

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1985



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1985

Number 99

(Case cover) The gold embossed illustration is of the Common (Pink) Heath (*Epacris impressa* Labill.), which is the Floral Emblem of the State of Victoria.

(Frontispiece) As part of Victoria's 150th Anniversary celebrations, Swanston Street in Melbourne, one of the city's major thoroughfares was transformed into a grassy, tree-lined, traffic-free setting during 9 and 10 February 1985.

Ministry for Planning and Environment

(Front endpaper) Many residents of Portland, the site of Victoria's first permanent European settlement, dressed in colonial period costumes to herald the State's 150th Anniversary celebrations on 17 November 1984.

Telecom Australia

(Back endpaper) Crowds gather in Swanston Street, Melbourne, and enjoy the carnival atmosphere of the 'Swanston Street Party' during the State's Sesquicentenary celebrations.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1985

ERLE BOURKE

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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PREFACE

The *Victorian Year Book* presents information in text, table, diagram, and illustration to provide the reader with an insight into the major demographic, political, economic, and social events and activities in the State in recent years. In addition to presenting the coverage of recent statistical data to provide an ongoing reference, the *Year Book* portrays aspects of community endeavour — such as the acquisition of our new treasures by the National Gallery of Victoria, the preservation of natural and man-made heritage, and the enjoyment of sport and recreation — so that readers may obtain an appreciation of the life of this State.

This, the 99th edition of the *Victorian Year Book*, covers two years because the previous edition was a special issue contributing to the commemoration activities associated with Victoria's 150th anniversary of permanent European settlement. For the first time all colour illustrations have been used throughout the book except where an historic photograph has been included.

Among special features of this edition are the main article entitled Prehistoric archaeology in Victoria, written by Dr Peter Coutts, of LaTrobe University, formerly Director of the Victoria Archaeological Survey; and special contributions on Bendigo — the Premier Town in 1982–1985; the Royal District Nursing Service, which celebrates its centenary this year; and the Sun Aria, to mark the sixtieth anniversary of its inception. Other new material includes detail about colleges of advanced education, and tourism in Victoria. The sesquicentenary of the founding of Melbourne in May 1835 is noted as a special event of significance within the Victoria wide celebrations during this 150th Anniversary year 1984–85.

My thanks are tendered to the many individual and institutional contributors without whose co-operation the *Year Book* could not be produced. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications, Max Chamberlain, and the staff of ABS Victoria who have contributed to the production of this *Year Book*.

ERLE BOURKE
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
June 1985

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CHAPTER ONE:

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN VICTORIA

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Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Office of the Auditor-General
Ombudsman
Public Service Board of Victoria
Victoria State Emergency Service
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY

Department of Conservation, Forests
and Lands —
Division of Survey and Mapping
National Parks Service
Division of Conservation
Department of Minerals and Energy—
Geological Survey Division
Environment Protection Authority
Land Conservation Council
Zoological Parks and Gardens, Victoria

CHAPTER SIX:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council
Victoria Grants Commission
Road Construction Authority

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE

Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER SEVEN:

REGIONS, HERITAGE, AND PLANNING

City of Bendigo
Department of Industry, Commerce and
Technology
Ministry for Planning and Environment

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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

CHAPTER EIGHT:

DEMOGRAPHY

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ministry of Ethnic Affairs

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Country Fire Authority
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Local Government Department

CHAPTER NINE:

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
Commission
Department of Management and Budget
Department of Employment and Industrial
Affairs
Industrial Training Commission
The late Prof. W. Prest
Victorian Trades Hall Council

CHAPTER TEN:

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Department of Employment and Industrial
Affairs
Department of Employment and Industrial
Relations

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization—Division of
Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Local Government Department
Ministry of Housing

CHAPTER TWELVE:

ENERGY AND MINING

Department of Minerals and Energy
Department of National Development and
Energy
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
State Electricity Commission of Victoria

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

Department of Water Resources
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Rural Water Commission of Victoria

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

FORESTRY

Forests Commission, Victoria

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Department of Conservation, Forests and
Lands—Fisheries and Wildlife
Service, Arthur Rylah Institute
for Environmental Research

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
Department of Conservation, Forests and
Lands
Rural Finance Commission

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

MANUFACTURING

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization
Department of Industry, Technology and
Commerce
Department of Resources and Energy
Department of Science
Department of Trade
Industrial Design Council of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities,
Australia
Prices Surveillance Authority
Standards Association of Australia
Victorian Economic Development
Corporation

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

INTERNAL TRADE

Department of Industry, Commerce and
Technology
Ministry for Tourism
Ministry of Consumer Affairs

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

EXTERNAL TRADE

Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Industry, Commerce and
Technology
Department of Trade and Resources

CHAPTER TWENTY:

PUBLIC FINANCE

Australian Taxation Office
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Land Tax, Probate, and Gift Duties Office
Liquor Control Commission
Payroll Tax Office
Stamp Duties Office
State Superannuation Board of Victoria
Tattersall Sweep Consultations

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

PRIVATE FINANCE

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group
Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Corporate Affairs Office
Hill Samuel Australia Ltd
Insurance Council of Australia
Life Insurance Federation of Australia
Office of the Government Statist and Actuary
Public Trustee Office
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Bank
State Insurance Office
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Trustee Companies Association of Australia
and New Zealand

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE:

TRANSPORT

Australian National Line
Department of Aviation
Department of Transport
Ministry of Transport
Motor Accidents Board
Port of Geelong Authority
Port of Melbourne Authority
Port of Portland Authority
Port Phillip Pilot Service
Road Construction Authority
Road Traffic Authority

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR:

COMMUNICATIONS

Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Telecommunications Commission
Department of Communications

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE:

EDUCATION

Association of Independent Schools of
Victoria
Catholic Education Office of Victoria
Commonwealth Department of Education
Commonwealth Tertiary Education
Commission
Council of Adult Education
Deakin University
Department of Education—Victoria
La Trobe University
Monash University
University of Melbourne
Victorian Conference of Principals of
Colleges of Advanced Education Ltd
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Victorian Post Secondary Education
Commission
Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX:

HEALTH

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Commission
Department of Health
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Commission of Victoria
Medical Board of Victoria
Monash University
National Health and Medical Research
Council
Royal District Nursing Service
University of Melbourne
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation
Victorian Nursing Council

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN:

SOCIAL WELFARE

Australian Red Cross Society
Department of Community Welfare Services
Department of Social Security
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Health Commission of Victoria—Mental
Health Division
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Legacy
Registrar of Friendly Societies.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT:

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Australian Institute of Criminology
Children's Court
Commonwealth Legal Aid Council
Coroner's Court
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Solicitor's Office
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Victoria
Police)
Harness Racing Board
High Court of Australia
Law Department
Law Institute of Victoria
Legal Aid Commission of Victoria
Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal
Education
Liquor Control Commission
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Police and Emergency Services
Office of Corrections
Prothonotary, Supreme Court
Sheriff, Supreme Court
Small Claims Tribunal
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C., M.L.C.
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Bar Council
Victorian Law Foundation

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE:

THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

Arts Management Australia Pty Ltd
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Australian Suburban Newspapers Association
City of Ballarat Fine Art Gallery
David Syme & Co. Limited
Department of Property and Services—
Victorian Government Information
Centre
Herald and Weekly Times Limited
La Trobe Library
Library Council of Victoria
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Symphony Orchestra
Ministry for the Arts

National Gallery of Victoria
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
Public Broadcasting Association of Australia
Regional Galleries Association of Victoria
Special Broadcasting Service
State Library of Victoria
Victorian Arts Centre Trust
Victorian Country Press Association
William Angliss Art Fund

CHAPTER THIRTY:
TOURISM, SPORT, AND
RECREATION
Australia Games Foundation

Department of Sport and Recreation
Victorian Tourism Commission

APPENDIX A:
CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT
EVENTS, 1984
Department of the Premier and Cabinet

APPENDIX E:
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF VICTORIA
State Library of Victoria

GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS

The following symbols mean:

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

OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1984 refer to the year ended 31 December 1984. Those shown as, e.g. 1983-84 refer to the year ended 30 June 1984. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

All data are presented in metric terms.

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

AVAILABILITY OF ABS PUBLICATIONS

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

Information regarding the availability of ABS publications can be obtained from the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, phone (03) 63 0181.

All publications issued by the ABS are contained in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0), which is available from any ABS Office. A list of publications issued by the Victorian Office of the ABS is shown in Appendix D of this *Year Book*.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN VICTORIA*

INTRODUCTION

Some Australians still believe that the history of their continent commenced in 1788 with the first European settlement in New South Wales. Although we do not know when man first set foot in Australia, it has been established through archaeological studies that ancestral Aborigines had occupied the continent for at least 40,000 years before the arrival of Governor Phillip. Australian history is therefore, in large part, the history of Aboriginal occupation.

However, there is a lack of factual historical data for the pre-1788 period. The reason why there are so little readily available data is that prehistoric Aborigines, in common with hunter-gatherers elsewhere in the world, left no written records. This means that their history can only be reconstructed through an analysis of oral traditions and by means of archaeological research. The latter can only readily proceed when sites are available for investigation; in general, if there are no sites, there are no data and consequently no possibility of writing history. It is therefore important to protect archaeological sites; they are, in effect, unique historical documents which can only be interpreted by highly trained specialists. They are also extremely fragile and non-renewable.

Contained in these sites is information about patterns of human behaviour and it is the identification of these patterns, and understanding what they mean, that is of primary concern to the archaeologist. Although each site has its own story to tell, one of the aims of the archaeologist is to integrate individual stories so that the history of a region, and in the long-term the history of Australia, can be written.

In 1788, Australia was occupied by people who had developed an extremely complex relationship with the land and its environments. The Aborigines were hunters and gatherers whose mode of existence was conditioned by networks of social relationships, by the abundance, accessibility, diversity, and seasonality of the resources of the land, by their religious beliefs, and levels of technological knowledge. Contrary to a previous prevailing opinion it is evident that Aboriginal culture in 1788 was immensely varied throughout Australia, concomitant with the wide range of environments and the great size of the continent. Moreover, culture change is evident in the archaeological records stretching back thousands of years into the last ice age (hereafter referred to as the Pleistocene period) when Australia was a much larger continent. How Australia was colonised by Aborigines and the sequence of events that eventually produced the complex and variable societies that were extant in Australia in 1788 is a story that is still waiting to be told.

The trauma of European settlement and its tragic effects on the Aboriginal populations and cultures is still being documented. In Victoria, the Aboriginal population was given its first demonstration of the efficiency of European weapons in 1803, when Lt Colonel David Collins R.M. attempted to found a settlement at Sorrento. This was followed by a grim period when sealers landed on the Victorian coastline, kidnapped Aboriginal women, depleted stocks of seals and kangaroos, stripped wattle bark, and probably introduced deadly diseases such as measles and venereal disease.

The period of documented racial strife began in the Western District in 1834 with the arrival of the Henty brothers at Portland. Large areas of Aboriginal land were annexed by new colonists in a scramble to take up the best pasture land, with disastrous consequences for the Aborigines. It is estimated that the Aboriginal population of the Western District declined from about 8,000 around 1800 to fewer than 750 in 1865. The Victorian Aboriginal population fell from around 15,000–20,000

*Contributed by Dr Peter Coutts of La Trobe University, Melbourne. This is the ninth in the series of special articles on Victoria's environment and man. Previous articles have appeared in Chapter 1 of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1976.

in 1800 to about 1,100 in 1877. These changes were accompanied by an inevitable breakdown in traditional culture. Indeed by the time Europeans began to take a serious scientific interest in Aborigines there were few knowledgeable informants left. Much that is known about nineteenth century Aboriginal culture derives from the superficial observations of untrained European observers. Major works such as R.B. Smyth's *The Aborigines of Victoria* and James Dawson's *The Aborigines of Australia*, which are regarded as standard texts, are based largely on this sort of information. Other works such as *The Native tribes of South-East Australia* by A.W. Howitt (1904) and publications by Edward Curr and J. Mathew have more substance, but they contain an overdue emphasis on Aboriginal social systems and languages. More recently, the journals of George Augustus Robinson have provided vital new insight, but most of them are unpublished.

Aborigines had their own histories, transmitted orally from one generation to the next. While these traditions, shrouded as they are in symbolism and mythology, would hardly satisfy historians trained in the context of Western intellectual traditions, it is clear that they were the lynch-pin of Aboriginal culture, providing explanations for the temporal and spiritual. Laws that governed their society and behaviour were also encoded into these traditions. The loss of these traditions, usually imparted to individual members of society over their lifetimes, was one of the most serious consequences of European settlement. The net result is that Aboriginal descendants from these terrible years of violence and change have inherited a much impoverished version of their ancestral culture and this in turn has tended to diminish their spiritual well-being.

Given this diminished pool of traditional information, the status of surviving prehistoric sites and relics is greatly enhanced, not only because of their intrinsic information but for their emotive and psychological value as tangible links with a remote past. Today, Victoria's Aboriginal communities are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of sites and relics as a means of enhancing the process of revitalising their culture.

HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN VICTORIA

On 4 April 1841, G.A. Robinson, the Protector of Aborigines, measured, described, and drew a fish weir located on the Moyne River in the Western District. In so doing he was responsible for one of the first archaeological records in Victoria. Unfortunately similar records of Aboriginal sites were only rarely made during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was not until 1972 that the Victorian Government passed legislation to establish the machinery for the systematic recording and protection of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

A century ago it was believed that Aborigines were a doomed race. There was some statistical evidence to support this view because the Aboriginal population in Victoria declined from an estimated 1,700 in 1861 to 850 in 1901. Two further concepts were paramount: that Aborigines were recent arrivals in Victoria (and the rest of Australia), and that all variability in material culture (e.g. stone tools, boomerangs, baskets, spears, clubs, etc.) could be explained in terms of variations in the abundance and availability of local raw materials. These views were advocated and supported by respected academics such as Sir Baldwin Spencer and Professor J.W. Gregory, which gave them credibility. In his important review of the evidence in an article entitled 'The antiquity of man in Australia', in 1904, Gregory assessed the evidence available such as the controversial Buninyong bone, the remains of extinct marsupials from Lake Colungulac, and Aboriginal traditions believed to describe events when volcanoes in the Western District were active. His conclusion was unequivocal: there was no evidence of a long occupation of Victoria by Aborigines.

Such views gave authority to the argument that if Aborigines were recent arrivals in Victoria, then there was no point in digging up their sites, as no new information could be obtained about Aboriginal culture other than that available in historical records. Thus there was no incentive for archaeological investigation. The consequences of such assumptions were that as sites had no time depth they could be dug up and/or destroyed with no loss of information. This effectively gave numerous collectors a licence to pillage Aboriginal sites. Thousands of artefacts (stone tools) were taken from sites and little about this material has ever been published. A notable exception was S.R. Mitchell's book *Stone Age Craftsmen*, published in 1949, which is still the most comprehensive work available on stone tools in Victoria.

Hale and Tindale's now famous excavation at Devon Downs on the Murray River in South Australia in 1929 demonstrated once and for all that Aboriginal culture had time depth, and that there were technological changes over time. Yet the implications of these discoveries passed unnoticed in Victoria, where the conclusions of an important review paper entitled 'Fossil man in the state of

Victoria, Australia' by D.J. Mahony, W. Baragwanath, F. Wood Jones, and A.S. Kenyon (1933) were similar to those of Gregory in 1904.

D.A. Casey, an archaeologist with wide overseas experience, and with a particular interest in stone tools, returned home to Australia from Britain about 1934, and from that time devoted himself to the study of ethnology (the division of anthropology devoted to the analysis and systematic interpretation of cultural data) and archaeology in Australia. Shortly afterwards he commenced fieldwork in Victoria. In 1938 he reviewed the Australian stone tool evidence at the third Congress of Prehistorians of the Far East in Singapore. This was a significant event as it was the first time a synthesis of Australian archaeology had been presented at an international forum. Casey ranks as the first professional archaeologist resident in Victoria, and he brought from overseas the scientific rigour and technical knowledge that is absolutely essential to properly record and interpret archaeological evidence.

In 1938, Casey, together with colleagues sharing similar interests, founded the Anthropological Society of Victoria, a society that was to play an important role in encouraging the Victorian Government to legislate to protect Aboriginal sites. Unfortunately many members of the Society were also collectors, and membership of the Society, in a sense, sanctioned and promoted this form of activity.

The year 1940 is an important landmark in the history of Victorian archaeology. In that year workmen accidentally unearthed a human cranium in the upper sediments of the Keilor flood plain. D.J. Mahony suggested that the cranium could have an antiquity of 140,000 years. This was a controversial assertion and it initiated vigorous scientific debate, making Keilor central to Australian archaeology. The discovery of the cranium initiated a number of major scientific investigations which have continued intermittently ever since and involved all of the central figures responsible for the development of archaeology in Victoria.

One of the researchers was E.D. Gill who has maintained an interest in archaeology in Victoria throughout most of his working life. His wide range of interests and areas of expertise have enabled him to contribute to the discipline in a number of ways. His major contribution has been to apply scientific techniques to the solution of particular archaeological problems and in his persistent efforts to demonstrate the value of evaluating archaeological evidence in the context of well documented geological and geomorphological sequences. His 1953 review paper 'Geological evidence in western Victoria relative to the antiquity of the Australian Aborigines' was yet another update of Gregory's earlier paper. Gill skilfully combined geological and archaeological evidence to claim that Aborigines had occupied western Victoria for several thousand years. Gill's professional acquaintance with F.B. Libby, the inventor of radio carbon dating, in 1955 enabled him to obtain the first radiocarbon date for an archaeological site in Australia. This was an Aboriginal coastal midden at Armstrong Bay in western Victoria.

One of his better known contributions to Victorian archaeology was his effort to determine the stratigraphic provenance and date of the Keilor cranium. He employed a series of scientific techniques, including fluorine dating (a technique of relative dating used on bones), the first application of this method to an archaeological site in Australia.

The 1950s also saw the emergence of another important figure in Australian archaeology. D.J. Mulvaney, a University of Melbourne historian fascinated by archaeology, teamed with D.A. Casey, and together they proceeded to give archaeology in Australia an intellectual context and some direction. Mulvaney began with the excavation of a rock shelter site at Fromm's Landing on the Murray River in 1956, followed by field reconnaissance in the Western District in 1957. In 1960 he went on to excavate two small rock shelters at Glenaire, Cape Otway. Using his new data he was able to review the Australian archaeological evidence, and in 1961 published a landmark paper entitled 'The stone age of Australia' which clearly defined his perception of the outstanding problems in Australian prehistory.

While Mulvaney was busy erecting a broader intellectual framework for the interpretation of Australian prehistory, research continued at Keilor. From the early 1960s, Alexander Gallus and a small band of volunteers began fieldwork there with the object of dating and investigating the association of archaic stone tools and the remains of extinct fauna which appeared to be eroding from deposits at the site. Gallus eventually found unequivocal evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the lower terraces, and in the same levels, though not associated, he located the remains of extinct giant marsupials (megafauna). Gallus claims great antiquity for the site and has proposed dates of more than 100,000 years for the earliest levels of occupation. Moreover, he has distinguished several suites of hitherto unknown tool types from the lower layers. Gallus' findings have proved to be controversial,

and there are still many mainstream archaeologists who do not accept his interpretations. However, it is widely accepted that the site is old, that it has a minimum antiquity of c. 38,000 years and that there should be evidence in the lower levels of a direct association between man and megafauna.

Gallus' work provided a field focus for many interested persons who would otherwise never have been able to work on an excavation. This resulted in the formation of the Archaeological Society of Victoria and that Society was closely linked with the Keilor project. The Archaeological Society, together with other interested organisations was largely responsible for influencing the Victorian Government to pass legislation to protect Aboriginal sites. In 1984 about 200 members continue to provide an intellectual stimulus for citizens interested in the discipline. The Anthropological Society of Victoria, by contrast, gradually lost membership and in 1978 it amalgamated with the Archaeological Society.

Mulvaney and Casey also figure in the Keilor story. In 1965 another quarry operator unearthed bones in the terraces at nearby Green Gully and this initiated a major excavation and detailed studies of the terraces by geomorphologists D.J. Mulvaney, D.A. Casey, and R.V.S. Wright, who all worked at the site; the human remains were studied by N.W.G. Macintosh. As a result of this work Macintosh produced a new synthesis of the Australian skeletal evidence, and the geomorphologists were able to solve many of the complex chronological and stratigraphic problems associated with the Keilor terraces. Keilor is still one of the most interesting archaeological sites in Australia and ranks among the earliest dated sites in this country.

In 1976 the site was purchased by the Victorian Government and from 1977 to 1982 excavations were conducted by the Victoria Archaeological Survey and the Division of Prehistory, La Trobe University, with the object of testing some of the theories proposed by Gallus. These investigations have been completed and the results are being evaluated.

Concurrent with the development of archaeology in the 1950s there were some advances in the field of ethnology. Aldo Massola was appointed curator of Anthropology at the National Museum of Victoria in 1954. From 1956 onwards, Massola published on various aspects of Aboriginal material culture and produced several valuable distribution maps. He also published two popular and influential books: *Journey to Aboriginal Victoria* and *The Aborigines of south-eastern Australia as they were*. Massola established a network of contacts throughout Victoria through whom he obtained information about painted caves, sites, and artefacts. He also established a rapport with many members of the Aboriginal community.

Massola's successor, A.L. West, was appointed in 1967. He reorganised and documented the extensive collections held by the National Museum of Victoria, a task that is still in progress.

West also featured in another important episode in the history of Victorian archaeology. In 1962 a farmer dug up human skeletal remains on the north-eastern shores of Kow Swamp and the remains eventually ended up in the National Museum of Victoria where they lay for a number of years inadequately provenanced. In 1967, A. Thorne, at that time assistant to N.W.G. Macintosh, came to Melbourne to sort and catalogue the collections of human crania at the Museum. While going through the collections he picked out these particular remains because of their robustness and high degree of mineralisation. Consequently it became important to determine where they had been found. West became involved in a most extraordinary piece of detective work which eventually led to the discovery of the original burial site. As a result of this work, A. Thorne and R.V.S. Wright conducted extensive intermittent investigations in this area between 1969 and 1979, unearthing more than forty individuals at three locations. The specimens have proved to be of immense scientific importance because they have provided information pertinent to the debate about human evolution and initiated considerable speculation about the origins of the Australian Aborigines and the colonisation of Australia.

In 1972 the Victorian Government passed the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act to provide for the protection of archaeological sites in Victoria. The Act created the office of Protector of Relics, and in 1973, when the administrative arrangements were enacted to implement the new Act, the office of Protector was assigned to the Director of the National Museum of Victoria. Under this Act all Aboriginal sites are protected and suitable arrangements are made to maintain surveillance of sites, compile a register of sites, and to mount a public education programme.

In 1975 the responsibility for administering the Act passed to the Ministry for Conservation and in a later series of amendments to the Act, the title of Protector of Relics was abolished. The organisation previously known as the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Office became the Victoria Archaeological Survey (VAS). From 1975 to 1983 the staff of the VAS has steadily increased to enable it to meet its growing responsibilities. In 1980 it was charged with the task of administering

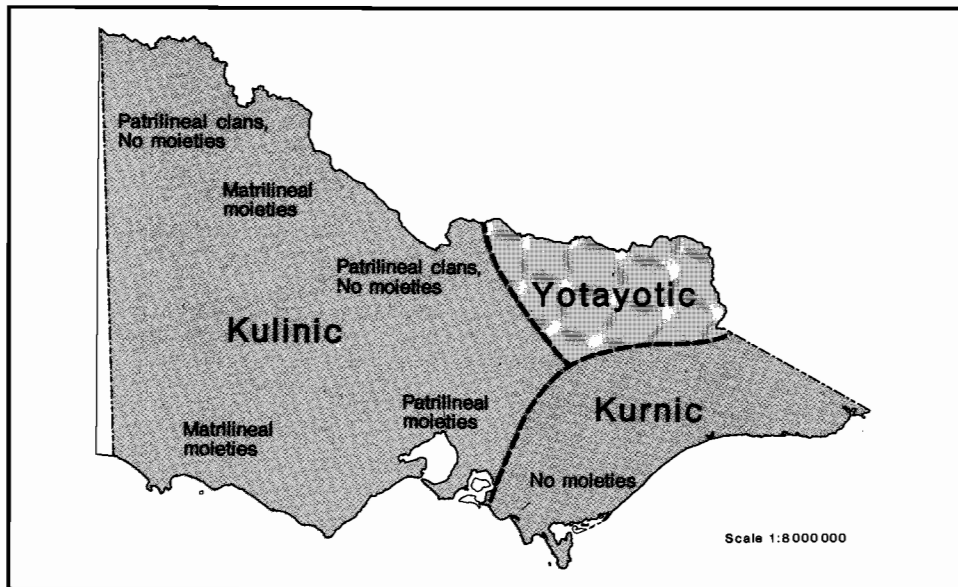
historical archaeological sites in Victoria, and in 1982, with the passage of the Historic Shipwrecks Act through the Victorian Parliament, it was given the responsibility of administering this Act also. At January 1985 it had a staff of more than twenty-five, including nine archaeologists.

When the original Act was passed there was no consultation with Aboriginal communities, and in recognition of this oversight, the Victorian Government has gradually increased Aboriginal participation in the activities of the VAS. An advisory committee set up to advise the Minister on matters pertaining to the administration of archaeological sites and relics has three Aboriginal members (out of a total of eleven members) and the Survey has several Aboriginal staff including an Aboriginal Liaison Officer who holds a senior position.

Since its inception the VAS has been preoccupied with establishing a register of Aboriginal sites. To this end it has conducted surveys and research programmes in areas of high archaeological sensitivity. Major surveys and excavations have been completed in the areas defined by the Willaura, Ararat, and Warrnambool 1:100,000 map sheets, and the Swan Hill 1:100,000 map sheet has been partially surveyed. Systematic surveys and excavations have been conducted over more than 50 per cent of the Victorian coastline. Major site surveys have been commissioned in priority regions with the aid of grants from the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, and the Environmental Studies Section (now defunct) of the Ministry for Conservation (now the Ministry for Conservation, Forests and Lands). Using this approach, surveys of Aboriginal sites along the coast at Discovery Bay, of the Melbourne metropolitan area, of the Mornington Peninsula, Phillip and French Islands, and the region around the fringes of Western Port have now been completed or are in progress. Survey and documentation of rock art sites in Victoria is well advanced, and surveys of archaeological sites on the Bellarine Peninsula have recently commenced. In the Western District, huge complexes of stone house sites, canals, and weir systems used for fishing have been recorded and investigated.

Currently there are more than 8,000 Aboriginal sites on the VAS register and the most significant of these have been declared Archaeological Areas, giving them special legal status. Much research remains to be done, and at the present rate of progress it is estimated that it will take some hundreds of years to complete an inventory of the State's archaeological resources.

In 1965 D.J. Mulvaney left the University of Melbourne and it was not until 1975 that academic research continued with the creation of a Prehistory Division within the History Department at La Trobe University. Since that time the staff of the Division has carried out or supervised several significant archaeological projects in Victoria which have added much to our knowledge of prehistory.



Source: *Atlas of Victoria*

FIGURE 1. Language groups and social patterns of Victorian Aboriginals at the end of the prehistoric period.

Interstate archaeologists also have been interested in Victoria. This activity includes research by I. McBryde into Aboriginal axe quarries, by H. Lourandos on western Victorian earthen canal systems, and by R.V.S. Wright and colleagues, who conducted painstaking and sophisticated research on a fossil bone site at Lancefield, where the remains of thousands of kangaroos (of a species now extinct) have been recorded.

Archaeological research in Victoria over the past twenty years has demonstrated that Aboriginal people have resided here for at least 40,000 years. Many archaeological manifestations of this lengthy period of occupation have been discovered, including scarred trees from which Aboriginals cut bark to make shelters, shields, canoes, trays, etc.; earthen mounds that were used as camp sites and/or rubbish dumps; shell middens or refuse deposits comprising deposits of shells, bone, stones, and charcoal which are found along the coasts and in association with lakes and rivers; quarry sites from which Aboriginals won stone to make tools; grinding grooves which were used to sharpen axes; scatters of stone tools and artefacts (lithic scatters) which identify locations where Aboriginals made and discarded them; rock art, and rock arrangement sites where Aboriginals performed religious ceremonies; canals, weirs, and traps which were associated with the capture of eels and other fish; burial sites of various sorts; and stone house sites found in association with fishing complexes in the stony rises in western Victoria. These sites provide information that is enabling archaeologists to reconstruct a coherent picture of Victoria's prehistoric past.

It is not yet possible to write a complete prehistory of Victoria but there are certain themes that can be developed and these form the subject matter of the remainder of this chapter.

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Around 1834 Aboriginal population densities varied from one area to another. Estimates vary between 6,000 and 20,000 for the total population but recent research suggests that the figure is more likely to be closer to 20,000. Aboriginal social organisation was extremely complex; there were rules governing marriage, and social and inter-group relationships. The largest unit recognised by Aboriginals has been called by anthropologists 'the tribe'. It comprised a loose association of about 500 people who shared a number of cultural traits such as language, and was large enough to allow marriage between groups within the tribe. Its members claimed affiliations with particular tracts of land by virtue of association with some supernatural or mythological character.

There is evidence that more than thirty tribes occupied Victoria and that the area which each one occupied varied. Detailed analysis of the ecology of some of the tribal areas has demonstrated that they were each associated with a diverse range of resources sufficient to sustain moderate populations. Population densities of the order of one person per two square kilometres may have been reached in some coastal areas of Victoria, while densities greater than one person per six square kilometres were probably not uncommon in the Murray Valley. If the estimates of coastal population densities are reasonable they are among the highest in Australia.

Aboriginal society was divided into a number of smaller, often inter-related social groups including descent groups, clans, sections, sub-sections, and bands. (See Figure 1 on page 5.) For example, descent groups were related by reason of kinship, descent, and religion. Clans were named lineal descent groups, members of which claimed descent from a common ancestor, often mythological, and recruited children of either male or female members, but not both. Classes (or moieties) were a division of a tribe into two complementary social groups. This division was important for social and ceremonial reasons and inter-marriage of people from the same class was not allowed. In Victoria there were essentially five types of class system, the most widespread of which consisted of two classes associated with male descent. The band was the land-using or food-gathering unit comprising a number of families and consisting of about fifty people. Bands identified with particular tracts of land.

The relationship between band territory (the terrain over which bands hunted and gathered) and tribal territory is not clear. In coastal south-west Victoria, it has been estimated that there may have been as many as sixty-two bands residing within the Gunditjmara tribal area, and up to thirty-four in the Tjapwurong tribal area located in the central Western District.

At the end of the prehistoric period three major groups of languages were spoken by Victorian Aboriginals – the Kulinic, Yotayotic, and Kurnic. (See Figure 1 on page 5.) Kurnic speakers were confined to Gippsland, Yotayotic to north-east Victoria, and elsewhere Kulinic languages were spoken. There were many sub-groups and hundreds of dialects.

Although some of the factors that regulated Aboriginal populations are known, it is not clear which factors, if any, were the most important, or whether there were conscious attempts to maintain the

population at particular levels. Clearly the environment could have imposed constraints. There is compelling evidence that the practice of infanticide was widespread in Victoria and this may have been a regulatory mechanism. However, observers noted the practice during a traumatic period in Aboriginal history when there were grounds for postulating a much higher rate of infanticide than might have been prevalent in the prehistoric period. Inter-group warfare and disease must also have played some part in regulating the population. However, it is the complex social relationships that are known to have existed between groups which are likely to have played a dominant role. The rules governing kinship and marriage, trade and exchange, and the complexities of initiation ceremonies, are likely to have been sufficient in themselves to have maintained the population at conservative levels.

Demographic patterns are often difficult to discern from archaeological records and when they can be perceived they are generally of the broadest kind. The present state of archaeological knowledge in Victoria is such that it is not yet possible to perceive patterns at a tribal, class, clan, or even band level. Consequently it is not known how late prehistoric demographic patterns evolved, or over what period of time. Some of the factors affecting demographic patterns are discussed briefly below.

Burial customs

At the end of the late prehistoric period, Victorian Aboriginals disposed of their dead in a variety of ways, and although considerable knowledge is available about these practices it is not known why particular methods were used.

In the Murray Valley there were two principal modes of burial. In the first, corpses were flexed and rolled up in possum skin rugs and buried either in a sitting position or on their sides. A second method was used when important persons were buried. Bodies were interred in mounds and these were surmounted by thatched huts and covered with nets to protect the graves.

