.

*Overseas Transactions Division.* Foreign Investment; International Accounts and Trade.

In addition to the above-mentioned divisions and a *Management Services* branch, the Bureau has a *Computer Service Centre* which operates the largest computer network in Australia and one of the largest used for statistical purposes in the world. It comprises a Control Data 3600, 3500 and two 3300 computers in Canberra; 3300, 3200 and 160A computers in Sydney and Melbourne; 3200 and 160A computers in Adelaide and Brisbane; and 3200 computers in the remaining State capitals. All installations use a full complement of peripheral devices. Mass storage and interrogation facilities are available at Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne.

At 30 June 1973 the staff of the Bureau numbered 3,372, of whom 694 were university graduates. Of the total staff, 1,436 were employed in the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra. Expenditure for 1972-73 amounted to \$26,300,000.

### Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments

The Commonwealth Statistician is the co-ordinating authority on all statistical activities in Commonwealth Departments, and where any new statistical field is to be established involving the regular collection of statistics, the Commonwealth Statistician must be consulted to ensure that they are necessary, that they are based on sound statistical methods and that their needs are being met by the most economical means and without duplication of effort.

The Bureau provides methodological and general statistical advice to Commonwealth Departments and instrumentalities from time to time as required. However, for some Departments, which have a continuing need for specialised statistical services, the Bureau provides, from its own staff, the key personnel to serve these needs.

## STATISTICAL AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, namely: (i) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of Australia; and (ii) State publications dealing with individual States only. Commonwealth publications containing statistics may be grouped under two heads, namely: (i) publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers. State publications may similarly be grouped into publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State, and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers. The statistics contained in the second group in each case are in the main incidental to the primary purpose of the particular report or paper.

### Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

#### Principal statistical publications issued to date

The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration. Minor changes in titles have not been referred to. Copies of a number of these publications, particularly earlier issues, are not now available.

*Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary.* Annually, 1963 to 1973.

*Balance of Payments.* Half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1971-72; annually, 1972-73.

*Balance of Payments, Australia.* Statements Nos 1 to 3, 1928-29 to 1951-52.

*Banking and Currency.* Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1971-72.

†*Building and Construction.* Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1970-71.

*Causes of Death.* Bulletin, annually, 1963 to 1969 and 1971 (combined issue).

- Census (1911) Results.* Bulletin. Vols I (Statistician's Report), II and III, with Appendix *Mathematical Theory of Population*.
- Census (1921) Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 26. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, and Parts XVII to XXIX (Part XXVII, Life Tables), forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.
- Census (1933) Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XIV, forming Vol. I, Parts XV to XXVIII, forming Vol. II, and Parts XXIX to XXXVII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932-1934, Vol. III.
- Census (1947) Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, Parts XVII to XIX, forming Vol. II, and Parts XX to XXVIII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946-1948, Vol. III.
- Census (1954) Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 3. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953-1955, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1961) Results.* Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960-1962, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1966) Results.* Summarised results for each State and Territory and for Australia have been published in a series of mimeographed bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician, and issue of the volumes containing the final figures is now almost complete. The volumes are Vol. I, comprising Parts I to II; Vol. 2, Parts I to V; Vol. 3; Vol. 4, Parts I to VII; and Vol. 5, Parts I to VIII.
- Census (1971) Results.* Preliminary figures of dwellings and the characteristics of population have been issued. A series of bulletins containing final figures is being issued progressively.
- \* *Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings.*
- \* *Dairying Industry* (formerly *Summary of Dairying Industry*). Bulletin, monthly, and half-yearly to 1971-72; annually 1972-73; first issue, September 1937.
- Demography.* Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1969 and 1970 (combined issue). Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see *Causes of Death*.
- \* *Digest of Current Economic Statistics.* Monthly from August 1959 onward.
- \* *Export Commodity Classification, Australian.* Annually, 1966-67 to 1972-73 (sectional revisions).
- Exports, Australian.* Annually, 1958-59 to 1972-73.
- \* *Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary.* Annually, 1948-49 to 1967-68.
- Finance.* Bulletin, 1907 to 1960-61. Commencing 1955-56, issued in two parts—Part I, Public and Private Finance; Part II, Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961-62, issued as five separate bulletins, see *Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation*.
- Finance, Commonwealth.* Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1969-70. (Commencing with the 1970-71 issue, title changed to *Public Authority Finance: Commonwealth Authorities*; commencing with the 1971-72 issue, title changed to *Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government*.)
- Finance, Public Authority.* Bulletin, annually, 1969-70 first issue.
- Finance, Public Authority: Authorities of the Australian Government.* Bulletin, annually, 1972-73 (see following publication).
- ‡ *Finance, Public Authority: Commonwealth Authorities.* Bulletin, annually, 1970-71 and 1971-72. (commencing with the 1972-73 issue, title changed to *Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government*.)
- Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Local Government Securities.* Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1967-68.
- \* *Food Production, and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Report on.* Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1947-48; annually, 1948-49 to 1971-72.
- \* *Fruit Growing Industry* (formerly *Summary of Fruit Growing Industry*). Bulletin, annually, 1944-45 to 1971-72.
- \* *Import Commodity Classification, Australian.* Annually, 1965-66 to 1972-73 (sectional revisions).
- Imports, Australian.* Bulletin, annually, 1967-68 to 1972-73.
- Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.* Annually, 1950-51 to 1972-73.

- Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency)*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1968-69 and 1969-70 (combined issue)
- Labour and Industrial Statistics*. Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.
- Labour Report*, 1913 to 1972.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1901-1910. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1901-1910.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1920-1922.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1932-1934. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1932-1934.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1946-1948.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1953-1955.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1960-1962.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1965-1967.
- \**Livestock Statistics* (formerly *Summary of Livestock Statistics and Livestock Numbers*). Bulletin, annually, 1943 to 1972.
- Local Government in Australia*, July 1919.
- Manufacturing Commodities*. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (combined issue) to 1966-67 and 1967-68 (combined issue).
- Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Materials Used*. Bulletin, annually, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (combined issue), 1971-72.
- \**Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class*. Bulletin, annually, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72.
- Manufacturing Industries*. Bulletins on individual industries, annually, 1936-37 to 1939-40, 1940-41 (issue incomplete) and 1944-45 to 1967-68.
- Manufacturing Industry*. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- Manufacturing Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in, Part I—Overseas Ownership and Part II—Overseas Control*, 1962-63 and 1966-67.
- §*Mineral Industry, The Australian* (formerly *Minerals and Metals Bulletin*). Part II—*Quarterly Statistics* of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
- \**Mining Establishments: Details of Operations*. Bulletin, annually, 1968-69 to 1970-71 (combined issue), 1971-72.
- Mining Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in*. Bulletin, annually, 1967 and 1968.
- Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. October 1937 onward.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December 1955*. Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 8.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December 1962*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 9.
- \**Motor Vehicles, Census of, 30 September 1971*. Bulletins 1 to 9.
- Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947-48), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure)*, 1948-49 to 1961-62, first issue, mimeographed\*, to 1972-73.
- ||*Non-rural Primary Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1967-68 and 1968-69 (combined issue).
- Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 and 1963-64. (Commencing 1964-65 issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Non-rural Primary Industries, and Value of Production*.)
- Northern Territory Statistical Summary*. Annually, 1960 to 1973.
- \**Occupation Survey (1945) Results*. Detailed tables.
- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*. 1907 to present issue (No. 58). Issues Nos 40 to 51 also published in parts.
- Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (formerly *Statistical Digest*). 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1973, annually.
- Population and Vital Statistics*, Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906-1910.
- Primary Industries*. Bulletins, annually, 1950-51 to 1961-62 in two parts—Part I, Rural Industries; Part II, Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Commencing 1962-63, issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Rural Industries* and *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*.

*Primary Industries, Australian.* Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March 1938.

*Production.* Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949–50. From 1936–37 to 1949–50 issued in two parts—Part I, Secondary Industries; Part II, Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (*see Primary Industries and Secondary Industries*).

*Professional Papers.* Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.

\**Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.* Annually since 1950.

*Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (replaced *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics*). December 1917 onward.

\**Retail Establishments, Census of (1947–48), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

\**Retail Establishments, Census of (1948–49), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

\**Retail Establishments, Census of (1952–53), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 14.

*Retail Establishments, Census of (1956–57), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8 (mimeographed\*) and 9 to 15 (printed).

*Retail Establishments and Other Services, Census of (1961–62), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7 (printed) and 8 to 9 (mimeographed\*).

\**Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959–60.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

*Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1965–66.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

*Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1968–69.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

*Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955–56.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

*Rural Industries.* Bulletin, annually, 1962–63 to 1969–70.

\**Rural Land Use and Crop Production* (formerly *Summary of Crop Statistics*). Bulletin, annually, 1943–44 to 1970–71.

\**Rural Land Use, Improvements, Agricultural Machinery and Labour.* Bulletin, annually, 1971–72. *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators.* Bulletin, annually, 1967 to 1973.

*Secondary Industries.* Bulletin, annually, 1950–51 to 1962–63 (commencing 1960–61 issued in two parts—Part I, Factory and Building Operations; Part II, Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories). Commencing 1963–64 issued as separate bulletins, *see Manufacturing Establishments, Manufacturing Industry, Manufacturing Commodities, and Building and Construction.*

*Social Insurance.* Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910.

*Social Statistics.* Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.

*Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service.* Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.

*Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth, Annually, 1961–62 to 1970–71.*

*Trade, Overseas.* Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1972–73.

\**Trade, Overseas.* Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1972–73, in two parts—Part 1, Exports; Part 2, Imports. (*See also Exports, Australian; Imports, Australian; and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.*)

*Transport and Communication.* Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually and 1932 to 1970–71 annually.

||*Value of Production.* Bulletin, annually, 1964–65 to 1968–69.

*Wealth.* The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.

\**Wheat Industry* (formerly *Summary of the Wheat Situation*). Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July 1936; now issued annually, 1972–73, and 1973–74 (Preliminary), with annual supplement, 1972–73 (Preliminary).

\**Wholesale Establishments, Census of (1968–69), Results.* Final Bulletin.

\**Wool Production and Utilisation.* Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1972–73.

\* Distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician—for methods of obtaining other publications still in print *see back of this volume.*

† Previously included in *Secondary Industries, Part I—Factory and Building Operations.*

‡ Prior to 1970–71 issue, title was *Commonwealth Finance.*

§ Copies available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra and the Department of Minerals and Energy, Melbourne and Sydney

|| Included in *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production* prior to 1964–65.

### Current or recent statistical publications

The Central and State offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics issue approximately 2,300 publications (600 separate titles) in printed and mimeographed form annually. Information on these publications is contained in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*, 1973, available free on request from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications, a subject index to show the Central Office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found, and short descriptions of major Central Office publications. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements. At the end of this Year Book there is a list of the current printed publications of the Central Office of the Bureau: the prices shown after the number and year of issue are, in order, price excluding postage, and price including postage in Australia.

### Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers

No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the National Library of Australia issues a quarterly publication (with annual cumulation) *Australian Government Publications*, a list of official publications of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, compiled from records of material received by the Library during the year.

The Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, issues a monthly publication *Australian Government Publications*. This publication lists Commonwealth publications currently becoming available or in stock, showing the titles and prices of Parliamentary Papers, Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), records of Parliamentary proceedings, Acts, Statutory Rules, Ordinances, and departmental bulletins and reports issued annually or irregularly.

Australian Government publications may be purchased *through the mail* from Mail Order Sales, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; *over the counter* from the Government Publications and Inquiry Centres in each State capital; and *through the mail or over the counter* from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital.

The National Library of Australia issues annually a publication *Australian Books*, a reprint of the 1966 issue of which is included on pages 1231-77 of Year Book No. 53. See the chapter Education, Cultural Activities and Research for further information concerning the National Library's publicising of Australian publications.

## METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA

### Weights and measures in Australia

Australia inherited the 'Imperial' system of weights and measures from the United Kingdom. The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* of 1900 provided the newly formed Commonwealth Parliament with powers to make laws governing weights and measures (Section 51 (xv)). This power was not exercised till 1948 when a *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* was passed. This Act provided '. . . for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, and uniform standards of measurement, of physical quantities . . .'

The Act transferred to the Commonwealth the power to specify particular units for particular purposes. In 1960, because it was felt that the States should be able to exercise certain of these powers, the 1948 Act was repealed and replaced by an Act which allowed the States to legislate in certain areas.

### The National Standards Commission

The *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960-1966 Section 4: states that 'The objects of this Act are to provide for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement and uniform standards of measurement of physical quantities'.

The responsibility for achieving these aims is in the hands of the National Standards Commission, which is empowered to set up an adequate system for standardising the measurement of physical quantities for Australia, the units that are to be part of that system, and means of assuring the traceability of standards back to the Commonwealth standards maintained by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Commission represents Australia on the International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) which provides a forum and working organisation whose objective is to achieve international uniformity of measuring processes.

New legislation is currently under consideration to give effect to the decision of the Commonwealth Government to introduce a metric system of units and measurements as the sole system of measurement in Australia. A hybrid system of metric units has always been permitted as an

alternative to imperial units under the regulations which the Commission administers. Changes are to be made so that the system of metric units to be adopted will conform with the International System (SI) of units.

In 1966 at the request of the States the Commonwealth Government revised the functions of NSC to include responsibility for the approval of patterns of measuring instruments for use in trade; these are the patterns of instruments required by State Weights and Measures laws, to be checked and verified at regular intervals. For this purpose, the Commission set up the Pattern Approval Laboratory which currently approves in the vicinity of fifty new patterns annually.

#### Commonwealth legal units

The Commonwealth legislation is intended to define those units which are legal for measurement. Section 7 of the above act states that the regulations may prescribe units of measurement of any physical quantity and those units shall be the sole legal unit of measurement of that quantity.

However, the use of such units for the purpose of trade is, in general, controlled by State legislation. Until 1972 the States had only permitted the use of the imperial units; consequently, goods sold in the shops in Australia had to be marked with their contents in imperial units. As a step towards the conversion, many goods may now (from September 1972) be sold in packages marked solely in metric units.

#### The decision to change

In April 1967, a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator K. A. Laught, heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations.

The Committee reported unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date. The Committee's findings included the following.

Evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties. About 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing.

About 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms. Some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures. This proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and South-East Asian countries grows.

A metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors and save time.

A metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary varieties in sizes and components.

Introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

#### Metric Conversion Board

*The Metric Conversion Act 1970* was assented to on 12 June 1970 and stated as its object (in Section 5) 'to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities'. It provided the Minister with powers on behalf of the Commonwealth, to do such things, make such arrangements and enter into such agreements as he thinks conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all the Territories of the Commonwealth except Papua New Guinea.