A feature peculiar to the Murray region was a practice associated with mourning. Widows poured a gypsum cement over their hair which they cropped and covered with a reed net to prevent the gypsum sticking to their scalps. Sometime after the burial the 'widows' caps' (as they were called) were removed and placed on top of the burial site. Widows' caps have been observed in many archaeological sites along the Murray and Darling Rivers.

The remains of more than a thousand individuals have been cursorily investigated from sites in the Murray Valley, and some of the burials have been dated. Leaving aside the important series of burials from the Kow Swamp and Cohuna area which are discussed in more detail below, the burials date in the range 750 BP* to 5,900 BP, with most falling in the 3,500 to 5,900 BP range. In general the burials are not orientated in any consistent direction.

While most of the burials are isolated occurrences, there is now considerable evidence to suggest that some localities were used consistently to inter the dead and consequently these sites could be called cemeteries. Recently an important site of this type was discovered near Robinvale. It is estimated that between 245 and 1,400 individuals are buried in the site which has an antiquity greater than 3,000 BP.

In the Geelong-Melbourne area and in the central Western District, both cremation and inhumation methods were used at the end of the prehistoric period. Bodies were prepared for burial, as on the Murray. Corpses were usually cremated when there was insufficient time to complete burial rituals and practices. The charred remains were then collected and carried about by the relatives before they were finally buried.

One burial investigated from the Western District consisted of bones from two people laid out so as to produce a facsimile of one individual. Unequivocal evidence for such a practice has also been discovered at Green Gully near Keilor, where composite remains were dated to c. 6,500 BP. On the Werribee River, several inhumation burials have been investigated dating from c. 7,300 BP. There the bodies were desiccated and some of the bones stained with red ochre before burial.

Occasionally Aboriginals used rock shelters and caves to bury their dead. The remains of a teenage girl dated to c. 330 BP wrapped in a container of coarse knitted fibre were recovered from a cave near Mansfield. Once again there is evidence that the body had been desiccated before interment. The burial was associated with grave goods including a small bundle of feathers and fragments of animal pelts.

In Gippsland burial practices also varied but it was common practice to wrap the corpses in bark sheets, and after allowing them to completely dry out, perhaps for some years, the bones were placed

*BP refers to 'before present', i.e. the years before 1950 AD.

in hollow trees. One ritual peculiar to Gippsland was the practice of removing one of the deceased person's hands. After it had been thoroughly dried out it was worn around the neck.

Genetic affinities

There is evidence from Victoria to suggest that there may have been a number of regional populations distinguished by slight genetic differences, though how these populations evolved and changed over time remains to be established. Studies of crania from sites less than 7,000 BP in the Murray Valley, from mound sites of the Western District, from coastal sites in eastern Victoria, and from Green Gully suggests that they are all 'modern' in the sense that they have typical Australoid (Australian Aboriginal) characteristics. Even so, comparative analysis indicates that there is considerable variation from one region to the next. The Murray Valley crania can be distinguished from those found in coastal areas of central Gippsland and coastal areas of southern New South Wales and they seem to have more in common with crania from the Mallacoota district in the far south-east. Unfortunately there are insufficient samples from most areas of Victoria to enable regional characteristics to be defined and compared.

So far the oldest human remains found in Victoria come from Keilor. A cranium along with some other fragments were accidentally unearthed in a terrace of the Maribyrnong River during quarrying operations in 1940 and these have been dated to approximately 13,000 BP. The cranium (of a female), has 'modern' characteristics (i.e. it is gracile, with fully rounded forehead and lack of prominent eyebrow ridges), is larger than average modern examples, and is in some ways similar to gracile populations at Lake Mungo in western New South Wales.

Studies of one cranium from Cohuna and the remains of about 40 additional individuals from Kow Swamp and other locations in north-central Victoria have heightened speculation about the origins of the Australian Aboriginal. A range of individuals and a variety of burial modes were found. The burials date between 9,300 BP and 13,000 BP and at the present time comprise one of the largest populations of Pleistocene or 'Ice Age' (pre-10,000 BP) human remains in the world.

The crania of this group of burials are readily distinguishable from their modern counterparts. They tend to be very robust, the brow ridges are prominent, and the frontal bones are flattened and broader anteriorly. In addition the mandibles tend to be massive and as a population they were of tall stature. This group of crania falls outside the modern range and diverges from the 'modern' range in the opposite direction from the Keilor cranium and other Pleistocene crania discovered in the vicinity of Lake Mungo in New South Wales and which are also gracile.

When considered in conjunction with cranial evidence from Lake Mungo there are grounds for proposing that Australia was originally settled by at least two separate populations. One theory is that

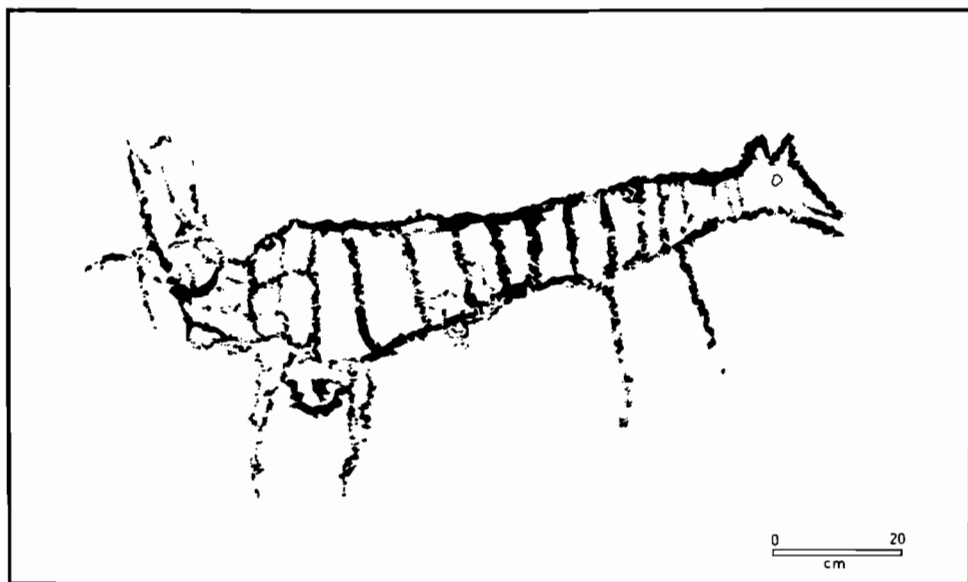


FIGURE 2. A possible 2,000 year old Aboriginal painting of a Tasmanian tiger (*Thylacine*) from north-eastern Victoria.

the Kow Swamp crania have affinities with the *Homo erectus* (a precursor of modern man) fossils from Java. However, this is currently a matter of contention. Recent studies have demonstrated that some Kow Swamp crania have been artificially deformed, and this could account for some of their archaic traits. Nevertheless there are still other aspects that need to be explained and the Kow Swamp crania remain an enigma in the Australian genetic spectrum.

Religion

Evidence of a religious nature is difficult to identify in prehistoric contexts. In some instances archaeologists can make inferences about religious practices from burials, non-functional stone arrangements, and rock art. However, Aboriginal religious practices directly or indirectly doubtless affected a wide range of archaeological features. In Victoria (at November 1984) there were approximately eighty-two art sites of which sixty-seven had been recorded in some detail. The art sites are unevenly distributed and the majority are found in the Grampians. This may be due to differing preservation factors. The art was painted on both granite and sandstone rock, but the former has a tendency to flake off when it weathers so that it is likely that most of the art executed on this medium has disappeared. Much of the surviving art is found in sandstone rock shelters of the Grampians, but even there the art is generally in a poor state of preservation and is slowly disappearing.

Many of the galleries consist of a few motifs only, but conversely there are a few sites where large numbers of motifs occur. The most famous of the latter group is the Glenisla rock shelter which has approximately 3,000 motifs.

Intensive studies of the art have suggested that there is considerable diversity. Red ochre was by far the most common mineral employed to produce a colouring medium but yellow pigments and white pipe clay were sometimes used. The art tends to be highly stylised and symbolic, though there are rare occurrences of motifs that have recognisable forms. One of these is a painting that appears to be of a Tasmanian tiger (*Thylacine*), an animal that is now extinct on the mainland. (See Figure 2 on page 8.)

The distribution of some forms of motifs in the Grampians is of particular interest, since they are found in several shelters in the same general area but nowhere else in Victoria, and one of these shelters usually has a predominance of the dominant motif. Such distributions suggest that there may have been regional art styles and these in turn may be reflections of demographic patterns.

The question of the chronology of the rock art is difficult to resolve. Detailed studies of the rock art have suggested that there are several phases of overpainting in many of the shelters, and there is a strong possibility that the use of white pipe clay is a recent innovation. Radiocarbon dates from archaeological deposits in the floor of three rock shelters have demonstrated that they were used during the period c. 3,300 BP to 780 BP. However, no direct connection has been found between the material recovered in the floor deposits and the rock art on the walls.

One of the most interesting results of these investigations emerged from the Glenisla rock shelter where volcanic glass was found consistently throughout the occupation levels. It is a very distinctive stone material and occurs only rarely in contemporary deposits in another rock shelter not far distant from Glenisla, and only rarely in archaeological deposits elsewhere. The fact that it occurs consistently at the Glenisla shelter suggests that the people who occupied the site had a traditional knowledge of the source of this material and that exploitation was directly associated with the occupation of the site.

The most important art site in Victoria is a small and unpretentious hollow in a large granite rock known as Bunjils Cave situated 10 kilometres south-west of Stawell. It has been the subject of controversy in recent years because the art motifs seemed to be anomalous in the context of those known for the region. However, it has now been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that most of the motifs are genuine. The site is important because it is the only one in Victoria that can be connected with an Aboriginal tradition. The figure depicted on the walls of the Cave is the supernatural and anthropomorphic being Bunjil, an ancestral figure who was widely venerated throughout south-eastern Australia and who is said to have led tribal groups to their territories. He created the first people and was responsible for giving them laws, customs, and rites.

Rock arrangements are another form of ceremonial site that may have been common in Victoria at one time. Unfortunately few examples survive today and none of these have been dated. Only three examples are known in Victoria. The best known rock arrangement in Victoria is located at Carisbrook, in the Maryborough district. It consists of several alignments of small rocks including one of boomerang shape approximately thirty-one metres long, three circles, and a rock cairn.

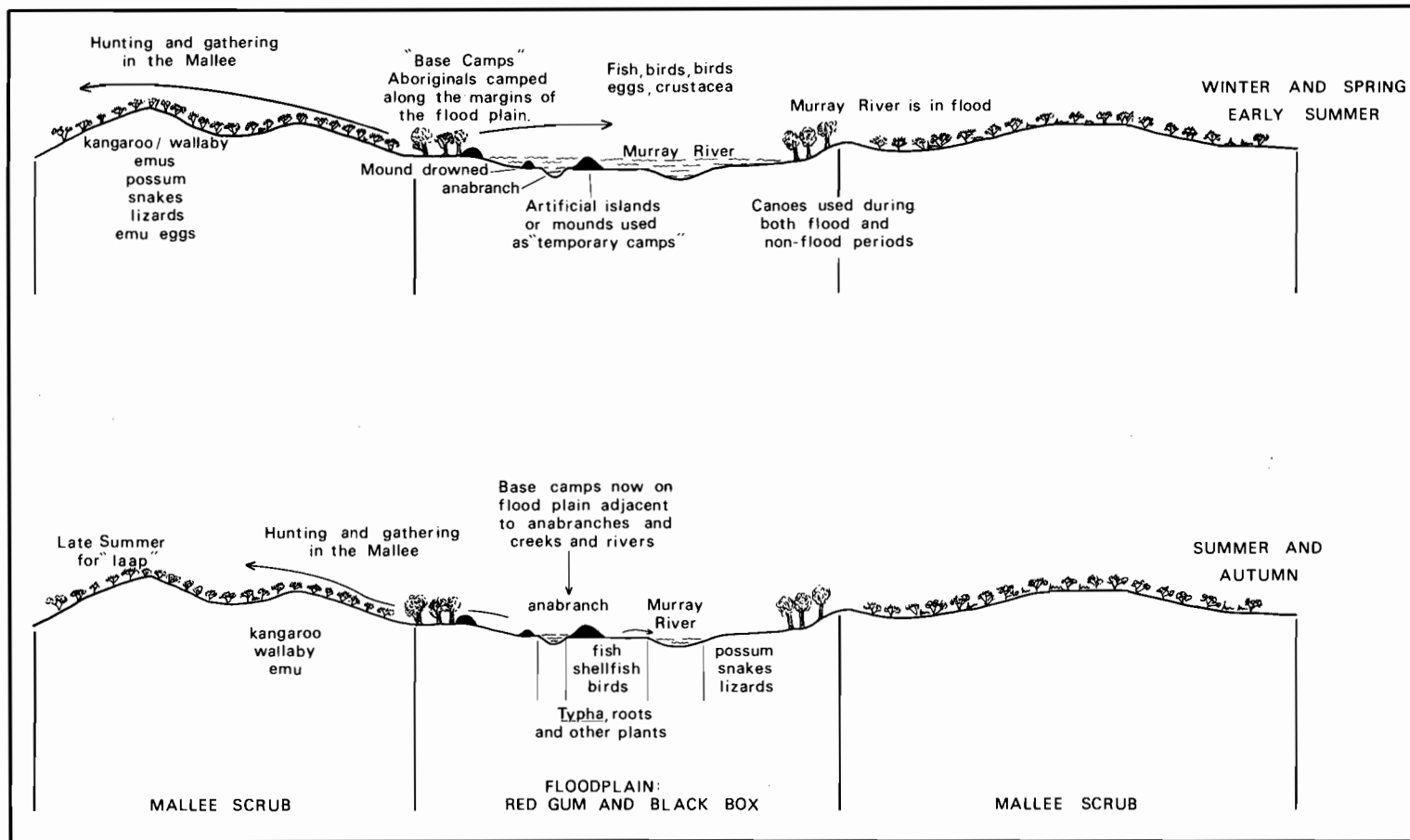


FIGURE 3. A model of a late prehistoric Aboriginal economy along the Murray River, illustrating the relationship between the rise and fall of the river, the seasonality of popular foods, population movements, and campsite locations.

There are no descriptions of these sites being used by Aborigines, but judged on evidence from elsewhere in Australia they are likely to have been used for ceremonial purposes.

Three undated earthen rings consisting of 'shallow circular dish-like hollows' have been located and archaeological investigations have led to the tentative conclusion that the rings formed part of an Aboriginal ceremonial ground. The features are barely visible and like all earthen features are prone to erosion and destruction by natural and man-made means. To date they are the only examples of this type of site in Victoria, though there may have been many more of them in Victoria at one time.

Regional lifestyles

Along the Murray River and its tributaries east of Robinvale, it has been established that by 2,500 BP and probably earlier, Aborigines had developed a highly organised method of disposing of waste from their cooking operations. Stone suitable for use as hearthstones was in short supply in the Murray Valley, and Aborigines used baked clay pellets in lieu of stone. However, the pellets were fragile and had a high breakage rate. Aborigines developed the technique of depositing their refuse into piles. As the ovens were used repeatedly these piles gradually grew in size to become mounds. The archaeological evidence suggests that in most instances Aborigines did not live on the mounds, but camped beside them.

Evidence from the Nyah and Vinifera Forests located to the north-west of Swan Hill, suggests that some of the mounds have been added to periodically over a long period of time; in some instances, for more than a thousand years. The sites in this area are located on the flood plain and during the flood seasons they were mostly drowned; hence they could only have been used during the non-flood season. However, occupation sites of similar age occur beyond the limits of high flood levels, and these sites could have been used at any time of the year. Because there are these two suites of sites in close proximity (on and off the flood plain) it has been suggested that the Aborigines of this area may have led a semi-sedentary existence, moving out onto the flood plain during non-flood seasons and beyond the margins of the flood waters during flood periods. (See Figure 3 on page 10.) In consequence the form of settlement perceived for this area is highly patterned, both in a structural and seasonal sense, and it can be postulated that this pattern is an adaptation to increased population densities in the Murray Valley over the past few thousand years.

Mounds do not occur to the north-west of Robinvale, where the typical riverside site is the shell midden. Sites investigated consist of heaps of freshwater mussel shells in association with small hearths dating from c.16,000 BP. One site spans 10,000 years to c.1,000 BP and once again exemplifies highly patterned behaviour over an extensive period of time. These riverine sites would appear to be typical for the region, and probably reflect a stable population.

In the central Western District, extensive surveys and excavations covering an area of approximately 6,500 square kilometres (650,000 hectares) have enabled the distribution of other types of mound sites to be mapped. There are basically two sorts: those that have been built up prior to occupation and then added to through the accumulation of occupation debris, and those that appear to have accumulated through the deposition of occupation debris alone. The important difference between these mounds and those found in the Murray Valley is that Aborigines lived on those found in the central Western District, i.e. they were habitation sites. Excavations have demonstrated that they contain, variously, hearths and ovens, cooking pits, debris from stone tool manufacture and stone tools, food refuse (including animal bones and bird egg shell), freshwater mussels, post holes, and burials. Again the evidence suggests that these sites have been occupied periodically, and like those investigated in the Murray Valley, some were occupied over extensive periods of time. There is one documented site for example, that was used intermittently for more than a thousand years. Judged on the faunal evidence from these sites, on their environmental contexts, and in particular their disposition relative to hydrological resources (rivers, lakes, swamps and creeks), it has been postulated that many of the sites were occupied sometime between late autumn and spring. (Figures 4(a) and 4(b) on pages 12 and 13 illustrate the relationships between environment, population movements, seasonality, and campsite location.) Recent studies suggest that many of the mounds are an adaptive response to water-logged and wet environments, providing Aborigines with well-drained house platforms that could be resculptured with relative ease.

The antiquity of this form of mound, like those along the Murray River, is still not established, but they are unlikely to be more than 5,000 BP, and they may be more recent still. These types of mounds also seem to have a specific distribution, being confined to areas south of the Great Dividing Range, although they are found to the west of the Divide as far as Casterton. They are distributed throughout

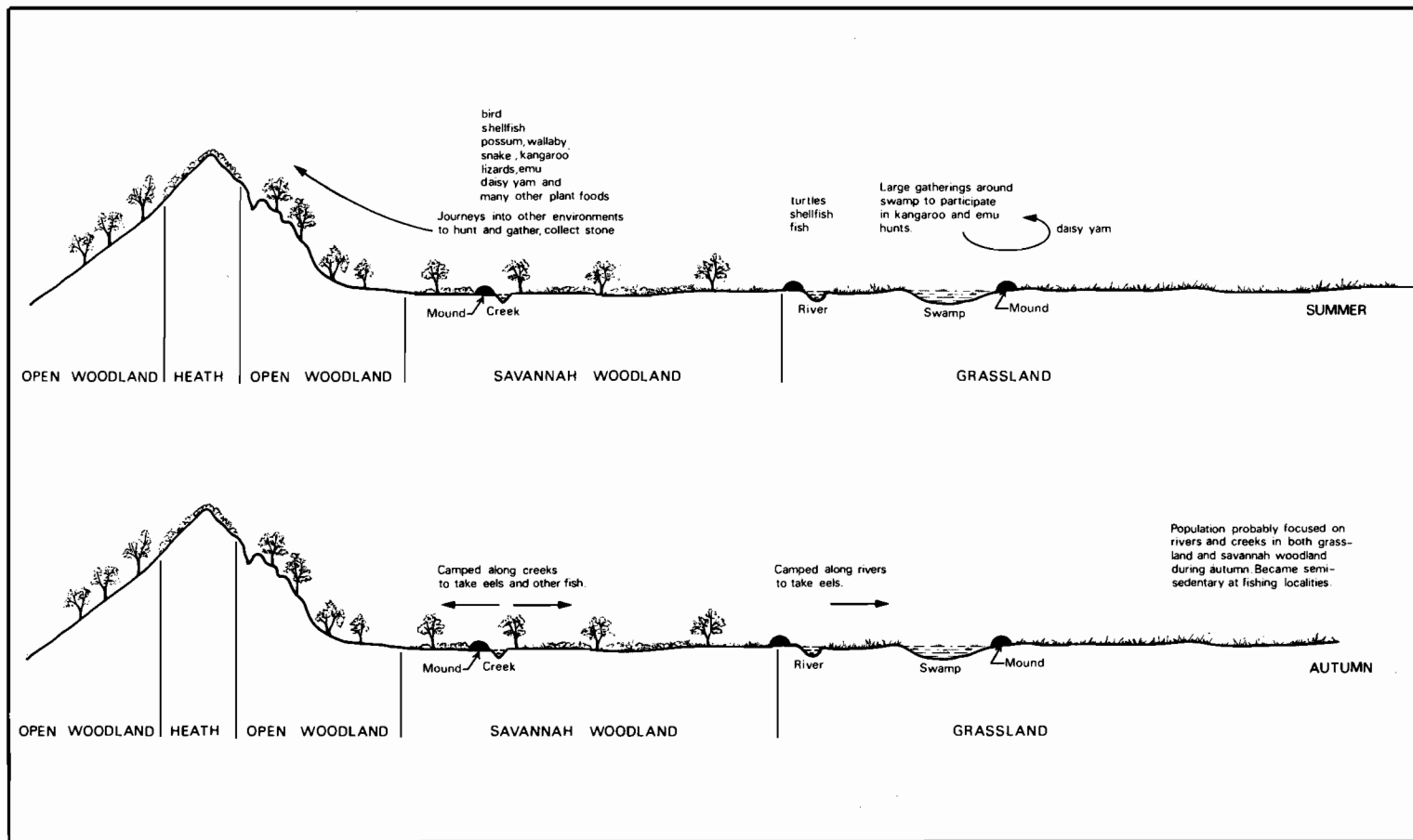


FIGURE 4(a). A model of a late prehistoric Aboriginal economy during summer and autumn in the inland areas of the central Western District.

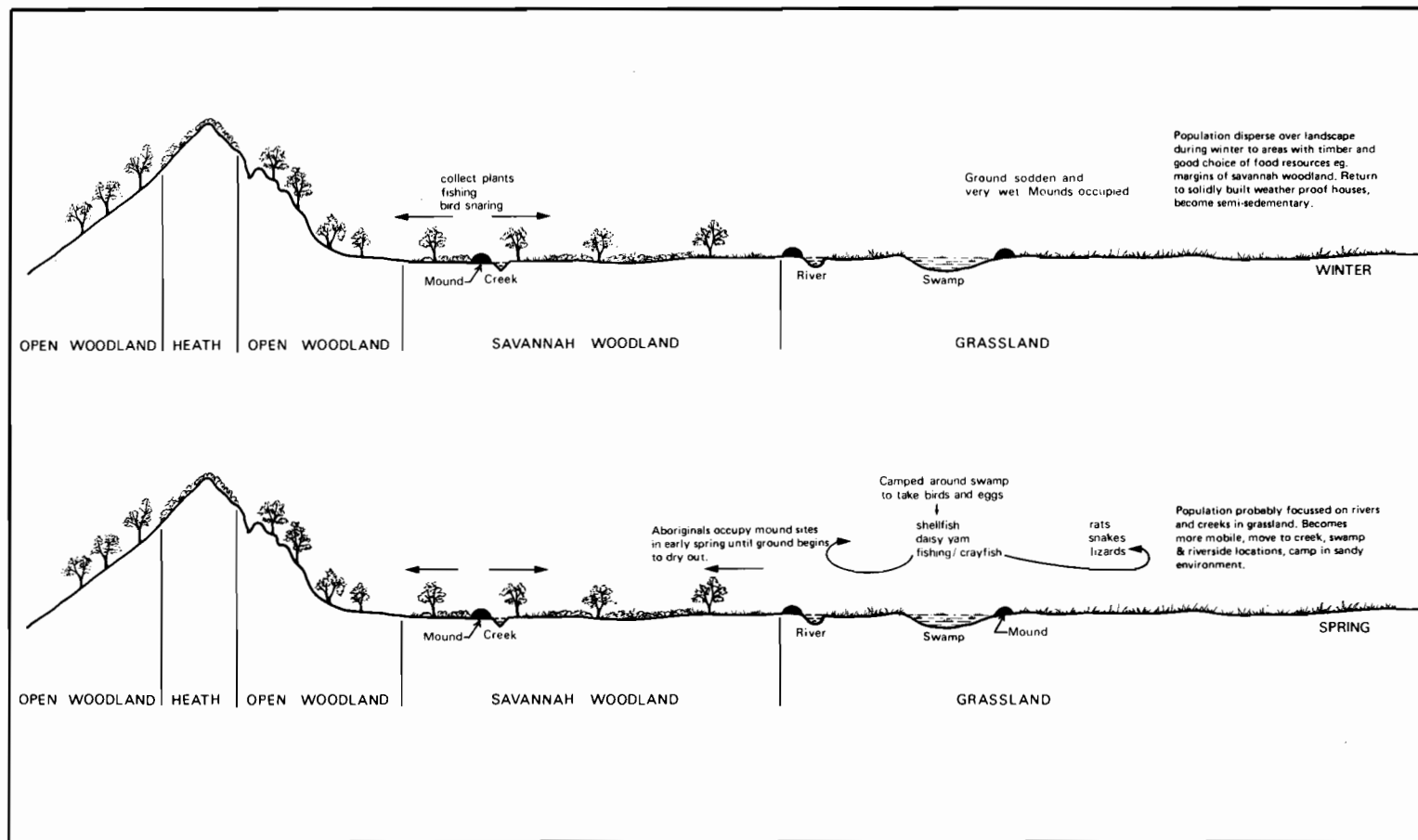


FIGURE 4(b). A model of a late prehistoric Aboriginal economy during winter and spring in the inland areas of the central Western District.

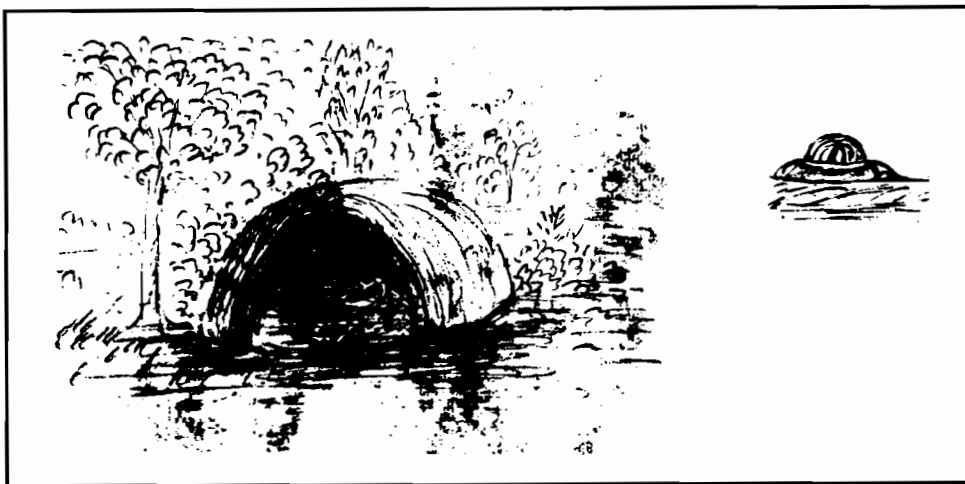
the Western District on the basalt plains from Geelong westwards, but occur less frequently towards the coast and are not found in Gippsland at all.

Mounds appear to be archaeological manifestations of a comparatively recent, highly patterned form of settlement which may have evolved in response to changes in man-land relations, precipitated by population intensification. Certainly by the time Europeans arrived, the form of settlement noted in historical records for the central Western District was highly patterned and at certain times of the year, semi-sedentary. Early observers saw 'village sites' located in favourable environmental situations comprising well-made, spacious huts that were principally half cupola in form, framed in sticks, and insulated with sod and clay. (See Figure 5 below.) The archaeological manifestations of these village sites may be small, low mounds but this still needs to be confirmed by excavation. Mounds are frequently described in the historical literature, but there is no compelling evidence that early observers saw Aborigines living on them or using them. Thus, one must conclude that they were abandoned soon after European settlement began.

In the stony rises of western Victoria large numbers of stone structures have been located around the margins of large swamps at Lake Condah, Condah Swamp, and Louth Swamp. (See Figure 6 on page 15.) Archaeological investigations have demonstrated that they were Aboriginal houses, circular to U-shaped in plan, some 2 to 12 square metres in area, and in general orientated so that their entrances were located away from the prevailing winds. The low walls, of the order of one metre high, were constructed of basalt rubble. Historical information suggests that they were roofed with timber and bark. The houses were associated with small hearths, some inside, and others outside the entrances.

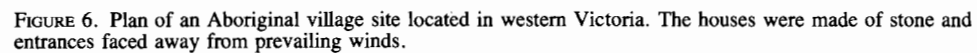
Two large complexes have been investigated in detail, one of 116 sites on the margins of Condah Swamp, the other of about 50 sites on the margins of the Louth Swamp, which connects with Condah Swamp. Both these swamps were once rich and diverse environments that provided Aborigines with abundant and reliable food resources. The houses occur singly and in clusters, and from their disposition they have the characteristics of 'village sites' seen by early European observers around wet-lands out on the basalt plains. These sites may be seen as adaptations to the rocky environment of the stony rises. Archaeological evidence suggests that this form of site had its origins in the prehistoric period.

On the coast, sites dating from 7,300 BP have been recorded, though most are more recent than 5,000 BP. In general, sites found along the 'high energy' or open ocean coastlines fall into or somewhere between two basic groups: task specific sites usually associated with collecting, cooking, and consumption of shellfish; and base camps, where a number of activities were carried out,



Source: State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library, Sydney

FIGURE 5. An example of a very substantial Aboriginal house (left) in the central Western District. A cupola shaped house (right) situated on an earthen mound on a rise, probably a common site in the central Western District before the arrival of Europeans.



including the manufacture and repair of stone tools, from which a wide range of fauna were hunted and gathered. Investigations at several diverse locations along the Victorian coastline have demonstrated highly patterned behaviour over the past few thousand years which must in turn be related to demographic patternings. (See Figure 7 on page 17.)

Surveys and excavations of artificial canals and weir systems at Lake Condah and at Toolondo have shown that Aborigines built the devices to facilitate the harvesting of freshwater fish. The Toolondo system comprises four kilometres of earthen channels joining two swamps through a series of crab holes. The channels effectively extend the drainage system over the Great Dividing Range. It is estimated that some 7,644 cubic metres of soil was removed in the process of constructing these channels, which represents a considerable investment of manpower and labour. A radiocarbon date from a piece of river red gum found in one of the channels, suggests that the complex is older than 210 BP.

The Lake Condah system is even more impressive. Before the drainage was altered in recent times the levels of the lake fluctuated, the excess water being drained off through natural underground channels. The southern margin of the lake consists of immense areas of broken basalt or stony rises, which form natural embayments. Within these embayments Aborigines constructed artificial channels by prising out basalt boulders. Canals were constructed by erecting free-standing stone walls made from basalt blocks. Some of the channels and canals have tributaries and wing walls to direct fish into the channels. To catch the fish Aborigines inserted nets at convenient points along the canals and channels. Free-standing stone walls have been constructed around the perimeters of some of the embayments presumably to stop the fish from leaving the systems.

The channels and canals are found at various levels above the bottom of the lake, so that as the water level increased some systems drowned and others became operational. When the floodwaters receded large rock pools were left behind, and Aborigines would have been able to fish in them for some time afterwards. There are no dates available for the Lake Condah fishing complexes, but they are likely to be of prehistoric origin.

Both the Lake Condah and the Toolondo systems can be seen as attempts to manage aquatic resources and, viewed in the context of the evidence presented in the foregoing, they too may have been an adaptation to increasing population pressure, and accompanying pressure on resources.

The distribution of specific artefacts or material types adds little additional information as the distribution of key artefact types in Victoria is still not known with any certainty. However, in the prehistoric past the Murray River appears to have formed a natural boundary between groups to the north and south. Artefact types such as the distinctive Pirri point and the Tula adze are common in South Australia and in western New South Wales, but do not seem to occur in Victoria. Within Victoria, outside of Gippsland, there was a tendency to manufacture stone axes out of greenstone*, while in Gippsland, where sources of greenstone are scarce or absent, they were manufactured from waterworn pebbles of hard rock. In western Victoria, south of the Great Dividing Range, grooved basalt axes are common. These tend to be heavily weathered and so far as can be judged from the historical sources were not made or used during the late prehistoric period. There is some historical documentation which suggests that dress and personal ornamentation may have varied from region to region, but so far these aspects remain invisible in the archaeological record. (See Figure 8 on page 18.)