In most other countries that are presently converting to the metric system, a Board has been appointed to give guidance for the change. Thus in the United Kingdom the Metrication Board was appointed in 1969, in South Africa a Metrication Advisory Board was appointed in 1967, and in New Zealand a Metric Advisory Board was appointed in 1970.

The Metric Conversion Act provided for such a Board and on 1 July 1970 a Board of thirteen members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.A.S.A.S.M. (Met.). It comprises members who are experienced in many of the sectors for which conversion will be important. They are drawn from all States of the Commonwealth and include representatives of industry, commerce, the States and the Commonwealth. In July 1972, the membership of the Board was increased to fourteen.

### Committees of the Board

The Government has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly voluntary. It will be planned and implemented by those who will themselves be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programs. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity group would have an Advisory Committee responsible for its conversion. Each Advisory Committee was supported by several Sector Committees. These comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments. They were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a Panel may be appointed to report to a Sector Committee.

The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board Member and have the task of co-ordinating the programs and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans.

By June 1971, as indicated in the First Annual Report of the Board, all 11 Advisory Committees had been established. In all, more than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical and government fields, had been appointed to Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions. By June 1972, as the Board's Second Annual Report indicates, planning of conversion programs was well advanced in many sectors.

The chart on page 1046 shows the present structure of the Board and its committees. This structure will be changed appropriately as conversion proceeds. Now that programs have been prepared and issued the work of many sector committees is nearing completion.

### International system of units

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units, commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système Internationale*). This is the system adopted by the International General Conference on Weights and Measures.

Many people are familiar with the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system which has long been in use in physical science. Whilst the SI system closely resembles the CGS system, it is not identical with it. Many people living in Europe are familiar with many of the SI units but they also use units which are not part of the SI system. For example, such units as the dyne and the erg do not appear in the SI system.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g. the joule, the watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g. the metre per second).

In addition, for larger or smaller amounts, decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit may be used. The names of each of these is obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Value</i>
Commonly used:		
giga . . . . .	G	$10^9$
mega . . . . .	M	$10^6$
kilo . . . . .	k	$10^3$
centi . . . . .	c	$10^{-2}$
milli . . . . .	m	$10^{-3}$
micro . . . . .	$\mu$	$10^{-6}$
Less commonly used:		
tera . . . . .	T	$10^{12}$
hecto . . . . .	h	$10^2$
deka . . . . .	da	10
deci . . . . .	d	$10^{-1}$
nano . . . . .	n	$10^{-9}$
pico . . . . .	p	$10^{-12}$
femto . . . . .	f	$10^{-15}$
atto . . . . .	a	$10^{-18}$

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of  $10^3$  be used and except in special cases the prefixes hecto, deka, deci and centi should be avoided.

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, *minute* and *second* for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the *nautical mile* (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest: for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre ( $10^{-3}$  cubic metres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms) and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only, include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The table on page 1047 lists the most important everyday metric units with some of the imperial units they will replace and the conversion factors.

### Program and planning

Conversion is expected to proceed simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there will be no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made.

Each sector is developing a program appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in the process account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of Sector and Advisory Committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programs, and their integration into an overall conversion program.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:

1970-71	.	.	.	Planning and co-ordination
1972	.	.	.	Increasing public awareness
1973-75	.	.	.	Major implementation
1976	.	.	.	70-80 per cent of nation's activity to be converted.

Progress is generally on schedule. Programs are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion activities are becoming increasingly noticeable.

### Detailed programs

Conversion has been completed in the following areas:

Clay bricks, meteorology (temperature forecasts), horse racing, packaged goods (sole metric marking permitted), customs-excise Tariffs, tide tables, wool sales (bulk), new land titles.

During 1972 conversion was initiated in the following areas:

Primary education, farm milk tanks, wholesale meat, wine industry (bulk), wheat, barley, coarse grains, sugar.

During 1973 conversion is expected to be complete in the following areas:

Advertising, bread, building and construction (design), concrete bricks, all primary and secondary education, flat glass manufacture, furniture, retail meat, wind speed forecasts, paper, pharmaceutical packaging, printing, plastics and chemicals, ready-mixed concrete, storage, transport freight rates, water and sewerage rates.

### References

- Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System, Parliamentary Paper No. 19 of 1968.
- Metric Conversion for Australia*, Metric Conversion Board 1971.
- First Annual Report of the Metric Conversion Board for the year 1970-71, Parliamentary Paper No. 260.



METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Length	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	kilometre (km)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
For navigation		international nautical mile (n mile)		1 n mile = 1852 m
Mass	ounce (oz)	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
	ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
	Area	square inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> )	1 in <sup>2</sup> = 6.45 cm <sup>2</sup>
square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )		square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> ) or square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 ft <sup>2</sup> = 929 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 10.8 ft <sup>2</sup>
square yard (yd <sup>2</sup> )		square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 yd <sup>2</sup> = 0.836 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 1.20 yd <sup>2</sup>
perch (p)		square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 p = 25.3 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 0.0395 p
rood (rd)		hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
acre (ac)		hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
square mile		square kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 square mile = 2.59 km <sup>2</sup>	1 km <sup>2</sup> = 0.386 square mile
Volume	cubic inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	cubic centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	1 in <sup>3</sup> = 16.4 cm <sup>3</sup>	1 cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0610 in <sup>3</sup>
	cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.0283 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 35.3 ft <sup>3</sup>
	cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 yd <sup>3</sup> = 0.765 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.31 yd <sup>3</sup>
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 bus = 0.0364 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 27.5 bus
Volume (fluids)	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz
	pint (pt)	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	litre (l) or cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 220 gal
	acre foot	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> ) or megalitre (ML)	1 acre foot = 1230 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.23 ML	1 ML = 0.811 acre-foot
Force	pound-force (lbf)	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
Pressure	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/in <sup>2</sup> )	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in <sup>2</sup> = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/in <sup>2</sup>
For meteorology	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg 1 mb = 100 Pa
Speed	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
For navigation		knot (kn)		1 kn = 1.85 km/h
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	°C = $\frac{5}{9}(\text{°F} - 32)$	°F = $\frac{9}{5} \times \text{°C} + 32$
Density	pound per cubic inch (lb/in <sup>3</sup> )	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1 lb/in <sup>3</sup> = 27.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0361 lb/in <sup>3</sup>
		= tonne per cubic metre (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 lb/in <sup>3</sup> = 27.7 t/m <sup>3</sup>	1 t/m <sup>3</sup> = 0.0361 lb/in <sup>3</sup>
	ton per cubic yard	tonne per cubic metre (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 ton/yd <sup>3</sup> = 1.33 t/m <sup>3</sup>	1 t/m <sup>3</sup> = 0.752 ton/yd <sup>3</sup>
Energy	British thermal unit (Btu)	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	therm	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> therm
For electrical energy		kilowatt hour (kWh)		1 kWh = 3.60 MJ
Power	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
Time		second (s)		
		minute (min)		1 min = 60s
		hour (h)		1 h = 3600 s
Frequency	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
Angular velocity	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm
		revolution per minute (rpm)		



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1941, with earlier tenth years back to 1901 (the National Accounts series on page 1040 has been carried back to 1900-01 in single years). In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc., are indicated by the symbols shown on page xiii of this Year Book.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

#### DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)					Divorces (c)			Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		judicial separations	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
						No.	Rate(d)							
1901	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	398	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1911	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	509	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1921	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1,490	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1931	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	1,969	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
1941	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3,351	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
1944	3,683	3,664	7,347	83.7	-2.2	68	9.3	5,691	153	21.0	70	9.5	4.8	31.3
1945	3,722	3,708	7,430	90.3	-2.6	63	8.5	7,213	161	21.7	70	9.5	4.7	29.4
1946	3,767	3,751	7,518	101.7	-15.1	79	10.6	7,235	176	23.6	75	10.0	5.1	29.0
1947	3,828	3,810	7,638	108.9	10.6	76	10.1	8,803	182	24.1	73	9.7	5.2	28.5
1948	3,909	3,884	7,792	101.1	55.1	75	9.7	7,253	178	23.1	77	10.0	4.9	27.8
1949	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	6,626	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1950	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7,428	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1951	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7,330	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1952	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7,110	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1953	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8,043	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1954	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	6,528	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1955	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	6,782	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1956	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6,492	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1957	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6,374	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1958	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	6,994	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7,370	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	6,709	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
1961	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)		77	7.3	6,751	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	61.5	79	7.4	7,290	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,470	5,376	10,846	144.4	62.5	81	7.4	7,515	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	71.6	86	7.7	7,967	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	99.3	94	8.2	8,534	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1966	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	104.9	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
1966	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	86.9	96	8.3	9,921	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1967	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	9,747	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	10,791	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	129.0	112	9.2	10,984	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	122.9	116	9.3	12,249	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
1971	6,484	6,424	12,908	165.7	84.6	118	9.2	13,002	276	21.6	111	8.7	4.8	17.3
1972	6,570	6,521	13,091	155.2	27.8	114	8.8	15,636	265	20.4	110	8.5	4.4	16.7

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Decrees made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

**PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**  
**AGRICULTURE**

Season	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Malze		
	Area	Yield	Average yield									
	mil. acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus
1901-02	5.1	39	7.5	461	9.8	21.2	75	1.5	20.4	295	7.0	23.9
1911-12	7.4	72	9.6	617	9.6	15.5	116	2.1	17.7	340	8.9	26.3
1921-22	9.7	129	13.3	733	12.1	16.6	299	6.1	20.4	305	7.8	25.7
1931-32	14.7	191	12.9	1,085	15.2	14.0	342	6.3	18.4	269	7.1	26.2
1941-42	12.0	167	13.9	1,460	22.3	15.3	784	18.0	23.0	301	7.4	24.7
1944-45	8.5	53	6.3	2,034	9.0	4.4	614	5.0	8.2	257	6.5	25.2
1945-46	11.4	142	12.5	1,949	25.8	13.2	699	11.1	15.9	236	5.7	24.3
1946-47	13.2	117	8.9	1,728	15.6	9.0	748	11.6	15.5	260	5.8	22.4
1947-48	13.9	220	15.9	2,105	40.7	19.3	839	20.9	24.9	223	6.2	27.7
1948-49	12.6	191	15.2	1,770	23.6	13.3	1,012	17.8	17.6	182	5.2	28.5
1949-50	12.2	218	17.8	1,748	27.4	15.7	1,040	19.5	18.8	194	6.0	31.0
1950-51	11.7	184	15.8	1,757	25.1	14.3	1,079	22.9	21.2	169	4.0	27.9
1951-52	10.4	160	15.4	2,365	34.5	14.6	1,118	21.9	19.6	170	4.0	23.7
1952-53	10.2	198	19.1	2,764	43.6	15.8	1,377	35.0	25.5	174	5.0	28.5
1953-54	10.8	198	18.4	2,137	33.0	15.4	1,803	41.3	22.9	179	5.1	28.4
1954-55	10.7	169	15.8	2,574	32.8	12.8	1,691	29.4	17.4	170	4.8	29.9
1955-56	10.2	195	19.2	3,354	56.5	16.8	1,894	41.7	22.0	167	4.8	28.4
1956-57	7.9	134	17.1	2,556	35.4	13.8	2,093	49.3	23.5	182	5.5	30.3
1957-58	8.8	98	11.0	2,959	31.4	10.6	2,121	30.5	14.4	180	5.6	30.6
1958-59	10.4	215	20.7	3,974	86.9	21.9	2,381	63.0	26.5	184	6.7	37.4
1959-60	12.2	199	16.3	3,030	46.8	15.5	2,379	34.2	14.3	185	6.7	36.4
1960-61	13.4	274	20.4	3,637	76.1	20.9	2,830	68.0	24.0	185	7.3	33.8
1961-62	14.7	247	16.8	3,097	55.1	17.8	2,383	41.5	17.4	211	7.5	34.7
1962-63	16.5	307	18.6	3,292	68.8	20.9	2,027	39.6	19.5	209	7.5	35.6
1963-64	16.5	328	19.9	3,392	68.2	20.1	2,013	43.4	21.6	215	6.7	31.3
1964-65	17.9	369	20.6	3,497	70.0	20.0	2,064	49.3	23.9	212	6.9	32.4
1965-66	17.5	260	14.8	3,768	60.7	16.1	2,298	41.8	18.2	197	4.9	25.0
1966-67	20.8	467	22.4	4,258	107.1	25.2	2,498	61.6	24.7	201	7.5	37.2
1967-68	22.4	277	12.4	3,380	39.6	11.7	2,611	36.8	14.1	200	7.1	35.6
1968-69	26.8	544	20.3	3,872	94.3	24.3	3,314	72.6	21.9	164	5.9	35.7
1969-70	23.4	388	16.5	3,396	68.7	20.2	3,759	74.9	19.9	197	7.5	38.3
1970-71	16.0	290	18.1	3,838	88.9	23.2	4,942	103.7	21.0	212	8.3	39.4
1971-72	17.6	313	17.7	3,066	70.3	22.9	6,265	135.2	21.6	193	8.4	43.6
1972-73p	18.8	236	12.6	2,459	40.6	16.5	5,288	87.3	16.5	147	5.5	37.4

AGRICULTURE—continued

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	mil. gal	mil. acres
1901-02	1,688	2,025	1.20	110	323	2.94	87	1,368	15.7	64	5.3	8.4
1911-12	2,518	2,868	1.14	130	301	2.31	101	1,682	16.7	61	5.0	12.1
1921-22	2,995	3,902	1.30	149	388	2.60	128	2,437	19.0	92	8.5	15.4
1931-32	2,635	3,167	1.20	145	397	2.74	242	4,213	17.4	115	14.2	21.2
1941-42	2,758	3,575	1.30	99	333	3.35	255	5,154	20.3	130	15.6	(b)20.5
1944-45	2,409	1,994	0.83	242	881	3.64	226	4,598	20.3	129	13.9	(b)17.7
1945-46	2,757	3,493	1.27	176	646	3.67	236	4,718	20.0	129	24.9	(b)20.6
1946-47	2,006	2,357	1.18	145	544	3.76	227	4,027	17.7	130	32.0	(b)21.3
1947-48	1,970	3,008	1.53	146	498	3.42	222	4,418	19.9	132	32.9	(b)22.5
1948-49	1,580	2,292	1.45	120	460	3.84	266	6,708	25.2	135	32.8	(b)20.9
1949-50	1,605	2,430	1.51	134	471	3.52	281	6,849	24.3	135	32.7	(b)20.8
1950-51	1,377	2,063	1.50	127	412	3.24	272	7,052	25.9	137	26.0	(b)20.1
1951-52	1,549	2,345	1.51	118	509	4.31	282	5,327	18.9	136	35.3	(b)20.0
1952-53	1,761	2,765	1.57	135	431	3.18	280	6,967	24.9	137	30.0	(b)20.7
1953-54	1,935	3,049	1.58	128	548	4.27	340	9,014	26.5	138	31.7	(b)21.5
1954-55	1,984	2,856	1.44	107	468	4.36	374	10,087	27.0	136	24.0	22.3
1955-56	2,241	3,625	1.62	94	402	4.29	373	8,901	23.9	135	22.9	23.0
1956-57	1,861	3,043	1.63	101	519	5.14	370	9,272	25.1	132	30.8	20.0
1957-58	2,237	2,969	1.33	118	575	4.88	376	9,249	24.6	131	33.9	22.2
1958-59	3,018	5,090	1.69	105	575	5.49	370	10,213	27.6	131	32.6	25.6
1959-60	2,105	3,177	1.51	108	579	5.34	314	9,002	28.7	130	28.4	26.1
1960-61	2,973	5,079	1.71	92	451	4.91	341	9,166	26.9	131	33.8	29.6
1961-62	2,274	3,693	1.62	94	526	5.57	387	9,577	24.8	133	41.8	29.6
1962-63	2,720	4,717	1.73	114	667	5.86	402	12,736	31.7	134	29.9	32.1
1963-64	2,602	4,269	1.64	102	562	5.51	418	12,118	29.0	136	37.8	32.0
1964-65	2,793	4,963	1.78	88	508	5.78	470	15,070	32.0	139	38.9	34.7
1965-66	2,780	4,179	1.50	96	639	6.63	503	14,155	28.1	140	34.3	34.5
1966-67	3,496	6,371	1.82	99	643	6.47	557	16,685	29.9	139	41.7	39.6
1967-68	1,240	1,226	0.99	106	658	6.23	553	16,756	30.3	140	44.4	36.0
1968-69	1,058	1,701	1.61	113	798	7.04	568	18,413	32.4	143	52.1	41.2
1969-70	1,058	1,490	1.41	107	750	7.00	526	15,535	29.5	150	63.1	38.9
1970-71	863	1,254	1.45	95	735	7.71	545	17,366	31.9	158	55.3	33.2
1971-72	843	1,227	1.46	100	809	8.10	578	19,084	33.0	164	62.9	35.3
1972-73p	1,120	1,205	1.08	91			614	18,630	30.3	170		35.6

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

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued  
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Wool(b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Meat(d)			Total meat
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil. lb	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons
1902 . . . . .	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	539	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . . . .	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	798	(e)95	(e)7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922 . . . . .	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	723	(e)119	(e)14.6	339	218	50	608
1932 . . . . .	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	1,007	175	14.0	350	307	70	727
1942 . . . . .	1.6	13.6	125	1.4	1,167	168	30.1	534	372	122	1,027
1945 . . . . .	1.4	14.1	105	1.6	1,016	142	34.6	461	395	127	984
1946 . . . . .	1.3	13.9	96	1.4	936	150	41.2	407	291	108	805
1947 . . . . .	1.2	13.4	96	1.3	977	143	42.4	488	303	95	885
1948 . . . . .	1.2	13.8	103	1.3	1,005	162	41.5	562	295	90	947
1949 . . . . .	1.1	14.1	109	1.2	1,057	166	43.2	577	320	94	992
1950 . . . . .	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	1,142	174	44.8	607	358	90	1,055
1951 . . . . .	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	1,118	164	44.3	652	274	85	1,011
1952 . . . . .	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	1,080	135	40.6	582	282	85	949
1953 . . . . .	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	1,281	167	46.6	675	395	83	1,153
1954 . . . . .	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	1,245	160	49.1	704	368	84	1,153
1955 . . . . .	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	1,283	191	45.2	720	388	94	1,207
1956 . . . . .	0.8	16.8	139	1.2	1,417	209	38.7	751	380	94	1,225
1957 . . . . .	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	1,564	193	38.2	815	367	89	1,270
1958 . . . . .	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	1,434	176	36.0	791	421	102	1,315
1959 . . . . .	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	1,591	194	43.5	906	492	102	1,501
1960 . . . . .	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	1,680	198	44.9	752	573	101	1,426
1961 . . . . .	0.6	17.3	153	1.4	1,625	182	47.1	633	574	107	1,315
1962 . . . . .	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	1,699	199	55.7	791	587	120	1,498
1963 . . . . .	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	1,673	202	58.7	914	593	114	1,622
1964 . . . . .	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	1,785	204	58.2	983	586	111	1,683
1965 . . . . .	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	1,784	203	61.6	1,010	585	120	1,718
1966 . . . . .	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	1,663	206	58.6	931	599	133	1,663
1967 . . . . .	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	1,762	218	58.7	865	587	140	1,591
1968 . . . . .	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	1,770	193	69.4	890	654	147	1,691
1969 . . . . .	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	1,948	196	73.6	920	669	160	1,749
1970 . . . . .	0.5	22.6	180	2.4	2,036	221	75.1	994	743	172	1,909
1971 . . . . .	n.a.	24.4	178	2.6	1,952	200	76.3	1,031	812	179	2,022
1972 . . . . .	n.a.	27.4	163	3.2	1,930	193	77.9	1,149	941	191	2,282
1973p . . . . .	n.a.	29.1	140	3.3	1,625	182	92.0	1,412	697	229	2,338

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12, year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December.

MINERALS

FORESTRY

Year ended 31 December—	Copper(a)	Gold(a)	Lead(a)	Zinc(a)	Iron ore	Black and Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
1901 . . . . .	29.9	102,642	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	7.0	..	1902	(c)452
1911 . . . . .	46.1	77,263	225.3	241.9	n.a.	10.7	..	1912	(c)605
1921 . . . . .	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1	..	1922	590
1931 . . . . .	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8	..	1932	237
1941 . . . . .	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1	..	1942	914
1944 . . . . .	30.3	20,431	191.9	176.5	2.4	19.0	..	1945	842
1945 . . . . .	26.5	20,442	164.9	152.7	1.6	18.5	..	1946	895
1946 . . . . .	19.1	25,644	184.3	174.8	1.9	19.9	..	1947	1,050
1947 . . . . .	14.2	29,164	196.0	185.4	2.2	21.3	..	1948	1,117
1948 . . . . .	12.8	27,542	213.6	193.8	2.1	21.8	..	1949	1,184
1949 . . . . .	14.0	27,653	215.2	194.7	1.5	21.8	..	1950	1,223
1950 . . . . .	17.9	27,046	229.0	201.0	2.4	24.3	..	1951	1,261
1951 . . . . .	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9	..	1952	1,393
1952 . . . . .	19.2	30,495	232.0	199.6	2.9	27.9	..	1953	1,340
1953 . . . . .	38.1	33,442	273.7	243.2	3.3	27.1	..	1954	1,400
1954 . . . . .	42.6	34,766	289.4	256.7	3.6	29.6	..	1955	1,449
1955 . . . . .	48.1	32,629	300.7	260.7	3.6	29.9	..	1956	1,451
1956 . . . . .	55.4	32,031	304.3	282.5	4.0	30.3	..	1957	1,419
1957 . . . . .	60.2	33,714	339.1	324.0	3.9	31.2	..	1958	1,391
1958 . . . . .	76.9	34,338	333.6	298.4	4.0	32.6	..	1959	1,460
1959 . . . . .	96.5	33,751	321.4	279.8	4.2	33.9	..	1960	1,521
1960 . . . . .	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1	..	1961	1,418
1961 . . . . .	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9	..	1962	1,352
1962 . . . . .	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3	..	1963	1,416
1963 . . . . .	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0	..	1964	1,487
1964 . . . . .	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2	198	1965	1,532
1965 . . . . .	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9	417	1966	1,508
1966 . . . . .	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0	539	1967	1,461
1967 . . . . .	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0	1,208	1968	1,473
1968 . . . . .	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2	2,206	1969	(d)1,409
1969(e) . . . . .	125.3	22,713	417.7	444.4	32.5	66.8	2,238	1970	(d)1,435
1970(e) . . . . .	142.3	20,496	459.4	502.0	45.1	72.8	4,872	1971p	1,457
1971(e) . . . . .	173.0	19,013	416.4	444.1	57.1	72.9	14,937	1972	1,426
1972(e) . . . . .	171.9	23,252	420.8	497.5	62.1	77.2	19,038	1973p	1,518
1973(e) . . . . .	192.1	20,845	386.5	486.7	71.9	83.9	20,568		

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Excludes estimated quantity of timber from logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (e) Year ended 30 June.

## SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

## FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production(d)										Value of	
	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Chemicals, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles etc.	Clothing	Food etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Plant and machinery(e)	Land and buildings(e)
	'000 (g)	'000 (g)	\$m (g)	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m 58.2	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.
1902(f).												
1912(f).	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0		23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4		54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7
1947	34.8	805	474	49.0	292.8	53.9	73.7	138.3	52.2	821.7	379.4	386.9
1948	37.4	849	572	57.3	362.6	64.2	86.7	156.3	59.2	978.6	427.4	422.3
1949	40.1	890	678	67.1	421.7	71.7	104.5	179.6	70.6	1,137.5	493.0	465.5
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	826.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	828.9
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	198.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2
1969(h)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,182.4	620.7	7,475.0	n.a.	n.a.
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	692.3	3,552.6	311.1	452.6	1,316.8	699.1	8,267.0	n.a.	n.a.
1972	36.2	1,308	5,243	841.0	4,050.0	336.0	517.0	1,644.0	820.0	9,706.0	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (h) Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 729).

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Crop pro- duction		Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee- farming	Total Agri- culture		Hunting	Forestry
	\$m	\$m					\$m	\$m		
1902	47.6	54.4	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(b)5.6	
1912	77.6	105.4	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	
1922	163.8	150.2	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	
1932	99.4	86.0	86.0	45.2	11.4	0.2	242.2	3.0	7.8	
1942	128.0	170.8	170.8	68.6	13.0	0.8	381.2	10.0	20.4	
1945	140.7	196.9	196.9	92.4	29.6	1.0	460.6	12.4	23.1	
1946	219.1	172.6	172.6	99.1	30.3	0.8	521.8	17.1	25.1	
1947	206.5	260.4	260.4	99.7	29.4	1.7	597.7	18.8	29.4	
1948	451.6	387.7	387.7	121.1	33.5	1.5	995.4	14.6	35.5	
1949	328.7	481.7	481.7	135.1	40.4	3.0	989.0	15.6	40.6	
1950	437.4	674.2	674.2	162.2	44.5	1.5	1,319.8	11.4	46.4	
1951	416.3	1,409.6	1,409.6	178.7	49.2	1.7	2,055.5	13.3	56.9	
1952	493.4	801.0	801.0	207.6	63.1	1.5	1,566.6	13.4	75.8	
1953	552.8	987.5	987.5	271.5	70.4	2.1	1,884.3	11.2	80.1	
1954	536.9	983.4	983.4	273.9	69.6	2.9	1,866.7	10.1	88.0	
1955	487.8	922.9	922.9	271.6	59.6	2.8	1,744.7	9.9	93.2	
1956	558.9	893.6	893.6	309.8	60.4	3.5	1,826.2	12.1	103.6	
1957	509.7	1,195.4	1,195.4	281.6	56.8	4.5	2,048.0	12.0	108.3	
1958	489.1	894.5	894.5	255.2	54.7	3.1	1,696.6	12.1	106.9	
1959	657.9	887.2	887.2	283.9	54.7	3.2	1,886.9	12.7	108.7	
1960	583.9	1,072.4	1,072.4	304.4	60.8	4.1	2,025.7	13.8	102.7	
1961	783.7	916.3	916.3	284.3	62.0	2.9	2,049.2	13.2	99.0	
1962	733.0	962.7	962.7	273.0	49.7	3.2	2,021.6	11.8	92.3	
1963	830.4	1,057.2	1,057.2	307.4	52.8	3.0	2,250.8	11.4	93.5	
1964	917.4	1,316.0	1,316.0	330.2	61.5	5.1	2,630.3	13.4	99.1	
1965	975.2	1,194.4	1,194.4	360.7	50.9	4.1	2,585.4	13.1	107.4	
1966	857.9	1,159.5	1,159.5	349.9	62.6	3.5	2,433.4	13.8	110.8	
1967	1,209.0	1,181.8	1,181.8	371.9	67.2	3.3	2,833.3	11.9	108.7	
1968	899.4	1,044.4	1,044.4	371.3	61.2	3.8	2,380.2	10.5	109.8	
1969	1,208.9	1,195.0	1,195.0	381.2	68.4	2.6	2,856.1	10.6	110.3	
1970	1,010.4	1,204.4	1,204.4	419.5	81.4	4.4	2,720.1	11.2	117.8	
1971	1,071.2	1,001.1	1,001.1	438.5	83.3	4.2	2,598.3	9.0	129.0	
1972	1,157.4	1,210.3	1,210.3	465.7	79.7	6.0	2,919.2	9.1	139.3	

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December.

(b) Includes Fisheries.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—continued

BUILDING

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—					Grand total	New houses and flats completed(b)		Value of work done on all new buildings(c)
	Fishing	Total primary excluding mining	Mining and quarrying	Factories		number	Value	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m
1902 . . . . .	(d)	127.0	44.0	(e)58.2	229.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . . . .	2.2	235.2	46.6	(e)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922 . . . . .	2.8	423.8	40.0	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1932 . . . . .	2.8	255.8	27.0	220.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1942 . . . . .	3.6	415.2	66.8	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945 . . . . .	4.5	500.6	53.7	724.6	1,278.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1946 . . . . .	5.2	569.2	52.5	704.6	1,326.4	15.4	29.0	n.a.
1947 . . . . .	6.6	652.5	65.0	821.7	1,539.2	32.9	72.1	n.a.
1948 . . . . .	7.0	1,052.5	85.2	978.6	2,116.3	44.3	108.6	n.a.
1949 . . . . .	8.3	1,053.5	96.7	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9	n.a.
1950 . . . . .	8.5	1,386.1	104.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7	n.a.
1951 . . . . .	9.7	2,135.4	142.3	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6	n.a.
1952 . . . . .	11.5	1,667.3	194.4	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1	n.a.
1953 . . . . .	13.8	1,989.4	219.3	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5	n.a.
1954 . . . . .	15.5	1,980.3	209.8	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2	n.a.
1955 . . . . .	17.5	1,865.3	236.2	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2	n.a.
1956 . . . . .	17.8	1,959.7	265.0	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5	n.a.
1957 . . . . .	21.0	2,189.3	280.0	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5	n.a.
1958 . . . . .	20.8	1,836.4	253.6	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0	811.6
1959 . . . . .	22.5	2,030.8	236.7	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3	864.9
1960 . . . . .	24.7	2,166.9	252.3	4,161.1	6,580.2	90.0	571.0	1,001.6
1961 . . . . .	25.6	2,187.0	278.1	4,349.8	6,815.0	94.5	627.4	1,130.8
1962 . . . . .	28.6	2,154.3	274.5	4,394.6	6,823.5	86.3	593.2	1,076.9
1963 . . . . .	30.6	2,386.3	291.0	4,795.2	7,472.6	87.7	610.2	1,140.7
1964 . . . . .	31.7	2,774.5	327.7	5,270.0	8,372.1	96.7	685.8	1,323.9
1965 . . . . .	38.7	2,744.6	400.1	5,896.8	9,041.4	112.7	823.0	1,555.9
1966 . . . . .	41.7	2,599.7	443.9	6,251.9	9,295.7	112.8	869.9	1,681.2
1967 . . . . .	44.6	2,998.5	515.5	6,877.0	10,390.8	111.9	914.8	1,745.4
1968 . . . . .	54.0	2,554.5	568.1	7,430.9	10,553.5	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3
1969 . . . . .	58.7	3,035.6	(f)749.2	(f)7,473.5		130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4
1970 . . . . .	58.5	2,912.3	(f)1,042.6	(f)8,263.7		142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7
1971 . . . . .	72.6	2,808.9	(f)1,289.5	(f)9,703.2		141.4	1,466.0	2,815.6
1972 . . . . .	83.4	3,151.1	(f)1,434.3			142.8	1,609.2	3,132.4
1973 . . . . .						149.1	1,822.2	3,542.4

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921–22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Series commenced 1945–46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (c) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (d) Included in Forestry. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Value added from 1968–69.