In the coastal districts of Victoria, essentially from Wilsons Promontory westward, most of the artefacts found in association with late prehistoric archaeological sites are made either of quartz or flint. The latter derives from nodules washed up on the beaches. As one moves inland, the proportion of flint artefacts in the various sites diminishes and is replaced by other forms of stone such as chert, chalcedony, and silcrete. However, quartz is still predominant at many sites, and is a key material in older sites such as Green Gully, Kow Swamp, and Lake Bolac. In the Mallee quartz is rarer, and the predominant stone is silcrete. Likewise, recent studies of the distribution of greenstone from known sources (e.g. Mt William near Lancefield, Mt Camel north of Bendigo, and Berrambool west of Lake Bolac) have shown that the majority of axes made from these materials have been found within well-defined regions, which in turn reflects the extent of local trade and exchange networks during the prehistoric past.

Thus on the basis of the information available at present, it seems likely that the distribution of stone materials, in the first instance is directly related to the geological provenance of the resources, rather than to demographic factors, although once acquired the quarried materials must have been

*A type of meta-basalt or diorite used predominantly for making hatchet heads.

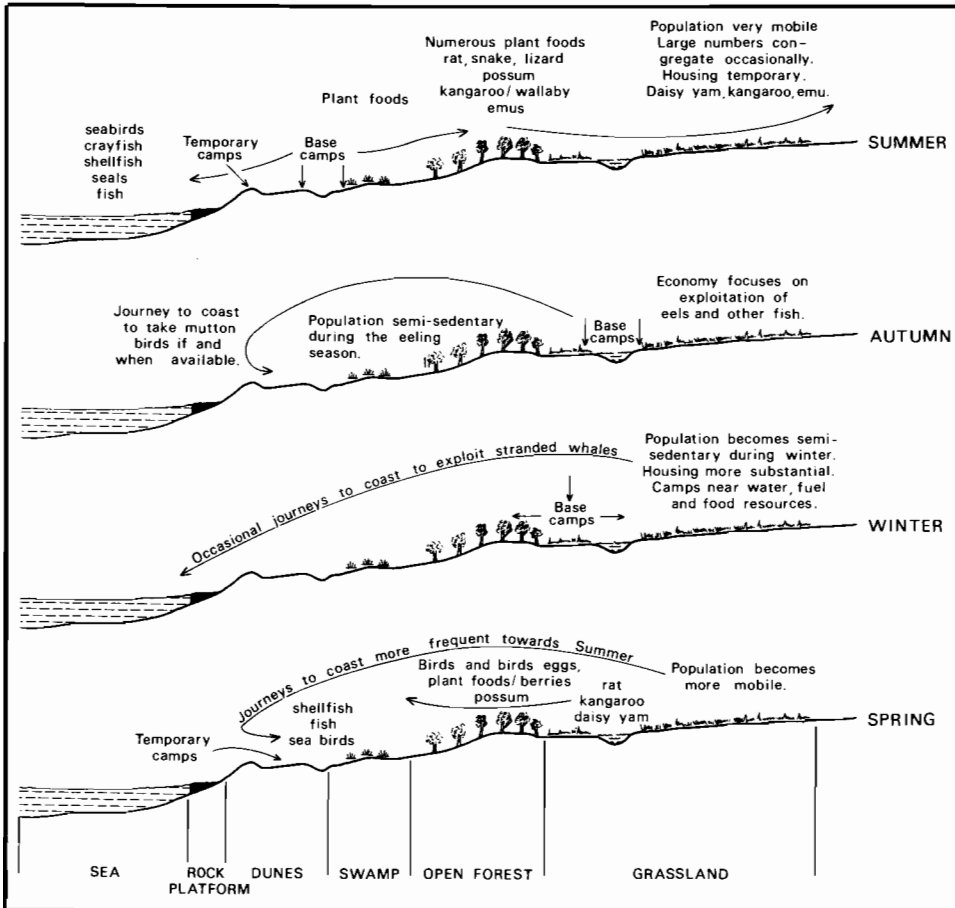


FIGURE 7. A model of a late prehistoric Aboriginal economy in the coastal regions of the Western District.

distributed through appropriate trade and exchange networks. Judged on the distribution of greenstone artefacts from known geological provenances, it would appear that Gippsland was not included in the major distribution networks.

Inter-group relationships

It is now realised that the relationships between the Aboriginals and their land were complex, linking their economy and spiritual beliefs. There is ample evidence that Aboriginals were territorial and regarded themselves as the owners of the countryside. In some areas of Victoria particular clans laid claim to specific tracts of land and resources; for example, the Mt William axe quarries, and parts of the Salt Creek, an eeling stream near Lake Bolac.

The complex networks of social relationships that existed between Aboriginal groups also served to regulate their behaviour towards each other, and to ensure that resources could be shared equitably. Thus kinship networks allowed related groups to move into neighbouring territories and share resources in times of stress. However, one of the most important aspects of Aboriginal social and economic life was the large, often annual, meetings of related groups to share food resources, settle quarrels, arrange marriages, communicate news, perform ceremonies, and exchange goods. (See Figure 9 on page 20.) The trade and exchange networks were large, and bands travelled to these centres from areas hundreds of kilometres distant. Messengers were used to summon bands to meetings and an elaborate protocol was involved in accepting invitations, approaching the meeting places and camping at the venues. Meetings normally took place during summer, when resources were most diverse and plentiful.

Other than at these venues, where quarrels were settled in a ritual way, often without death or serious injury, the extent of inter-group and inter-tribal relationships is not known. Historical information suggests that conflicts were persistent and frequent, but to a large extent these were the direct result of dislocations precipitated in Aboriginal society by European colonisation. If William Buckley's account is any guide, small-scale conflicts were common and deaths frequent, which calls into question the efficacy of annual meetings to settle serious quarrels.

Aboriginals believed that deaths were never natural but were caused by their enemies. Thus a system of 'pay-back killings' was institutionalised in Aboriginal culture. European colonisation resulted in (among other things) the annexation of Aboriginal land, and reduction in the number of women in bands (caused by premature deaths, prostitution, and abduction by both Aboriginals and Europeans), and caused the cycle of pay-back killings to increase in frequency. More Aboriginals became involved, and the use of guns gave some groups a decided advantage.

Inter-group relationships are difficult to perceive in the archaeological record. Distributions of exotic stone materials have been mentioned already, and are valuable indicators of the extent of the trade and exchange networks. In this respect the most important research has been conducted on the distribution of greenstone hatchet heads from known quarry sites. The most important of these is the Mt William hatchet head quarry near Lancefield, which was still being exploited in the early 1840s. (See Figure 10 on page 22.) Material from this source has been found north of the Murray River, in South Australia, and between 600 and 700 kilometres from the quarry site. Hatchet heads from the Mt Camel axe quarry north of Bendigo, also had an extensive distribution, being found up to 600 kilometres away from the source. Other quarry sites such as those at Berrambool and Baronga on the Hopkins River have more localised distributions with most of the hatchet heads being found within a 100 kilometre radius of their sources.

The distribution of hatchet heads about their sources is not uniform and appears to be directional. When the distribution of hatchet heads is considered it seems that the Great Dividing Range served to insulate Gippsland Aboriginals from their northern and western neighbours. Elsewhere, the Hopkins, Goulburn, and Loddon Rivers probably facilitated the passage of goods and information over large distances.

There is little archaeological evidence for the flow of goods towards the quarry sites. However, coastal flint has been found in archaeological sites in the central Western District, at Lake Bolac, in mound sites, in the floors of rock shelters in the Grampians, and in many inland surface sites.



Source: (left) State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library, Sydney
(right) R.B. Smyth 'Aboriginals of Victoria' Vol. 1, p. 278

FIGURE 8. The personal ornamentation of most Victorian Aboriginals, mainly from the Western District, included a short length of reed or bone through the nose and short, tubular sections of reed worn in the hair. Necklaces (right), consisting of short pieces of reed strung on twine or spun animal hair, were frequently worn.

Fragments of marine mussel have been found in one of the mounds near Lake Bolac. Berrambool greenstone and coastal flint occur in several dated contexts in the central Western District, the earliest being c. 2,300 BP. Hence it is likely that these trade and exchange networks were established at that time, and perhaps much earlier.

At Lake Bolac there is an immense archaeological site on the side of the lake. Excavations have demonstrated that the shoreline has been occupied intermittently from at least 12,500 BP up until the end of the prehistoric period. The upper layers of the site are associated with a great variety of stone materials, many of which are not of local origin. Moreover, at one time the eroded sections of the site were littered with hundreds of grinding stones which have been picked up by collectors over the past 100 years. The archaeological evidence from this site, reviewed in the context of a once rich and diverse local environment, indicates that Lake Bolac was a regular meeting place for Aboriginals, as the historical sources would suggest. Judged on the stratigraphic evidence, it is likely that the site assumed this role before c.500BP, at which time there is clear evidence for intensification of occupation along the margins of the lake. Lake Condah is likely to have served a similar role during the late prehistoric period.

There are two other aspects of inter-group relationships that merit mention, but for which there is no, and may never be, any archaeological evidence. The first of these is cannibalism. Several historical accounts claim that Aboriginals were cannibals, though eye witness accounts were few and the evidence tends to be ambiguous. Assistant Protector Seivwright witnessed the dismembering and consumption of an Aboriginal woman near Lake Tarong in 1841, and some credence must be attached to this account. Moreover, it is generally agreed that some Aboriginal groups practised ritual cannibalism.

Ceremonies, commonly known as corroborees, were another important aspect of Aboriginal spiritual and social life. Some of these were held in secret, some with just one sex, while others were held communally and were of a more secular nature. They were held frequently to honour a visiting group, to celebrate victory over a rival group, to cement friendships at the end of a conflict, or to celebrate a successful hunt. Dancing was accompanied by chants and songs, and body art was an integral part of these activities. The art was applied with the fingers and the media included charcoal, mixtures of white pipe-clay, red ochre, and animal fats. The important role of ochre in these ceremonies, and for the decoration of implements, has yet to be properly evaluated. However, it is known that it was an important item of trade and exchange in its own right.

ECONOMIC STRATEGIES

The strategies Aboriginals used to obtain food depended on a number of factors including seasonality, abundance, accessibility, and diversity of resources available in their foraging areas, as well as on technological and social factors. The availability of food resources varied from area to area.

Hunting and gathering

For most of the year Aboriginals foraged in families or groups of families known as bands. Their hunting and gathering activities tended to be confined to an area within a reasonable distance, usually a 10 to 15 kilometre radius, depending upon the geography of the surrounding terrain. Foraging activities were divided between men and women, with women focusing on activities such as collecting food plants and shellfish, or fishing, and the men on the hunting of larger animals such as kangaroo and emu.

Some foods were particularly sought-after and these can be divided into three groups: perennial, seasonal, and windfall, although the latter group was of marginal economic importance. Perennial and seasonal food can be divided further into staples and non-staples (the latter group can also be regarded as supplements).

Plant foods were the mainstay of Aboriginal diet in Victoria, and hundreds of plants are known to have been exploited. The myrnong or daisy yam* (*Microseris scapigera*) and bulrush (*Typha*) were particularly important in the Aboriginal economy and in season (spring-summer and summer-autumn, respectively) immense quantities of these plants were collected by Aboriginal women who sought their roots.

Seasonal runs of eels were exploited during March-April and shellfish from the seashores, estuaries, and margins of rivers and lakes, were favoured at certain times of the year. (See Figure 11 on page 24.) In the eastern highlands, Aboriginals congregated during October–November to catch the

*Daisy yam could be collected all year round, but it was easier to collect during the flowering season.

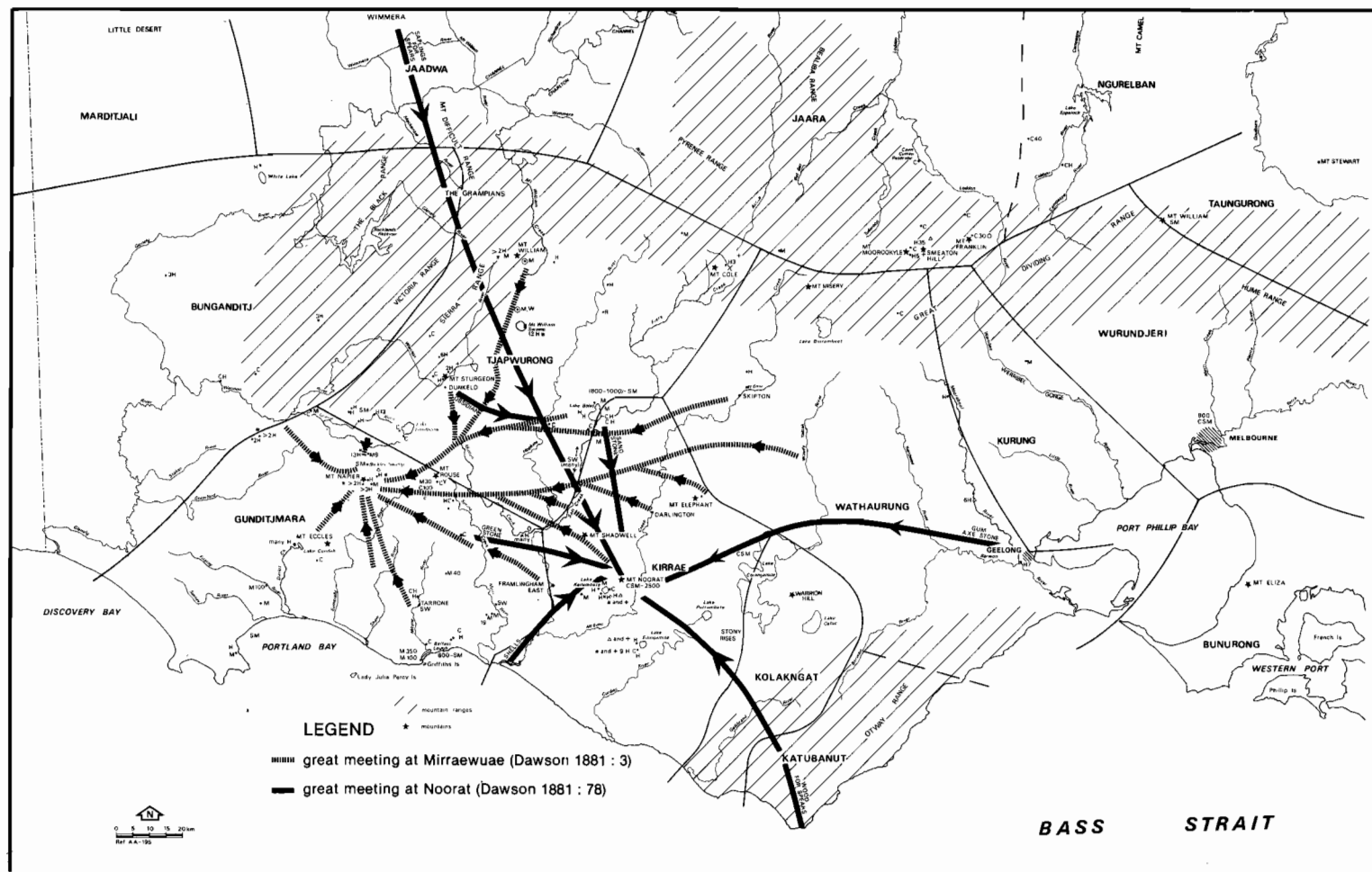


FIGURE 9. Locations of some trade, exchange, and ceremonial centres used by Aborigines of the Western District and the approximate routes by which goods were brought to these centres.

Bogong moth, and in summer they sometimes congregated in the central Western District, or in the Murray Valley to conduct large-scale kangaroo drives.

Aboriginals tended to focus upon food resources which gave a high energy yield for minimum energy outlay. Other foods were chosen selectively for a variety of reasons; for example, to provide raw materials for the manufacture of artefacts, for their medicinal value, or because they were delicacies. Windfall seasonal foods were rarely passed over. Stranded whales are one example, berry fruits another. Contrary to popular belief, animals such as kangaroo, wallaby, or emu were not staples, because they were hunted with no guarantee of success.

In north-western Victoria, the Murray River maintains a varied and rich biota on the flood plain. The river is seasonal, swelling and flooding downstream in spring. Archaeological studies of large numbers of Aboriginal sites in the Nyah and Vinifera forests have thrown light on some aspects of Aboriginal economy in this area over the past 2,000 years. The available food resources in this area would have been reliable and confined to accessible and manageable areas in prehistoric times. Three basic types of sites, all artificial mounds, have been found. They consist of oven refuse (a mixture of charcoal and burnt clay pellets, flood plain sediments, and in varying degree, accumulated food refuse). The most common form of site, consisting almost exclusively of oven refuse, is located on the flood plain, and, was drowned during flood periods. For this reason they could only have been used during non-flood periods, that is, between late summer and autumn. There is no evidence that Aboriginals lived on the mounds, and it is likely that they camped adjacent to them on the flood plain.

The second type of mound site is rare. It tends to be very large and is located on a slight rise or on the levee banks of the anabranches. The core sediments are similar to those of the first type of mound, but there is evidence that they have been deliberately built up by adding sediments from the surrounding flood plain. This type of mound becomes an island during flood seasons, and since the upper horizons contain faunal debris and evidence of hearths, it is likely that they were camped on. However, the evidence of occupation is sparse which suggests that they were used only intermittently. Analysis of the faunal remains suggest that these sites were used during flood periods, according with historical accounts. They seem to have been used as bases from which Aboriginals were able to exploit the resources of the Murray River while it was in flood and/or when the flood waters were receding, when the flood plain itself was uninhabitable. Another unconfirmed possibility is that Aboriginals foraged for food on the mounds themselves.

A third type of site was found on the flood plain beyond high floodwater levels. In composition it resembles the second type of mound but it has no core. Its sediments contain a rich variety of animal bones, some tools, and charcoal. It has been tentatively suggested that these sites were base camps occupied during flood periods and that it was from these sites that Aboriginals conducted forays into flooded areas to camp on the larger mounds.

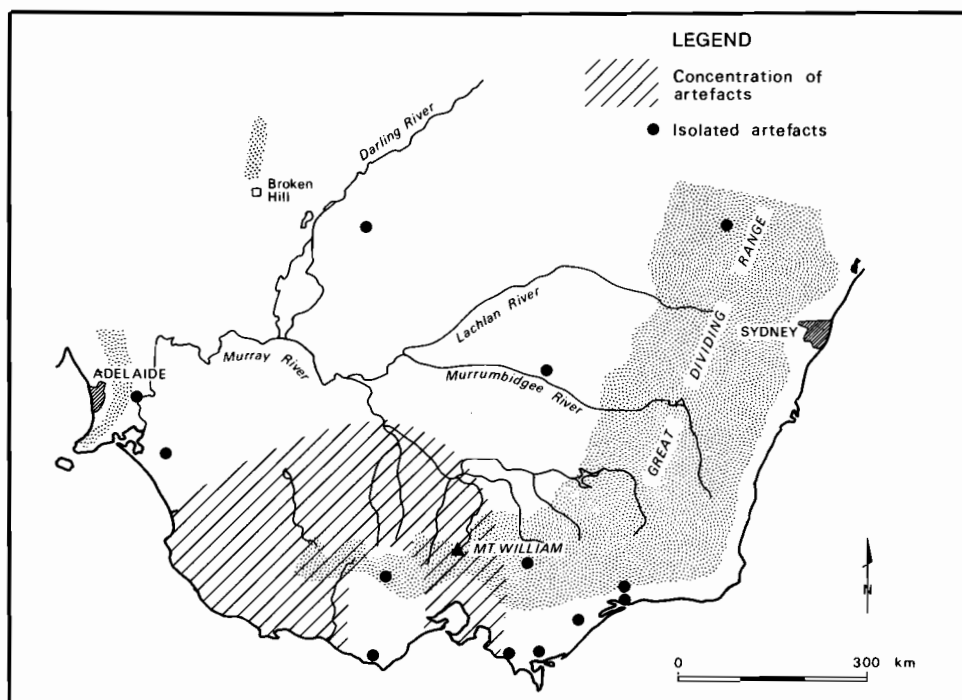
Only a few fragments of shell and bone have been recovered from the first type of site, so that little is known about the Aboriginal economy during non-flood periods. However, the major preoccupation on the island mounds during flood periods was fishing (including crayfish), supplemented by some shellfish gathering. However fish, kangaroo, emu, lizard, water rat, snake, and bandicoot were hunted from the base camps, and shellfish were collected. Consequently both riverine and terrestrial environments were exploited.

The archaeological and historical evidence for the area are in close agreement, and the economic model that is emerging from this area, spanning a period of at least 2,000 years, is of Aboriginal communities leading an essentially sedentary way of life, moving out onto the flood plains during non-flood seasons, and back towards the Mallee (beyond high flood levels) during flood periods.

The historical evidence suggests that the exploitation of food plants was particularly important, especially the harvesting of the bulrush (*Typha*) which was at one time very abundant in this area. Not only was it an important food plant, but its roots were used for making cord, which in turn was employed in making a variety of artefacts. Thus while there is no archaeological evidence for the exploitation of food plants, given a close correlation between the historical and archaeological evidence, it can be assumed that plants such as bulrush were consistent components of the diet.

Detailed archaeological studies elsewhere along the Murray River have so far thrown little light on Aboriginal economy. Some ephemeral campsites, dating from 16,500 BP, where Aboriginals have discarded the shells of freshwater shellfish after consuming them at the site, have been found. Judged on historical evidence from other parts of Australia, these are most likely to have been women's camps, occupied for a few hours during the day, when shellfish were gathered from the Murray River.

The central Western District is a flat to undulating, poorly drained basalt plain and the most significant physiographic feature of the region is the large number of perennial and intermittent lakes



Source: Dr I. McBride, Australian National University

FIGURE 10. Mt William, near Lancefield, was the most famous source of stone for axes. Called diorite, this stone was traded over a wide area (shown shaded in map) with the exception of Gippsland, where diorite axes were rare.

and swamps. Although the vegetation associations were diverse, there were two major associations of special economic importance; these were the grasslands and savannah woodlands. Many of their resources were seasonal. The grasslands had one serious drawback: a lack of fuel for fire, and timber and bark for manufacture of artefacts and habitations.

Archaeological surveys in the central Western District have located numerous types of sites including earthen mounds, lithic scatters, scarred trees, quarry sites, axe grinding grooves, rock wells, rock hearth sites, and rock arrangements. The earliest site (at Lake Bolac) dates from c.12,500 BP where there is evidence to suggest that Aborigines were hunting and butchering red kangaroo (*Megalia rufa*). Given the extensive nature of the site, and evidence of this animal, it is possible that communal drives were used to capture it.

From 12,500 BP until about 3,000 BP there is a gap in the archaeological record, but from 3,000 BP until the end of the prehistoric period there is considerable archaeological evidence from the central Western District. A synthesis of the evidence suggests that there were two forms of campsites in the central Western District:

- (1) Earthen mounds associated with occupation between late autumn and spring; these are located invariably beside creeks, lakes, or rivers. The majority of the mounds occur singly, but there are many clusters of up to sixteen. (However, they occur more frequently in pairs or triples.) Aboriginal 'village sites' have already been mentioned, and these too were located adjacent to reliable hydrological resources. Although none of these have been identified equivocally during archaeological surveys it is likely that some of the clusters of low mound sites are archaeological manifestations of these villages.
- (2) Lithic sites, frequently located in sand dunes, around the margins of swamps or lakes, or on river terraces, and the largest of which are located adjacent to perennial water resources.

An analysis of the size of the mounds in environmental context, demonstrated that almost without exception the largest mounds are located in the most favourable environmental niches, whereas smaller isolated mounds and those not located within the general vicinity of larger mounds, are situated in less reliable, more ephemeral environmental niches. Many of the mounds are directly

associated with highly ephemeral or seasonal water supplies. The same analysis enabled mounds to be classified into three groups:

- (1) those that were located in areas with highly predictable resources that could have accommodated band-size or larger groups, were occupied regularly and could have been associated with semi-sedentary occupation;
- (2) those that were located in areas with seasonal but less predictable resources that were probably exploited when the opportunity arose and where occupation would have been more intermittent; and
- (3) those that were located in areas where resources were unpredictable, and where occupation would have been very intermittent.

Faunal evidence from the larger mounds suggests that Aboriginals hunted a wide range of fauna including freshwater crayfish, snake, lizard, turtle, bird, bandicoot, wallaby, kangaroo, and native rat, as well as collecting birds' eggs (including emu), and freshwater mussels. A range of habitats was exploited – aquatic, terrestrial, and subterranean – and a variety of food-getting strategies are implicit (collecting, hunting with nets, snares, and spears, digging, and fishing). All these fauna are known to have been hunted or gathered by Aboriginals at the end of the prehistoric period (before c. 1840 AD), and the particular techniques are described in the historical literature. So far no evidence for the exploitation of plant foods has been found, though cooking pits suitable for processing the roots of the daisy yam have been unearthed in some of the mounds.

Evidence from rock shelters in the Grampians suggest that Aboriginals in that area hunted small animals such as lizard and bandicoot, collected freshwater shellfish, and emu eggs. Plant remains have been found in the deposits and some of the species identified are known to have been exploited by Aboriginals for food or for medicinal purposes. In general the faunal assemblages in this area are indicative of a transient population that hunted and collected in the immediate vicinity of the sites.

Lithic scatter sites tend to occur in the same general area as mounds, but are mutually exclusive of them. Since the largest sites tend to occur in association with perennial water resources, it has been postulated that these sites were generally occupied during the warmer months of the year, when such locations would have been more comfortable and convenient than alternative venues. (See Figure 12 on page 26.) Unfortunately faunal data have not been found at these sites, so that it is not possible to test this hypothesis, or to identify the target resources associated with this aspect of the settlement pattern. However, if these sites were occupied between spring and summer, judged on historical information, it is likely that there was a strong emphasis on the gathering of food plants, fishing, bird snaring, and the hunting of reptiles, and to some extent, larger animals.

Eel fishing was particularly important during autumn, but these fish can also be captured at any other time of the year. However, eels can only be taken in the streams and wetlands associated with drainage systems to the south of the Great Dividing Range, as the animals require access to the sea to breed.

The picture that is beginning to emerge for the central Western District is of Aboriginals leading a highly patterned existence, for at least the past 2,000 to 3,000 years, living on earthen mounds located in poorly drained areas or in village sites in better drained localities between late autumn and spring, and practising a broad spectrum economy. Sites were carefully chosen to allow access to a wide range of resources. During winter occupation was semi-sedentary and between spring and autumn Aboriginals moved off the mounds or out of their village sites to become more mobile and follow the seasonal schedules of local flora and fauna. At this time of the year there was more emphasis on the harvesting of food plants. During the height of summer, Aboriginals tended to camp along the margins of the major stream systems and around perennial water resources where fuel, food, and water were comparatively abundant and readily accessible. During autumn, they continued to locate themselves adjacent to streams and wetlands until the eeling season began and possibly while it was in progress, at which time they once again moved on to the mounds or to their village sites.

Like the riverine environment, coastal areas tended to be rich in potential food and useful natural resources and these could be both diverse and localised. The coastal area can be divided into a number of zones:

- (1) offshore ocean, high energy;
- (2) intertidal, which includes sections of both high energy and low energy coastline;
- (3) foredune/cliff areas immediately behind the intertidal zone; and
- (4) hinterland, an area up to ten to fifteen kilometres inland from the coast.

The bountiful resources of the ocean can only be tapped when man possesses appropriate technology. A major prerequisite is an ability to build and maintain safe seacraft. Even then, the



Source: *Australasian Sketcher*, 31.7.1880, p.181

FIGURE II. A scene showing Aboriginals using a three pronged fishing spear to catch eels.

frequency of hunting and fishing is limited by prevailing weather conditions. The Aboriginals of Victoria do not seem to have had such craft, and so far there is no convincing archaeological evidence from the many coastal midden sites investigated that Aboriginals exploited offshore marine resources, either along the high energy coastlines, or in less volatile areas such as Western Port and Port Phillip Bay. Nor is there such evidence from historical sources, though it is known that Aboriginals made journeys to French and Rabbit Islands, and there is archaeological evidence on the Great Glennie and Lady Julia Percy Islands which suggests that they made occasional journeys to them.

The intertidal areas were the focus of considerable economic activity, both along high energy and low energy coastlines. Resources of this zone vary: shellfish are available from the sandy beaches and rock platforms, crayfish, crabs, and many species of fish, particularly labrids, can be caught in rock pools and the inshore areas; stranded whales, seals, and bird carcasses occur on the sandy beaches, and seal colonies were once probably more common along the coastline than they are today. Some of these resources are seasonal or have seasonal trends.

In areas immediately behind the intertidal zones, in the sand dunes and on the headlands, other potentially rich food resources were available. These included birds, such as mutton-birds and penguins, which are highly seasonal but relatively easy to catch during breeding seasons. There is also a range of terrestrial animals such as rats, snakes, and lizards.

A variety of environments are found behind the coastline, ranging from aquatic through grassland to closed forest. Each of these environments has its own characteristic range of resources which could have been tapped by coastal Aboriginal populations. Large estuaries such as Mallacoota and the Gippsland Lakes, although not common, were possibly among the richest food resource areas along the Victorian coastline. They are saline aquatic environments, the resources of which were effectively exploited by Aboriginals using fairly simple means. Since other environments bordered on the shores of these estuaries, the shorelines were favourable places to camp, because from there Aboriginals were able to tap both aquatic and terrestrial resources with relative ease.

Literally thousands of Aboriginal sites have been recorded along the Victorian coastline. Typical sites consist of scatters of shell mixed with a few stone artefacts. Aboriginals showed a strong

preference for camping in sandy environments and where possible they collected rock platform species of shellfish, particularly wavy turbo (*Subnirrella undulata*) and limpet (*Cellana*). Campsites were normally located within 200 metres of the coastline and not far distant from shellfish collecting areas, though in some instances shellfish were transported to sites up to five kilometres from the coast.

Two basic types of coastal camp site have already been described. Temporary camps are found along the entire Victorian coastline. Evidence from those that have been excavated suggests that they were function-specific sites associated with the gathering of shellfish and the capture of crabs and crayfish. They are frequently associated with shallow scoop hearths. No evidence of shelters has been found in them.

While there are numbers of base camps in evidence along the coast, they are rare by comparison with temporary camps. So far only four such sites have been investigated in detail. These are located at Armstrong Bay situated near Warrnambool (dating from c. 5,000 BP), Seal Point at Cape Otway (dating from c. 1,400 BP), Yanakie Isthmus north of Wilsons Promontory (dating from c. 5,000 BP), and Captains Point at Mallacoota (dating from c. 2,000 BP). All these sites are located in favourable environmental contexts with ready access to a wide range of resources.

Leaving aside the Yanakie sites where no faunal data other than shellfish were recovered, there is evidence at the other three sites of shellfish gathering involving a number of strategies, the hunting of terrestrial animals such as kangaroo and wallaby as well as smaller animals such as possum, of sea mammals such as seal, and of burrowing animals such as bandicoot. At Seal Point and Captains Point there is also evidence of fishing. All three sites are associated with bone points and the manufacture of throwaway stone tools. The Yanakie sites yielded abundant evidence for the production of a wide range of stone tools. Seal Point is particularly interesting because several circular depressions were discovered that have been interpreted as house sites.

Evidence from two other sites situated in the hinterland not far distant from the coast is also relevant. These are the Glenaire rock shelter near Cape Otway (dating from c. 370 BP) and the most recent deposits in a cave overlooking the Bridgewater Lakes (probably less than 2,000 years old).

The Glenaire site has many of the characteristics of a base camp, including a specialised industry for the manufacture of bone points. However, the evidence also suggests that it was occupied very intermittently, and the range of fauna represented in the occupation deposits is quite different from what one would expect given a knowledge of the surrounding environment. Hence this site falls somewhere between a base camp and a temporary camp and could have been associated specifically with the production of bone points.

In contrast, the Bridgewater cave site yielded evidence of a wide variety of fauna fairly representative of the range available locally. Stone was plentiful also but a high wastage rate suggests a throwaway tool kit was used. By comparison with the Glenaire site there were few bone points. This site has the hallmarks of a base camp, and even though it is located some 2 kilometres inland from the coast, some maritime resources were exploited. However, the emphasis was on the hunting of terrestrial animals.

One aspect that all recent sites seem to have in common is that all of the faunal remains other than shells tend to be highly fragmented, frequently burnt, and often calcined. This was the case at sites in the Grampians, in the mounds, in the stone houses, and at coastal sites. The reason for this is not clear, and no explanations are forthcoming from the historical sources.

Catching, collecting, and processing foods

Aboriginals used all manner of artefacts and devices to capture game and to collect foods. Many of these are invisible in the archaeological record because they were made from organic materials which have not survived. However, some are adequately described in the historical sources and give an indication of the diversity of strategies available to Aboriginals at the end of the prehistoric period. In relation to economic pursuits, they may be divided into three basic groups:

- (1) extractive, those that are directly associated with the food quest;
- (2) supportive, those indirectly associated with the food quest; and
- (3) processing, those involved with techniques for disposing of the food hunted and gathered.

Some of the artefacts associated with each group are briefly described below.

Fishing techniques and equipment varied from area to area. On the Murray River some fish were caught with nets and fishing lines, some were poisoned, and some were trapped behind weirs built across tributaries of the river. There were different kinds of nets, including hand, set, and drag nets. The largest were seine nets often hundreds of metres long and up to two metres wide.



Source: LaTrobe Collection, State Library of Victoria

FIGURE 12. 'Native encampment on banks of Yarra', 1847. A watercolour by Joseph Cotton. This scene shows several temporary shelters, probably a summer camp, constructed from tree branches and bark sheets, some covered with leaves. The woman has a wooden digging stick, headband, and possibly a European blanket.

A type of hoop net about two metres long was used to catch crayfish. The nets were made from the fibres of the bulrush. Bulrush roots were cooked in an oven, and after removing the skin, the plant was masticated until only the fibrous materials remained. These were cleaned and scraped with a mussel shell and then rolled into hanks to make ropes, nets, and strings.

One of the most useful artefacts for capturing fish was the reed spear. Strong tall reeds were cut from the bulrush beds and tipped with points made from emu bone or fire-hardened wooden points. Some fish spears were armed with multi-pronged barb points. Fishing lines, some 30 to 40 metres long, were also used with bone fish-hooks which were baited with shellfish meat. So far bone fish-hooks have been found in only one archaeological context along the Murray River, but there is no doubt that they were used in prehistoric times.

Canoes were an important aid to fishing. Normally they were made from red gum bark, could hold up to six people, and lasted for about two years. They were propelled by poles and for fishing at night they carried small clay fireplaces where fires were lit to attract fish to the surface and on which the fish were cooked. There is abundant archaeological evidence of canoe making activities along the Murray River, where thousands of scarred trees can still be seen.

In the central Western District weirs were constructed from basalt boulders and/or rushes and small timbers, and placed across streams. (See Figure 13 on page 30.) Holes were left in the weirs, where large tapering nets were fitted to capture fish when they tried to swim through. Other forms of fishing devices have already been described for the Lake Condah and Toolondo areas. However, these were not unique. In 1841, G.A. Robinson observed numerous earth channels, weirs, and fish traps in an area covering several hectares to the south-west of Mt William.

Fish were also captured with spears in the central Western District and night fishing was conducted on the margins of swamps and lakes. Fishermen operated from stages erected over the water,

attracting fish to the surface by means of torches so that they could be dispatched with spears. Baited fishing lines were used but in this area hooks were not employed.

On the coast, fishing methods also varied. In Gippsland, exclusive of the Mallacoota area, Aboriginals used shellfish hooks, and around the Geelong district fishing lines were fitted with bone bi-points. Nets and spears were used, some armed with bone points. In the largest estuaries, canoes were used. These were more complex than those made on the Murray River. They were made from a sheet of bark, the ends of which were folded, tied up, and stopped with clay. They were strengthened by fitting them with wooden ribs.

On the Murray River, seine nets were also used for capturing ducks. They were erected just above the water line. The ducks were then startled and driven into the nets. Nets were used also to take emus and kangaroos. Spears were employed to kill a wide range of animals including kangaroos and emus. The favoured implement was a reed spear about 2 metres long, tipped with a long fire-hardened wooden point. However, hunters often carried a variety of spears with them to give them maximum flexibility while out hunting. Possum and koala hunting in the forests was another important economic activity and required a hatchet for cutting toe holds. Wombats were also hunted and digging sticks were required in order to capture them.

In the central Western District kangaroos and emus were hunted throughout the year and several methods were employed to capture them. In open country the hunters hid themselves in bowers made of branches and leaves and when animals came within range they were dispatched with spears. Bird hunting was also important. They were taken with long wooden rods equipped with nooses. When the hunter moved close to his quarry, the noose was slipped over its head and pulled tight. Snares, screens, and bowers were also used to capture birds.

In scrub country Aboriginals used dingoes to run their quarry down. Communal hunting was sometimes used to capture kangaroos during summer. The hunters spread out over the plain in a large semi-circle and the animals were gradually forced into a trap where they could be easily dispatched. There are constant references in the historical sources to the use of fire, but how it was employed is not always specified. It is likely to have been used as a hunting aid, to burn off dense undergrowth to keep animal paths open. Constant burning also ensured that there was a continuing supply of new feed for herbivorous animals.

On the coast similar technologies were used for capturing game. Birds were normally caught during the breeding season and no special equipment was required for this activity. Seals were taken with clubs and in Gippsland it was the men who captured moulting swans and ducks during the breeding seasons.

All over Victoria plant foods, particularly roots and tubers, were collected by hand with the aid of digging sticks. On the Murray River the roots of the bulrush were dug out in great quantities by women during summer and autumn when the river levels were lowest. Many plants, such as bulrush and nardoo seeds, had to be processed further before they could be consumed. Seeds were often ground on a grinding stone, winnowed, and then made into a kind of damper before being cooked in an open fire.

None of the subsidiary implements associated with collecting and processing food plants have been found in primary archaeological contexts although many grinding stones have been located on eroded sites.

Lerp is an insect secretion which covers the Mallee scrub for a few weeks during summer. It is a sugary substance and was collected in large quantities, mixed with water and drunk. To gather, process, and consume it, Aboriginals had to carry water into the Mallee in bark or skin containers. The Mallee scrub was fired periodically to facilitate production of lerp.

Shellfish were collected from rivers by diving into the water. The women, who were mainly responsible for this activity, usually carried string bags in which to store the shellfish.

On the western plains, particularly from spring onwards, women dug up the daisy yam with long digging sticks. Its tap roots were deposited in baskets and carried to campsites where they were eaten raw or steamed in large earth ovens. During spring, birds' eggs were collected and berries were plucked from trees as they came into season. As on the Murray River, the women collected shellfish from the streams and rivers and from the intertidal coastal platforms. Again, no special equipment was required for these activities, other than strong carry bags that were slung over the back.

A great deal of energy and organisation was needed to produce and maintain some of the extractive implements. In some instances both men and women were involved, and for others, particular items had to be obtained through trade and exchange networks. The production of rope and canoes are two examples already mentioned, but there are many others, for example, the production of hatchets. Aboriginals on the Murray River obtained suitable stone materials for hatchet heads by trading in

from outside. It is known that Mt William near Lancefield was the source of some of this material. Stone had to be flaked, ground, and polished. This meant that a suitable grinding medium had to be located. The scrub had to be searched to find a suitable material for a haft and gum had to be located to fix the head into the haft. Again cord had to be manufactured or sinews collected to bind the implement into its haft.

Much is also known about the processing and ancillary equipment associated with the food quest, although specific information is lacking for many areas of Victoria and for many types of foods. One of the most serious gaps in our knowledge is the absence of information about how Victorian Aboriginals made and used stone tools, as these were very important for the manufacture and maintenance of extractive tools and for processing various sorts of food. It is known that Aboriginals manufactured hatchet heads but there are no details of how it was done. It is also known that Aboriginals in the coastal districts hafted small quartz flakes onto spear points to make barbs. Artefacts other than those made from stone are known to have been used: Aboriginals sometimes used certain species of shell (freshwater mussels and marine bi-valves) as knives and scrapers, bone points were used as awls for making holes in skins, fire was used to harden bark, and possum incisors were used for engraving; baskets and bark trays were used for transporting tools and food; and wooden pegs were used for stretching animal skins.

Foods were processed variously, but in the case of mammals there was a tendency to cook them with a minimum of modification. Steam ovens were used, but foods were also roasted in open fires by covering them with hot ashes and charcoal. Many foods were eaten raw.

The archaeological perspective of extractive, maintenance, and processing tools is lean, principally because many of the key artefacts were made of organic materials and have not survived in archaeological contexts. In general, archaeological sites tend to yield only stone and bone tools, and archaeologists are left therefore with the problem of deducing function from a very selective range of artefacts. Although many sites have yielded large assemblages of stone artefacts, and others have produced bone uni-points and bi-points, the functions of many of the tools are not known still.

The historical records suggest that bone points had a wide variety of functions such as fish gouges (bi-points), spear points for hunting kangaroos, multi-pronged spears for capturing fish, nose bones (bi-points), removing splinters, piercing skins, and making nets. Bone points have been recorded from a number of sites including an early example from Clogg's Cave near Buchan, which dates from some time after 18,000 BP; from Captains Point, Mallacoota Inlet dating from c.2,000 BP; from Glenaire II and Seal Point near Cape Otway dating from 1,400 BP; and hundreds of examples from Armstrong Bay which date from some time after 5,000 BP.

Given the context of the finds at Clogg's Cave, an inland site, the points could hardly have been used to arm fish spears, and it has been suggested that they may have been used to pierce possum or kangaroo skins. At Mallacoota, there is clear evidence that bone uni-points were manufactured on site, and grooved sandstone blocks used for grinding the points have been recovered. Moreover, fishing and hunting of terrestrial animals were two major activities in evidence at the site, and it is very likely that the points were used to arm hunting spears.

A range of bone uni-points and bi-points were recovered from a midden at Seal Point where there is evidence that Aboriginals practised a mixed economy, though there was a strong focus on the exploitation of terrestrial fauna and seals. In this instance it has not been possible to assign functions to the points because of a lack of corroborative evidence.

Similarly the assemblage of uni-points and bi-points from Glenaire II is difficult to interpret. However, there is evidence that bone tools were manufactured at the site and that stone tools were used to make them. The points have been manufactured by two processes. In the first a rough outline of the point was engraved on mammal long bones and then the bone was gouged along the outline until it had been cut right through, or at an appropriate stage it was snapped or split with the aid of wedges. The points were then finished by grinding. The other technique involved snapping off the end of the long bones, splitting, and then grinding them.

With the exception of Clogg's Cave, no archaeological evidence of bone points or bone point manufacture has been found at inland sites. It might be anticipated that such evidence would be forthcoming in the future, particularly at sites in the Murray Valley where bone points are known to have been used. However, they are found along the entire Victorian coastline, and it seems reasonable to suppose, therefore, that at least some varieties of bone points were associated specifically with the exploitation of coastal resources.

Victorian stone tool assemblages are highly variable and it is probably true to say that to date none have been defined adequately. Extensive excavations have been conducted at Green Gully and a



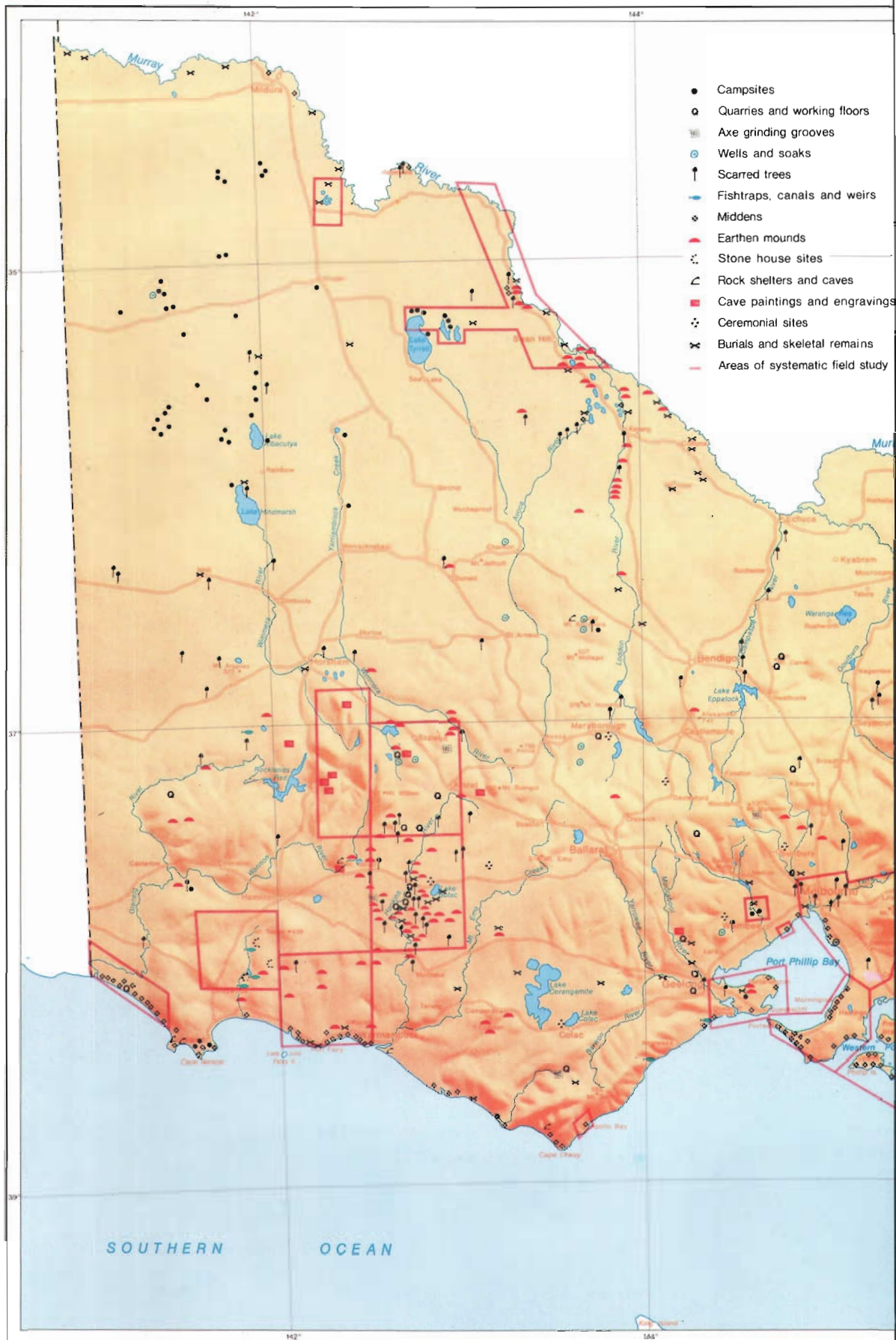
Bunjils Cave, western Victoria. This site is now considered to be the most important art site in the State because it is the only one for which there is any ethnographic reference, and because of the significance of Bunjil, the All-father, in Aboriginal religion.

R. G. Gunn

An Aboriginal canal connecting two ponds made by prising out basalt boulders from the intervening area.

P. J. F. Coutts





Sites dated by radio carbon method



• Late prehistoric period (200 - 5000 BP)

Coastal middens

1 Mallacoota	730 - 2470
2 Point Hicks	220 - 1425
3 Wilsons Promontory	1300 - 6500
4 Glen Aire rock shelter	370
5 Thunder Point	840 - 4130
6 Tower Hill Beach	500 - 5500
7 The Craigs	780 - 2285
25 Seal Point	1290 - 1550
27 Phillip Island	1840 - 1960

Inland sites

8 Wickliffe mounds	600 - 2300
9 Hopkins R. camps	400 - 4100
10 Grampians rock shelters	700 - 3300
11 Mudgegonga rock shelters	690 - 3445
12 Toolondo canals	210
13 Nyah Forest mounds	590 - 1900
22 Wyperfeld Lakes	2230 - 2390
23 Wyperfeld Lakes	1390 - 1550

■ Early prehistoric period (> 5000 BP)

Inland sites

14 Keilor, Green Gully	800 - 30000
15 Cloggs Cave midden	8000 - 17700
16 Kow Swamp burial	10100 - 13000
17 Red Cliffs midden	1000 - 12000
18 Merbein midden	13340 - 16120
19 L. Bolac Kangaroo midden	12460
20 Werribee burial	7290
21 Raak Plains	7540 - 7760
28 New Guinea II	10000

Coastal sites

24 Bridgewater South Cave	11080 - 11700
26 Nobles Rocks	8240 - 8440



Archaeological sites

Scale 1:2 000 000

Kilometres

Source: *Atlas of Victoria*



Ghost shelter, Grampians. White paintings are thought to represent the most recent Aboriginal art phase in the Grampians. This well-preserved group of figures is one of the most dramatic in Victorian rock art.

R. G. Gunn

(Right) Aboriginal tools known as 'backed blades' made from coastal flint. Such artefacts were commonly manufactured by Aboriginals between 400 and 1,000 BP (Before Present, i.e. 1950).

P. J. F. Coutts

(Below) Excavations conducted on a large earthen mound on the Murray River. These mounds comprise immense quantities of burnt clay, charcoal, and ash mixed with flood plain sediments and some food refuse.

P. J. F. Coutts



continuous sequence of stone tools, meagre though the sample may be, has been established from the late prehistoric period to at least c. 17,000 BP. These excavations have produced evidence of several types of stone tools made from quartz, quartzite, igneous rock, and other fine-grained materials. These tools were made locally. In the earlier deposits (pre-dating c. 8,000 BP) three characteristic tool types have been identified: 'fabricators', 'thumbnail' scrapers, and other forms of scrapers, some of large size. Later assemblages contain slightly different suites of tools. They tend to be smaller and the industry is characterised by the presence of backed blades (tools shaped like an orange segment, less than three centimetres long and with minute working on the 'thick' margin), a variety of small scrapers and unifacially flaked pebble tools.

None of these tools have been ascribed specific functions, and the role of the fabricator in stone tool manufacture is currently a matter of debate. However, it is likely that many of the other tools were used for the manufacture and maintenance of hunting equipment.

Other assemblages of Pleistocene or early Holocene antiquity from Kow Swamp and Lake Bolac are equally ambiguous on the question of tool function. However, the Kow Swamp assemblage does share one aspect in common with that from Green Gully, since fabricators were recovered from the earliest levels.

A number of sites dating from c. 5,000 BP have been excavated, but most of these are located on the coast. So far none of the sites excavated in the Murray Valley have yielded stone, though the historical evidence suggests that shells were frequently used in lieu of stone as cutting implements. Nevertheless there are large scatters of stone tools in the Mallee assemblages, comprising predominantly local silcretes together with quartzite and quartz, plus a variety of implements including scrapers and backed blades. Large core tools have been found only rarely and then only in particular localities. In general most of the sites in the Mallee appear to be late prehistoric in age and fall into two groups: large sites, where stone tools have been manufactured, repaired, and discarded; and smaller sites, where tools have been discarded and evidence of manufacture is minimal or absent.

Sites in the central Western District are usually associated with a wide variety of material types though quartz is often predominant. There is abundant evidence at some of the mounds that stone tools were manufactured, used, and discarded, and a wide range of functions can be inferred—from the manufacture and manipulation of timber to the production of barbs and points for spears. Backed blades, thumbnail scrapers, and fabricators are all present, and some of the tools were hafted to make adzes. The basic tool making technology in evidence is percussion flaking (striking a core with a hammer), though the small tools, such as backed blades, may have been modified by pressure flaking (removing minute flakes from the tools by the application of steady pressure). Flakes and cores of greenstone, together with roughed hatchet heads at these sites suggest that hatchets were made locally.

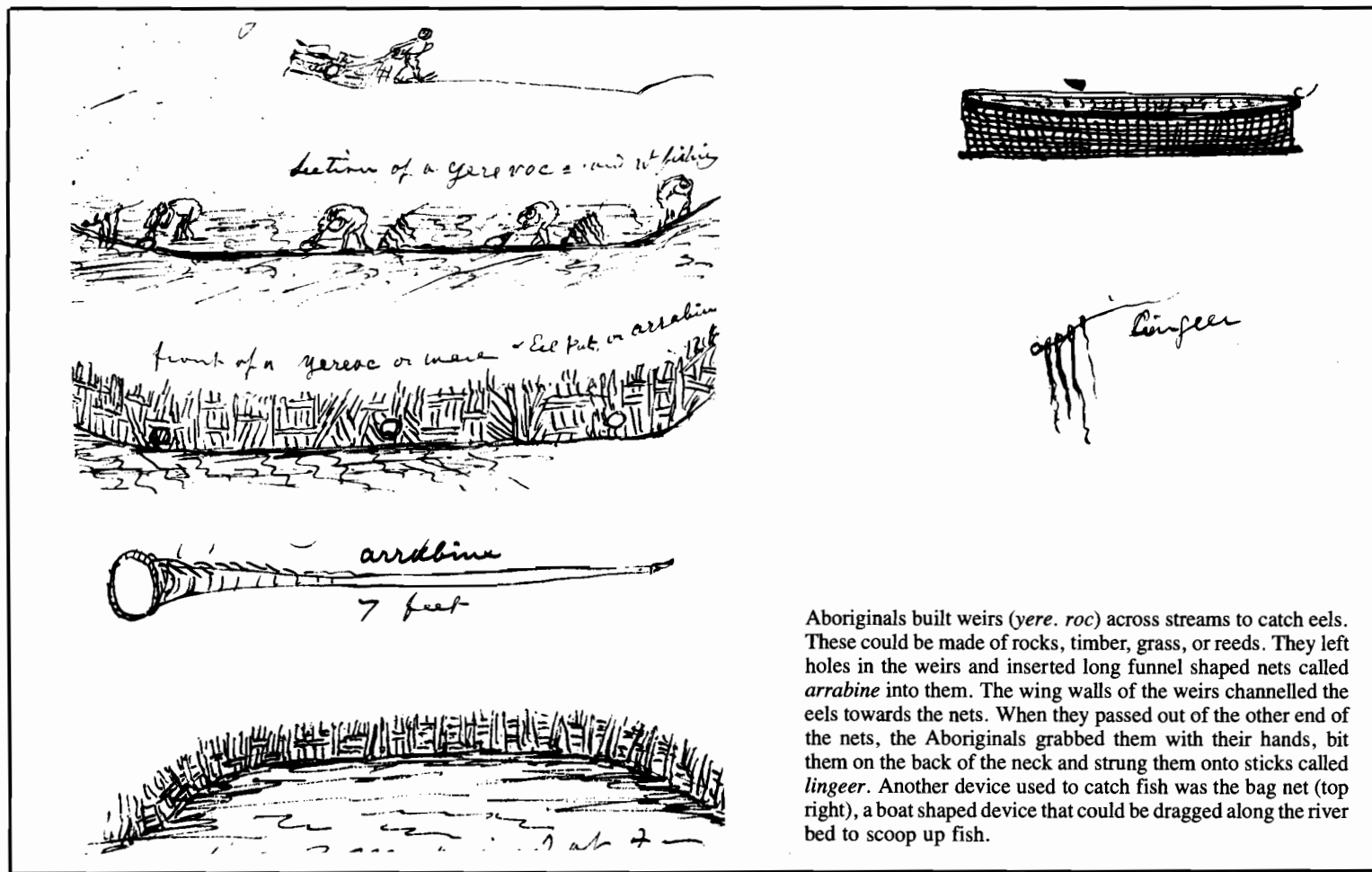
Assemblages associated with the rock shelters in the Grampians (dating from 2,300 BP) are very similar to those found in the mounds in the central Western District, though the evidence is not as substantial. Fragments of greenstone from edge-ground hatchet heads, hammerstones, and possible grinding stones have been recovered from these sites. Backed blades appear to have been used as barbs and points for spears. Other tools were probably used for maintenance activities, and some for working of hard timber. One of these sites yielded a burnishing implement that could have been used for processing skins.

On the coast, most of the ephemeral sites are associated with utilitarian stone tool kits, or no stone tools at all. Characteristically these assemblages have few, if any, readily recognisable tools. Very few artefacts show obvious evidence of use and it is likely that these tools were used for functions such as cutting soft materials (e.g. butchering fish or processing plant foods).

Assemblages from a number of base camp sites have been analysed in detail, though entirely different analytical approaches have been used by different workers. At Wilsons Promontory, for example, sites contain large quantities of manufacturing debris including artefacts of flint, quartz, and quartzite, and other fine-grained materials, plus anvils, and hammerstones. A very wide range of tools was produced including varieties of scrapers that could have been used for working both hard and soft timbers, backed blades, fabricators, and possibly awls and/or drills.

At Seal Point, Cape Otway, the Aborigines used a similar range of materials, producing a number of scrapers that were probably used for light duty woodworking, and for the manufacture and maintenance of wooden tools. Sandstone pestles and mortars were recovered as well, and it is thought that they were used for processing bracken fern. An edge ground hatchet head (c. 500 BP), made of greenstone from the Berrambool quarries was found also.

At January 1985, the study of the stone tool assemblage from the Glenaire II site, not far distant from Seal Point, is the most comprehensive conducted in Victoria. The tools can be divided into several kits:



Source: State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library, Sydney

FIGURE 13. Aboriginals used a number of fishing devices and methods to catch eels, including weirs and nets of various shapes, sizes, and materials.

- (1) a boneworking kit comprising artefacts known as burins, graters, and bi-polar tools used in conjunction with bone and wooden billets;
- (2) a woodworking kit consisting of scrapers, adzes, and stone hatchets;
- (3) a plant processing kit consisting of cutting and scraping tools; and
- (4) a stone manufacturing kit comprising hammerstones, cores, and anvils.

Effects of change in the climate and environment

Aboriginals have lived on the Victorian landscape for at least 40,000 years. During that time the climate and environment of Victoria has changed and consequently one might expect changes to have occurred in Aboriginal culture. Such changes could have been initiated from inside through invention and adaptation, as well as from outside through diffusion of ideas and as a result of changes in the environment. Around 18,000 years ago, the world was at the height of the last glacial maximum and the sea level was approximately 130 metres below its present level. At that time Tasmania and Victoria were joined by a land-bridge that commenced at Wilsons Promontory and the Victorian coastline was some kilometres away from its present position. Port Phillip Bay did not exist from 18,000 to 10,000 BP, the climate was colder and drier than it is today and many of the present Victorian lakes were either dry or held less water. From c.10,000 BP the ocean levels began to rise, and in consequence Aboriginal populations inhabiting the coastal areas would have had to retreat slowly in front of the advancing waters.

Eventually, the land-bridge between Tasmania and the mainland was cut and water filled the shallow depression that is known today as Port Phillip Bay. Between 6,000 and 8,000 BP the coastline stabilised, but in the interim an immense area of land had been lost. The Victorian coastline was unprotected, and subject to battering by high energy swells. On the positive side, Port Phillip Bay and a number of coastal estuaries were eventually formed, all of which were associated with a great diversity of readily accessible food resources.

One can readily anticipate that these changes in coastline, which may not have been perceptible to Aboriginals during their individual lifetimes, must have induced long-term changes in coastal settlement patterns, and these in turn would have affected Aboriginal communities living further inland. Unfortunately coastal Aboriginal sites that pre-date 6,000 to 8,000 BP, which could provide the vital documentation for this period of Aboriginal history, are now under water.

Evidence from a range of inland sites indicates that Aboriginals occupied the interior of Victoria during the arid phase. There is considerable evidence that prior to 15,000 BP and possibly even later, Victoria had been colonised by a number of giant marsupials that, for reasons that are not yet understood, became extinct by about this time. These animals included a hippopotamus-like creature (*Diprotodon*) which was the largest marsupial known; a carnivorous marsupial lion (*Thylacoleo*); a short-faced, heavy-bodied kangaroo (*Procoptodon*); a very large kangaroo (*Macropos titan*), probably an ancestor of the modern grey kangaroo (*Macropos giganteus*); giant emus (*Genyornis*) and (*Dromornis*); and giant lizards (of the family Varanidae). Remains of some of these animals have been found at Keilor and at an important fossil site near Lancefield. The radiocarbon dates and stratigraphic evidence from these and other sites confirm beyond doubt that Aboriginals and these now extinct animals were living on the Victorian landscape contemporaneously. However, no archaeological sites have been discovered in Victoria at which there is unequivocal evidence that man hunted the megafauna. There is much speculation about the relationship between the Aboriginals and the giant marsupials and certainly it is inconceivable that they were not hunted by Aboriginals. It is the role, if any, of Aboriginals, in the extinction of these animals that is of most interest.

Archaeological evidence elsewhere in Australia suggests that Pleistocene Aboriginals made and used tools that belonged to the so-called 'core tool and scraper tradition', that is, they possessed a tool kit that consisted predominantly of woodworking tools comprising a variety of scrapers, choppers, pebble tools, 'horsehoof' cores, and planing tools, frequently made from quartzite. So far, the Pleistocene sites that have been systematically investigated in Victoria have yielded insufficient tools to adequately define the industry.

From c.10,000 BP the climate gradually improved. Temperature and humidity increased, precipitation increased, and the lakes filled. However, some of the lakes became saline. In some areas this may have induced minor changes in human settlement patterns. There is also some evidence for a temperature maximum between 7,500 and 5,000 BP after which there have been minor fluctuations in precipitation and lake levels. Such changes may also have brought about minor changes in settlement patterns.

It might be anticipated then, that as the climate ameliorated, there would be minor changes in the

distribution of flora and fauna which in turn may have affected Aboriginal culture. Such changes ought to be reflected in the archaeological record. Indeed changes do occur, but whether these were precipitated by changes in climate has yet to be demonstrated.

Archaeological deposits that postdate c. 5,000 BP are associated with a wide range of tools, many of which have not been found in earlier sites and are clearly innovations. The new suite of tools has been labelled the 'small tool and scraper tradition', though its components vary from region to region. Some of the new tools involved complex techniques of manufacture. They involved preparing cores with particular tool types or shapes in mind. Flakes with the desired characteristics were struck off the core and then modified further to obtain the finished tool. In general the tools were smaller than those made in the previous phase, a length less than three centimetres long being quite common. There is also evidence that they were used more intensively than in the preceding phase. The production of backed blades is common during this period. During this phase there was a strong preference for making implements from fine-grained materials such as chert, chalcedony, flint, quartzites, and silcretes. However, quartz is found frequently in significant quantities in many sites. Evidence of the 'small tool and scraper tradition', and in particular the production of backed blades, is widespread in Victoria. The industry is found throughout the Mallee, but has not yet been documented for the Murray River basin.

Further on in time, there is again evidence of change. At sites such as Glenaire II, Seal Point, and many other locations along the coast of Victoria including Wilsons Promontory, and at some of the mound sites in the central Western District, there are indications of a simplification in the stone tool kit. Backed blades and evidence of blade technology are rare or absent, and the quality of the backed blades appears to deteriorate. In some areas there is evidence of a simplification in the type and variety of materials that are used. At Wilsons Promontory for example, exotic materials such as cherts, chalcedonies, and quartzites become rarer, in favour of quartz and flint. However, inland at sites in the Grampians, where quartz is the predominant material throughout all levels, the percentage of fine-grained material tends to increase over time, and at Condah Swamp, very recent sites contain only coastal flint. At Lake Bolac the most recent levels are associated with a diverse range of materials but the percentage contribution of quartz, high in earlier levels, increases further.

This apparent lack of consistency from one area to another is a characteristic of recent sites, and is a reflection of the inadequacy of current archaeological knowledge in Victoria. In the Mallacoota region sites situated only a few kilometres apart and spanning approximately the same period of time contain totally different suites of artefacts. The same situation occurs in western Victoria.

There is no simple explanation for these differences. It has been postulated that some types of coastal site reflect different ranges of activities and it is reasonable to argue therefore that different ranges of tools should be associated with them. The same argument can be applied to sites in the hinterland but at the present time it is not possible to test hypotheses because the appropriate archaeological data have not been obtained. What is likely to have happened is that over the past 5,000 years there has been considerable diversification in settlement types. This would produce regional variations in stone technology, possibly caused by restrictions on access to stone resources or by depletion of some of them.

There have been other significant changes in the Victorian landscape over the past 20,000 years. Volcanoes have erupted in the western plains, for example at Tower Hill approximately 11,000 BP, and sometime earlier at Mt Eccles further to the west. In the case of Tower Hill it has been established that the local coastline was destroyed and the major drainage system was radically altered. Clearly the eruption must have affected Aboriginal occupation of the area though the extent of the dislocation has yet to be documented. By 5,000 BP the resources of the coastline had recovered sufficiently to allow Aborigines to re-colonise it. However, geomorphological and archaeological evidence suggests that the coastline has undergone considerable changes over the past 5,000 years. At one time it had a rocky shoreline and some sandy beaches, whereas today it is all sandy beach. Further east, at Thunder Point, the effects of the volcanic eruption were less dramatic, and Aborigines camped on cliff tops overlooking the sea as the ash was deposited around them.