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 31 December—	Retail price index		Year ended 31 December—	Retail price index	
	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	six State capital cities combined(b)		Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	six State capital cities combined(b)
1901 . . . . .	n.a.	88	1955 . . . . .	105.2	394
1911 . . . . .	n.a.	100	1956 . . . . .	110.8	419
1921 . . . . .	n.a.	(c)168	1957 . . . . .	112.4	429
1931 . . . . .	n.a.	145	1958 . . . . .	114.3	435
1941 . . . . .	38.5	167	1959 . . . . .	122.0	443
1942 . . . . .	41.6	181	1960 . . . . .	125.7	459
1943 . . . . .	42.5	188	1961 . . . . .	129.5	471
1944 . . . . .	42.6	187	1962 . . . . .	129.8	469
1945 . . . . .	42.7	187	1963 . . . . .	133.0	472
1946 . . . . .	45.7	190	1964 . . . . .	140.4	483
1947 . . . . .	49.8	198	1965 . . . . .	144.3	502
1948 . . . . .	55.4	218	1966 . . . . .	152.4	517
1949 . . . . .	59.7	240	1967 . . . . .	159.3	534
1950 . . . . .	71.5	262	1968 . . . . .	173.4	548
1951 . . . . .	85.8	313	1969 . . . . .	183.6	564
1952 . . . . .	96.7	367	1970 . . . . .	191.9	586
1953 . . . . .	99.2	383	1971 . . . . .	218.0	621
1954 . . . . .	101.6	386	1972 . . . . .	238.2p	658

(a) At 31 December. Base: year 1954 = 100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (b) Base: year 1911 = 100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (c) November.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Year ended 30 June—	TOTALS		PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)					
	Imports	Exports	Wool		Wheat		Flour(b)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. kg (c)	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tonnes	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tonnes	\$m f.o.b.
1902(d)	76	100	175.8	30	552	5.6	88	1.2
1912(d)	122	158	330.3	52	877	12.8	160	2.8
1922	188	256	440.6	96	2,720	57.2	327	11.0
1932	104	216	427.1	74	3,468	38.4	554	7.6
1942	348	338	426.3	112	608	9.2	376	8.4
1945	430	311	310.0	92	882	19.5	508	13.5
1946	358	447	422.3	132	339	12.4	471	22.7
1947	419	618	659.8	244	331	12.7	694	45.1
1948	679	820	513.9	289	1,638	105.6	711	63.6
1949	830	1,085	601.0	454	2,260	129.4	776	67.4
1950	1,076	1,227	647.5	618	2,135	124.3	700	52.7
1951	1,488	1,964	541.5	1,253	2,346	148.3	801	65.8
1952	2,107	1,350	472.3	636	1,712	110.6	716	66.0
1953	1,028	1,743	547.8	788	1,620	103.9	789	74.8
1954	1,363	1,657	547.0	805	982	61.9	690	59.4
1955	1,687	1,548	536.5	693	1,718	90.4	595	40.6
1956	1,642	1,564	587.8	653	1,934	92.9	605	39.4
1957	1,438	1,986	658.1	930	2,479	120.1	680	43.3
1958	1,584	1,636	603.2	720	1,077	57.0	417	28.7
1959	1,593	1,623	657.1	578	1,486	76.8	406	26.7
1960	1,854	1,875	722.4	742	2,483	123.4	486	30.3
1961	2,175	1,938	706.6	649	4,164	204.9	597	38.0
1962	1,769	2,155	738.8	720	5,529	284.9	525	34.8
1963	2,163	2,152	723.2	733	4,136	216.9	475	31.4
1964	2,373	2,782	757.3	926	6,905	362.0	621	42.2
1965	2,905	2,651	728.2	781	5,714	297.2	519	37.3
1966	2,939	2,721	726.4	757	5,156	264.1	354	24.8
1967	3,045	3,024	740.3	840	6,506	361.2	324	23.1
1968	3,264	3,045	763.4	739	6,498	342.7	346	23.5
1969	3,469	3,374	798.6	827	4,891	258.3	318	21.8
1970	3,881	4,135	854.2	803	6,885	337.6	299	21.2
1971	4,150	4,375	781.0	575	9,075	433.0	278	19.6
1972	4,008	4,896	845.0	582	8,459	418.5	164	12.6
1973	4,120	6,220	737.0	1,238	5,412	274.3	142	12.1

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white. (c) Greasy equivalent (includes greasy wool, slips, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (d) Year ended previous December.

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(b)		Hides and skins		Meats(c)	Fruit(d)	Sugar	Gold	Ores and concentrates	
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value					Value	Value
	mil. kg	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(e)	16	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.4	(f)	28.6	..	..	(f)
1912(e)	46	9.2	6.4	8.6	1.0	(f)	24.0	..	..	8.1
1922	58	16.0	6.2	11.0	6.0	(f)	7.0	..	..	1.3
1932	92	20.6	4.6	12.8	9.6	5.0	23.8	..	..	0.3
1942	59	16.2	12.0	28.2	10.6	5.2	18.4	..	..	1.9
1945	43	16.5	13.2	28.2	11.0	3.7	(f)	..	..	3.4
1946	63	24.8	23.7	28.0	12.2	6.1	52.8	..	..	3.2
1947	61	25.4	30.9	42.3	19.7	5.4	(f)	..	..	5.6
1948	85	41.8	24.7	45.1	25.5	6.1	7.7	..	..	9.2
1949	84	48.3	24.4	59.5	30.3	26.4	(f)	..	..	11.8
1950	83	50.8	30.3	70.0	30.2	28.3	(f)	..	..	12.3
1951	56	37.8	54.4	60.8	37.6	29.6	(f)	..	..	21.4
1952	13	10.2	34.3	71.0	44.4	13.8	14.0	..	..	39.9
1953	51	40.9	40.3	131.6	61.2	43.3	40.8	..	..	38.9
1954	41	33.1	38.9	113.8	67.9	63.2	27.5	..	..	25.6
1955	64	50.0	39.4	127.0	68.0	62.3	27.4	..	..	28.1
1956	84	58.7	41.8	119.1	67.4	49.4	16.6	..	..	38.2
1957	79	52.9	48.5	100.1	52.9	57.6	28.5	..	..	51.4
1958	53	32.3	50.8	110.5	72.0	70.0	12.7	..	..	42.4
1959	80	50.9	47.1	194.4	73.1	64.3	6.6	..	..	32.7
1960	79	58.4	63.6	177.0	64.3	53.3	20.4	..	..	43.5
1961	64	40.9	54.4	144.6	61.1	70.1	79.9	..	..	54.4
1962	81	48.5	64.3	179.4	73.5	67.8	18.0	..	..	47.7
1963	81	49.3	73.7	225.7	73.3	91.0	12.9	..	..	43.5
1964	92	57.0	91.7	243.7	92.3	156.5	14.3	..	..	54.4
1965	97	67.4	80.1	286.2	86.1	112.7	18.4	0.8	..	76.6
1966	84	57.7	89.2	287.7	107.3	93.9	24.4	2.7	..	87.5
1967	104	64.8	86.3	285.5	94.5	100.0	18.1	46.0	..	100.3
1968	78	47.0	62.3	284.6	104.9	97.6	15.4	103.0	..	122.0
1969	75	40.5	75.3	291.2	92.4	122.2	22.7	179.5	..	142.9
1970	99	52.5	87.5	426.1	87.7	116.1	29.4	277.8	..	204.9
1971	89	48.1	71.3	438.4	99.8	149.6	18.1	374.3	..	230.8
1972	57	48.9	80.5	569.4	89.4	210.6	19.1	375.5	..	225.5
1973	76	62.0	189.1	869.9	116.9	249.8	24.8	439.1	..	232.4

(a) Australian produce. (b) Includes concentrates and ghee. (c) Includes sausage casings, natural. (d) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Less than \$0.05m.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued  
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	Apparel, etc.	Oil, etc.	Metals, etc.	Rubber	Paper, etc.
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1944	10.5	77.2	47.5	215.4	6.0	11.8
1945	13.0	90.7	41.3	150.4	3.5	14.8
1946	17.6	63.4	41.5	92.5	5.9	16.3
1947	18.9	97.8	41.3	105.2	10.9	26.8
1948	33.0	192.1	69.5	170.8	9.8	46.8
1949	27.9	218.4	86.4	256.1	12.6	42.1
1950	41.4	199.5	104.8	454.7	21.4	37.8
1951	49.6	277.3	139.7	479.7	59.3	58.0
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	786.8	68.0	137.5
1953	37.0	96.5	148.5	452.0	17.4	44.9
1954	51.4	227.6	167.0	504.4	23.7	68.2
1955	71.9	253.5	193.8	638.3	34.1	92.8
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade not elsewhere classified
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	118

(a) Year ended previous December.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

## SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June	Overseas vessels				Overseas cargo		Interstate vessels— entrances		Interstate cargo shipped
	Entrances		Clearances		Dis- charged	Shipped	No.	Net tonnage	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage					
		mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. tons	mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. tons
					(a)	(a)			(a)
1902 . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . .	(c)2,081	(c)5.0	(c)2,093	(c)5.0	n.a.	n.a.	(c)5,000	(c)6.8	n.a.
1922 . . .	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8	4,897	6.4	5.5
1932 . . .	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.0	6.7	3,958	5.5	4.4
1942 . . .	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.5	4.2	4,860	6.6	10.0
1945 . . .	1,059	4.5	1,088	4.6	6.1	4.9	3,543	5.1	9.3
1946 . . .	1,146	5.3	1,225	5.4	6.2	3.9	3,108	4.4	7.4
1947 . . .	1,202	5.2	1,287	5.2	5.6	4.5	3,084	4.7	8.5
1948 . . .	1,470	6.1	1,479	5.8	6.9	5.8	2,943	4.2	8.4
1949 . . .	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	8.4	6.8	3,091	4.7	7.4
1950 . . .	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	11.3	6.4	3,228	5.3	7.6
1951 . . .	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	13.1	6.7	3,301	5.8	8.0
1952 . . .	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	14.4	5.7	3,750	7.9	9.0
1953 . . .	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	9.7	7.5	4,555	9.2	9.7
1954 . . .	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	11.3	7.1	4,759	9.6	10.6
1955 . . .	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	14.4	7.5	4,644	9.4	11.7
1956 . . .	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	15.9	8.2	4,626	9.5	12.9
1957 . . .	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	15.3	10.1	4,805	9.5	13.2
1958 . . .	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	16.6	8.9	5,127	9.8	13.8
1959 . . .	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	16.9	10.1	5,012	9.5	13.4
1960 . . .	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	18.7	11.6	5,004	9.5	14.3
1961 . . .	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.1	15.3	4,860	9.6	15.2
1962 . . .	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.3	18.7	5,032	9.8	14.8
1963 . . .	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	22.8	17.0	4,845	9.7	15.4
1964 . . .	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	24.7	21.6	5,067	10.1	16.8
1965 . . .	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	27.7	22.4	5,263	13.2	17.8
1966 . . .	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	28.3	23.8	5,480	15.1	17.7
1967 . . .	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	31.3	34.6	4,937	15.3	17.4
1968 . . .	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	32.3	43.4	5,159	15.7	19.0
1969 . . .	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	34.5	57.0	5,269	15.8	20.4
1970 . . .	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	33.4	79.0	4,834	17.7	22.5
1971 . . .	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	26.5	102.8	4,967	23.7	26.7
1972 . . .	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	24.4	109.1	5,491	27.0	28.4

(a) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (b) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (c) Year ended previous December.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

## REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Route- miles (b)	Government Railways				Regular Internal Air Services						
		Train mileage	Pas- senger journeys	Freight- tons carried	Freight- net ton- miles	Passengers		Freight		Mail		
						Miles flown	Embark- ations	Pas- senger miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles
	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000(c)	mil.(d)	'000(c)	mil.(d)
1902 . . .	12.8	38.2	115	15.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . .	16.8	55.2	228	25.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 . . .	23.4	56.1	335	31.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 . . .	27.0	63.8	303	26.1	n.a.	0.9	6	3	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
1942 . . .	27.2	88.5	475	38.9	n.a.	7.8	151	76	1.3	1.0	n.a.	0.5
1945 . . .	27.2	90.2	535	40.8	n.a.	12.6	320	141	2.6	1.3	4.2	2.8
1946 . . .	27.2	86.7	546	36.7	n.a.	17.7	509	225	5.6	2.6	2.4	1.7
1947 . . .	27.2	85.5	503	37.8	5,605	32.0	850	366	13.7	6.7	1.3	0.7
1948 . . .	27.1	87.7	511	40.0	5,934	32.4	1,208	503	28.9	13.4	1.4	0.8
1949 . . .	27.0	92.3	507	41.4	6,212	35.2	1,409	566	37.4	17.1	1.8	0.9
1950 . . .	27.0	93.4	505	40.6	6,203	36.5	1,500	590	49.4	22.3	2.9	1.4
1951 . . .	27.0	88.7	476	40.9	6,277	40.7	1,685	669	59.4	27.1	3.2	1.5
1952 . . .	26.8	93.4	501	44.3	6,755	41.8	1,829	722	57.5	26.7	2.7	1.3
1953 . . .	26.8	88.7	498	44.0	6,574	39.1	1,706	667	57.6	27.2	2.3	1.2
1954 . . .	26.6	93.5	511	46.8	6,953	41.0	1,772	702	69.5	32.7	2.3	1.2
1955 . . .	26.6	94.8	517	47.7	7,295	43.5	1,918	766	78.7	37.0	2.3	1.3
1956 . . .	26.5	96.2	515	46.8	7,274	43.7	2,020	828	84.4	38.9	2.5	1.4
1957 . . .	26.5	95.1	499	47.5	7,463	42.1	2,125	891	75.1	36.3	2.5	1.4
1958 . . .	26.4	90.3	494	45.3	6,808	40.5	2,123	899	70.0	33.0	2.6	1.4
1959 . . .	26.3	91.3	485	48.0	7,320	40.3	2,235	944	62.8	28.8	2.7	1.5
1960 . . .	26.2	92.7	479	51.2	8,006	43.2	2,660	1,133	65.4	29.2	4.8	2.6
1961 . . .	26.1	93.0	463	55.4	8,788	42.3	2,639	1,110	63.0	28.2	6.0	3.1
1962 . . .	25.6	92.6	461	55.6	8,823	41.2	2,666	1,119	57.2	26.1	6.3	3.2
1963 . . .	25.5	92.9	465	55.9	9,253	43.7	2,833	1,221	59.4	28.3	6.5	3.3
1964 . . .	25.2	96.5	471	61.7	10,501	49.0	3,257	1,408	63.2	30.5	7.1	3.7
1965 . . .	25.0	96.6	464	64.8	11,145	52.3	3,764	1,639	70.0	33.9	7.7	4.1
1966 . . .	25.0	94.3	460	64.4	11,038	55.0	4,158	1,831	76.1	37.6	8.6	4.6
1967 . . .	25.1	93.7	455	68.5	11,517	56.8	4,425	1,972	82.1	40.1	9.6	5.1
1968 . . .	25.1	94.5	453	71.1	12,264	56.7	4,668	2,125	85.1	42.3	9.4	5.2
1969 . . .	25.1	93.8	447	75.7	13,126	60.3	5,185	2,402	89.9	45.5	9.9	5.5
1970 . . .	25.1	97.1	450	82.4	14,661	66.2	5,911	2,803	100.1	51.0	10.6	6.0
1971 . . .	25.0	97.1	453	85.9	15,415	71.2	6,340	3,091	100.8	53.5	10.9	6.4
1972 . . .	25.1	95.6	404	87.3	15,535	72.0	6,629	3,279	99.1	52.4	11.2	6.6

(a) Particulars of train-mileages, passenger-journeys, freight tons carried, and freight net ton-miles refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period. (c) Short tons (2,000 lb). (d) In terms of short tons.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued  
ROAD TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tramway trolley-bus and omnibus services(a) Passenger journeys	Motor vehicles on the register(b)				Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Telephones			Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)	
		Motor cars and station wagons	Commercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Postal matter dealt with(d)		Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(e)	Telegrams (f)	Broad-cast listeners'	Television viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902 . . .	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912 . . .	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922 . . .	569	102			102	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932 . . .	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942 . . .	(i)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1944 . . .	1,281	494	274	53	820	1,114	800	557	35.8	1,395	..
1945 . . .	1,290	506	291	57	854	1,155	828	578	37.6	1,415	..
1946 . . .	1,275	523	333	73	929	1,166	856	608	38.0	1,437	..
1947 . . .	1,216	548	378	87	1,013	1,235	905	648	35.7	1,678	..
1948 . . .	1,199	589	419	100	1,108	1,307	963	688	36.8	1,704	..
1949 . . .	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950 . . .	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951 . . .	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952 . . .	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953 . . .	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954 . . .	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955 . . .	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956 . . .	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957 . . .	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958 . . .	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959 . . .	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960 . . .	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961 . . .	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962 . . .	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963 . . .	712	2,377	832	77	3,286	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964 . . .	702	2,583	846	69	3,498	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965 . . .	685	2,792	858	65	3,715	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966 . . .	653	2,947	868	64	3,878	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967 . . .	621	3,104	880	69	4,053	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968 . . .	609	3,305	892	83	4,279	2,648	3,392	2,359	(j)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969 . . .	590	3,499	911	98	4,508	2,648	3,599	2,511	(j)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970 . . .	575	3,720	938	114	4,772	2,783	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971 . . .	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,806	4,157	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972 . . .	503	4,147	998	180	5,325	2,767	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939

(a) Government and municipal. Trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (i) Tramway passenger journeys only before 1942. (j) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Year	At current prices			At constant prices(a)			At constant prices(a)				
			(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)	At current prices		At constant prices(a)		
	(b)	(c)					(e)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
1901-02	444	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
1903-04	449	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
1904-05	445	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
1905-06	478	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
1906-07	538	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
1907-08	536	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
1908-09	583	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
1909-10	624	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
1910-11	683	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
1911-12	733	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1912-13	802	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1913-14	865	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..
1914-15	833	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..
1915-16	909	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1916-17	943	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..
1917-18	963	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
1918-19	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1919-20	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..
1920-21	1,426	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
1921-22	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
1922-23	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..
1923-24	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
1926-27	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	..
1927-28	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..
1928-29	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	..
1929-30	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1930-31	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
1931-32	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
1932-33	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..
1933-34	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
1934-35	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..
1935-36	1,574	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
1936-37	1,717	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..
1937-38	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	(1,800)	..	..	..	298	(316)	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,319	7,269	..	..	..	792	1,350	..	..
1949-50	..	..	5,093	7,835	..	..	..	1,064	1,652	..	..
1950-51	..	..	6,767	8,297	..	..	..	1,524	2,049	..	..
1951-52	..	..	7,260	8,532	..	..	..	1,938	2,194	..	..
1952-53	..	..	8,233	8,456	..	..	..	1,937	1,983	..	..
1953-54	..	..	9,000	9,000	10,449	..	..	2,128	2,128	2,511	..
1954-55	..	..	9,588	9,478	11,065	..	..	2,353	2,294	2,698	..
1955-56	..	..	10,388	10,005	11,622	..	..	2,567	2,380	2,811	..
1956-57	..	..	11,313	10,265	11,844	..	..	2,667	2,380	2,819	..
1957-58	..	..	11,569	10,417	12,104	..	..	2,856	2,499	2,951	..
1958-59	..	..	12,425	11,350	12,996	..	..	3,022	2,614	3,085	..
1959-60	..	..	13,686	11,963	13,686	16,321	..	3,405	2,886	3,405	3,950
1960-61	..	..	14,553	..	14,118	16,874	..	3,671	..	3,569	4,163
1961-62	..	..	14,881	..	14,248	17,058	..	3,730	..	3,579	4,184
1962-63	..	..	16,071	..	15,175	18,204	..	4,031	..	3,852	4,490
1963-64	..	..	17,802	..	16,272	19,430	..	4,521	..	4,247	4,948
1964-65	..	..	19,562	..	17,488	20,820	..	5,264	..	4,801	5,581
1965-66	..	..	20,497	..	17,689	21,170	..	5,714	..	5,069	5,903
1966-67	..	..	22,535	..	18,869	22,535	..	5,997	..	5,151	5,997
1967-68	..	..	24,032	..	..	23,391	..	6,528	..	..	6,348
1968-69	..	..	26,935	..	..	25,365	..	7,219	..	..	6,772
1969-70	..	..	29,722	..	..	26,798	..	7,950	..	..	7,150
1970-71	..	..	32,628	..	..	27,898	..	8,730	..	..	7,399
1971-72	..	..	36,014	..	..	28,792	..	9,397	..	..	7,455
1972-73p	..	..	40,755	..	..	29,875	..	9,662	..	..	7,192

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, op. cit. pp 15 and 105*. (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross domestic product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1971-72*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper *National Income and Expenditure 1972-73*. The figures of \$1,800m for gross national product and \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 are based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Account series. Mr B. D. Haig ('1938-39 National Income Estimates', *Australian Economic History Review*, Vol. vii, No. 2, September 1967) has adjusted components of gross national expenditure and imports and exports for changes in prices. If the price indexes implied by Mr Haig's estimates are used to revalue at 1938-39 prices gross domestic product and gross fixed capital expenditure for 1948-49, values of \$2,384m and \$434m, respectively are obtained. (e) N. G. Butlin, *op. cit.* For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE

BANKING

Year ended 30 June—	Australian note issue (a)	Trading banks		Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		Depositors balances(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902 . . . . .		188	186	13	62
1912 . . . . .	16	238	300	25	118
1922 . . . . .	107	364	578	65	308
1932 . . . . .	103	522	638	55	396
1942 . . . . .	205	648	965	142	549
1945 . . . . .	373	503	1,525	149	1,134
				Debits to customers' accounts(c)	
				(e)296	
1946 . . . . .	400	519	1,397	349	1,327
1947 . . . . .	405	672	1,445	349	1,320
1948 . . . . .	393	824	1,598	451	1,363
1949 . . . . .	426	966	1,830	514	1,428
1950 . . . . .	463	1,148	2,264	655	1,524
1951 . . . . .	551	1,357	2,826	897	1,675
1952 . . . . .	605	1,656	2,564	866	1,784
1953 . . . . .	657	1,450	2,856	877	1,895
1954 . . . . .	688	1,690	3,061	1,100	2,020
1955 . . . . .	726	1,982	3,089	1,127	2,145
1956 . . . . .	745	1,945	2,992	1,123	2,282
1957 . . . . .	763	1,897	3,231	1,250	2,455
1958 . . . . .	775	2,060	3,240	1,282	2,594
1959 . . . . .	790	2,007	3,362	1,432	2,783
1960 . . . . .	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961 . . . . .	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962 . . . . .	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963 . . . . .	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964 . . . . .	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965 . . . . .	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966 . . . . .	849	3,183	5,308	2,672	5,254
1967 . . . . .	938	3,548	5,614	2,978	5,765
1968 . . . . .	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,588	6,222
1969 . . . . .	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,055	6,707
1970 . . . . .	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,891	7,105
1971 . . . . .	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,711	7,635
1972 . . . . .	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,200	8,391
1973 . . . . .	1,758	7,856	11,072	8,035	10,089

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1945; weekly average for month of June from 1946 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Bank clearings, \$179m.

LIFE INSURANCE(a)(b)

	Ordinary(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901 . . . . .	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911 . . . . .	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921 . . . . .	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931 . . . . .	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941 . . . . .	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1944 . . . . .	1,506	1,071	3,158	306	4,664	1,376
1945 . . . . .	1,587	1,157	3,279	327	4,866	1,484
1946 . . . . .	1,730	1,310	3,429	357	5,159	1,667
1947 . . . . .	1,902	1,481	3,541	386	5,442	1,867
1948 . . . . .	2,071	1,669	3,643	418	5,714	2,087
1949 . . . . .	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950 . . . . .	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951 . . . . .	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952 . . . . .	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953 . . . . .	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954 . . . . .	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955 . . . . .	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956 . . . . .	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957 . . . . .	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958 . . . . .	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959 . . . . .	3,710	6,571	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960 . . . . .	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961 . . . . .	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962 . . . . .	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963 . . . . .	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964 . . . . .	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965 . . . . .	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966 . . . . .	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967 . . . . .	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968 . . . . .	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969(d)	5,428	23,245	2,530	1,114	7,958	24,360
1970 . . . . .	5,607	27,229	2,500	1,212	8,107	28,441
1971 . . . . .	5,873	32,258	2,471	1,329	8,344	33,586
1972(e)	6,173	37,967	2,380	1,446	8,553	39,413

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Relates to companies' financial years which ended during the calendar years shown. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) Prior to 1969 includes business in Papua New Guinea. (e) Figures relate to end of December and are derived from monthly figures.

Year ended 30 June—	COMMONWEALTH				STATE				GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE(a)				
	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Commonwealth	State	Total	Over-seas	In Australia
	Revenue	Expenditure			Revenue	Expenditure							
1902 . . . . .	\$m 23	\$m 8	\$m .	\$m 18	\$m 56	\$m 58	\$m 19	\$m 5	\$m .	\$m 429	\$m 429	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.
1912 . . . . .	41	29	2	32	83	82	33	11	12	557	569	388	181
1922 . . . . .	128	128	10	99	170	175	67	36	708	1,039	1,747	823	924
1932 . . . . .	143	143	8	109	199	242	12	65	692	1,800	2,492	1,320	1,172
1942 . . . . .	420	420	426	362	305	299	17	115	1,340	2,038	3,378	1,312	2,066
1945 . . . . .	754	754	532	679	338	334	12	44	3,355	2,008	5,364	1,231	4,133
1946 . . . . .	782	782	319	709	332	331	14	50	3,670	2,005	5,675	1,142	4,533
1947 . . . . .	863	863	98	774	346	350	48	57	3,733	2,044	5,777	1,130	4,647
1948 . . . . .	932	932	26	848	394	398	75	64	3,702	2,119	5,821	1,117	4,704
1949 . . . . .	1,109	1,109	-9	952	452	456	102	73	3,685	2,202	5,887	1,088	4,798
1950 . . . . .	1,161	1,161	85	1,018	521	525	147	83	3,731	2,367	6,098	1,099	4,999
1951 . . . . .	1,684	1,684	101	1,447	613	613	257	103	3,777	2,619	6,396	1,067	5,329
1952 . . . . .	2,034	2,034	63	1,848	777	783	395	126	3,838	2,993	6,830	1,113	5,717
1953 . . . . .	2,080	2,080	71	1,783	876	877	322	142	3,893	3,288	7,181	1,142	6,038
1954 . . . . .	2,046	2,046	83	1,810	941	935	335	161	3,964	3,573	7,537	1,165	6,372
1955 . . . . .	2,135	2,135	66	1,882	991	998	321	179	3,998	3,846	7,844	1,216	6,628
1956 . . . . .	2,277	2,277	88	2,014	1,052	1,082	312	196	4,031	4,121	8,151	1,269	6,882
1957 . . . . .	2,624	2,624	88	2,208	1,154	1,168	317	229	3,957	4,396	8,353	1,216	7,137
1958 . . . . .	2,648	2,648	90	2,338	1,210	1,224	314	256	3,670	4,686	8,356	1,248	7,108
1959 . . . . .	2,592	2,592	132	2,283	1,280	1,295	338	276	3,512	4,988	8,499	1,319	7,180
1960 . . . . .	2,877	2,877	119	2,519	1,399	1,404	357	320	3,334	5,301	8,635	1,389	7,246
1961 . . . . .	3,277	3,277	83	2,871	1,511	1,513	384	335	3,215	5,630	8,845	1,413	7,433
1962 . . . . .	3,283	3,283	182	2,858	1,609	1,617	395	353	3,119	5,963	9,082	1,424	7,658
1963 . . . . .	3,371	3,371	274	2,907	1,694	1,696	405	391	3,121	6,314	9,434	1,522	7,912
1964 . . . . .	3,809	3,809	226	3,247	1,829	1,829	438	448	3,172	6,691	9,863	1,545	8,318
1965 . . . . .	4,418	4,418	167	3,819	1,947	1,965	477	493	3,134	7,091	10,225	1,529	8,695
1966 . . . . .	4,879	4,879	(c)260	4,221	2,094	2,119	492	536	3,145	7,495	10,639	1,505	9,134
1967 . . . . .	5,228	5,228	(c)450	4,492	2,286	2,289	516	601	3,275	7,934	11,209	1,532	9,677
1968 . . . . .	5,760	5,760	(c)655	4,953	2,463	2,468	540	603	3,600	8,317	11,917	1,558	10,358
1969 . . . . .	6,086	6,086	(c)236	5,530	2,689	2,700	574	781	3,682	8,831	12,512	1,698	10,815
1970 . . . . .	6,979	6,979	(c)446	6,382	3,010	3,028	615	875	3,885	9,320	13,205	1,580	11,625
1971 . . . . .	7,838	7,838	(c)523	7,186	3,457	3,483	628	913	3,801	9,691	13,492	1,546	11,946
1972 . . . . .	8,688	8,688	(c)444	7,943	4,035	4,050	896	1,304	3,808	10,227	14,035	1,442	12,592
1973 . . . . .	9,278	9,278	(c)544	8,477	4,675	4,704	973	1,667	3,963	10,781	14,744	1,265	13,479

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange.  
(c) Includes expenditure financed under the United States Defence Credits Arrangements.