The Mt Eccles eruption blocked the major drainage system. It was filled with basalt, and as a result Lake Condah and Condah Swamp were formed, the latter about 6,500 years ago. Both the lake and the swamp eventually became important sources of food for Aborigines of this region. A new drainage channel, the Darlot Creek, formed along the margins of the lava flow allowing excess water from these two bodies to be diverted to the sea. Some time after the eruption, when the swamps and lake systems had been colonised by fish, especially eels, Aborigines started to build fish traps, channels, and weirs among the basalt flows along its northern margin and along the Darlot Creek.

Changes in the coastline, other than those documented for Armstrong Bay, have taken place over the past 8,000 years and these have affected Aboriginal foraging strategies and settlement patterns. Thus over a period of some thousands of years terminating around 2,000 BP the coastline on the east side of Yanakie isthmus north of Wilsons Promontory has been converted from a series of small baylets and rocky shorelines to a single stretch of sandy beach. In so doing the range and diversity of shellfish were greatly reduced and this is reflected in the shell middens found on the adjacent coastline. At Jack Smith Lake on the Gippsland coast there is evidence of significant changes over the past few thousand years that have, in turn, affected shellfish gathering and fishing strategies in that area. Finally, there have been significant changes in the coastline in the vicinity of Mallacoota Inlet through the Holocene, and these too have affected local settlement patterns.

CONCLUSION

Victorian archaeology has come a long way since G.A. Robinson first recorded a fish weir in the Western District in 1841. Much has been lost. However, effective scientific archaeology in Victoria is only about twenty-five years old (in 1985) and it should be clear from the foregoing how little is known about the history of Aboriginals in Victoria. The immense gaps in our knowledge can be filled by painstakingly investigating the evidence that has been left behind by Victoria's first citizens. This takes time, money, and skill, and in the meantime the sites have to be preserved so that they can be studied in the future when pertinent questions have been posed. The research that has been conducted in Victoria to date has changed many of our traditional views about Aboriginals: it has shown that they have been here a very long time; it has shown them to be adaptive; it has demonstrated that in some areas of Victoria Aboriginals led highly patterned semi-sedentary lifestyles during the late prehistoric period; it has shown that there were regional differences in Aboriginal culture; and it has documented the extent of some of their trade and exchange networks.

Much work needs to be done before it will be possible to write a coherent history of the Aboriginal people of Victoria. Many intriguing questions about the prehistoric past beg investigation. How and when did the various languages and sub-languages evolve, and when did the social networks (tribes, bands, clans, etc.) that were observed by Europeans at the end of the prehistoric period evolve? What was the relationship between the peoples of Tasmania and Victoria? Were the original people marine-orientated and, if so, when was the hinterland colonised? Why and how did the 'small tool and scraper tradition' supersede or merge with the 'core tool and scraper tradition'? What happened to the giant marsupials?

Questions such as these can be answered given time and patience. However, in our present state of knowledge it can be confidently expected that every new site investigated will produce new data that will raise more questions than they will answer.

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GEOGRAPHY

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands

Organisation

Significant organisational changes relating to conservation and the environment were initiated by the Victorian Government in 1982. A ministerial review team was commissioned to report on the functions of four departments — the Ministry for Planning, the Ministry for Conservation, the Forests Commission, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

After a year of intensive inquiry a decision was made to form two new departments from the individual existing agencies. The Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands would primarily involve administration and management of public lands and provision of services to private lands, while the role of the Ministry for Planning and Environment would primarily involve planning and regulation of land-use.

The agencies re-aligned to form the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands comprised the Ministry for Conservation and a number of its agencies (namely the National Parks Service, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the Soil Conservation Authority), the Forests Commission, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (including its Division of Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction, Survey and Mapping, Crown Land Management, the National Herbarium, and the Royal Botanic Gardens).

The Environment Protection Authority, Land Conservation Council, Victoria Archaeological Survey, and a number of other units, formerly part of the Ministry for Conservation, were transferred to the new Ministry for Planning and Environment in July 1983 as part of the overall realignment of responsibilities.

Perhaps the most significant change resulting from the formation of the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands is the integration of many formerly separate agencies and their functions into one cohesive new organisation. A primary role of this new department is to manage Victoria's public land (including national parks, State forests, wildlife reserves, and other Crown lands) for both present and possible future uses to ensure that its living resources — terrestrial, aquatic, and marine — are managed and utilised properly. It also has the important role of caring for the State's water catchments, assisting landholders to protect private land by conserving soil, fauna and flora, and general amenity.

The new department is divided structurally into eight divisions, namely the National Parks Service, State Forests and Lands Service, Fisheries and Wildlife Service, Land Protection Service, Regional Management Division, Corporate Services, Economics, and Policy Co-ordination and Strategy.

At the head of this organisation is the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands who is advised by the Director-General of the Department and his staff. The Minister also receives advice on matters relating to the Department's responsibility from a network of community advisory groups. Through the Minister, the Department provides a central focus of advice to the Victorian Government on a wide range of conservation and environmental matters.

From an operations point of view the hub of the organisation is the Regional Management Division which is responsible for the implementation and control of programmes in each of the Department's eighteen regions, which cover Victoria. Development of policy options and programmes and provision of technical and other services are provided by the Department's eight other head office divisions.

Each of the Department's eighteen regions has considerable autonomy to carry out the Department's work, and the major services provided by each include:

- (1) fire prevention and suppression on all public land and on adjacent private land;
- (2) management of State forests in accordance with a multiple use policy and the sustained production of timber and other forest produce;
- (3) management of a variety of Crown land reserves, river and stream frontages, and unused roads;
- (4) management of uncommitted Crown land;
- (5) assessment and inventory of land and its resources;
- (6) development and maintenance of national parks, other parks, and reserves;
- (7) identification and management of historic places;
- (8) conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources and their use for recreational purposes;
- (9) conservation and protection of natural environments including wildlife habitat, flora, areas of scientific interest, and landscapes;
- (10) control of vermin, noxious weeds, pests, and diseases;
- (11) prevention and control of soil erosion;
- (12) promotion of urban and rural tree growing;
- (13) appropriate management of proclaimed water supply catchments;
- (14) development and efficient use of farm water supplies;
- (15) liaison with rural industry advisory groups, community interest groups, trustees, and local government authorities;
- (16) liaison with and direction of the work of committees of management;
- (17) interpretation, advisory, and extension services;
- (18) enforcement of regulations;
- (19) issue of licences and leases for the private use of public land and the keeping of wildlife;
- (20) issue of recreational fishing and hunting licences;
- (21) advice on land purchase and sale of Crown land; and
- (22) sale of weedicides, maps, literature, and hire of equipment.

Legislation

The Acts of Parliament which are administered by the Minister of Conservation, Forests and Lands are as follows: *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*, *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, *Director-General of Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1983*, *Fences Act 1968*, sections of the *Fisheries Act 1968*, *Forests Act 1958*, *Forests (Australian Newsprint Mills Limited) Act 1980*, *Forests (Bowater-Scott Agreement) Act 1971*, *Forests (Pulpwood Agreement) Act 1959*, *Forests (Softwood Holdings Agreement) Act 1975*, *Forests (Softwood Timber Agreement) Act 1969*, *Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1961*, *Land Act 1958*, *Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972*, *Melbourne Cricket Ground Act 1933*, *Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972*, *National Parks Act 1975*, *Reference Areas Act 1978*, *Shrine of Remembrance Act 1978*, *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*, *Temperance Halls Act 1958*, *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974*, *Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958*, *Wildlife Act 1975*, *Wire Netting Act 1958*, and *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*.

As part of the reorganisation of the Department the above legislation is being reviewed to determine statutory changes that are needed to streamline the operations of the new Department.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Department for 1983-84 was \$157.5m, while revenue received was \$66.7m. During this period, management of Victoria's public land and its associated resources, and provision of services to private lands was carried out by a staff of 4,600 to 5,100 (seasonal variation) from 150 offices and 350 depots and workshops throughout Victoria.

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority, constituted under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, is a pollution control agency responsible for protecting and improving the air, land, and water environments, and for controlling noise. The Environment Protection Review Act, passed in May 1984, gave the Authority wider powers to prevent and control pollution. Major features of this Act included the introduction of a works approvals system and the licensing of scheduled premises rather than individual discharges. The Authority was also re-constituted as a one-member rather than a

three-member Authority. Approximately 220 staff work in the Authority, which became part of the new Ministry for Planning and Environment on 1 September 1983.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION, FORESTS AND LANDS, VICTORIA
(\$)**

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
REVENUE		
Department and agencies	48,989,439	66,746,807
EXPENDITURE		
Consolidated Fund —		
Central Administration Division	108,427,052	111,185,875
Survey	8,552,963	9,431,028
Royal Botanic Gardens	2,578,832	2,832,056
Port Phillip Authority	507,978	130,962
Soil Conservation Authority	7,018,321	7,454,014
Fisheries and Wildlife	11,219,071	12,949,907
Ministry for Conservation, Forests and Lands	..	182,388
Trust Fund —		
State Trust Account	4,100,471	8,950,638
Commonwealth Trust Account	6,036,963	4,368,019
Total payments	148,441,651	157,484,887

Major activities centre on assessment and management of air and water quality, wastes on land, and waste control systems. The Authority is also concerned with environmental noise issues, in particular industrial, traffic, and entertainment noise. Control mechanisms include licensing, pollution abatement notices, noise control notices, and works approvals.

Environmental planning is achieved through State environment protection policies which are developed by the Authority in draft form, issued for public review, and recommended to the Victorian Government for declaration. These policies set environmental objectives and provide the statutory framework for pollution control. At March 1985, Victoria had ten policies covering several water environments, air, and industrial noise. Four additional water policies were in various stages of completion. Declared policies cover Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay, the LaTrobe River catchment, Western District lakes, Lake Colac and catchment, Lake Burrumbeet and catchment, the Yarra River and its tributaries, the waters of far East Gippsland, the Victorian air environment, and noise from industrial, commercial, and trade premises in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Further reference: Victorian Archaeological Survey, *Victorian Year Book* 1983, p.29

Land Conservation Council

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

The Council consists of thirteen members and comprises an independent chairman; the chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority (who is also the deputy chairman); the heads of government agencies concerned with agriculture, water resources, and minerals and energy; four representatives from the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands (including the permanent head); and four members appointed by the Governor in Council, of which two have experience in conservation, one in industry and commerce, and one in primary production. The two members with experience in conservation are selected from a panel of names submitted by the Conservation Council of Victoria.

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

- (1) preservation of ecologically significant areas;

*The administration of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 passed from the Minister for Conservation to the Minister for Planning and Environment in September 1983.

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

For this purpose the Council has divided Victoria into seventeen study areas and has submitted final recommendations on land-use to the Victorian Government for fifteen of these areas, while the Murray Valley and Wimmera areas are currently being investigated. A map of these study areas can be found on page 39 of this *Year Book*.

The Council has also been directed by the Victorian Government to carry out special investigations of areas of public land in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970. The five so far conducted have been the Stradbroke area, situated in the South Gippsland District 1 area; Gelliondale, within the South Gippsland District 2 area; the Ovens Softwood Plantation Zone in north-eastern Victoria; the Hill End area within the Melbourne area; and the Alpine area. Final recommendations have been published for all these investigations. In addition, the Council has completed a review of the South-Western District 1 area; is currently reviewing the North-Eastern (Benalla-Upper Murray) area, and the East Gippsland area; and has commenced a review of that portion of the Melbourne area located west of the Hume Freeway, including Port Phillip Bay.

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

In February 1971, there were twenty-two national parks in Victoria covering some 196,000 hectares, 0.86 per cent of the State. Since that time, the Land Conservation Council has investigated most of Victoria's public land and, as a result of its recommendations, many of the existing parks have been enlarged, new parks have been created, and two wilderness areas established. The table on page 38 shows the land-use categories recommended by the Land Conservation Council and the areas of public land the Council has proposed should be set aside in each. It includes recommendations for fifteen of the seventeen areas and districts into which the State has been divided. Special investigations required by the Victorian Government and reviews have also been incorporated. The areas investigated include some eighty-six per cent of the area of the State. Of the approximately 3,800 recommendations considered by the Victorian Government, all but some sixty have been approved for implementation by the relevant government bodies.

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

In the past, areas not included in parks or set aside in various reserves have been designated as either areas for timber production or as uncommitted land. This tended to reinforce the belief that the State's commercially productive hardwood forest was entirely located within hardwood production areas and that timber production was the sole object of management. In making its recommendations for the special investigation of the Alpine area, the Council has proposed that there be a single class of land termed 'State forest', comprising land formerly designated either uncommitted or hardwood production. To ensure that values in State forest other than timber production are protected adequately, the Council has published principles for forest management, covering soil conservation and catchment protection, recreation and aesthetics, nature conservation, and historic sites. In addition to the designation of areas as State forest, the Council has also allocated large tracts in some study areas for softwood production.

The Council has also recommended smaller areas for agriculture, mining, and public utilities.

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC LAND USE, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984

Land-use category	Area in portion of State investigated '000 hectares	Percentage (a)	
		State	Crown land
National parks (b)	1,189	5.2	13.5
State parks	308	1.3	3.5
Regional parks	66	0.3	0.8
Coastal parks (c)	42	0.2	0.5
Multi-purpose parks	59	0.3	0.7
Reference areas	77	0.3	0.9
Wilderness	153	0.7	1.7
Flora, and flora and fauna reserves	78	0.3	0.9
Wildlife	87	0.4	1.0
Natural features and scenic reserves (d)	66	0.3	0.7
Education	16	<0.1	0.2
Historic areas and reserves	40	0.2	0.5
Streamside reserves	4	<0.1	<0.1
Lake reserves	81	0.4	0.9
Marine parks	53	0.2	0.6
State forest (e)	4,450	19.5	50.6
Softwoods (f)	106	0.5	1.2
Agriculture	96	0.4	1.1
Minerals and stone (g)	7	<0.1	<0.1
Miscellaneous services and utilities (g)	49	0.2	0.6
Water production (g)	190	0.8	2.2

(a) Percentages in the table do not add to 100 per cent as two study areas are not included and substantial areas — such as road reserves, water frontages, land in townships, land held under perpetual lease, coastal reserves, etc. — have been included only in part. Area totals have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 hectares.

(b) The park categories reflect the Council's recommendations with the exceptions that Lind, Alfred, and The Lakes national parks are included.

(c) Includes Gippsland Lakes reserves.

(d) Includes caves, and geological and bushland reserves.

(e) The Council has recommended that in future uncommitted land and reserved forest, except that used for softwood production, be reserved as a single land-use category known as State forest.

(f) Estimate of net area planted or recommended to be planted. The Council has indicated a further 23,000 hectares net of uncommitted land could be used, should the Victorian Government decide further areas of forested public land are required.

(g) Substantial areas used for these and other miscellaneous purposes are not included.

Land Protection Service

The Land Protection Service of the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of matters relevant to the use of all land, including Crown land, in such a manner as to achieve the above objectives; and the promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of the water resources available to them.

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

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

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

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

The Service carries out studies into water movement and water yield in pastured and forested catchments, as well as laboratory studies into a variety of soil characteristics related to its structural or agronomic qualities. Field operations are also supported by agronomic research into the prevention and control of erosion.

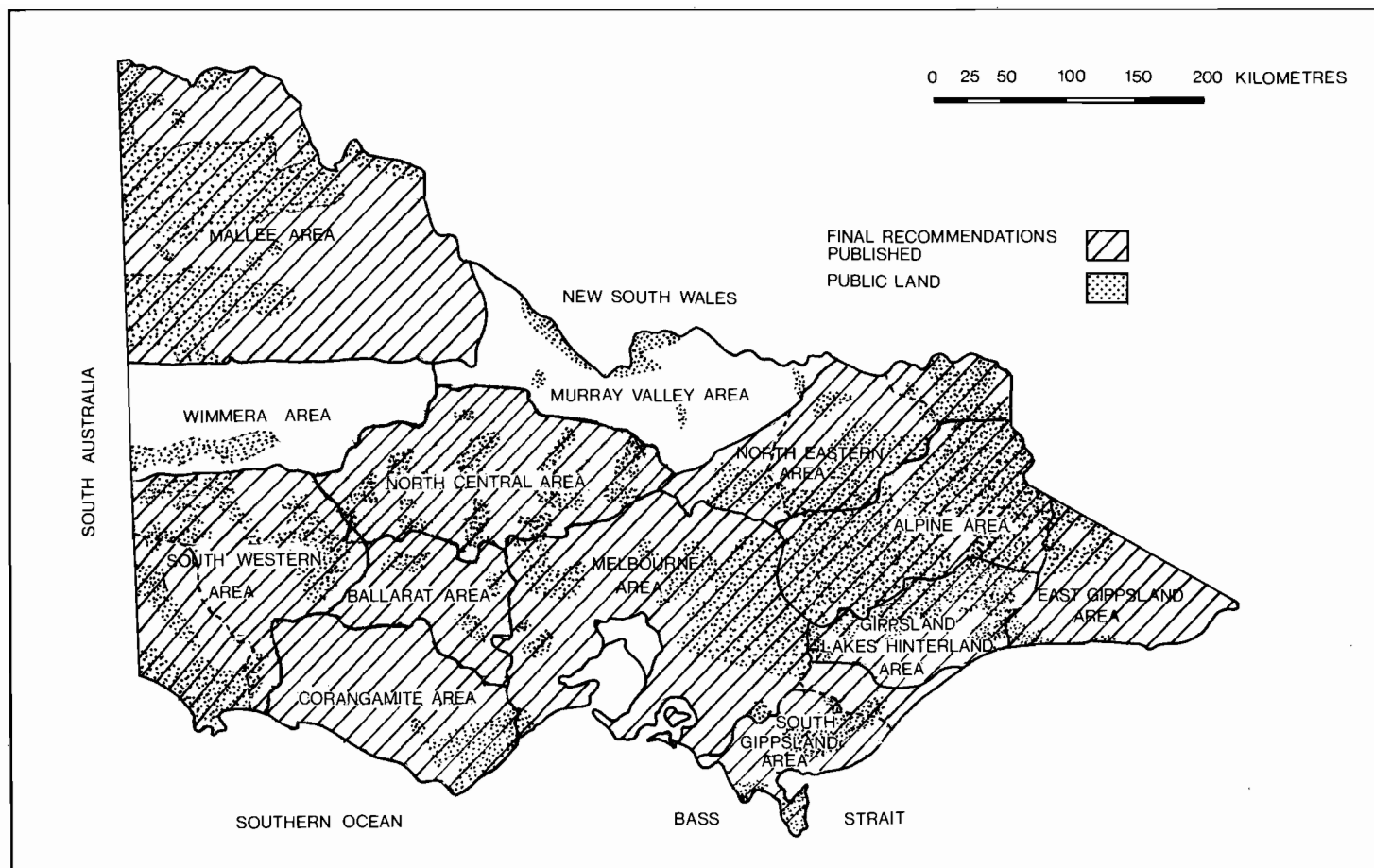


FIGURE14. Land Conservation Council study areas, Victoria.

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

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

Further references: Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 491-2; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966, pp. 465-6; Group conservation, 1969, pp. 295-6; Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 48-50, p. 382; Westernport Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 50-1; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975, p. 51; 1981, pp. 33-4; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1975, pp. 288-9; 1978, pp. 41-3; Dryland farming and land restoration, 1979, pp. 31-2; Dryland salting in Victoria, 1980, pp. 42-3; Port Phillip Authority, 1983, pp. 33-4

National Parks Service

Over 1.15 million hectares of land in Victoria, or about 5 per cent of the State's total area, is managed as national parks and other parks. The National Parks Service manages various types of parks and reserves under the provisions of the *National Parks Act* 1975.

National parks

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

At 1 July 1984, the area reserved as national parks under Schedule Two of the National Parks Act was 853,421 hectares, compared with 685,808 hectares at 1 July 1983.

Other parks

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

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

At 1 July 1984, the area reserved as other parks under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act totalled 298,600 hectares, compared with 298,080 hectares at 1 July 1983. The National Parks Service also manages 934 hectares under arrangements with other authorities or special provisions of the National Parks Act.

Areas for which Ministerial direction to manage has been received include the Cassilis Historic Area (3,620 hectares), Victoria Falls Historic Area (100 hectares), Oriental Claims Historic Area (40 hectares), Walhalla Historic Area (2,500 hectares), and the Lake Condah Mission Site (49 hectares).

Grampians National Park

The Grampians was dedicated as a national park on 1 July 1984. With an area of 167,000 hectares, this is the State's largest national park. Grampians National Park is in central western Victoria, about 260 kilometres by road northwest of Melbourne. The park stretches 85 kilometres north-south, and is 45 kilometres across at its widest point. The Grampians are a series of parallel ranges running mostly north-south and rising abruptly above the surrounding plains. Much of the park consists of tilted sandstone layers, which create the rugged scenery for which the Grampians are famous.

It is the importance of conservation and recreation values in the Grampians which prompted the Victorian Government to declare the area a national park. It supports a very rich and diverse flora,

including 18 endemic plant species that do not occur elsewhere in Australia, an additional five species listed as rare or endangered, and many other species of interstate occurrence not found elsewhere in Victoria.

The diverse vegetation also provides habitats for many species of wildlife. The importance of the park for wildlife is illustrated by the proportion of Victoria's known species that are represented — birds (43 per cent), mammals (34 per cent), amphibians (34 per cent), reptiles (28 per cent), and freshwater fish (20 per cent). Four mammal, four reptile, and eight bird species recorded in the park are considered to be threatened, rare, or requiring careful monitoring.

Recreation is the major use of the Grampians in terms of the number of people who benefit directly. The area provides for a wide variety of recreational activities. An estimated 1.3 million visitor-days (mainly visitors from western Victoria, Melbourne, and eastern South Australia) were recorded for the Grampians in 1982-83. The number of visitors per year appears to be increasing at an average rate of 11 per cent.

The archaeological value of the area includes rock art and artefacts. The Grampians rock art sites, including some sixty sites in the national park, are the most significant record of Aboriginal art and

AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE,
VICTORIA, AT 1 JULY 1984
(hectares)

National parks	Area	Other parks and reserves (a)	Area
Under Schedule Two —		Under Schedule Three —	
1. Alfred	2,300	1. Beechworth H.P.	1,130
2. Baw Baw	13,300	2. Big Desert Wilderness	113,500
3. Bogong	81,200	3. Cape Nelson S.P.	210
4. Brisbane Ranges	7,485	4. Cape Schanck C.P.	1,080
5. Bulga	80	5. Cathedral Range S.P.	3,577
6. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,600	6. Chiltern S.P.	4,255
7. Churchill	193	7. Coopracambra S.P.	14,500
8. Croajingalong	86,000	8. Discovery Bay C.P.	8,530
9. Fern Tree Gully	469	9. Eildon S.P.	24,000
10. Fraser	3,750	10. Gellibrand Hill P.	(b) 645
11. Glenaladale	183	11. Gippsland Lakes C.P.	16,500
12. Grampians	167,000	12. Haining Farm	66
13. Hattah-Kulkyne	48,000	13. Holey Plains S.P.	10,450
14. Kinglake	11,390	14. Lake Albacutya P.	10,700
15. The Lakes	2,390	15. Lysterfield P.	1,151
16. Lind	1,166	16. Melba Gully S.P.	48
17. Little Desert	35,300	17. Mount Samaria S.P.	7,600
18. Lower Glenelg	27,300	18. Mount Worth S.P.	1,040
19. Morwell	283	19. Murray-Kulkyne P.	1,550
20. Mount Buffalo	31,000	20. Nepean S.P.	1,151
21. Mount Eccles	400	21. Pink Lakes S.P.	50,700
22. Mount Richmond	1,707	22. Steiglitz H.P.	670
23. Organ Pipes	85	23. Wabonga Plateau S.P.	21,200
24. Otway	12,750	24. Warby Range S.P.	3,320
25. Port Campbell	1,750	25. Warrandyte S.P.	432
26. Snowy River	26,200	26. Werribee Gorge S.P.	375
27. Tarra Valley	140	27. Yea River P.	220
28. Tingaringy	18,000		
29. Wilsons Promontory	49,000	Total	298,600
30. Wonnangatta-Moroka	107,000		
31. Wyperfeld	100,000	Not under Schedule Three —	
Total	853,421	1. Churchill Island	57
		2. Glenample Homestead	8
		3. Langwarrin F.F.R.	206
		4. Long Forest F.R.	147
		5. Mornington Peninsula Reserve	75
		6. Nyerimilang P.	200
		7. Pirianda Garden	11
		8. First Settlement Site, Sorrento	1
		9. Miscellaneous reserves	229
		Total	934

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

(b) Includes 'Factors' land (379 hectares) in the course of acquisition by the Crown (possession taken under contract).

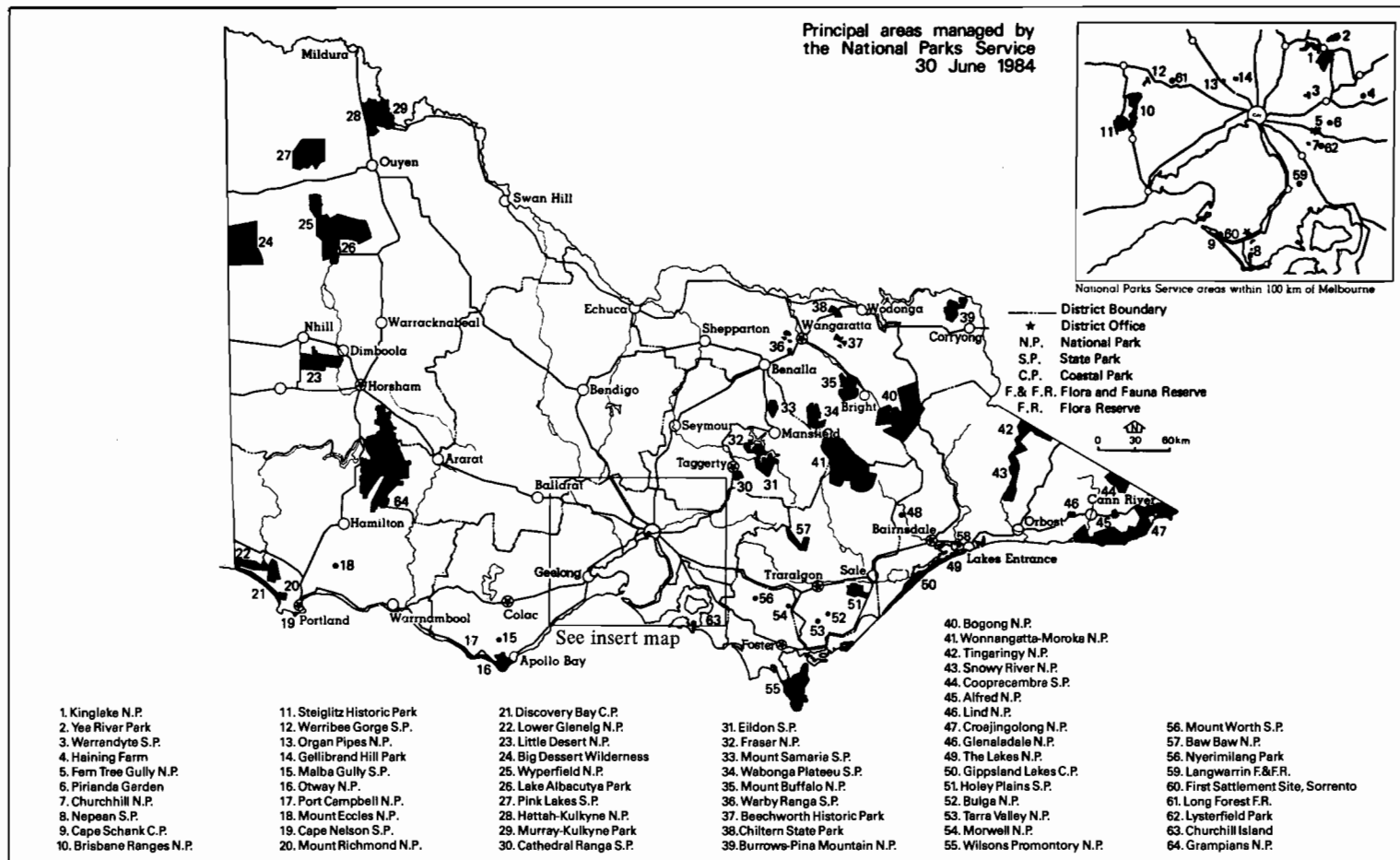


FIGURE 15. Principal areas managed by the National Parks Service, Victoria.

culture in Victoria. The history since European settlement is also of great interest. There are twenty-six historical sites and features in the park which add considerably to the attractions of the area.

Grampians National Park contains many species of introduced animals, some of which are declared vermin. Weeds, soil erosion, and wildfire all have the potential to cause problems if not controlled. A planning team of three people based at Stawell and funded by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service is working on a plan of management for this new national park. Interested organisations and individuals are able to make submissions to the team about the future management of the park.

Development of parks

Since 1983, many projects have been carried out in national parks under employment programmes funded by the Victorian Government.

Picnic and camping areas, visitor centres, and walking tracks have been constructed, erosion and weed control programmes pursued, and information material produced. These projects enable people to enjoy and appreciate the parks more, and help to ensure that the parks remain in (or in some cases, are restored to) a natural state.

In addition, voluntary groups have continued to make a major contribution to the care and development of parks. There are now twenty-two Friends groups, organised by the Victorian National Parks Association, and many other volunteer groups and individuals.

Restructure of administration

The structure of the new Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands was adopted by the Victorian Government in mid-1984. Decentralisation of functions is the guiding principle. Victoria has been divided into eighteen regions, each with a regional manager responsible for the day to day management of all public land in the region.

Eight divisions, one of which is the National Parks Service, have been created in the Melbourne head office. The future role of the National Parks Service will focus on planning, programming, and policy-making, rather than direct management of the parks, which is to be a regional responsibility. Technical advice to the regions and monitoring of parks will also be functions of the new Service.

The aim of this restructure is to rationalise the resources of the former authorities, and enable public land managers to meet the needs of the future more efficiently.

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

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1983, pp. 34-6

ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA

The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens

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

In 1910, the Society, which had been incorporated with the Acclimatisation Society, was granted a Royal Charter, and became known as the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. This Society controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when the Victorian Government assumed responsibility for the administration of the Gardens through the Zoological Board of Victoria. The responsibility for ministerial jurisdiction of the Zoo was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Ministry for Conservation in June 1973, and in 1984 to the Ministry for Conservation, Forests and Lands.

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

In 1969, the Zoological Board of Victoria established an education service with the appointment of a trainee education officer. The following year a teacher was seconded to the Zoo on a part-time basis

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

In 1977, a major step forward in the Zoo's education programme was the completion of an Education Resource Centre, achieved by reconstructing the former tea rooms. The old world charm of its exterior was retained while the interior was completely altered to permit comfortable teacher accommodation to be combined with modern resource capabilities and meeting rooms for kindred institutions.

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

In 1979, a support society known as Friends of the Zoos (FOTZ) was formed to foster a wider appreciation of wildlife and to promote better understanding and patronage of the Zoological Board's properties. By 1984 it had already raised a substantial sum towards a new bear exhibit in the Zoo and had also financed several small displays.

In 1981, a landscaped enclosure for cheetahs was completed and in the following year a new hoofed mammal area was constructed. This latter project occupied almost one-fifth of the entire Zoo area, and transformed a large number of small dusty compounds into spacious green pastures for zebra, deer, antelope, bison, tapir, and giraffe.

In 1984, the Victorian Government allocated a special grant for the building of an extensive moated bear exhibit, augmented by the FOTZ appeal for funds. Later that year, demolition of the old pits removed the last major component of the old Zoo. The year also saw the completion of a scheme for a new electrical supply and distribution system, and an extension of the staff amenities block. Another important feature of 1984 was the granting of Arms to the Board.

Planning for future projects included a major development in the catering area to substantially increase the area of enclosed public dining space integrated with a new souvenir outlet, construction of a Butterfly House, and building of a modern office block. Re-planning of the bird area was also underway.

Sir Colin MacKenzie Zoological Park (Healesville Sanctuary)

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

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

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

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

One of the first projects carried out by the Board was enlargement of the enclosed area for public catering. The Board then gave priority to off-limit areas and funds were directed into new staff

quarters, a modern animal food centre, and a reception block for injured and orphaned animals brought in for shelter by the public.

In 1984, the first new exhibit for several years was completed in the form of a koala exhibit featuring dense plantings of shrubs and trees from their natural environment. The same year, the Board appointed a landscape architect to study the Park's ecology and usage in order to plan the first stage of a complete rehabilitation of the Park. This followed a review conducted by the Board itself, with assistance from outside experts, of the causes of the significant decline in public patronage since the beginning of the 1970s.

It is likely that early attention will be given to new enclosures for wombats, and replacement of the old sheds being used temporarily as an animal nursery, and a veterinary treatment building.

Werribee Zoological Park

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

In 1978, a Children's Zoo (Friendship Farm) was provided on part of the area under the control of the Estate Committee (later to become the Werribee Park Corporation). By 1981 the zoological park area was populated with zebra, deer, bison, camel, ostrich, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and kangaroo.

In 1983, a stretch of high land overlooking the Werribee River was leased from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for future public viewing and as a refuge for stock in the event of a major flood. The same year the Board introduced a mini-bus service into the zoological area to enable the public to see the animals at close hand.

A giraffe stable was built in 1984 as night quarters for a group of these animals being transferred from The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens.

Further references: Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, *Victorian Year Book*, 1982, pp.31-2; National Museum of Victoria, 1983, pp.36-8; 1984, pp.62-5

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

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

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

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

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

Boundaries

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

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';
 'the sea';
 'the sea shore';
 'the sea coast';
 'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';
 'including all the islands at Port Fairy';
 'Port Phillip Bay';
 'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';
 'the waters of Port Phillip';
 'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';
 'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

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

Murray River

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

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

Cape Howe to the Murray River

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

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. There he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 176 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

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

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

Victoria-South Australia border

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

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

By the late 1830s, it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their

pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

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

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

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

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

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

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

Offshore boundaries

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

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

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures

spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

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

Depth

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

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

- (1) in areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres – e.g. Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g. 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill–305 metres; and
- (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955-1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic position and area

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

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

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

AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

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

Mountain areas

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

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

Eastern section

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

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

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

Western section

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

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is the Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The

highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems.

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

HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS, VICTORIA
(metres)

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

Coastline

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge. During the floods of early 1971 the Snowy

River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

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

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 16 on page 53. Each of these divisions has certain physical features (elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils) which distinguish it from the others. The following is a list of these divisions:

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

Murray Basin Plains

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

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

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

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

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

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the Eastern Highlands, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and

Mt Hotham, and elevations of 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided, deep, and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

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

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

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

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

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

Western District Plains

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

Volcanic Plains

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

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

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

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault scarp to the north-east, lies to the west and north-west of Portland.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to

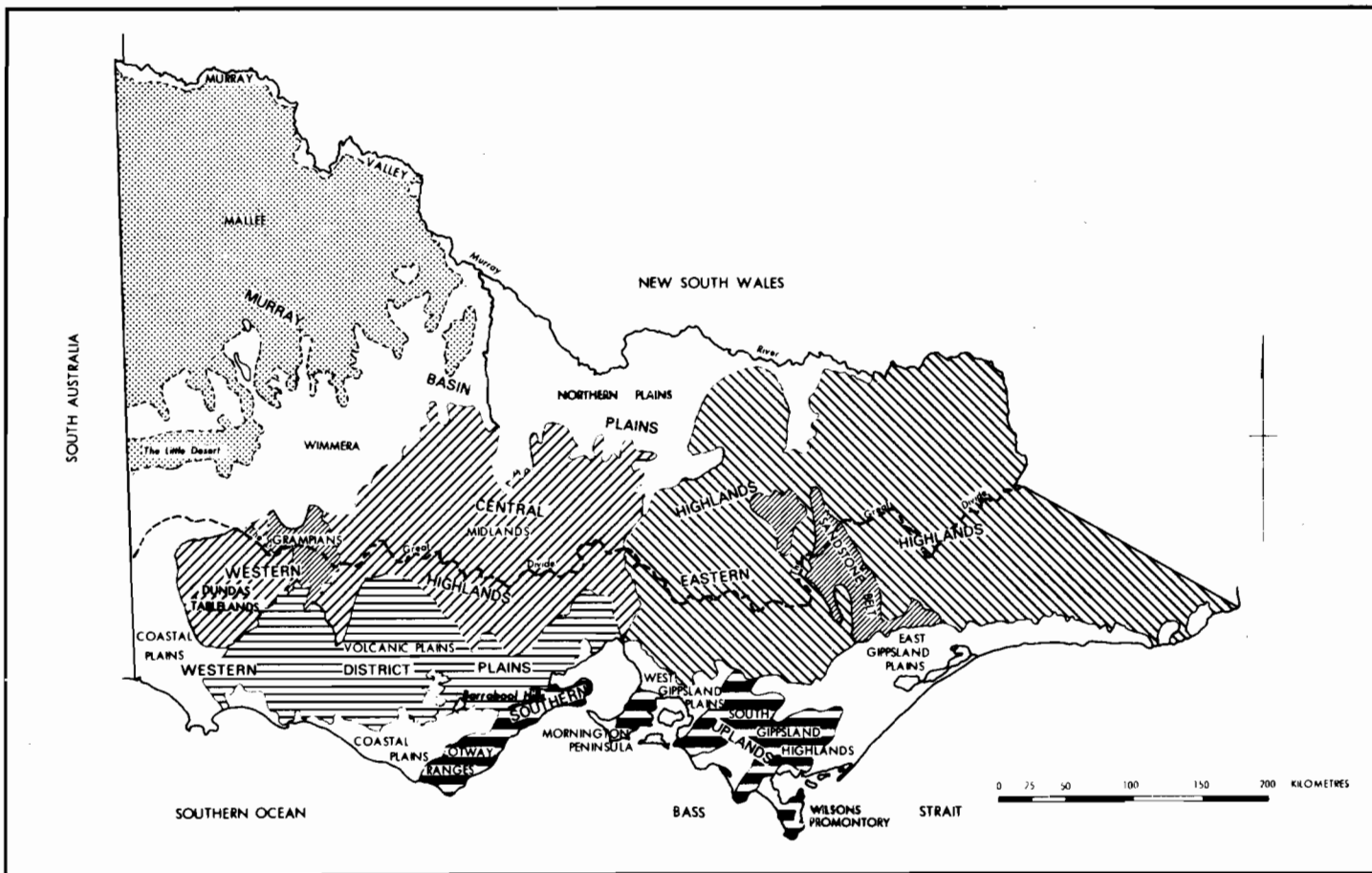


FIGURE 16: Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

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

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

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

Southern Uplands

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

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

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

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

Land surface of Victoria

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

Jurassic erosion surface

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

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the

rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hydrology

Water resources

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

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

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

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

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

Rivers

Topography

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

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 46.)

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

Of the major southern rivers, the La Trobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed in 1888 for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yallock River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway Ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg River, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, the vast majority of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. The water of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

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

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

Salinity

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

Flooding

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

MAIN STREAM FLOWS, VICTORIA

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

Lakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groundwater resources

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

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

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

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

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

Additional information can be found in the publications entitled *Groundwater Investigation Program Reports, 1971-1982* which are issued by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy.

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

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Property and Services is responsible for the maintenance and intensification of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under the provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*; surveys for other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

The National Geodetic Survey provides a framework of co-ordinated ground points for the control of mapping and other surveys. The current co-ordinate values for these points were determined in 1966, and notwithstanding a re-evaluation on the basis of the intensified network together with positions based on satellite observations, the 1966 co-ordinate values remain as the control datum for all surveys. Within Victoria there exists a network of levels based on the Australian Height Datum. This network is constantly being maintained and extended, and level values are available from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Commonwealth Department of National Development and Energy and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State project to produce topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 has been completed. Other departments and authorities also contribute to State mapping by producing various large-scale maps for specific purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries is available for Melbourne and environs. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at a scale of 1:25,000, is being carried out with 440 maps out of a total of 1,300 already printed. This series will cover most of the settled areas of the State. Also, production has commenced on a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system at a scale of 1:25,000 for rural and 1:2,500 for urban areas.

The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems, Victoria* sets out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG) which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys. The Division publishes annually a brochure entitled *Maplist* indicating the coverage of standard mapping throughout the State. The Division has also produced a whole range of maps for inclusion in the *Atlas of Victoria* which was published in September 1982.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. These plans form a register of all land alienated by the Crown, a register of all land reserved for various specific purposes, and a register of all the remaining Crown land within the State of Victoria.

The Division provides an aerial photography service for its own and other users' requirements. The Aerial Photography Library currently comprises approximately 400,000 photographs dating from 1931, and provides a comprehensive coverage of the State.

The Map Sales Centre at 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, is the main outlet for maps and plans, and provides facilities for the inspection and ordering of aerial photography and enlargements. The Centre is also the sole Victorian agent for Landsat imagery and holds microfiche copies for inspection.

Further references: Hydrography, Coastline, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 33-6; Coastal physiography, 1967, pp. 32-6; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968, pp. 31-7; Marine animal ecology, 1969, pp. 36-40; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970, pp. 39-43; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971, pp. 44-6; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972, pp. 37-43; Illustrated flora of Victoria, 1979, p. 36; Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, 1980, pp. 49-50; Recent land legislation, 1981, pp. 55-6; Settlement of Victoria, 1981, pp. 24-6

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CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

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

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

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

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

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

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

Highlands

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

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

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the West Coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 31°C.

Gippsland

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

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

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

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

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

Weather patterns

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

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

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

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

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

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 17 on page 63. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, where the rain is not measured.

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

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

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of

similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

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

An estimate of the distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria by districts are given in the following tables:

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL, VICTORIA

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)						
	Average	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Under 300	18.4	3.3	0.1	24.4	17.3	104.1	2.0
300 and under 400	36.5	15.4	39.7	40.1	28.6	33.4	25.2
400 and under 500	27.5	45.8	63.3	26.4	30.4	33.5	31.1
500 and under 600	34.9	21.6	48.6	37.5	30.5	21.1	19.4
600 and under 800	52.3	43.7	44.1	49.8	58.8	24.4	65.8
800 to 1,000	29.0	38.3	29.5	25.6	29.2	9.2	48.9
Over 1,000	29.0	59.5	2.3	23.8	32.8	3.9	35.2

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

RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA
(mm)

District	Year						Average (a)
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
North Mallee	381	385	274	339	112	392	307
South Mallee	441	416	322	378	123	437	354
North Wimmera	432	456	371	449	149	484	414
South Wimmera	531	580	505	556	230	605	501
Lower North	524	435	364	471	172	532	432
Upper North	646	504	459	618	222	630	516
Lower Northeast	955	678	705	1,008	377	935	775
Upper Northeast	1,258	950	1,004	1,278	534	1,124	1,103
East Gippsland	1,171	460	692	753	553	868	775
West Gippsland	1,206	759	939	874	628	988	913
East Central	1,081	752	853	874	647	887	890
West Central	877	499	545	628	349	680	611
North Central	839	717	700	797	403	832	719
Western Plains	729	583	592	607	333	722	630
West Coast	871	723	767	704	495	873	773

(a) Average for 71 years 1913 to 1983.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

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

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

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e. the difference between the highest

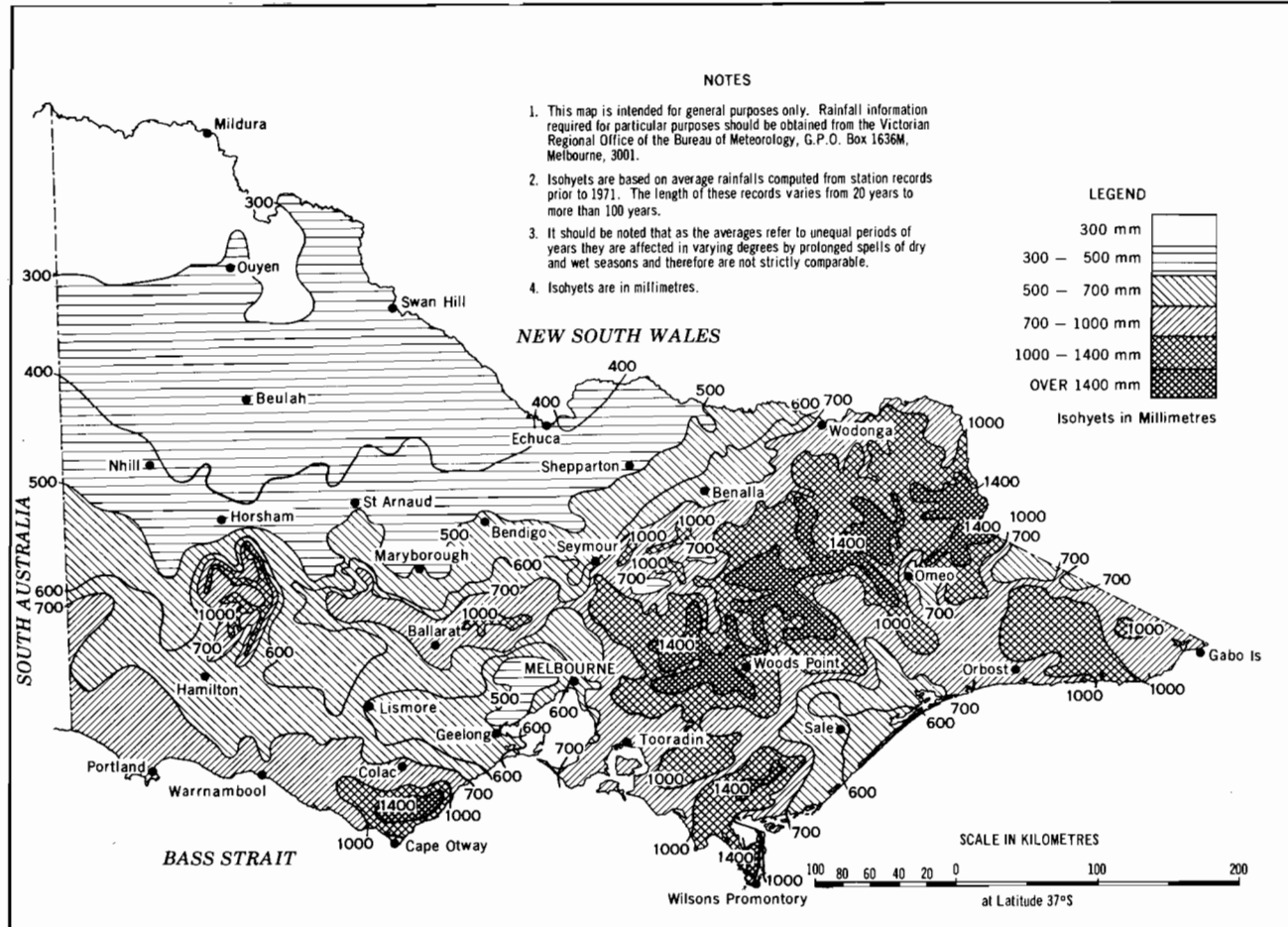


FIGURE 17. Average annual rainfall of Victoria.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a 'normal' statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation ($\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100$) has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 18 on page 66.) for the 71 years 1913 to 1983 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION, VICTORIA

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	773	125	16.2
2 West Gippsland	913	149	16.4
3 East Central	890	147	16.6
4 Western Plains	630	115	18.3
5 West Central	611	124	20.2
6 East Gippsland	775	159	20.6
7 South Wimmera	501	111	22.1
8 North Central	719	164	22.8
9 North Wimmera	414	100	24.2
10 Upper Northeast	1,103	275	24.9
11 Lower Northeast	775	210	27.2
12 South Mallee	354	99	27.9
13 Upper North	516	146	28.2
14 Lower North	432	133	30.7
15 North Mallee	307	95	31.1

(a) Average for 71 years 1913 to 1983.

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

It should be noted that the above applies to *annual* rainfall. The assumption of a 'normal' statistical distribution is not generally applicable to periods of less than 12 months. Statistically, because of the highly skewed nature of monthly rainfall it is not possible to use the standard deviation as an indicator of variability; instead, decile analyses are preferred.

Droughts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL,
NORMAL, VICTORIA
(mm)

District	Month												Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
North Mallee —													
Normal	19	24	20	21	31	28	28	30	29	34	24	19	307
1982	17	5	18	15	7	22	3	4	12	3	3	3	112
1983	2	0.9	73	17	27	13	48	47	39	39	27	59	392
South Mallee —													
Normal	21	26	23	25	36	32	34	36	34	38	27	22	354
1982	19	2	24	14	11	21	4	7	6	5	5	5	123
1983	4	4	96	16	37	17	49	53	57	33	29	42	437
North Wimmera —													
Normal	23	26	23	30	42	41	44	45	42	42	31	25	414
1982	25	5	26	17	16	21	7	7	9	6	4	6	149
1983	5	0.1	91	32	49	23	55	58	72	31	45	23	484
South Wimmera —													
Normal	25	29	25	37	53	51	57	58	51	50	37	28	501
1982	30	11	27	21	32	34	18	13	18	12	7	7	230
1983	7	3	83	47	77	34	71	79	87	34	67	16	605
Lower North —													
Normal	28	29	31	31	43	41	42	44	41	45	30	27	432
1982	32	0.2	36	16	20	22	4	6	12	9	6	9	172
1983	7	1	95	44	69	25	78	56	69	27	33	28	532
Upper North —													
Normal	33	34	36	39	50	50	52	54	49	51	36	32	516
1982	40	2	46	17	28	24	10	9	18	11	5	12	222
1983	8	3	66	59	95	35	101	70	89	39	46	19	630
Lower Northeast —													
Normal	44	43	51	56	73	80	85	86	72	78	55	52	775
1982	50	1	74	27	61	39	17	17	51	11	6	23	377
1983	12	24	81	82	134	67	122	120	119	64	68	42	935
Upper Northeast —													
Normal	56	54	66	79	108	115	127	132	106	110	80	70	1,103
1982	82	6	87	35	83	45	27	30	68	24	14	33	534
1983	33	14	81	91	144	85	136	128	169	76	121	46	1,124
East Gippsland —													
Normal	64	54	64	61	67	69	59	59	61	74	72	71	775
1982	80	3	134	27	25	55	61	11	52	46	10	49	553
1983	40	16	85	102	147	31	78	72	76	110	57	54	868
West Gippsland —													
Normal	56	55	68	72	88	82	79	90	84	91	80	68	913
1982	71	9	108	52	87	48	33	23	90	48	24	35	628
1983	46	10	110	80	151	100	63	61	137	108	89	33	988
East Central —													
Normal	51	54	61	74	87	76	80	88	84	92	78	65	890
1982	68	10	66	78	89	60	35	34	79	52	21	55	647
1983	39	3	64	65	102	91	77	89	121	111	96	29	887
West Central —													
Normal	36	45	42	48	55	51	53	60	59	64	53	45	611
1982	44	5	43	28	37	29	16	20	40	26	10	51	349
1983	18	6	67	54	85	44	77	53	90	102	72	12	680
North Central —													
Normal	38	43	42	54	71	71	78	82	71	70	53	46	719
1982	53	3	62	36	47	43	21	22	39	21	18	38	403
1983	16	3	67	62	116	64	125	96	108	69	87	19	832
Western Plains —													
Normal	34	38	37	50	60	55	63	70	64	63	54	42	630
1982	32	6	42	28	44	35	25	15	40	28	13	25	333
1983	18	1	79	55	105	65	71	81	99	65	76	7	722
West Coast —													
Normal	35	37	45	62	78	77	90	94	79	71	60	45	773
1982	36	8	50	43	74	69	44	22	57	45	16	31	495
1983	34	0.7	117	76	103	94	83	88	131	50	83	13	873

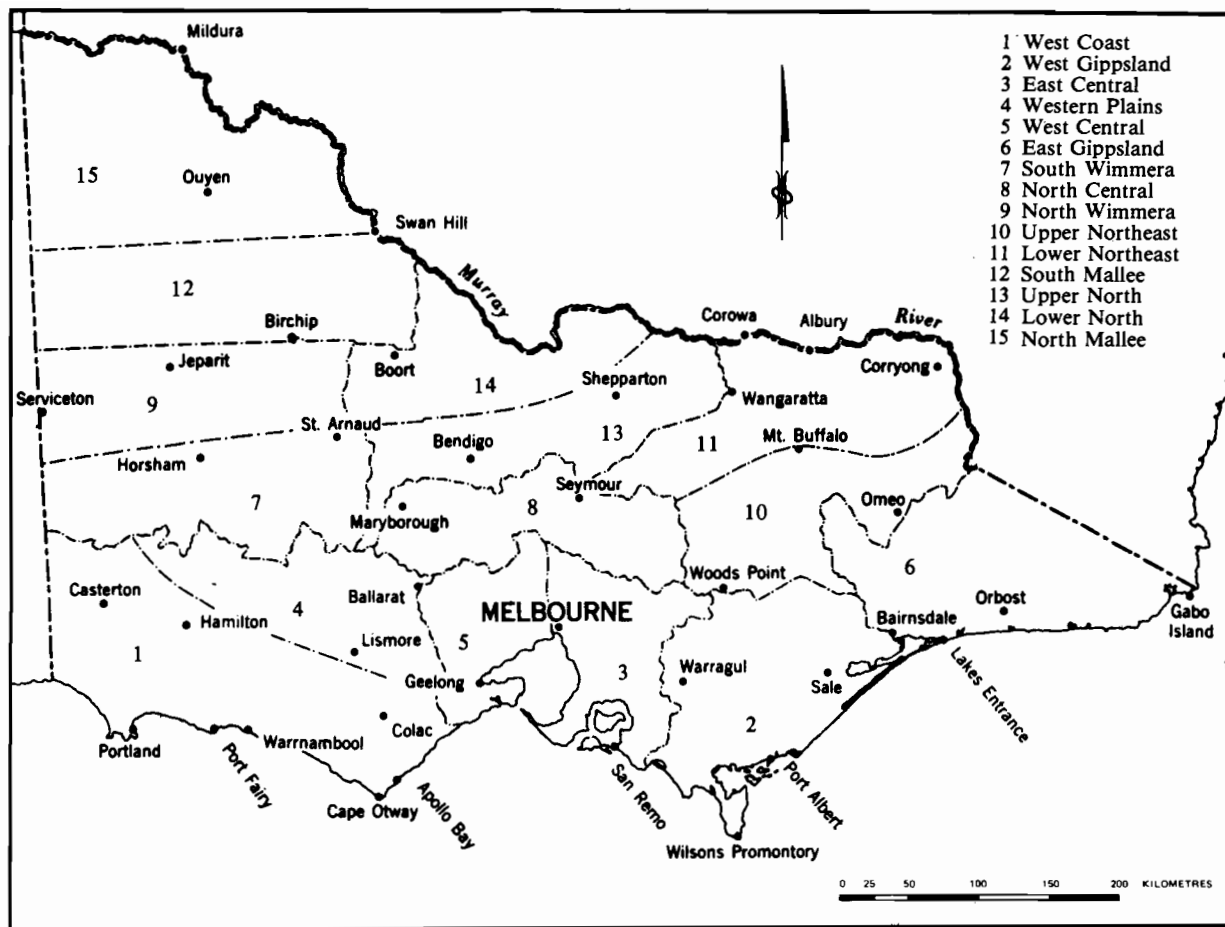


FIGURE 18. Rainfall districts, Victoria.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

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

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

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

Drought conditions were experienced throughout Victoria during the period commencing April 1982 and continuing into 1983. The drought was extremely severe in all districts north of the Great Dividing Range where rainfall totals for the eleven months from April 1982 to February 1983 were the lowest ever recorded. Southern Victoria fared only slightly better with serious to severe rainfall deficiencies occurring generally. Rainfall during March 1983 significantly reduced the extent of the drought, particularly in western Victoria. During April, the drought area contracted in the north-east, but much of central and eastern Victoria was still rainfall deficient. By the end of May, the only drought areas remaining were in central Victoria and in the far north-west. This situation persisted until September 1983.

Floods

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

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

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

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, 1975, 1981, and 1983, widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, Northeast, West Central, and East Gippsland Districts. In 1978, major flooding occurred on most rivers in East Gippsland.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to

sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

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

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

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

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

Frosts

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

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

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and Northern Country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the Northeast, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

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

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

Evaporation

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 72 at

the end of 1983, 48 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology, compared with 73 and 48, respectively, for 1982.

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

Winds

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

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

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

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

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature.

MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	1	37	19	23	22	22	28	23	26	27	27	33	25	20	295
		2	37	32.1	31.2	28.1	23.3	18.8	15.8	15.3	17.2	20.2	23.5	27.1	30.0	23.5
		3	37	16.7	16.5	14.0	10.2	7.5	5.1	4.3	5.4	7.3	9.8	12.2	14.7	10.3
	Swan Hill	1	99	22	23	24	25	34	36	32	35	32	35	26	24	348
		2	83	31.5	31.3	27.8	22.8	18.3	14.8	14.5	16.3	19.4	22.9	26.9	30.0	23.0
		3	81	15.4	15.4	12.9	9.7	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.6	8.9	11.6	13.8	9.6
WIMMERA	Horsham	1	109	22	26	25	34	48	50	46	48	46	44	34	27	450
		2	77	29.9	29.8	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	20.9	24.8	27.8	21.5
		3	76	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.5	9.7	11.9	8.4
	Nhill	1	97	22	23	23	31	41	47	46	47	43	41	31	27	422
		2	79	29.7	29.4	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.2	13.6	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.9	21.6
		3	80	12.9	13.3	11.0	8.4	6.2	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.4	11.6	8.1
WESTERN	Ballarat	1	75	37	46	46	54	70	64	68	77	73	71	57	50	713
		2	74	25.0	24.9	22.0	17.4	13.4	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.4	17.2
		3	75	10.9	11.8	10.1	7.6	5.9	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.8	9.6	7.2
	Hamilton	1	109	33	32	43	55	69	72	74	77	73	66	52	45	691
		2	93	25.7	25.7	23.0	18.8	15.3	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.4	17.7	20.6	23.3	18.6
		3	93	11.4	12.0	10.6	8.6	6.9	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.1	7.2	8.5	10.1	8.0
	Warrnambool	1	85	33	34	48	60	78	77	88	86	74	67	55	44	744
		2	82	22.2	22.3	21.1	18.6	16.1	13.9	13.3	14.1	15.7	17.4	19.0	20.7	17.8
		3	82	12.8	13.3	12.3	10.4	8.7	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.6	9.6
NORTHERN	Bendigo	1	122	33	33	37	41	54	61	56	57	55	53	38	32	550
		2	119	29.4	29.1	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.9	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
		3	116	14.1	14.4	12.4	9.1	6.5	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.4	12.4	8.8
	Echuca	1	104	27	27	34	34	42	44	40	43	40	43	32	28	434
		2	101	30.8	30.5	27.2	22.1	17.5	14.1	13.4	15.2	18.3	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.2
		3	101	15.2	15.3	13.1	9.5	6.8	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5

MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS — *continued*

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	104	41	37	51	53	65	72	71	75	67	70	57	48	707
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	95	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	77	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.7	14.1	13.6	14.9	16.9	19.1	21.3	23.4	19.4
		3	78	13.3	13.9	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
	Mornington	1	97	45	43	52	63	71	70	69	71	71	71	58	52	736
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTHEAST	Omeo	1	104	52	52	55	47	54	57	52	56	61	72	63	61	682
		2	102	26.2	25.9	23.1	18.6	14.1	10.7	10.1	12.1	15.2	18.5	21.7	24.4	18.4
		3	102	9.5	9.6	7.9	4.9	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	2.7	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.8
	Wangaratta	1	106	37	39	47	47	56	71	64	64	61	63	46	42	637
		2	81	31.0	30.7	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.7	21.1	25.3	28.9	21.8
		3	81	15.0	15.1	12.3	8.3	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.9	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.8
EAST GIPPSLAND WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	34	51	52	60	62	94	77	80	92	90	86	82	66	892
		2	34	24.8	24.7	22.5	18.7	14.8	12.5	11.8	13.1	15.3	17.7	19.7	22.3	18.1
		3	33	12.7	13.3	12.2	9.6	7.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	6.6	8.3	9.7	11.2	8.9
	Sale	1	40	48	41	57	45	61	48	39	53	51	64	61	57	625
		2	38	25.3	25.2	23.4	20.1	16.5	14.0	13.6	14.8	16.8	19.0	21.0	23.2	19.4
		3	38	12.6	13.2	11.6	8.6	6.2	4.2	3.1	4.1	5.5	7.6	9.3	11.2	8.1
	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.8	15.3	17.4	19.6	21.7	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.3	12.6	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.4	11.2	8.0
	Orbost	1	100	70	58	69	73	75	85	66	60	69	78	68	77	848
		2	44	25.3	25.2	23.7	20.8	17.5	15.0	14.7	15.7	17.7	19.7	21.3	23.6	20.0
		3	45	13.0	13.5	12.0	9.3	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.3	10.1	11.7	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1983).
2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all available years of record to 1983).
3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all available years of record to 1983).

The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

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

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

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

MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	14.4	19.4	15.4	10.2
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	10.2	11.5	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	62	72	79
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	154	169	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	371	590	293	145
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.5	8.4	5.5	4.6
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.9	10.7

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

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

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

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1978 to 1983 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

Meteorological element	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,016.4	1,016.9	1,016.4	1,015.1	1,018.8	1,017.7
Mean temperature of air in shade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) —						
Mean	15.0	15.8	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.4
Mean daily maximum	19.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.5	19.6
Mean daily minimum	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.2
Absolute maximum	38.1	41.3	41.4	41.8	43.3	43.2
Absolute minimum	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	-0.8	0.0
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.2
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	5	10	14	16	19	15
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	0	2	1	0	8	3
Rainfall (mm)	867	543	644	602	422	612
Number of days of rain	148	151	149	138	101	143
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,254	1,320	1,352	1,341	1,379	1,167
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	72	69	67	69	69	72
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.9
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.0
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	8.1	7.7	(d)	(e)	9.0	9.0
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	32	42	(d) 59	(e) 48	39	40
Number of days of fog	7	8	10	3	11	9
Number of days of thunder	15	10	6	12	10	6

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

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

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

(d) Incomplete, records for June not available.

(e) Incomplete, records for October not available.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 657 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January and July to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter

months, and observed totals have ranged from 8 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months – December to April. Only three times has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months of May to August.

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

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

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

Fogs

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

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of four to five hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities except Hobart which is marginally less. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight and a half hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 60 per cent for January and February and 40 per cent in June.

Wind

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

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 13 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November.

Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

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

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY, 1982 AND 1983

Temperature

Average monthly maximum temperatures show that all districts were close to normal or above normal for 1982, with January, August, and November accounting for most of the warmer readings. August was particularly warm, with a maximum temperature generally two to three degrees above normal. In Melbourne, the temperature reached, or exceeded, 35°C on 19 days and the only years with a greater number of days were 1898 (26 days), and 1940 and 1968 (20 days).

Monthly mean temperatures throughout Victoria were normal to below normal over 1983, apart from a small area in the Northeast recording above normal conditions. February was much above normal with mean maximum departures of two to four degrees and in a few places exceeding five degrees. This was largely offset by generally below normal temperatures in April. Melbourne experienced its hottest February day on record with a temperature of 43.2°C on 8 February. During 1983, there were 31 days when the temperature in Melbourne reached 30°C, the highest number of days since 1978 (21 days).

Rainfall

The year 1982 was the driest or second driest on record in all districts in the north and west of Victoria. The Mallee and North Wimmera received only about one-third of their normal rainfall for the year. The nine months April to December were the lowest on record in all districts, except East Gippsland and East Central, where there have been three drier April to December periods. The only districts to receive more than two-thirds of the normal were Gippsland and East Central, but even in these areas totals were less than 75 per cent of the long-term average.

Melbourne's rainfall total for 1982 of 422 mm was the fourth driest since records commenced in 1855 and the second driest this century.

District averages for 1983 were normal or slightly above normal in all districts. The year was the wettest since 1974 in the North Wimmera and the wettest since 1975 in the North Mallee, South Wimmera, Lower North, and West Coast. In the remainder of Victoria, rainfall was the highest since 1978, except in the Northeast where 1981 was a wetter year. Rainfall during the summer (December 1982 to February 1983) was among the lowest ever recorded for most districts. South Wimmera, Upper Northeast, and Western Plains have recorded only one drier summer. Above average rainfall for Melbourne in July ended a record 15 month period of below normal rainfall.

Severe weather

Thunderstorm activity occurred in each of the 12 months of 1982. Most occurrences were scattered. On 3 September, extremely strong winds, with a record gust of 120 km/h brought down power lines in Melbourne and damaged trees and houses in the Melbourne and Geelong areas. On 15 November, severe wind squalls associated with thunderstorms caused extensive damage to buildings, trees, and power lines. A wind gust of 139 km/h was registered at Melbourne Airport on that day, the strongest ever recorded at that location.