(b) Loan expenditure on works and services

### SOCIAL PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions		Child endowment		Widows' pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	Children endowed (a)	Endowment paid	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	No. on benefit—	
							weekly average	Amount paid
1902 . . . . .	'000 90	\$m .	'000 .	\$m .	'000 .	\$m .	'000 .	\$m .
1912 . . . . .	90	4.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1922 . . . . .	147	10.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1932 . . . . .	261	22.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1942 . . . . .	341	38.5	910	22.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1945 . . . . .	316	43.4	939	24.1	44	5.9	. . .	. . .
1946 . . . . .	333	53.9	965	36.0	45	6.5	6	1.0
1947 . . . . .	364	58.8	1,007	(b)39.7	43	6.7	9	1.8
1948 . . . . .	381	73.1	1,050	38.9	43	7.8	4	0.7
1949 . . . . .	403	83.4	1,105	48.6	43	8.8	2	(c)
1950 . . . . .	414	89.1	1,836	(b)60.7	43	8.8	13	2.5
1951 . . . . .	417	99.0	2,389	87.2	42	9.7	1	(c)
1952 . . . . .	426	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(c)
1953 . . . . .	451	144.8	2,624	(b)106.5	41	12.7	30	9.1
1954 . . . . .	478	162.6	2,717	101.5	41	13.2	14	5.0
1955 . . . . .	510	176.0	2,789	105.1	42	13.7	4	1.4
1956 . . . . .	535	203.3	2,876	(b)120.8	43	15.4	4	1.4
1957 . . . . .	554	218.4	2,978	114.1	45	17.7	12	4.2
1958 . . . . .	574	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959 . . . . .	598	259.1	3,172	(b)135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960 . . . . .	619	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961 . . . . .	651	315.9	3,340	(b)148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962 . . . . .	691	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963 . . . . .	711	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964 . . . . .	725	399.9	3,631	(b)168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965 . . . . .	736	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966 . . . . .	744	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967 . . . . .	764	481.8	3,835	(b)199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968 . . . . .	797	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969 . . . . .	827	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970 . . . . .	913	642.0	4,079	(b)220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971 . . . . .	942	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972 . . . . .	972	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973 . . . . .	1,081	1,072.4	4,239	233.4	105	140.5	40	46.6

(a) At 30 June. (b) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (c) Less than \$0.05m.

SOCIAL—continued  
PENSIONS, BENEFITS ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Phar- maceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Common- wealth expenditure on Pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	War pensions		Service pensions	
					No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1932	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1942	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0	14	1.2
1945	..	..	..	78.8	281	22.9	13	1.3
1946	2.2	..	..	106.4	360	26.6	13	1.6
1947	8.8	..	..	124.0	395	30.2	14	1.8
1948	8.9	..	..	137.2	416	32.7	16	2.5
1949	11.8	..	..	161.6	440	37.9	16	2.7
1950	12.6	..	0.1	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1951	13.1	..	5.9	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1	58	19.4
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7	62	21.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5	66	28.2
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7	67	29.1
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8	67	34.1
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4	77	43.7
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1	78	49.2
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0	96	72.3

(a) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions, benefits, etc., which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions telephone rental concessions for pensioners and some minor welfare and health services. (b) At 30 June.

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools				Universities		Police	Prisons	Convicted prisoners
	Government		Non-government		Number	Students			
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils					
1902	'000	'000	'000	'000	4	'000	'000	No.	'000
1912	7.2	637	2.4	144	6	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2
1922	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	101	3.4
1932	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0
1942	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1
1945	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.6	9.7	71	3.5
1946	8.4	875	1.8	273	6	17.8	9.4	70	3.9
1947	8.3	887	1.8	277	7	25.0	9.9	70	3.6
1948	8.2	906	1.9	281	7	30.0	10.2	73	3.8
1949	8.0	928	1.8	281	7	31.9	10.6	72	3.5
1950	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.1	11.1	71	3.8
1951	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.0	11.5	70	4.0
1952	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.1	11.9	70	4.2
1953	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.1	12.6	69	4.8
1954	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	8	28.3	12.7	70	4.8
1955	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	28.9	12.6	71	4.8
1956	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.3	12.9	72	5.1
1957	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.0	13.5	73	6.0
1958	7.7	1,427	2.0	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4
1959	7.8	1,498	2.0	474	10	41.5	14.5	73	6.6
1960	7.8	1,560	2.1	492	10	47.2	14.9	74	6.6
1961	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	10	53.4	15.3	77	6.8
1962	7.9	1,662	2.1	527	10	57.7	15.9	75	7.2
1963	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4
1964	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7
1965	7.8	1,799	2.2	565	13	76.2	17.2	74	7.7
1966	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	13	83.3	17.6	74	7.7
1967	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	14	91.3	18.4	76	8.1
1968	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7
1969	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8
1970	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	74	9.2
1971	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	17(b)	116.8	20.3	77	9.3
1972	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	17(b)	123.8	21.0	79	9.5
1973	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	17(b)	128.7	22.2	80	9.8

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons. (b) Includes two universities not yet enrolling students.



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

### CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

NOTES. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (*see* No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945. This issue covers the years 1955 to 1972 and the first half of 1973.

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

- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
- 1959 Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1958 provided for three weeks' annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached 10,000,000.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 and *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 proclaimed (*see* page 498). National Service training suspended. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 *Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 unifying State Acts became operative. Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Australian population census taken. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
- 1963 Approval given to agreement for United States to operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Australian population reached 11,000,000.
- 1964 R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks' annual leave. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened. Northern Territory removed discrimination against Aborigines. Australian forces saw action in Malaysia. Resumption of National Service Training and establishment of special Reserve Forces announced.
- 1965 Full High Court judgement on intra-state airlines case held that intra-state services need to hold both a State licence and a Commonwealth licence. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.
- 1966 The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force. Australia adopted decimal currency. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race. Member for Australian Capital Territory given full voting rights. 1966 census taken. Permanent employment of married women by Commonwealth Government proclaimed.
- 1967 Worst bushfires in history of Tasmania. *Trade Practices Act* 1965-1967 came into force. Australian Resources Development Bank formed. Government decision not to devalue Australian dollar with pound sterling announced. Australia launched its first satellite at Woomera. Senate select committee recommended that Australia change over to metric system of weights and measures. Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt drowned off Portsea, Victoria.

- 1968 Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws came into force. Twelve-mile fishing limit around Australia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Cartier Islands operated from 30 January. Nauru became an independent nation on 31 January. Joint Commonwealth-State off-shore petroleum legislation operated from 1 April. Population reached 12,000,000. Northern Territory member in House of Representatives given full voting rights. *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 came into operation. An Ordinance to prevent the takeover of life insurance companies registered in the Australian Capital Territory became operative.
- 1969 The *Copyright Act* 1968 became operative. The Arbitration Commission handed down its decision on equal pay for women (*see* page 267). The High Court ruled that the States had no rights or jurisdiction over territorial waters adjacent to their coastline or over the sea-bed. Bass Strait under-sea oil piped to shore for the first time.
- 1970 The *Patents Act* 1969 came into effect. The Federal Government imposed controls on the export of Australian natural gas. The *Indian-Pacific* rail passenger service inaugurated. Australia signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. A High Court judgment in Sydney upheld the validity of the Trade Practices Tribunal. The *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968 came into effect. The *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act* 1970 assented to. The *Marginal Dairy Farmers Agreement Act* 1970 came into effect. The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation was established. Tullamarine International Airport opened. The Metric Conversion Board appointed. Assent was given to two land lease ordinances granting the Aborigines exclusive land leasing rights for specified purposes over the 93,000 square miles of Aboriginal reserves in the Northern Territory. Coal miners in three states were awarded a 35 hour working week which is to be phased in over a twelve month period. New film censorship procedures agreed to by Federal and State ministers. The flexible reserve wool price scheme came into operation. Senate elections held. Voting age reduced to 18 years in Western Australia. Assent given to an ordinance in the Australian Capital Territory that prevented overseas take-overs of mining companies.
- 1971 The Commonwealth and States agreed on details of the rural reconstruction scheme. Victorian Aborigines to be granted ownership of reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham, Victoria. Labor Party returned in Western Australia. South Australia lowered the age of adulthood to eighteen years. It was announced that the Commonwealth Government would prepare a program for the movement of Papua New Guinea to full internal self-government in the period 1972-76. The Yirrkala Aborigines legal challenge for land rights at Gove was dismissed. Australia signed a new five power defence agreement in London. Seabed agreement between Indonesia and Australia signed in Canberra. The new Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts created. Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. An Australian Labor Party delegation of five left for a visit to China (People's Rep). The 1971 Census of Population and Housing was held. First Commonwealth Government fellowships for Australian composers awarded. Sydney City Council released its strategic plan, up to the year 2000, for the City of Sydney. Legislation banning resale-price maintenance became operative. The two-years full-time duty under the National Service Act reduced to eighteen months. Historic wool sale in Canberra, buyers seeing only representative samples from core tests. Rural reconstruction employment training scheme commenced for farmers displaced from rural industry. The Metal Trades Industry Association and metal trades unions in New South Wales agreed on the principle of full accident pay to cover 80,000 N.S.W. unionists. Patient's contribution for drugs under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme increased from 50 cents to 1 dollar. The operational role of the Australian Task Force in South Vietnam ended. The Commonwealth Bureau of Roads began a nationwide survey of roads. The report of the Senate Select Committee on Off-shore Petroleum Resources tabled. Australian Commission on Advanced Education was established.
- 1972 *January*. Female employees (approximately 1,300,000) received full entitlement to equal pay in terms of the 1969 Equal Pay Case decision (*see* page 267). The Waterside Workers Federation agreed to the voluntary retirement of 300 waterside workers on grounds of 'redundancy'. Australia's largest trade union, with over 150,000 members came into being with the merging of the Boilermakers' and Blacksmiths' Society, and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union with the Amalgamated Engineering Union. It was announced that the Government would introduce a scheme of portable age, invalid, widows' pensions for pensioners who leave Australia to reside overseas.
- February*. The revised Trade Practices Act—the *Trade Practices Act* 1971—became operative. The report tabled of the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts relating to the Commonwealth's Role in Teacher Education.

*March.* The New South Wales State Industrial Commission ratified an agreement to pay 25,000 steelworkers in Newcastle and Port Kembla full pay when off work through injury on the job.

*April.* State elections held and the Labor Party came into office in Tasmania.

*May.* State elections were held in Queensland and the Country Party-Liberal Party coalition was returned. The A.C.T.U. placed a black ban on all French ships and aircraft in Australia as a protest against continuing French nuclear testing in the Pacific; this ban was followed by widespread protests against the tests.

*June.* A 35-hour week was granted to waterside workers. The Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission were amalgamated to form the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation. The Ord River Dam was officially opened.

*July.* Broken Hill South mine closed. Aboriginal Tent Embassy outside Parliament House, Canberra closed having existed for several months.

*August.* Oil companies began delivering supplies of petrol to Sydney following a dispute by oil industry maintenance workers which began in June 1972. The dispute which had spread to four States ended with the acceptance by unions of pay and leave increases. The report of the Randall Committee set up to investigate the marketing of wool was tabled in the House of Representatives. Following the resignation of Sir Henry Bolte, Mr R. J. Hamer was elected Premier of Victoria. The Federal Government announced that the amount spent on universities and colleges of advanced education in the 1970-72 triennium would be increased by \$200 million for the 1973-75 triennium. An application by three South Australian teenagers claiming that because they could vote in their State elections they were eligible to vote in Federal elections, was rejected by the High Court.

*September.* In keeping with the change to metric units, Celsius was adopted in lieu of Fahrenheit.

*October.* The Tariff Board will conduct a systematic examination over the next six years of the protection levels afforded to highly protected manufacturing industries. Australia and Indonesia signed an agreement fixing the sea bed boundary between Australia and Indonesian Timor. Approval was given for 302 Asian Ugandans to be re-settled in Australia.

*November.* There was an outbreak of cholera among airline passengers arriving from overseas. Australia experienced its first domestic air hijack. The new Foreign Take-overs Act which came into force on 31 October, was used to freeze a number of take over bids. All major Queensland Government works must now include a statement of the environmental impact of such works. The development and production of the Sarich orbital engine is to be supported by B.H.P.

*December.* Federal elections for the House of Representatives were held and the Australian Labor Party was elected to govern for the first time in 23 years. An interim two man Ministry consisting of the Prime Minister, Mr E. G. Whitlam and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr L. H. Barnard, was sworn in. The new Labor Government ended the call-up of National Servicemen; released National Service Act offenders; removed the excise duty on wine; announced that National Servicemen completing their training would be eligible for war service homes; announced the intention to apply for the 'equal pay case' to be re-opened and announced that in future sporting teams selected on a racial basis would be excluded from Australia. The Interim Committee, Australian Schools Commission was appointed. Mr Justice Woodward was appointed as Commissioner to conduct a judicial inquiry into the legal recognition of Aboriginal rights to land. The appointment of Miss Elizabeth Evatt as the first woman Presidential Member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was announced. The Second Whitlam Ministry of 27 Ministers administering 37 departments (16 of them new departments) was sworn in. Australia announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.