Thunderstorms occurred during each of the twelve months of 1983. Lightning associated with thunderstorms in the Western District in April resulted in the death of a hockey player in Hamilton. Severe wind gusts associated with thunderstorms in the Central District in May caused extensive damage to approximately 200 buildings in the Kilor/Taylor's Lakes area.

In November, lightning caused local power blackouts and a teenage girl was severely injured when struck by lightning. Thunderstorms caused damage to roofs, buildings, power-lines, trees, and orchards. A severe hailstorm in November in Silvan, Seville, Wandin North, and Monbulk devastated fruit and vegetable crops, with damage to property estimated at \$10m. The area also suffered from extensive soil erosion. At the peak of the storm, hail was 50 cm deep in places.

The 'Ash Wednesday' bushfires (16 to 22 February 1983) devastated in excess of 210,000 hectares, causing 48 fatalities, the loss of 1,761 houses, and burning of stock, feed, fencing, and bridges.

Further references: Agricultural meteorology, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp.33-4; Aeronautical Meteorology 1967, pp. 53-55; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968, pp.55-8; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969, pp.61-2;

Meteorological observations, 1970, pp.62-3; Computers and meteorology, 1971, p.65; Hydrometeorology, 1972, pp. 62-3; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974, pp. 1-24; Floods, 1975, pp. 61-3; Forecasting for the general public, 1975, pp. 80-1; Forecasting for aviation, 1976, pp. 99-100; Maritime meteorology, 1977, pp. 95-6; Bushfires, 1978, pp. 78-9; Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, pp. 79-80; World Weather Watch, 1978, pp. 87-8; Urban meteorology, 1979, p.63; Air pollution meteorology, 1981, p. 69; National Meteorological Analysis Centre, 1982, p. 62; Bureau of Meteorology, 1984, pp. 65-8

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship to Commonwealth Constitution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Constitutional Convention

The Adelaide Plenary Session of the Convention held in the South Australian Legislative Assembly was officially opened by the Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., K. St. J., on 26 April 1983.

The Convention considered a comprehensive agenda which was developed by Standing Committee D and its sub-committees over the period since the previous Convention held in Perth in 1978. Items on the Adelaide agenda included proposals for an integrated system of courts; consideration of a declaration of constitutional practices; four-year and fixed-term Parliaments; changes to legislative powers; and suggestions relating to the Convention's organisation, its future, and the implementation of any resolutions passed by the Convention.

The Plenary Session was held over four days in a changed political atmosphere. The election of a Federal Labor Government in March 1983, the change in a number of governments at the State level, and the election of new leaders caused a realignment of delegations which brought many new delegates to the Convention. In addition, the continued public debate on the Tasmanian dams issue was causing strains in Commonwealth/State relations and this was reflected within the Convention structure.

An important item on the agenda was the composition of the Convention. The appointment of delegations was the responsibility of the individual Parliaments themselves but differences were expressed over the composition of the Queensland and Tasmanian delegations. It was agreed to refer this matter back to the Standing Committee who at their meeting held in Melbourne in December 1983 adopted a series of principles to assist in the future composition of delegations.

At the Adelaide Convention, for the first time, observers were granted status with restricted access to papers and limited participation within the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention finally agreed to a number of resolutions and referred other matters back to the Standing Committee for consideration and report. The Executive Committee at its meeting held on 3 June 1983 appointed six sub-committees to consider a range of issues. The sub-committees created and their terms of reference are as follows:

SUB-COMMITTEES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ELECTED JUNE 1983

Sub-committee	Terms of reference
Judicature	Integrated system of courts including Family Law
External Affairs	Scope and effect of powers under section 51 (xxix) including treaties
Fiscal Powers	States' fiscal powers, Commonwealth immunities, and paramourncy

SUB-COMMITTEES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ELECTED JUNE 1983 — *continued*

Sub-committee	Terms of reference
Structure of Government	Constitutional practices, qualifications of members, and recognition of local government
Constitutional Amendment	Future composition of the Convention, Convention resolutions, States' initiative, popular initiative, and amendments to section 128
Industrial Relations	Operations and limitations of section 51(xxxv) and an appropriate distribution of responsibility

The sub-committees met regularly during 1983 and 1984 with the Standing Committee requesting that each of the sub-committees finalise their reports by 30 June 1984.

Several sub-committees including the Judicature, Fiscal Powers, and Structure of Government sub-committees (the local government report) made their reports available to seek public comment and encourage discussion.

The Standing Committee met in October 1984 in Perth to consider the reports and recommendations of all sub-committees. In addition, the Standing Committee will commence preparation of the agenda for the next Convention and seek approval to begin organisational arrangements for the Plenary Session scheduled for Brisbane in the week commencing 29 July 1985.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 75-6; 1984, pp. 70-2

Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1982

Operation of Imperial law

The Premiers' Conference of June 1982 agreed in principle on the removal of all remaining categories of appeal from Australian courts to the Privy Council, the removal of any remaining capacity in the British Parliament to make laws binding in Australia, and the removal of certain remaining colonial fetters on the powers of State Parliaments. Negotiations on the manner of implementation of this agreement proceeded during 1983 and 1984 between Australian governments and with the Government of the United Kingdom. Final agreement on the details of the scheme was reached at the Premiers' Conference in June 1984. None of the necessary State, Commonwealth, and United Kingdom legislation has yet been introduced.

Victorian Constitution

An important amendment to the Victorian Constitution was made by the *Constitution (Duration of Parliament) Act* 1984. The Act extends the term of the Legislative Assembly to four years, limits the circumstances in which the Legislative Assembly can be dissolved before three years of its term have expired, introduces a new procedure for the resolution of deadlocks between the two Houses of the Victorian Parliament, and changes the terms of Members of the Legislative Council from fixed, six-year terms to two terms of the Legislative Assembly.

The new deadlock procedure applies to a Bill which is resolved by the Legislative Assembly to be a Bill of special importance and which is passed twice by the Legislative Assembly and rejected twice by the Legislative Council in accordance with a prescribed time sequence. If the procedure has been satisfied the Governor may dissolve the Legislative Assembly, notwithstanding that three years of its term have not yet run. Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly in turn will cause an election for half the members of the Legislative Council. The other circumstances in which the Legislative Assembly may be dissolved during the first three years of its term are when a bill dealing only with the appropriation of money for the ordinary annual services of the Victorian Government is rejected or deemed to be rejected by the Legislative Council, and when the Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution expressing a lack of confidence in the Premier and the other Ministers of State.

Commonwealth Constitution

Although a considerable number of recent cases have raised constitutional issues, the following are the most significant.

Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. v. Victoria (1983) 57 ALJR 591 involved a challenge to the validity of the *Pipeline (Fees) Act* 1981 on the grounds that it was a duty of excise under section 90 of the Constitution and therefore within the exclusive power of the Commonwealth Parliament. The Act imposed a licence fee of \$10m per year for the operation of a trunk pipeline. The High Court held, by a majority of four to two, that the licence fee in substance was a tax on production and therefore invalid as an excise duty.

The broad definition of duties of excise in the majority judgments in *Hematite* had potential implications for a range of other State taxes and charges. The Victorian business franchise tobacco licensing scheme was the subject of a further challenge as an excise duty in *Evda Nominees v. Victoria* (1984) 58 ALJR 307. On this occasion the challenge was dismissed. The High Court refused to hear argument on the validity of the licences on the ground that the issues had been decided by the Court in earlier cases.

The scope of the Commonwealth's power in section 51(xx) to legislate for trading and financial corporations was further widened by three decisions of the High Court. In *State Superannuation Board v. Trade Practices Commission* (1983) 57 ALJR 89 a majority of the Court held that a corporation which engages in financial activities was a financial corporation for the purposes of the Constitution and that the State Superannuation Board of Victoria consequently fell within the ambit of Commonwealth power. In *Fencott v. Muller* (1983) 57 ALJR 317 it was held that a shelf company which carried on no activities could be identified as a trading or financial corporation for constitutional purposes if its constituent documents authorised it to engage in trading or financial activities. Finally, the decision of the Court in *Commonwealth v. Tasmania (Franklin Dam case)* (1983) 57 ALJR 450 that the *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983* (Commonwealth) was a valid enactment based partly on the scope of the corporation's power. The Court held that the Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania was a trading corporation and that Commonwealth power extended to the prohibition of acts done by trading corporations for the purposes of their trading activities, in this case the building of the dam.

The *Franklin Dam* case was important also for the scope of the external affairs power (section 51 xxxix). The Commonwealth Act purported to implement the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Court upheld its validity on the ground that it was an Act which implemented obligations assumed by Australia under an international treaty and therefore fell within the external affairs power.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

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

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

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

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

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking the advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 81 in the section describing the Ministry.

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

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

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

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

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

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 740-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

Further references: *The Office of Governor, Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp.72-4; *Governors of Victoria since 1934, 1984*, pp. 74-9

Lieutenant-Governor

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

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

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

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

Ministry

Formation and composition

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

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

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

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

Powers

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

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

Functions and procedures

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

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet is appointed under a provision in the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968. He may be a member of the Assembly or the Council. The Cabinet Office was established in 1982 to assist him in supporting the Cabinet.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet and the Cabinet Office provide secretariat support and research for Cabinet and Cabinet Committees, including the receipt, processing, and dissemination of submissions. The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. Cabinet minutes are circulated weekly by the Cabinet Office to Ministers, and the relevant Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries, 1943 to 1982

MINISTRIES, VICTORIA, 1943 to 1982 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	855
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton			
Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	8 April 1982	299
John Cain (b)	8 April 1982	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 740-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

(b) The Hon. John Cain is the son of the Hon. John Cain who held the office of Premier on three occasions between 1945 and 1955.

New Ministry

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 3 April 1982. The 64th Ministry, led by the Hon. John Cain, was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

64TH MINISTRY, VICTORIA, AT 31 JULY 1984

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. J. Cain
The Hon. R.C. Fordham
The Hon. I.R. Cathie

The Hon. S.M. Crabb

The Hon. R.A. Jolly

Premier
Minister of Education
Minister of Housing and Minister for
Industry, Commerce and Technology
Minister of Transport and Minister
for Industrial Affairs
Treasurer

64TH MINISTRY, VICTORIA, AT 31 JULY 1984 — *continued*

<i>From the Legislative Assembly — continued</i>	
The Hon. C.R.T. Mathews	Minister for the Arts and Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. T.W. Roper	Minister of Health
The Hon. J.L. Simmonds	Minister for Employment and Training
The Hon. J.H. Simpson	Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister for Property and Services, and Assistant Minister of Transport
The Hon. P.C. Spyker	Minister of Consumer Affairs and Minister for Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. P.T. Toner	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. N.B. Trezise	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. F.N. Wilkes	Minister for Local Government
<i>From the Legislative Council</i>	
The Hon. E. Walker	Minister for Planning and Environment and Minister of Public Works
The Hon. D.R. White	Minister for Minerals and Energy and Minister for Water Supply
The Hon. J.H. Kennan	Attorney-General
The Hon. D.E. Kent	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R.A. Mackenzie	Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands

Intergovernmental organisations

Introduction

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

It is not practicable to list all intergovernmental organisations. The following, therefore, is confined to the major intergovernmental ministerial bodies, or bodies with ministerial representation, functioning in 1983-84. Further information about many of these bodies can be obtained from the relevant sections of this *Year Book*.

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

Other major intergovernmental ministerial bodies include the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council, Australian Agricultural Council, Australian Education Council, Australian Environment Council, Australian Fisheries Council, Australian Forestry Council, Australian Health Ministers Conference, Australian Housing Research Council, Australian Police Ministers Council, Australian Minerals and Energy Council, Australian Transport Advisory Council, Australian Water Resources Council, Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Industry Ministers Conference, Conference of the Ministers for the Arts, Council of Ministers in Charge of Prisons, Probation and Parole, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Council of Social Welfare Ministers, Joint Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council on Housing Costs, Local Government Ministers Conference, Marine and Ports Council of Australia, Ministerial Committee on Drug Strategy, Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities, Ministerial Council on the Development of Albury-Wodonga, Meeting of Ministers on Human Rights, Recreation Ministers Council, Meeting of Ministers on the River Murray, Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, and the Tourist Ministers Council.

An intergovernmental body distinguishable from those listed above, although it has some ministerial representation, is the Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations. The Council was established in 1976 pursuant to the Commonwealth *Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations Act 1976*. It comprises representatives from the Commonwealth Parliament, all State Parliaments, local government, and the community. Its object is to improve intergovernmental co-operation. It acts pursuant to direction from the Premiers' Conference. Its conclusions take the form of

recommendations to participating governments and to the Australian Council of Local Government Associations. The Council is presently engaged in a study of the relationships which should exist between the levels of government in Australia.

Premiers' Conference

The Premiers' Conference is the principal intergovernmental ministerial council. It comprises the Prime Minister, the Premier of each State, and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory. It meets at least once each year, in June, in conjunction with a meeting of the Loan Council. Additional meetings of the Premiers' Conference sometimes are called at other times of the year.

The tradition of a Premiers' Conference predates Federation. The Premiers of each of the colonies met during the latter part of the nineteenth century to discuss matters of mutual interest: the later Federation movement itself originated from such meetings. After Federation, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth attended meetings of the Conference, initially by invitation, although in due course a practice developed whereby the Prime Minister always took the chair. The Premiers' Conference now invariably meets in Canberra. The functions of a secretariat are performed by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In theory the Premiers' Conference provides the facility for consultation at the highest level about any matter of mutual interest and concern to Australian governments. In practice, its attention is devoted almost exclusively to intergovernmental fiscal arrangements. Decisions about the level and inter-State distribution of general revenue funds are made, or at least ratified, in the Premiers' Conference. Agreement on major specific purpose grant schemes may also be concluded there. Matters that are not financial in nature which have been dealt with by the Premiers' Conference in recent years include the proposal to sever residual links with the United Kingdom and the co-ordination of industrial relations systems in Australia.

Further reference: *Australian Agricultural Council, Victorian Year Book 1983, pp.76-7*

Intergovernmental arrangements

Introduction

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

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

The majority of intergovernmental arrangements are connected with the transfer of funds from the Commonwealth to the State. Large sums are transferred for general revenue purposes, pursuant to the tax sharing arrangements. Further amounts are transferred for recurrent or capital expenditure on specific purposes subject to conditions. In 1984-85, sixty-four heads of specific purpose grants by the Commonwealth to Victoria appeared in the State and Commonwealth Budget Papers compared with fifty-five grants for 1983-84. In some cases the expenditure of the grant is regulated by conditions in the legislation. In other cases it is subject to Commonwealth Ministerial approval. In yet a third class of cases the expenditure is subject to a formal intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and Victoria. Grants for housing and Medicare are regulated by agreements of this kind.

Intergovernmental schemes

Further developments have taken place in relation to two important intergovernmental schemes since 1981. Other schemes have been entered into, including the establishment of the intergovernmental National Crime Authority.

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

In December 1978, the Commonwealth Government and all six States signed a Formal Agreement for an intergovernmental scheme for co-operative companies and securities regulation. The purpose of this scheme was to create a means whereby total legislative and administrative uniformity could be

achieved in the area of company law while at the same time enabling some decentralisation of administration. The details of the scheme and the manner of its development are described in the *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 78-9, and 1983, pp. 77-8.

Some major amendments to the scheme legislation were made by the *Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act* 1983 (Commonwealth). They were automatically adopted by the State Application Acts and came into force as part of the Companies (Victoria) Code on 1 January 1984. A second amending agreement was executed by all governments on 30 December 1983, modifying some of the decision-making procedures of the Ministerial Council under the principal agreement. The Companies and Securities Law Review Committee was established in 1983 as contemplated by clause 21(2) of the principal agreement.

Offshore jurisdiction

The scheme to invest the States with plenary jurisdiction and property rights in the three mile territorial sea and to establish co-operative regimes between the Commonwealth and the States off-shore has been described in earlier volumes of the *Victorian Year Book* (1982, p. 79; 1983, p. 78). Further developments have since taken place. The *Coastal Waters (State Title) Act* 1980 (Commonwealth), the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Amendment Act* 1980 (Commonwealth) and related Acts, and the *Fisheries Amendment Act* 1980 (Commonwealth) all were proclaimed to commence on 14 February 1983. Complementary State legislation for the off-shore petroleum and fisheries regimes also was enacted. Legislation in relation to the minerals regime and some aspects of fisheries administration is not yet in force.

National Crime Authority

The National Crime Authority was established by Commonwealth legislation in 1984 to investigate certain types of criminal activity involving possible offences against laws of the Commonwealth or a State. The activities of the Authority are monitored by an Intergovernmental Committee comprising one Minister from each participating jurisdiction. The Act authorises the members of the authority to investigate matters referred by a State with the consent of the Intergovernmental Committee and to exercise power conferred on it by a State. Victoria has enacted complementary legislation in the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act* 1984.

Further references: Executive government, *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 93-8; Commonwealth-State relationships, 1984, pp. 98-101.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

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

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974 (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election, and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and to forty-four members following the 1979 election. Further, by the *Constitution (Electoral Provinces and Districts) Act* 1983 (No. 9892) and the *Electoral Commission (Amendment) Act* 1983 (No. 9894), membership of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 88 by the addition of seven electoral districts, and also provided that each Legislative Council province shall contain four complete and contiguous Legislative Assembly electoral districts. From January 1985, Legislative Assembly members were elected from single-member districts for four-year terms and Legislative Council members from two-member provinces for two terms of the Legislative Assembly. Both houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinated, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the *Constitution Act* 1975 gives the Victorian Parliament power to 'repeal, alter, or vary' the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute

majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

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

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to four years) but may be ended by the Governor after a period of three years has elapsed since the last general election or at any time when a vote of no confidence in the Government is carried in the Assembly or where there is disagreement between the two Houses over the passage of Supply or a Bill of special importance. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreement between the two Houses. Its members are elected for two terms of the Assembly, half of them retiring at the end of each term of the Legislative Assembly. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 87-9 for lists of members.) Of the 44 members constituting the Legislative Council elected in 1982 and 1985, 22 belonged to the Australian Labor Party, 17 to the Liberal Party, and 5 to the National Party. Of the 88 members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1985, 47 belong to the Australian Labor Party who formed the Government, 31 to the Liberal Party, and 10 to the National Party. The Leader of the Australian Labor Party holds the office of Premier. The Liberal Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

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

Procedures

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

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

Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

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

Under 'Orders of the Day' which then follow, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: 'Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .' The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. An Act usually contains commencement provisions which govern its operative date. Most provide for operation on the day of assent; some may specify other days; others may delegate the operation to be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council. If no reference is made to commencement in an Act, it comes into force 28 days after assent.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965, pp. 79-82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-18; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82-5; Public Accounts Committee, 1980, pp. 93-4; Statute Law Revision Committee, 1981, p. 82; Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, 1982, pp. 75-6; Public Bodies Review Committee, 1982, pp. 125-7; Parliament of Victoria, 1984, pp. 79-81; Victorian Premiers since 1934, 1984, pp. 81-8; Statutes and regulations, 1984, pp. 89-90

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1984 there have been forty-nine Parliaments. The forty-ninth Parliament was opened on 27 April 1982. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927-1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54, page 31. From the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF
EACH HOUSE, VICTORIA

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6
Forty-eighth	1979-1982	1,003	180	18.1	149	14.9
Forty-ninth	1982-1985	1,005	155	15.4	120	11.9

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1978 to 1983. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item 'Salary') under the general heading 'Governor' represents official services.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978-79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512
1979-80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460
1980-81	20	1,102	1,480	4,851	10,714	340	783	19,290
1981-82	20	1,365	1,711	5,697	13,424	3,860	1,533	27,610
1982-83	41	1,577	1,779	5,767	16,002	1,366	2,012	28,544

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

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

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

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

(ALP) Australian Labor Party

(LP) Liberal Party

(NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Roderick Alexander Mackenzie.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. Giovanni Antonio Sgro.

Clerk of the Legislative Council: Robert Keegan Evans, J.P.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1985 periodical election are shown in the following list:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH 1985, VICTORIA

(Term of office commenced 15 July 1985)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	120,611	112,722	93.46
Birrell, Hon. Mark Alexander (LP)	East Yarra	122,486	112,654	91.97
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan Marjorie (ALP)	Melbourne West	122,723	113,453	92.45
Crawford, Hon. George Robert (ALP)	Jika Jika	122,099	112,990	92.54
de Fegely, Hon. Richard Strachan (LP)(a)	Ballarat	122,330	116,024	94.85
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	119,993	111,920	93.27
Hallam, Hon. Roger Murray, J.P. (NP) (a)	Western	117,153	111,687	95.33
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	123,537	115,734	93.68
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	120,719	113,270	93.83
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	122,545	113,214	92.39
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	118,598	110,824	93.45
Lyster, Hon. Maureen Anne (ALP)	Chelsea	118,418	110,358	93.19
McLean, Hon. Jean (ALP)(a)	Boronia	115,070	109,273	94.96
Macey, Hon. Reg (LP)(a)	Monash	122,416	108,982	89.03
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	118,926	112,070	94.24
Miles, Hon. John Gould (LP)	Templestowe	118,074	110,832	93.87
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,377	110,860	93.65
Van Buren, Hon. Charles Fredrick (ALP)	Eumemmerring	116,896	109,240	93.45
Varty, Hon. Rosemary (LP) (b)	Nunawading	119,408	105,689	88.51
Walker, Hon. Evan Herbert (ALP)	Melbourne	122,778	108,800	88.62
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,122	113,180	94.22
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving Mackenzie (NP)	North Western	118,198	111,401	94.25

(a) Under the provisions of the *Constitution (Council Vacancies) Act* 1984 (No. 10125), the Members elected for the 'new' Ballarat, Boronia, Monash, and Western Provinces were deemed to have been elected to fill the places of the Members for the 'old' provinces bearing the same names as the four 'new' provinces stated previously who had resigned as Members of the Legislative Council in order to stand as candidates for election at the Legislative Assembly general election held on 2 March 1985. These four Members were entitled to hold the seat for the 'old' province during the unexpired portion of the previous Member's term ending on 14 July 1985.

(b) Mr Robert Ives (ALP) was deemed elected after the poll on 2 March. The Court of Disputed Returns later declared the election of Mr Ives to be absolutely void and a new poll was ordered for 17 August 1985. Mrs Varty (LP) subsequently won the seat.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1985 periodical election are shown in the following list:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS ELECTED 3 APRIL 1982, VICTORIA
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1982)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Arnold, Hon. Michael John (ALP)	Templestowe	129,930	119,101	93.83
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	84,930	80,824	95.17
Connard, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Higinbotham	110,024	101,462	94.45
Dixon, Hon. Judith Lorraine (ALP)	Boronia	138,347	127,979	94.58
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	83,355	76,842	94.60
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	96,240	88,278	94.11
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	107,313	97,573	93.19
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	106,024	97,683	92.13
Henshaw, Hon. David Ernest, M.B.E. (ALP)	Geelong	94,727	89,498	94.48
Hogg, Hon. Caroline Jennifer (ALP)	Melbourne North	114,771	105,907	92.28
Kennan, Hon. James Harley (ALP)	Thomastown	133,053	125,951	94.66
Kirner, Hon. Joan Elizabeth, A.M. (ALP)	Melbourne West	121,381	113,938	93.87
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	94,948	88,324	94.96
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	145,030	137,584	94.87
McArthur, Hon. Lawrence Alexander (ALP)	Nunawading	125,028	116,170	94.92
Mier, Hon. Brian William (ALP)	Waverley	130,615	114,777	87.87
Murphy, Hon. Barry Alan (ALP)	Gippsland	90,260	82,089	93.82
Pullen, Hon. Barry Thomas (ALP)	Melbourne	106,459	94,703	88.96
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	92,109	85,893	95.22
Sandon, Hon. Malcolm John (ALP)	Chelsea	137,494	128,926	93.77
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	108,131	100,263	92.72
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy, J.P. (LP)	South Eastern	106,741	97,507	93.49

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Cyril Thomas Edmunds.

Chairman of Committees: William Francis Fogarty.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, J.P.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 2 March 1985. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at the last general election.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH 1985, VICTORIA

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Andrianopoulos, Alex (ALP)	St Albans	31,574	29,498	93.42
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	29,911	28,566	95.50
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Gippsland West	31,729	30,069	94.77
Cain, Hon. John (ALP)	Bundoora	28,860	27,268	94.48
Callister, Valerie Joy (ALP)	Morwell	29,979	28,070	93.63
Cathie, Hon. Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	28,696	26,720	93.11
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	29,424	27,319	92.85
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,182	27,823	95.34
Cooper, Robert Fitzgerald (LP)	Mornington	30,629	28,295	92.38
Crabb, Hon. Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	27,865	26,242	94.18
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Portland	28,857	27,370	94.85
Culpin, John Albert, (ALP)	Broadmeadows	27,859	25,974	93.23
Cunningham, David James (ALP)	Derrimut	29,159	27,393	93.94
Delzoppo, John Edward (LP)	Narracan	29,436	27,810	94.48
Dickinson, Harley Rivers (LP)	South Barwon	28,343	27,159	95.82
Edmunds, Hon. Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Pascoe Vale	30,091	28,365	94.26
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Bellarine	29,959	28,362	94.67
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	31,119	29,392	94.45
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	28,866	26,761	92.71
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	30,351	28,031	92.36
Fordham, Hon. Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	32,137	29,372	91.40
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	30,688	28,429	92.64
Gleeson, Elizabeth Susan (ALP)	Thomastown	29,739	28,099	94.49
Gude, Phillip Archibald (LP)	Hawthorn	31,754	28,730	90.48
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	30,261	28,633	94.62
Harrowfield, John Dyson (ALP)	Mitcham	30,186	28,504	94.43
Hayward, Donald Keith (LP)	Prahran	31,815	28,080	88.26
Heffernan, Vincent Patrick, O.A.M. (LP)	Ivanhoe	31,067	29,062	93.55
Hill, Jane Margaret (ALP)	Frankston North	29,857	27,833	93.22
Hill, Louis Joseph (ALP)	Warrandyte	28,506	26,907	94.39
Hirsh, Carolyn Dorothy (ALP)	Wantirna	28,508	27,186	95.36
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, (ALP)	Bentleigh	29,880	28,167	94.27

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH 1985, VICTORIA — *continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	30,959	29,132	94.10
John, Michael (LP)	Bendigo East	30,133	28,693	95.22
Jolly, Hon. Robert Allen (ALP)	Doveton	29,005	27,250	93.95
Kennedy, Andrew David (ALP)	Bendigo West	31,300	29,720	94.95
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	29,873	27,822	93.13
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (ALP)	Preston	32,004	29,224	91.31
Lea, David John (LP)	Sandringham	30,800	28,573	92.77
Leigh Geoffrey Graham (LP)	Malvern	29,949	27,241	90.96
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Bentambra	29,769	27,163	91.25
McCutcheon, Hon. Andrew (ALP)	St Kilda	30,828	27,409	88.91
McDonald, Maxwell John (ALP)	Whittlesea	30,198	28,501	94.38
McGrath, John Francis (NP)	Warrnambool	29,390	27,841	94.73
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan	28,629	27,434	95.83
McNamara, Patrick John (NP)	Benalla	30,172	27,942	92.61
MacLellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	31,074	29,206	93.99
Mathews, Hon. Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh	29,952	27,496	91.80
Micallef, Edward Joseph (ALP)	Springvale	29,650	27,802	93.77
Norris, Terence Richard (ALP)	Dandenong	29,569	27,198	91.98
Perrin, David John (LP)	Bulleen	29,571	27,823	94.09
Pescott, Roger (LP)	Bennettswood	31,432	29,664	94.38
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	30,350	28,454	93.75
Pope, Neil Albert (ALP)	Monbulk	29,273	27,117	92.63
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	30,324	28,046	92.49
Ray, Margaret Elizabeth (ALP)	Box Hill	30,843	28,787	93.33
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne	30,396	25,981	85.48
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne	30,619	29,009	94.74
Riehardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	29,219	27,674	94.71
Roper, Hon. Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	30,524	27,417	89.82
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	29,622	27,784	93.80
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon	30,790	28,259	91.78
Seitz, George (ALP)	Keilor	29,671	28,030	94.47
Setches, Kay Patricia (ALP)	Ringwood	29,873	28,045	93.88
Sheehan, Francis Patrick (ALP)	Ballarat South	30,681	29,062	94.72
Shell, Hayden Kevin (ALP)	Geelong	31,388	29,119	92.77
Sibree, Prudence Anne (LP)	Kew	30,535	28,064	91.91
Sidiropoulos, Theodore (ALP)	Richmond	31,068	27,052	87.07
Simmonds, Hon. James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	30,527	28,643	93.83
Simpson, Hon. John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	29,718	28,287	95.18
Smith, Ernest Ross (LP)	Glen Waverley	29,478	28,159	95.53
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Polwarth	30,277	29,061	95.98
Spyker, Hon. Peter Cornelis (ALP)	Mentone	30,373	28,452	93.68
Steggall, Barry Edward Hector (NP)	Swan Hill	28,043	26,428	94.24
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	30,811	28,741	93.28
Stockdale, Alan Robert (LP)	Brighton	31,106	28,598	91.94
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield	30,759	27,864	90.59
Toner, Hon. Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough	28,966	27,157	93.75
Treize, Hon. Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	29,236	27,405	93.74
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Clayton	30,153	28,331	93.96
Wallace, Thomas William (NP)	Gippsland South	30,317	28,213	93.06
Walsh, Hon. Ronald William (ALP)	Albert Park	29,824	26,292	88.16
Weideman, Hon. George Graeme (LP)	Frankston South	29,492	27,460	93.11
Wells, Dr Ronald James Herbert (LP)	Dromana	30,105	28,189	93.64
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	28,722	26,598	92.60
Wilkes, Hon. Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	30,708	27,867	90.75
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	28,470	26,901	94.49
Wilson, Janet Tindale Calder (ALP)	Dandenong North	28,672	27,057	94.37

Parliamentary Counsel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Counsel acts as secretary and drafter to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

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

Victorian Acts passed during 1982, 1983, and 1984

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1982, 1983, AND 1984

ACTS PASSED IN 1982			
9723	Commercial Bank of Australia Limited (Merger) Act provides for the transfer to the Bank of New South Wales the undertaking of The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, and the transfer to the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited the undertaking of The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Limited, and for other purposes.	9727	Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i> , increases the bank overdraft limit of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and provides for other purposes.
9724	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited (Merger) Act supplements <i>The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited (Merger) Act 1982</i> of New South Wales which provides for the transfer to The National Bank of Australasia Limited of the undertaking of The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited, and the transfer to The National Bank Savings Bank Limited of the undertaking of the C.B.C. Savings Bank Limited, and for other purposes.	9728	Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine Act amends the <i>Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine Act 1971</i> , and for other purposes.
9725	Stamps (Matrimonial Settlements) Act provides exemptions from stamp duty in relation to certain property dealings, amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9729	Building Societies (Control) Act makes further provision with respect to the operation of building societies, amends the <i>Building Societies Act 1976</i> , and for other purposes.
9726	Stamps (First Purchases of Land) Act provides exemptions from stamp duty in relation to certain land purchases, amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9730	Constitution (Executive Council Expenses) Act amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> to increase the amount payable for the Clerk and the expenses of the Executive Council.
		9731	Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i> , and for other purposes.
		9732	Supply (1982-83, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1982-83.
		9733	Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> and the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1982, 1983, AND 1984 — *continued*