1973 *January.* For the first time, the Arbitration Commission awarded some workers full wages while they are on workers' compensation. Age, invalid and widows pensions were increased by \$1.50 per week. In future these pensioners will be paid at a common rate of \$21.50 for single and \$37.50 per week for married persons. Commonwealth Government increased repatriation pensions. An extra week's annual leave was granted to 250,000 Commonwealth public servants. It was announced that Australia is ratifying the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty. The Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales and the Prime Minister agreed that Albury-Wodonga area would be developed as a new

growth complex. Land prices in the proposed growth complex have been frozen at the 3 October 1972 levels. A Royal Commission (3 members) will be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Post Office with a view to determining if it should be a statutory corporation.

*February.* Changes in Australian divorce rules came into operation. The United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement terminated. It was announced that an environment impact statement must be prepared for all developmental projects which have significant environmental consequences where Australian Government funds and or Federal constitutional power is involved. The Prime Minister visited Port Moresby on his way to a four day official visit to Indonesia. It was announced that a National Pipeline Authority along the lines of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority would be established to build a natural gas pipeline system across Australia. The Aboriginal Consultative Committee held its first meeting. The 40th International Eucharistic Congress was held in Melbourne. The first session of the 28th Parliament was opened.

*March.* The Labor Party was returned following elections in South Australia. Australia ratified ILO Conventions Numbers 87 (Freedom of Association) and 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining). Committee of Inquiry into a National Superannuation Scheme appointed. A \$300 million development plan for BHP at Port Kembla began; it will boost steel production capacity 1.7 million tons to around 5.5 million tons per annum by 1975-76. Federal Government announced that fees at all Australian universities and other tertiary education colleges will be abolished from 1 January 1974. The export ban on kangaroo products became effective. Legislation giving votes to eighteen year olds became effective under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973*.

*April.* Federal Government appointed an 11 member National Committee on Social Welfare with the long term objective of recommending an integrated and balanced national welfare program. The Committee is headed by Mrs Marie Coleman who was appointed full-time for seven years. Federal Government set up a special task force headed by Dr H. C. Coombs to 'apply a close scrutiny to continuing policies of the previous Government so that room may be found for our own higher priority programs'.

*May.* National Wage Case decision resulted in an increase in Commonwealth award wages of 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week. The rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by \$9.00 a week. These increases operated from the first pay period commencing on or after 29 May. Subsequently similar increases operated in State awards in N.S.W., Vic., S.A. and Tas. Queensland Basic Wage rates were increased by \$1.90 a week for adult males and by \$2.05 a week for adult females. Margins in awards were increased by 2 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$7.70 a week. In Western Australia the basic wage for adult males was increased by \$3.55 a week and by \$3.60 a week for adult females. The minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$3.50 a week. The A.C.T. Abortion law reform legislation was defeated by 98 votes to 23 in the House of Representatives. An Australia-wide union ban on French goods, ships, aircraft and communications began in response to the forthcoming French nuclear tests. Victorian State elections were held and the Victorian Liberal Party was returned to government. The report of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission recommended a big increase in spending on education (\$660 million on primary and secondary schools over the next two years).

*June.* A N.S.W. environmental inquiry into the routing of the natural gas pipeline from the gas fields in South Australia to Sydney, recommended the southern route (Moomba-Young-Sydney). The Federal Government Prices Justification Tribunal has power to order cuts as well as rule against price rises. The Australian Government rejected the Australian Medical Association's decision to raise fees by an estimated 24.8 to 29.0 per cent. Following an application by Australia the International Court of Justice ordered France to halt nuclear tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean. HMAS *Supply* left Sydney for the French nuclear test zone to rendezvous with the New Zealand frigate *Otago*. The presence of the warships was a 'last resort' gesture against the French nuclear tests. Legislation amending the Income Tax Assessment Act concerning deductions for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions became effective. Maternity Leave Act granted women employees in the Australian Public Service twelve weeks maternity leave on full pay, with up to additional forty weeks leave without pay. Male employees became eligible for one weeks leave on full pay at the time of the birth of a child; the Act operated retrospectively from 1 January 1973.

## DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1972-73

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

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For Australia the 1972-73 financial year was a period of remarkable change. This was most evident in labour market fluctuations where unemployment reached the highest level registered for more than a decade, followed by a strong decline during the second half of the year which was complemented by a rapid increase in the number of job vacancies. Seasonally adjusted, there were 105,678 registered unemployed at the end of June 1972, rising to 118,665 at the end of August followed by a decline to 89,470 at the close of the financial year. Registered job vacancies, seasonally adjusted, more than doubled during the year to reach 70,138 at the end of June 1973.

The overall production performance of the economy can be summarised in the growth in gross domestic product at constant prices. This rose by 3.8 per cent in 1972-73, compared with increases of 3.2 per cent in 1971-72 and 4.1 per cent in 1970-71. Gross non-farm product at constant prices increased by 5.2 per cent, compared with increases of 2.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent in 1971-72 and 1970-71 respectively. Gross farm product at constant prices fell by 10.1 per cent, compared with increases of 6.4 per cent in 1971-72 and 0.5 per cent in 1970-71.

While gross domestic product at constant prices increased by 3.8 per cent, the increase in Australia's command over goods and services was greater than this because of improvement in the terms of trade. Because of the higher prices for farm output, the change in economic conditions in the farm sector is better indicated by the 39 per cent increase in farm product at current prices.

Inflation continued to be of major concern during 1972-73. The strong world demand and some restrictions on supplies acted to raise prices generally and for food and raw materials in particular. Acting against this were the increased productivity during the upswing in activity and the currency appreciations taking effect in the latter half of the year. The movement of the Consumer Price Index indicates that the rise in prices in the twelve months to June 1973 was 8.2 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in the same period in 1971-72. Food and clothing and drapery registered the largest price increases of 14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

The growth in wages, salaries and supplements in 1972-73 remained at about the 1971-72 rate of 11.6 per cent, compared with an increase of 14.8 per cent in 1970-71. Average employment (in male-unit terms) increased by about 2½ per cent in 1972-73, compared with an increase of about 1½ per cent in the preceding year. The growth in average earnings decreased from about 10 per cent in 1971-72 to about 9 per cent in 1972-73.

Farm income increased by 65 per cent in 1972-73, mainly as a result of large increases in the prices of wool and other pastoral products. Although the quantity of wool production decreased by 14 per cent its value increased by 88 per cent, and increased its share of total gross value of farm

production from 17 per cent to 25 per cent. The value of other pastoral products increased by 46 per cent while smaller increases were recorded by sugar cane and dairy products, poultry, etc. Adverse climatic conditions resulted in poor harvests in wheat and other grains and their value of production decreased slightly.

There was a marked increase in demand in 1972-73. Gross national expenditure at constant prices increased by 3.6 per cent, compared with an increase of 1.3 per cent in the preceding year. Factors contributing to this overall growth were increased growth rates of private and government final consumption expenditure, while they were partially offset by decreased rates of growth in private and public capital expenditure.

In 1972-73 exports of goods and services increased by 23 per cent (5½ per cent at constant prices) while imports of goods and services increased by only 3 per cent (5 per cent at constant prices), reflecting Australia's vastly improved terms of trade. This resulted in a surplus on goods and services of \$1,571 million, compared with \$403 million in 1971-72. The balance on current transactions resulted in net lending to overseas of \$955 million in 1972-73, compared with a net borrowing of \$140 million in 1971-72.

Exports of goods rose sharply to \$6,002 million, an increase of 27 per cent over the 1971-72 figure. Increases in wool, beef and veal exports accounted for 70 per cent of the increase in exports. The value of exports of coal, iron and steel and transport equipment also rose substantially. Exports of services only increased by 4 per cent in 1972-73. Imports of goods was almost stationary, for the second year in succession, rising by only \$5 million to \$3,796 million. Imports of machinery, petroleum and petroleum products fell, while imports of paper and textile manufactures, manufactured articles and transport equipment (including six F111 aircraft) rose. Imports of services increased by 9 per cent due mainly to increases in transportation (up 7 per cent) and travel (up 24 per cent).

In response to a continually high capital inflow during early 1972-73 and a rapidly increasing volume of international reserves, several important exchange control measures were introduced on 26 September 1972. On 23 December further measures to dampen the level of capital inflow were announced, and at the same time the Australian dollar was revalued. The parity of the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of the U.S. dollar, was appreciated by 4.85 per cent. The market rate was fixed at the new parity, giving an overall appreciation of 7.05 per cent. As a result of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar by 10 per cent on 13 February 1973, plus the floating of some other major currencies since December, the Australian dollar appreciated further by a few percentage points between December and mid-February. In the remaining months of 1972-73 other currencies appreciated their exchange rates against the U.S. dollar, and, being tied to the United States dollar, the Australian dollar generally tended to depreciate.

The currency appreciation and the exchange control measures of September and December 1972 resulted in a net private capital outflow in excess of \$650 million in the second half of 1972-73, compared with a net private capital inflow of \$945 million in the first half of the year. Overall net capital inflow in 1972-73 was \$270 million, compared with \$1,960 million in 1971-72, and was the smallest since 1961-62.

In 1972-73, important new discoveries were made of deposits of oil and gas, uranium and low grade nickel-copper ores, although emphasis was on the development of known mineral deposits. Queensland's largest underground coal mine (Leichhardt) commenced production, the Redross nickel mine in W.A. was being developed for production, mining commenced at Paraburdoo and Shay Gap iron ore deposits in W.A. and at the nickel project at Carr Boyd Rocks, W.A. Iron ore mining operations at Mount Whaleback and Robe River, W.A. were being expanded and pellet production from Robe River ore will reach 4.2 million tons in 1973. Work started on two new bauxite/alumina projects based on bauxite from Darling Range, W.A.; an alumina plant at Gove, N.T. commenced production; and the capacity at the Pinjarra, W.A., alumina plant was doubled and will be further expanded.

A flash smelter for nickel concentrates was commissioned at Kalgoorlie, W.A. and one for copper at Mt Morgan, Qld. Major deposits of heavy mineral sands were delineated at Eneabba, W.A. and two large-scale mining operations are in process to develop the deposits.

Financial conditions were relatively easy in the first half of 1972-73. However the appreciation of the Australian dollar and the exchange control measures of September and December 1972 reduced the volume of overseas borrowings and increased the demands on the domestic market, causing a tightening in conditions and rising interest rates.

Deposits with financial institutions grew substantially during the year. Private non-bank deposits with trading banks in June 1973 were 32 per cent higher than in June 1972, with spectacular increases occurring during the first seven months. Savings Banks deposits in June 1973 were 22 per cent higher than in the previous June. The increases in deposits, together with a 16 per cent increase in the

holdings of notes and coins, resulted in an aggregate rise of 26 per cent in the volume of money during 1972-73, compared with 10 per cent in 1971-72. Permanent building societies' share capital increased its previously high growth during the first seven months of 1972-73 before tapering off after January. This resulted in a sharp reduction in housing loan approvals in the last three months of 1972-73. Finance companies generally continued to expand and balances outstanding increased by about 20 per cent during the year.

Share prices dropped sharply after the sterling float began in Late June 1972 and drifted downwards for several months before picking up to reach a peak in mid-January. Prices then dropped by almost 20 per cent over the next few months, recovering slightly to end the financial year 8 per cent below their level at the beginning of the financial year.

Following the general elections in December the new Australian Government introduced a number of measures, including increases in social service pensions and unemployment and sickness benefits, and additional employment-creating grants to the States. During the year, government final consumption expenditure increased by 14½ per cent, compared with an increase of 13½ per cent in 1971-72, and cash benefits to persons increased by 24 per cent, compared with an increase of 17 per cent in the previous year. In 1972-73 State Governments received a \$112 million permanent increase to the financial assistance grants, and per capita grants to New South Wales and Victoria were permanently increased from \$2 to \$3.50 per head of population. At the June 1973 Premier's Conference the State governments accepted the Australian government's offer to take full financial responsibility for financing tertiary education from 1 January 1974.

#### 1972-73

- 1 July. Special Bonds, Series 'Y' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 5.4 to 6 per cent. An amount of \$44 million was raised for the redemption of Series 'A' to 'X'.
- 3 July. Typists, secretaries and other 'keyboard' employees in the Australian Public Service were granted salary increases ranging from 8 to 14 per cent a year.
- 4 July. Victorian building workers stopped work in support of increased wages and improved conditions.
- 7 July. Increased sick leave benefits were granted to employees under more than 600 Queensland State awards and agreements. The new entitlement increases the quantum of leave from one week to eight days a year, and allows accumulation of the leave to a maximum of 13 weeks absence in any one year.
- 11 July. Technicians and draughtsmen in the Australian Public Service were awarded an increase of \$5.60 a week, backdated to 5 June 1973.
- 14 July. A Commonwealth public loan of 10,000 million Japanese yen issued at par with interest at 6.9 per cent for a period of 10 years.
- 14 July (and during August). Plumbers in New South Wales stopped work in support of demands for increased wages.
- 2 August. The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission granted a 35 hour week to about 500 employees at shipping container depots in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.
- 4 August. Drought aid previously covering Gippsland was extended to farmers in the Mallee and northern Victoria.
- 4 August. A dispute involving maintenance workers in the oil industry which began on 2 June 1972 over a log of claims including a thirty-five hour week, ended when oil companies began delivering supplies of petrol to Sydney. Final settlement was effected on 22 August with the acceptance by unions of pay and leave increases.
- 7 August. Airline ground staff in Victoria and Queensland held a stoppage in support of a claim for higher wages.
- 9 August. West Australian Police were granted increases ranging from \$297 to \$580 a year.
- 10 August. Commonwealth cash loan issued at par with interest at 4.9 per cent for 3 years 3 months, 5.75 per cent for 10 years 2 months, and 6 per cent for 19 years 2 months and 32 years 11 months. An amount of \$203 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$219 million maturing on 15 August. An amount of \$181 million was converted.
- 10 August. The Federal Government approved increases of up to 15 per cent in fares and freight rates by the Australian National Line on its Tasmanian service.

- 13 *August*. The report of the Randall Committee, set up to investigate all aspects of wool marketing, was tabled in the House of Representatives.
- 15 *August*. The Commonwealth Budget for 1972-73 introduced into the House of Representatives. The Budget provided for estimated expenditure of \$10,077.6 million and estimated receipts of \$9,447.5 million in the year 1972-73. (Details of the 1973-74 Budget as well as the actual budget results for 1972-73 are shown in the Appendix). In 1971-72 receipts of the Commonwealth were \$8,845.4 million, and expenditure amounted to \$9,032.3 million. The main items of revenue (1970-71 figures shown in parenthesis) were: income taxes \$5,303.7 million (\$4,621.8 million); excise duties \$1,212.0 million (\$1,053.3 million); sales tax \$682.8 million (\$633.2 million); customs duties \$467.9 million (\$465.7 million); and payroll tax \$99.1 million (\$295.4 million). The main items of expenditure were: payments to or for the States, and works and housing programs \$3,054.7 million (\$2,843.3 million); payments to the National Welfare Fund \$1,752.2 million (\$1,477.2 million); defence services \$1,217.1 million (\$1,135.0 million); departmental running expenses \$640.8 million (\$543.8 million); advances for capital purposes \$492.7 million (\$448.5 million); Commonwealth payments to industry \$402.1 million (\$316.7 million); repatriation services \$352.4 million (\$314.4 million); and external economic aid \$184.1 million (\$163.1 million).
- 15 *August* (and during September). Nationwide stoppage of metal tradesmen in support of increased wages.
- 15 *August*. The Chairman, Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of a further 250,000 tons of wheat to Chile, making a record annual total of 600,000 tons.
- 18 *August*. (and during September) Manufacturing chemists in various States held a stoppage in support of higher wages.
- 22 *August*. Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of 1 million tons of wheat to the U.S.S.R.
- 23 *August*. Federal Government announced that the amount spent on Universities and Colleges of advanced education in the 1970-72 triennium would be increased by \$200 million for the 1973-75 triennium.
- 24 *August*. The Prime Minister announced that the Federal Government would not revalue the Australian dollar.
- 31 *August*. 1972-73 South Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$7,518,000; it was estimated that revenue would be \$509,235,000 and expenditure \$516,753,000. In 1971-72 revenue amounted to \$455,245,000 and expenditure to \$456,311,000 leaving a deficit of \$1,066,000.
- 5 *September*. Queensland Public Servants were awarded a salary increase of 5 per cent a year.
- 7 *September*. 1972-73 Tasmanian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,969,000. It was estimated that revenue would be \$175,733,000 and expenditure \$178,702,000. In 1971-72 revenue amounted to \$157,782,000 and expenditure to \$160,237,000, resulting in a deficit of \$2,455,000.
- 11 *September*. Government Advisory Committee on Science and Technology chosen; this committee will assess on a continuing basis Australia's civil-science and technology requirements, resources and potential.
- 11 *September*. Membership of the taxation enquiry committee announced.
- 12 *September*. 1972-73 Victorian Budget introduced, providing for total receipts and expenditure of \$1,362,305,000. Revenues for financing loan programs were estimated at \$261,305,000 (including Commonwealth capital grant payment of \$66,810,000) and loan expenditure were estimated to total \$243,505,000.
- 12 *September*. Metal trade workers accepted an offer of an immediate wage increase of \$3 a week with a further \$3 a week increase in June 1973. These increases subsequently were awarded to workers in other industries.
- 15 *September*. Salary increases of between \$212 and \$489 a year were offered to Australian Public Service Fourth Division Clerical Officers. The increase operated from 5 October 1973.
- 22 *September*. Salaries of clerical and administrative officers in the New South Wales Public Service were increased by 7½ per cent a year.
- 27 *September*. 1972-73 New South Wales Budget introduced, providing for an overall deficit of \$9,544,000 after allowing for the net results of business undertakings; it was estimated that the receipts and expenditure, excluding business undertakings would be \$1,311,496,000 and \$1,316,120,000 respectively. In 1971-72 the overall deficit was \$5,485,000 while revenue and expenditure, excluding business undertakings, amounted to \$1,112,764,000 and \$1,117,776,000 respectively.

- 28 *September*. 1972–73 Queensland Budget introduced. It was estimated that revenue would be \$674,560,000 and expenditure \$679,170,000 leaving a deficit of \$4,610,000. In 1971–72 revenue amounted to \$595,218,000 and expenditure to \$592,506,000 leaving a surplus of \$2,712,000.
- 28 *September*. Australian Wheat Board announced that it had concluded a contract to supply one million tons of wheat to the People's Republic of China.
- 1 *October*. A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series "Y" was made for \$70 million Special Bonds Series "L" maturing on 1 October. An amount of \$39 million was converted.
- 3 *October*. The Western Australian Budget for 1972–73 introduced. It was estimated that revenue would be \$469,444,000 and expenditure \$474,521,000 leaving a deficit of \$5,077,000. In 1971–72 revenue amounted to \$423,999,000 and expenditure to \$424,890,000 leaving a deficit of \$891,000.
- 3 *October*. The Tariff Board published a blue print for the systematic appraisal of the tariff structure, the first since Federation. The review is expected to take six years.
- 5 *October* (and during November and December). Queensland construction workers stopped work in support of higher wages and improved conditions.
- 7 *November*. Special Bonds Series 'Z' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 5.4 to 6 per cent maturing on 1 January 1983. An amount of \$48 million was raised of which \$31 million was for the redemption of Series 'A' to 'Y'.
- 8 *November*. New South Wales teachers were awarded salary increases ranging from \$301 to \$956 a year, backdated to 11 September 1972.
- 9 *November*. The *Companies (Foreign Takeovers) Act 1972* came into force.
- 14 *November*. Commonwealth cash loan issued at par with interest at 4.8 per cent for 2 years 6 months, 5.7 per cent for 9 years 3 months, and 6 per cent for 19 years 11 months and 32 years 8 months. An amount of \$330 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$243 million maturing on 15 November. An amount of \$219 million was converted.
- 15 *November*. Teachers in South Australia were awarded salary increases ranging from \$5.80 to \$20.90 a week.
- 21 *November*. Federal Government used the Foreign Takeovers Act to freeze a number of takeover bids.
- 24 *November*. Victorian Government blue-collar employees were granted an extra three days paid leave during the Christmas-New Year period.
- 4 *December*. Following the Federal Election for the House of Representatives the Australian Labor Party became the Government for the first time since 1949.
- 5 *December*. Commonwealth Police were granted pay rises ranging from \$9 to \$17 a week.
- 7 *December*. The new Labor Government removed the excise duty on wine.
- 7 *December*. Nationwide stoppage of airline pilots in support of claims for higher salaries. They returned to work after two days.
- 8 *December*. Bank officers throughout Australia (except Commonwealth Bank employees), were offered a 5 per cent a year salary increase from 1 January 1973 and a further 4 per cent from 1 June 1973.
- 11 *December*. South Australia received \$7 million from the Federal Government for unemployment programs. Subsequently similar grants were made to other States. The grants totalled approximately \$50 million.
- 12 *December*. Following the Government's announcement that liability for call-up under the National Service Act had ended, about two-thirds of National Servicemen elected to remain in the Army thus qualifying for the Federal Government's special benefits—\$1,000 for re-engagement and eligibility for a War Service Home.
- 14 *December*. South Australia Long Service Leave legislation granted employees under State awards 13 weeks long service leave after 10 years service, and removed the requirement that at least 5 years must be served as an adult before the employee is entitled to pro rata leave. The new legislation came into force 1 July 1973.
- 15 *December*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission outlined the principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' for adult and junior females. The Commission stated that the principle meant the fixation of award wage rates by a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. (*See page 267.*)
- 18 *December*. New South Wales shop assistants accepted a \$3.50 a week wage increase with a further \$1.50 a week increase in March.

- 20 *December*. Blue collar railway employees in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were awarded pay increases ranging from \$3.50 to \$10 a week with a further increase of \$3 a week in July 1973.
- 23 *December*. Further measures to dampen the level of capital inflow were announced, and at the same time the Australian dollar was revalued. The parity of the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of the U.S. dollar, was appreciated by 4.85 per cent. The market rate was fixed at the new parity, giving an overall appreciation of 7.05 per cent.
- 23 *December*. The Government of the United States of America suspended meat imports quotas for 1973.
- 26 *December*. Federal Government reduced Australia's immigration target by 30,000 to 110,000 for 1972-73.
- 1 *January*. The Australian Wool Corporation, formed by amalgamating the Wool Board and the Wool Commission, became operative.
- 3 *January* (and during February). Paper industry employees in various States held stoppages in support of claims for a new award.
- 15 *January*. South Australia Police were granted pay rises ranging from \$356 to \$606 a year.
- 19 *January*. Teachers in South Australia were granted salary increases of 8 to 10 per cent a year under a new award to take effect from 1 February 1973.
- 25 *January*. The Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales and the Prime Minister agreed that the Albury-Wodonga area would be developed as a new growth complex. Land prices in the proposed growth complex in the Albury-Wodonga area were frozen at the 3 October 1972 levels.
- 1 *February*. The United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement terminated.
- 6 *February*. A 15 per cent wage increase was granted to shearers and shearing shed hands covered by the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award.
- 7 *February*. Engineers and related workers in Federal Government departments, the ABC, the CSIRO and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority were granted an 8 per cent pay rise.
- 9 *February*. Teachers in Western Australia were awarded a salary increase of approximately 8 per cent a year.
- 9 *February*. Following the request by BHP to the Australian Government for an inquiry into steel prices, Mr Justice Moore recommended an increase of 3 per cent in the price of steel which was accepted by BHP pro tem.
- 12 *February*. The Reserve Bank ordered the suspension of foreign exchange dealings due to a world monetary crisis caused by the weakness of the \$US.
- 13 *February*. The United States of America devalued its currency by 10 per cent by raising the official price of gold from \$US38.00 to \$US42.22 per oz; Japan allowed the yen to float.
- 13 *February*. Commonwealth cash loan opened on same terms as cash loan of 14 November 1972. An amount of \$166 million was raised of which \$30 million was for the redemption of loans maturing on 15 February. A conversion offer was made on the same terms for \$176 million maturing on 15 February. An amount of \$117 million was converted.
- 13 *February*. An application by workers in the Electricity supply industry for a 35 hour week was rejected by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales.
- 13 *February*. The Australian Bank Officers Association gained an extra week's annual leave from January 1974.
- 14 *February*. The OECD's report on the Australian economy was issued.
- 19 *February* (and during March). Chemical workers in various States held stoppages in support of wage increases.
- 19 *February*. The Queensland basic wage was increased by \$1.30 to \$42.30 for adult males and by \$1.00 to \$32.85 for adult females. The minimum wage for adult males rose by \$1.30 to \$52.80 a week.
- 20 *February* (and during March). Zinc miners in Tasmania held a stoppage in support of wage increases.
- 21 *February*. It was announced that a National Pipeline Authority would be established to build a natural gas pipeline system across Australia.
- 21 *February*. A new Armed Services pay and allowances scheme was approved. It became effective from 8 February.

- 23 *February*. The Government amended the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations to give it power to impose export controls on all minerals, either in raw or semi-processed form.
- 28 *February*. First session of the 28th Parliament opened.
- 8 *March*. Queensland Police were granted pay increases ranging from \$7.42 to \$29.38 a fortnight, operative from January 1973.
- 21 *March*. (and during April) Victorian and Queensland meat workers stopped work in support of wage claims.
- 30 *March*. The salaries of Federal parliamentarians were substantially increased.
- 1 *April*. Clothing trade employees in all states were awarded increases from \$1 to \$4 a week to operate as from the first full pay period commencing on or after 1 April 1973.
- 3 *April*. The Australian Government appointed a special task force headed by Dr H. C. Coombs to "apply a close scrutiny to continuing policies of the previous Government so that room may be found for our own higher priority programs".
- 9 *April*. Federal Government ordered the Reserve Bank to freeze \$100 million in trading bank funds through the SRD account by an increase in SRD ratio from 6.6 per cent to 7.6 per cent.
- 11 *April*. (and during May) Victorian brickmakers stopped work in support of higher wages.
- 18 *April*. Public Service Act 1973 granted Australian Government employees four weeks paid annual leave operative from 1 January 1973. Subsequently State government employees in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia received similar benefits.
- 1 *May*. (and during June) New South Wales metal workers stopped work in support of wage claims.
- 7 *May*. The tax concession on calls, or other capital moneys paid by investors in mining and prospecting was withdrawn.
- 8 *May*. National Wage Case decision resulted in an increase in Commonwealth award wages of 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week. The rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by \$9 a week. These increases operated from the first pay period commencing on or after 29 May. Subsequently similar increases operated in State awards in all States (*see* page 1077) except Queensland and Western Australia (*see below*).
- 9 *May*. Special Bonds, Series "2A" issued at par with interest rates ranging from 5.8 to 6.3 per cent. An amount of \$17 million was raised of which \$10 million was for the redemption of Series "A" to "Z".
- 10 *May*. (and during June) Statewide stoppage by Queensland electricians in support of a claim for higher wages.
- 15 *May*. Commonwealth cash loan issued at par with interest at 5.6 per cent for 2 years 3 months, 6.2 per cent for 10 years 2 months, 6.5 per cent for 20 years 5 months and 30 years 2 months. An amount of \$81 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$81 million maturing on 15 May. An amount of \$71 million was converted.
- 16 *May*. (and during June) New South Wales builders labourers stopped work in support of demands for permanency of employment.
- 18 *May*. (and during June) In Victoria, vehicle industry workers stopped work in support of increased wages. The dispute spread to other States.
- 23 *May*. The sale of 50,000 tons of sugar to the People's Republic of China on commercial terms was announced.
- 23 *May*. Nurses in Victoria will receive a 10 per cent pay increase from 1 July 1973 and a further 7 per cent from March 1974.
- 24 *May*. Australia and the People's Republic of China agreed to grant each other 'most-favoured-nation' treatment in trade agreements.
- 29 *May*. After negotiation Australia's iron ore producers won about \$80 million a year compensation from Japanese buyers over losses caused by the devaluation of the \$US.
- 29 *May*. Queensland Basic Wage rates were increased by \$1.90 a week for adult males and by \$2.05 a week for adult females. Margins in awards were increased by 2 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$7.70 a week.
- 1 *June*. The *Prices Justification Act* 1973 was assented to, it created a Prices Justification Tribunal which will review individual price increases by companies which have an annual turnover of more than \$20 million. The Act was operative from 1 August 1973.

- 3 *June*. One day Statewide stoppage by New South Wales electricity supply workers in support of claims for a 35 hour week. Sporadic stoppages followed throughout the month.
- 4 *June*. (and during July). Queensland meat workers held stoppages in support of various claims.
- 8 *June*. In Western Australia the basic wage for adult males was increased by \$3.55 a week and by \$3.60 a week for adult females. The minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$3.50 a week.
- 14 *June*. Legislation amending the Income Tax Assessment Act concerning deductions for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions became effective.
- 17 *June*. An Annual Leave loading of 17½ per cent on award rates was awarded to employees covered by the Metal Trades Award 1952.
- 18 *June*. Maternity Leave Act granted women employees in the Australian Public Service twelve weeks maternity leave on full pay, with up to additional forty weeks leave without pay. Male employees became eligible for one weeks leave on full pay at the time of the birth of a child.
- 26 *June*. Government approval was given for a production run of 50 Nomad aircraft.
- 29 *June*. Commonwealth cash loan opened on same terms as the cash loan of 15 May. An amount of \$91 million was raised.