- 9734 West Gate Bridge Authority (Transfer of Functions) Act confers certain powers on the Country Roads Board, amends the *Country Roads Act* 1958, repeals the *West Gate Bridge Authority Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 9735 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Differential Rating) Act empowers the differential rating of land by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9736 Psychological Practices (Scientology) Act repeals certain provisions of the *Psychological Practices Act* 1965 relating to the practice of scientology, and for other purposes.
- 9737 Health (Private Hospitals) Act amends Part X of the *Health Act* 1958.
- 9738 Racing (Payment of Dividends) Act repeals the provisions of the *Racing Act* 1958 requiring the payment of certain dividends by the Totalizator Agency Board to be withheld until the holding of the last event at a meeting.
- 9739 Optometrists Registration (Amendment) Act amends the *Optometrists Registration Act* 1958.
- 9740 Motor Car (Breath Analysing Instruments) Act amends section 80F of schedule seven to the *Motor Car Act* 1958 with respect to breath analysing instruments, and for related purposes.
- 9741 Victorian Arts Centre (Guarantees) Act amends section 7 of the *Victorian Arts Centre Act* 1979.
- 9742 Transport Regulation (Tow Trucks) Act amends the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 with respect to the operation of tow trucks in certain areas, and for other purposes.
- 9743 Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Superannuation Act* 1958.
- 9744 Local Government (City of Richmond) Act authorises the establishment of a commission to administer the City of Richmond, dismisses that Council from office, provides for the restoration of an elected Council, and for other purposes.
- 9745 Victorian Economic Development Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act* 1981, repeals the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation (Amendment) Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9746 Public Authorities (Sinking Funds) Act makes provision with respect to the sinking funds of certain public authorities, amends the *Grain Elevators Act* 1958, the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958, the *Port of Geelong Authority Act* 1958, the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act* 1958, the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9747 Workers Compensation (Benefit Rates) Act amends section 9 of the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958.
- 9748 Transport Regulation (Vehicles) Act amends the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 with respect to the carriage of goods and passengers for certain purposes.
- 9749 Weights and Measures (Time for Verification) Act amends the *Weights and Measures Act* 1958, with respect to the time for verification of certain weights, measures, weighing instruments, and measuring instruments.
- 9750 Bourke Street Mall Act provides for the development of the Bourke Street Mall, and for other purposes.
- 9751 Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9752 State Employees Retirement Benefits (School Council Employees) Act amends the *State Employees Retirement Benefits Act* 1979 with respect to past service of employees of School Councils, and other matters.
- 9753 Parliamentary Superannuation Act amends *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958, the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962, and the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968, makes provision with respect to superannuation entitlements of members of Parliament, former Members, their widows and dependants, and for other purposes.
- 9754 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Offices) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 with respect to offices, and for other purposes.
- 9755 Water and Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends section 65C of the *Water Act* 1958, amends section 81 of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9756 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act transfers the *Hospitals Superannuation Act* 1965 from the administration of the Minister of Health.
- 9757 Abattoir and Meat Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973.
- 9758 Environment Protection (Penalties) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act* 1970 to increase penalties.
- 9759 Baxter Technical School Land Act authorises the Minister of Education of Victoria to enter into a lease and licence with the Commonwealth of Australia, for defence and other purposes, certain lands in the City of Frankston, expends money on the construction of buildings and provision of facilities, and for other purposes.
- 9760 Environment Protection (Lead in Petrol) Act further provides for reducing pollution of the air from motor vehicles, amends the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, and for other purposes.
- 9761 Companies (Consequential Amendment) Act amends certain Acts consequential on the enactment of the *Companies (Application of Laws) Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9762 Pipelines (Amendment) Act amends the *Pipelines Act* 1967, and for other purposes.
- 9763 Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act amends the law relating to the City of Melbourne, amends the *Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Act* 1938, the *Local Government Act* 1958, repeals the *Local Government (City of Melbourne) Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9764 Hospital Benefits (Levy) Act imposes a levy

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1982, 1983, AND 1984 — *continued*

	on organisations carrying on hospital benefits business in Victoria, makes provision to free contributors to hospital benefit funds in Victoria from payment of out-patient fees, and for other purposes.	9777	Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i> .
9765	Parliamentary Committees (Joint Investigatory Committees) Act makes provision with respect to the establishment, powers, and functions of certain joint investigatory committees of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, repeals the <i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i> , the <i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i> , the <i>Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act 1976</i> and certain other Acts, amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i> , the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i> , the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i> , the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	9778	Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act amends the <i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i> , and for other purposes.
		9779	Dentists (Fees) Act amends the <i>Dentists Act 1972</i> with respect to fees, and for other purposes.
9766	Evidence (Commissions) Act makes provision with respect to the giving of information to Commissions, amends the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i> , the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> , the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i> , and for other purposes.	9780	Domicile (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Domicile Act 1978</i> in relation to the domicile of certain children, and for other purposes.
9767	Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , and for other purposes.	9781	Local Government Department (Director-General for Local Government) Act changes the title of the Secretary for Local Government and for that purpose amends the <i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Public Service Act 1974</i> , the <i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i> , and the <i>Building Control Act 1981</i> .
9768	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Advertisements) Act amends section 40 of the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> to further restrict the publication of information concerning betting odds.	9782	Health (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> .
9769	Local Government (Board of Review) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9783	Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i> to increase certain penalties, and for other purposes.
9770	Public Account (Cash Management Account) Act amends the <i>Public Account Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9784	Health (Privileges) Act clarifies and extends privileges and immunities in relation to proceedings before disciplinary tribunals under Acts administered by the Minister of Health, and for other purposes.
9771	Local Government (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , the <i>Local Government (Further Amendment) Act 1981</i> , the <i>Building Control Act 1981</i> , and for other purposes.	9785	Public Lands and Works (Public Projects) Act authorises the Minister of Public Works to assist the implementation of public projects, amends the <i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i> , and for other purposes.
9772	Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act provides for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources, and other resources of submerged lands adjacent to the coasts of Victoria, amends the <i>Petroleum Act 1958</i> and the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9786	Residential Tenancies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1980</i> , the <i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9773	Constitution (Governor's Salary) Act amends the <i>Constitution Act 1958</i> to increase the Governor's salary.	9787	Local Government (Pecuniary Interests of Councillors) Act amends the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> with respect to the pecuniary interests of Councillors, and for other purposes.
9774	Burrumbeet (Russell Reserve) Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain Crown land in the Parish of Haddon permanently reserved as a site for public purposes, and for other purposes.	9788	Education Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Education Service Act 1981</i> , the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> , the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> , the <i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9775	Seeds Act consolidates and amends the law relating to seeds, and for other purposes.	9789	Ethnic Affairs Commission Act establishes an Ethnic Affairs Commission, repeals the <i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i> , and for other purposes.
9776	Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i> and the <i>Co-operation Act 1981</i> with respect to the execution of guarantees and the entering into of agreements by the Treasurer of Victoria, and for other purposes.	9790	Public Account (Amendment) Act amends section 16 of the <i>Public Account Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
		9791	Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pounds Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
		9792	Victorian Tobacco Growers (Disposal of Assets) Act provides for the disposal of assets acquired by the Victorian Tobacco Growers Association, and for other purposes.
		9793	Sewerage Districts (Sewerage Schemes) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i> with respect to schemes for the construction of sewers pursuant to section 120A of that Act, and for other purposes.
		9794	Appropriation (1982-83, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1982-83, appropriates the supplies granted in

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- this session of Parliament, and for other purposes.
- 9795 Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust (Amendment) Act relates to the functions of the Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust, amends the *Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 9796 Aboriginal Lands (Aborigines' Advancement League) (Watt Street, Northcote) Act provides a Crown grant of land at Watt Street, Northcote, in the parish of Jika Jika.
- 9797 Pipelines (Fees) Act amends the *Pipelines Act* 1967 with respect to pipeline operation fees, and for other purposes.
- 9798 Closer Settlement (Winding-up) Act repeals the *Closer Settlement Act* 1938, makes certain consequential repeals and amendments, and for related purposes.
- 9799 Ministry of Transport (Amendment) Act abolishes certain offices in the Ministry of Transport, creates certain other offices, amends the *Ministry of Transport Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9800 Works and Services Appropriation Act provides for the appropriation of money out of the Works and Services Account for certain works and purposes.
- 9801 Electoral Commission Act establishes an Electoral Commission for dividing Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.
- 9802 Motor Car (Penalties) Act amends the penalties fixed under the *Motor Car Act* 1958 for offences against the Act and regulations made under that Act.
- 9803 Environment Protection (Air Pollution Control) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, and for other purposes.
- 9804 Liquor Control (Booth Licences) (Amendment) Act amends the *Liquor Control Act* 1968 with respect to booth licences, and for other purposes.
- 9805 Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Act* 1958.
- 9806 Werribee South Water Supply (Validation) Act relates to the Werribee South Water Supply Scheme, and for other purposes.
- 9807 Superannuation (Railway Employees) Act amends the *Superannuation Act* 1975 with respect to certain railway service employees.
- 9808 Film Victoria (Reconstitution) Act amends the *Film Victoria Act* 1981 relating to the Constitution, functions, and powers of Film Victoria, amends the *Ministry for the Arts Act* 1972 and the *Public Service Act* 1974, and for other purposes.
- 9809 State Electricity Commission (Financial Arrangements) Act amends the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9810 Motor Car (Registration and Drivers' Licences) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 relating to registration and drivers' licences, amends the *Motor Car (Drivers' Licences) Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9811 Local Government (House Builders' Liability) (Amendment) Act amends Division 1A of Part XLIX of the *Local Government Act* 1958, amends the *Building Control Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9812 Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture Act provides for the establishment of the Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture, and transfers to the College the control and administration of the agricultural colleges carried on as State Agricultural Colleges to the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1958, repeals the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1958, amends the *Land Act* 1958, and the *Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 9813 Judges Salaries Act amends the *Constitution Act* 1975 and the *County Court Act* 1958 with respect to the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and the County Court.
- 9814 Lotteries and Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1966 with respect to pre-race betting on the Stawell Easter Gift, and for other purposes.
- 9815 Public Account (State Development Account) Act amends the *Public Account Act* 1958 and the *Audit Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9816 Trustee (Authorized Investments) Act further provides for authorised trustee investments and housing loans by trustees and building societies, amends the *Building Societies Act* 1976, the *Public Account Act* 1958, and the *Trustee Act* 1959.
- 9817 Abattoir and Meat Inspection (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973, provides for an additional member to be appointed to the Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority, makes further provision for recovery of fees for inspection services, and for other purposes.
- 9818 Labour and Industry (Shops) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 with respect to shops, and for other purposes.
- 9819 Wheat Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979, and for other purposes.
- 9820 Water (Penalties and Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Water Act* 1958 with respect to the borrowing powers of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, amends certain other enactments with respect to penalties, and for other purposes.
- 9821 Cemeteries (Amendment) (Commencement) Act amends the *Cemeteries (Amendment) Act* 1980 with respect to the commencement of that Act, and for other purposes.
- 9822 Eastern Railway Construction (Repeal) Act repeals the *Eastern Railway Construction Act* 1971, and facilitates the disposal of land acquired for the purposes thereof.
- 9823 Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents (Amendment) Act amends the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act* 1965.
- 9824 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Administration) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958, the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, and the *Water Resources Act* 1975 with respect to

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- the administration of the Board, the penalties payable for offences against the said Act, and for other purposes.
- 9825 Construction Industry (Electrical and Metal Trades) Long Service Leave Act empowers the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board to extend the operation of the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975* in order to provide long service leave for persons employed in electrical and metal trades work in the construction industry and to empower the payment of money out of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Fund for that purpose, and for other purposes.
- 9826 Constitution (Qualification of Electors) Act amends section 48 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, section 181, 183, and 187 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9827 Railways (Amendment) Act amends the *Railways Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9828 Hospitals and Charities (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* with respect to the payments to be made by, or in respect of, patients in public hospitals, makes fresh provision with respect to the allocation of beds in public hospitals, amends the *Cancer Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9829 Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9830 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act 1973*.
- 9831 Local Government Acts (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act makes miscellaneous amendments to certain acts administered by the Minister for Local Government and for that purpose amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*, the *Valuation of Land Act 1960*, the *Building Control Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9832 River Entrance Docks Railway Construction (Amendment) Act amends the *River Entrance Docks Railway Construction Act 1970*, varying the route of the line of railway to be constructed connecting Melbourne with the docks at the mouth of the Yarra River, and for other purposes.
- 9833 Groundwater (Amendment) Act amends the *Groundwater Act 1969* with respect to mineral water.
- 9834 Victorian Tourism Commission Act establishes a Victorian Tourism Commission, repeals the *Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977*, amends the *Economic Development Act 1981*, the *Motor Boating Act 1961*, and for other purposes.
- 9835 Country Road (Lands) Act amends the *Country Roads Act 1958* with respect to lands, authorises the Country Roads Board to take and use certain lands being recreational lands under the *Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963*, and for other purposes.
- 9836 Queen Victoria Medical Centre (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to give certain guarantees for, and in connection with, the construction of a medical centre at Clayton to be known as the Queen Victoria Medical Centre.
- 9837 Pay-roll Tax (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1971*, and for other purposes.
- 9838 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9839 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation (Eligibility) Act amends the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976* with respect to the rights of Fire Board officers over 57 years of age to join the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Scheme, and for other purposes.
- 9840 Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.
- 9841 St Nicholas Hospital (Sale of Land) Act provides for the surrender to the Crown of certain land which is no longer required for the purposes of the St Nicholas Hospital, and to enable the sale thereof.
- 9842 Land Tax (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9843 Equal Opportunity (Discrimination against Disabled Persons) Act renders unlawful certain kinds of discrimination on the ground of impairment, amends the *Equal Opportunity Act 1977*, and for other purposes.
- 9844 Flood Plain Management Act further provides for flood plain management, amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Water Act 1958*, the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*, the *Drainage of Land Act 1975*, the *Building Control Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9845 Fisheries (Fees) Act amends the *Fisheries Act 1968* with respect to certain fees.
- 9846 Energy Consumption Levy Act imposes a levy on the consumption of natural gas by large users, provides for the assessment and collection of the levy, amends the *Evidence (Commissions) Act 1982*, and for other purposes.
- 9847 Administration and Probate (Survival of Actions) Act amends section 29 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.
- 9848 Director of Public Prosecutions Act provides for the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecutions, repeals the *Courts Administration Act 1975*, amends the *Crimes Act 1958*, and other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9849 Melbourne College of Advanced Education Act amalgamates the State College of Victoria — Institute of Early Childhood Development and the State College of Victoria at Melbourne, establishes the Melbourne College of Advanced Education, and for other purposes.
- 9850 Financial Institutions Duty Act imposes a duty upon financial institutions and other persons in respect of certain receipts, provides for the assessment and collection of duty, amends the *Stamps Act 1958* and the *Evidence (Commissions) Act 1982*, and for other purposes.
- 9851 Wildlife (Fees) Act amends the *Wildlife Act 1975* to increase certain fees.
- 9852 Motor Car (General Amendment) Act amends generally the *Motor Car Act 1958*.
- 9853 State Electricity Commission (Amendment)

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	Act reconstitutes the State Electricity Commission, amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i> , the <i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.		<i>Municipal Association Act 1907</i> and the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9854	Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i> to restrict the transfer of licences to individual persons and prevent the accumulation of hen quotas in single holdings, and for other purposes.	9867	Motor Accidents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i> to extend the provisions of the Act to motor accidents occurring outside Victoria involving motor cars registered in Victoria, provides for the entering into of agreements between the Motor Accidents Board and other similar authorities in the Commonwealth of Australia, and for other purposes.
9855	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for purposes connected therewith.	9868	Motor Car (Learner Drivers) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> to extend and improve training of learner drivers, makes provision for learner's endorsements, and for other purposes.
9856	Wrongs (Dependents) Act amends the <i>Wrongs Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9869	The Constitution Act Amendment (Temporary Provisions) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> with respect to the conduct of the by-elections to be held for the Electoral Districts of Swan Hill and Warrnambool, and the Electoral Province of East Yarra, in 1983.
9857	State Bank (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Bank Act 1958</i> .	9870	Constitution (Local Government) Act amends Part IIA of the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> with respect to municipal council elections, amends the <i>Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act 1982</i> , and for other purposes.
9858	Sale of Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i> , with respect of contracts for the sale of land, amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i> , the <i>Property Law Act 1958</i> , the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9871	Local Government (Municipal Council Elections) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> with respect to municipal council elections, amends the <i>Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act 1982</i> , and for other purposes.
9859	Freedom of Information Act gives members of the public rights of access to official documents of the Government of Victoria and of its agencies, and for other purposes.	9872	Chiropodists (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i> .
9860	Human Tissue Act provides for, and in relation to, the removal of human tissue for transplantation, post-mortem examinations, the definition of death, the registration of schools of anatomy, repeals certain Acts, and for other purposes.	9873	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends sections 5 and 25 of the <i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes.
9861	Public Account (Trust Funds) Act provides for the transfer of money in certain trust funds in the Public Account to the Consolidated Fund, repeals certain Acts, makes consequential amendments to certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	9874	Land Settlement (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i> , increases the amount which may be issued and applied for the purposes of that Act, and for other purposes.
9862	River Murray Waters Act approves and provides for carrying out an agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the Murray River and other waters, repeals the <i>River Murray Waters Act 1915</i> , and for other purposes.	9875	Juries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Juries Act 1967</i> , entitles the Ombudsman to be excused as of right from serving as a juror, renders officers of the Ombudsman ineligible to serve as jurors, and for other purposes.
9863	Statute Law Revision (Repeals) Act revises the Statute Law of Victoria by repealing spent Acts, and for other purposes.	9876	Health (Consultative Council) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> to reconstitute the Consultative Council on Maternal and Perinatal Mortality and Morbidity as the Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, and for other purposes.
ACTS PASSED IN 1983		9877	Companies (Administration) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Companies (Administration) Act 1981</i> , and for other purposes.
9864	Minerals and Energy Fees Act amends the <i>Mines Act 1958</i> , the <i>Petroleum Act 1958</i> , the <i>Explosives Act 1960</i> , the <i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i> , the <i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i> , and the <i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i> with respect to certain fees and charges, and for other purposes.	9878	Scout Association Act provides for the change of name of the Boy Scouts Association (incorporated by Royal Charter), Victorian Branch (Australia), and of the governing body of that Association, amends the <i>Boy Scouts Association Act 1932</i> , and for other purposes.
9865	Administrative Law (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Administrative Law (Amendment) Act 1983</i> .	9879	Community Welfare Services (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Community Welfare Services</i>
9866	Local Government (Investments) Act provides for the establishment of an investment service for local government, amends the		

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	Act 1970, the <i>Children's Court Act</i> 1973, the <i>Community Welfare Services Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.		
9880	<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Administration) Act</i> amends certain provisions of the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966 with respect to the administration of that Act.	9894	the Director-General, Department of Management and Budget, and for other purposes. Electoral Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Electoral Commission Act</i> 1982.
9881	<i>Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act</i> relates to the transfer interstate of prisoners, and for other purposes.	9895	<i>Water and Sewerage Authorities (Restructuring) Act</i> provides for the restructuring of Victoria's urban water and sewerage authorities, empowers the creation of water boards capable of supplying both water and sewerage services, enables the transfer to municipalities of the functions of certain water and sewerage authorities, makes consequential amendments to various Acts, and for other purposes.
9882	<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act</i> 1972.	9896	<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Bellarine Water Supply) Act</i> provides for the transfer of the Bellarine Water Supply System to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, amends the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
9883	<i>Film Victoria (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Film Victoria Act</i> 1981, and for other purposes.	9897	<i>Road Traffic (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Road Traffic Act</i> 1958 to provide for the incorporation of the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, authorises that Authority to borrow money, and for other purposes.
9884	<i>Limitation of Actions (Personal Injury Claims) Act</i> provides for extending the period within which actions for damages in respect of personal injuries may be brought, amends the <i>Limitation of Actions Act</i> 1958, the <i>Administration and Probate Act</i> 1958, the <i>Wrongs Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9898	<i>ANZ Executors and Trustee Company Act</i> amends the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, provides for the transfer to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited of the trust business of The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited, and for other purposes.
9885	<i>Business Franchise Act (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act</i> 1974, the <i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.	9899	<i>Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Industrial Relations Act</i> 1979.
9886	<i>Motor Boating (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961 to provide for the registration of certain motorised sailing vessels and of air cushion vehicles operating over water, and for other purposes.	9900	<i>Supply (1983-84, No. 1) Act</i> makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1983-84.
9887	<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act</i> 1966 with respect to the payment by public authorities of contributions in aid of the Consolidated Fund, amends the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9901	<i>Works and Services (Supply 1983-84) Act</i> makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Works and Services Account for certain works and purposes for the financial year 1983-84 and makes provision for the appropriation of money out of that Account to enable certain expenditure made under the authority of section 16 of the <i>Public Account Act</i> 1958 to be repaid in accordance with the requirements of that section.
9888	<i>Hospital Benefits (Levy) (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Hospital Benefits (Levy) Act</i> 1982.	9902	<i>Statute Law Revision Act</i> revises the Statute Law of Victoria.
9889	<i>Health (Radiation Safety) Act</i> regulates the keeping and use of radioactive substances and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation apparatus, provides for protection against the harmful effects of radiation, establishes a Radiation Advisory Committee, a Radiographers and Radiation Technologists Registration Board, amends the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, the <i>Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act</i> 1983, and for other purposes.	9903	<i>Museums Act</i> constitutes the Museums Advisory Board and the Council of the Museum of Victoria, abolishes certain other bodies and for that purposes amends and repeals various Acts, and for other purposes.
9890	<i>Historic Buildings (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Historic Buildings Act</i> 1981, repeals the <i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act</i> 1972, the <i>Government Buildings Advisory Council (Amendment) Act</i> 1981, the <i>Planning Appeals Board Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes.	9904	<i>Grain Elevators (Amendment) Act</i> increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board, and for other purposes.
9891	<i>Railways (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Railways Act</i> 1958 with regard to the borrowing and leasing powers of the Victorian Railways Board, and for other purposes.	9905	<i>Motor Accidents (Applications) Act</i> alters the period within which applications may be made for compensation under the <i>Motor Accidents Act</i> 1973, and for other purposes.
9892	<i>Constitution (Electoral Provinces and Districts) Act</i> amends the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975, provides for an increase in the number of electoral districts, and for other purposes.	9906	<i>Police Regulation (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958.
9893	<i>Management and Budget Act</i> provides for, and relates to, the appointment and powers of	9907	<i>Mental Health (Amendment) Act</i> amends the <i>Mental Health Act</i> 1959, and for other purposes.
		9908	<i>Historic Buildings (Further Amendment) Act</i>

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- amends the *Historic Buildings Act* 1981, the *Historic Buildings (Amendment) Act* 1983, and for other purposes.
- 9909 Consumer Affairs Committee Act amends the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972 to abolish the Consumer Affairs Council and establish the Consumer Affairs Committee, and for other purposes.
- 9910 Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, amends the *State Co-ordination Council Act* 1975, the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act* 1976, the *Planning Appeals Board Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 9911 Stamps (Amendment) Act varies and extends the exemptions from stamp duty, removes anomalies in stamp duty and makes additional provisions with respect to certain interests in and dealings relating to marketable securities and for those purposes amends the *Stamps Act* 1958 and the *Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9912 Legal Profession Practice (Solicitors' Guarantee Fund) Act amends section 53 of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9913 Community Welfare Services (Attendance Centre Permits) Act empowers the Director-General of Community Welfare Services to permit an offender undergoing a term of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine to serve the term by way of attendance at an attendance centre, amends the *Community Welfare Services Act* 1981, and for other purposes.
- 9914 St. Andrew's Hospital (Guarantee) (Amendment) Act amends the *St. Andrew's Hospital (Guarantee) Act* 1978, makes provision with respect to an increase in the sum guaranteed, and for other purposes.
- 9915 Supporting Parents Concession Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973 with respect to concessions to be made to supporting parents within the meaning of the *Social Security Act* 1947 of the Commonwealth.
- 9916 Administrative Arrangements Act provides for changes in administrative arrangements with respect to Ministries, Departments and officers of departments, and for other purposes.
- 9917 Public Account (Advances) Act amends section 4 of the *Public Account Act* 1958.
- 9918 Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act amends the *Medical Practitioners Act* 1970 generally.
- 9919 Beer Prices Regulation (Temporary Provisions) Act makes temporary provision for the regulation of the prices at which beer may be sold by breweries, and for other purposes.
- 9920 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission (Penalties) Act amends the penalties fixed under the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961 for offences against that Act.
- 9921 Transport Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to transport including the law with respect to railways, roads, and tramways, and repeals the *Country Roads Act* 1958, the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1958, the *Ministry of Transport Act* 1958, the *Railway Lands Acquisition Act* 1958, the *Railways Act* 1958, the *Road Traffic Act* 1958, the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958, the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970, the *Recreation Vehicles Act* 1973, the *Railway Construction and Property Board Act* 1979 and certain other acts, makes consequential amendments to various Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9922 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9923 Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act prohibits in Victoria certain activities associated with the nuclear fuel cycle, amends the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958, the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9924 Racing (Amendment) Act establishes the Racing Appeals Tribunal and further amends the *Racing Act* 1958 with respect to the regulation of race-meetings, the distribution of commission by the Totalizator Agency Board, the application of the Race-courses Development Fund, betting on greyhound races, and for other purposes.
- 9925 Estate Agents (Reconstitution) Act amends the *Estate Agents Act* 1980 with respect to the Constitution of the Estate Agents Board, the qualifications for persons applying for estate agents licences, and for other purposes.
- 9926 Pipelines (Amendment) Act amends the *Pipelines Act* 1967, and for other purposes.
- 9927 State Insurance Office (Extension of Franchise) Act amends the *State Insurance Office Act* 1975 to extend the franchise of the State Insurance Office, and for other purposes.
- 9928 Fire Authorities Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1958, the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act* 1958, the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act* 1976, and section 12 of the *Summary Offences Act* 1966.
- 9929 State Board of Education Act establishes a State Board of Education, and for other purposes.
- 9930 Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the *Barley Marketing Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9931 Liquor Control Act amends the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, and for other purposes.
- 9932 Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the *Firearms Act* 1958.
- 9933 Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act provides for the better development and co-ordination of Technical and Further Education in Victoria, establishes a Technical and Further Education Board, amends the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978 and other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9934 Hospitals and Charities (Committees of Management) Act amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, the *Health Act* 1958 and the *Cancer Act* 1958, facilitates employee representation on hospital committees of

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- management, provides for a retirement age of 72 years for members of those committees, makes provision relating to the disclosure of information by specified persons, and for other persons.
- 9935 Construction Industry Long Service Leave Act makes special provision in relation to long service leave for persons employed in the construction industry, re-enacts with amendments the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975*, repeals the *Construction Industry (Electrical and Metal Trades) Long Service Leave Act 1982*, amends certain other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9936 Mines (Amendment) Act amends the *Mines Act 1958*, the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, the *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, the *Explosives Act 1960*, the *Forests Act 1958*, the *Groundwater Act 1969*, the *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*, the *Liquefied Gases Act 1968*, the *Mining Development Act 1958*, the *National Parks Act 1975*, the *Petroleum Act 1958*, the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*, and for other purposes.
- 9937 Constitution Corporations' (Franchise) Act makes provision with respect to the franchise for certain corporations in municipal elections, amends the *Constitution Act 1975*, and for other purposes.
- 9938 Superannuation (Fund Contributions) Act amends the *Superannuation Act 1958* and section 8C of the *Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*.
- 9939 Crown Intellectual Property (Assignment) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to assign certain copyright and trade marks, and for other purposes.
- 9940 Associations Incorporation (Amendment) Act provides for the payment of certain fees under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*, exempts from stamp duty certain instruments giving effect to the vesting of land in incorporated associations, and for those purposes amends the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9941 Annual Reporting Act provides for the reporting to Parliament annually of Ministers in relation to Departments of the Public Service and of Public Bodies, and for other purposes.
- 9942 Nudity (Prescribed Areas) Act permits nudity in certain public places.
- 9943 State Film Centre of Victoria Council Act establishes the State Film Centre of Victoria Council and makes provision for the management and operation of the State Film Centre, amends the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972*, and for other purposes.
- 9944 Victorian Prison Industries Commission Act establishes a Victorian Prison Industries Commission, amends the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*, and for other purposes.
- 9945 Penalties and Sentences (Amendment) Act further amends the law relating to penalties and sentences, amends the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1981* and other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9946 Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the *Fisheries Act 1968* to provide for the payment of money into the Victorian Fishing Industry Trust Fund, the payment of a surcharge on licences issued under that Act, the issue of fish traders' licences, and to amend section 72 of the said Act.
- 9947 Instruments (Bills of Exchange) Act amends the *Instruments Act 1958* to increase the time limits for the giving of leave to defend actions on bills of exchange, extends the application of the procedure for actions on such bills to Magistrates' Courts and for that purpose amends the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975*, amends the *County Court Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9948 Medical Practitioners (Conditional Registration) Act amends the *Medical Practitioners Act 1970* with respect to conditional medical registrations.
- 9949 Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958* to enable it to remain consistent with other superannuation schemes, and for other purposes.
- 9950 Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Re-organization) Act amends the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*.
- 9951 Labour and Industry (Shop Trading) Act makes further provision in relation to shop trading hours and for that purpose amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9952 Zoological Parks and Gardens (Amendment) Act amends the *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967* to enable the appointment of an additional member to the Zoological Board of Victoria, varies the requirements relating to borrowing, investment, and financial reporting by that Board and with respect to penalties for breaches of regulations under that Act, and for other purposes.
- 9953 Chattel Securities (Amendment) Act amends the *Chattel Securities Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9954 Small Claims Tribunals (Amendment) Act amends the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*, and for other purposes.
- 9955 Director-General of Conservation, Forests and Lands Act provides for the appointment of a Director-General of Conservation, Forests and Lands.
- 9956 Border Railways Act amends the *Border Railways Act 1922*, and for other purposes.
- 9957 County Court Jurisdiction Act amends the *County Court Act 1958* with respect to the appointment of acting judges, the jurisdiction of the County Court, and for other purposes.
- 9958 Appropriation (1983-84 No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1983-84 and appropriates the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes.
- 9959 Constitution (Judges) Act amends section 75(2) of the *Constitution Act 1975*.
- 9960 Parole Orders (Transfer) Act relates to the reciprocal enforcement of parole orders.
- 9961 Consumer Affairs (Product Safety) Act amends the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* to provide for the making by the Minister of

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- Orders prohibiting the supply of certain goods, and for other purposes.
- 9962 Summer Time (Amendment) Act amends the *Summer Time Act 1972*.
- 9963 State Co-ordination Council (Repeal) Act repeals the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*, amends the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* and the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976*, and for other purposes.
- 9964 Liquor Control (Booth Licences) Act amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968* with respect to booth licences and for other purposes.
- 9965 Business Franchise Acts (Further Amendment) Act amends the Business Franchise Acts with respect to fees and refunds, and for other purposes.
- 9966 Community Welfare Services (Director-General of Corrections) Act makes provision with respect to the functions of the Director-General of Corrections and the Office of Corrections, and for that purpose amends the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*, the *Crimes Act 1958*, the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1981*, the *Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1983*, and for other purposes.
- 9967 Penalty Interest Rates Act amends the *Supreme Court Act 1958*, the *County Court Act 1958*, the *Property Law Act 1958*, the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*, and the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* with respect to the payment of interest on certain unpaid money, makes provision for rates of interest payable under certain instruments and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9968 Community Welfare Services (Pre-Released Programme) Act provides for a community-based pre-release programme to better integrate prisoners back into the community during the final portion of their prison sentences, amends the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970* and the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1981*, and for other purposes.
- 9969 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9970 Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Lands and Works Act 1964*, extends the powers of delegation of the Minister of Public Works, enables other Ministers of the Crown to authorise repairs to buildings for which they are responsible, and for other purposes.
- 9971 Works and Services Appropriation Act makes provision with respect to the appropriation of money out of the Works and Services Account for certain works and purposes.
- 9972 Tattersall Consultations Act amends the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9973 Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9974 Alpine Resorts Act makes provision for the establishment of an Alpine Resorts Commission, makes provision with respect to the powers, duties, and functions of that Commission and the development, management, and improvement of alpine resorts, amends the *Forests Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, repeals the *Mount Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972*, and for other purposes.
- 9975 Police Regulation (Police Reservists) Act amends the *Police Regulation Act 1958* in respect of payments to police reservists, and for other purposes.
- 9976 Transfer of Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9977 Mental Health (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Mental Health Act 1959*, and for other purposes.
- 9978 State Employees Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Act amends the *State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979*, and for other purposes.
- 9979 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965*, and for other purposes.
- 9980 Labour and Industry (Fees) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* with respect to fees, and for other purposes.
- 9981 Firearms (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Firearms Act 1958*, amends the *Firearms (Amendment) Act 1983*, and for other purposes.
- 9982 Business Franchise (Tobacco) (Amendment) Act makes provision for fees in border areas of Victoria, amends the *Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974*, and for other purposes.
- 9983 LaTrobe Regional Commission Act makes provision with respect to the planning and development of the LaTrobe region, establishes the LaTrobe Regional Commission, and for other purposes.
- 9984 Transport (Borrowing Agency) Act amends the *Transport Act 1983* to empower the Victoria Transport Borrowing Agency to borrow money as principal or as agent for certain authorities, to purchase certain land, and for other purposes.
- 9985 Werribee Shire Hall Act repeals the *Wyndham Shire Hall Act 1982*.
- 9986 Probate Duty (Amendment) Act makes further amendment to the *Probate Duty Act 1962* consequential on the abolition of probate duty, and for other purposes.
- 9987 Eltham Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Eltham Land Act 1975*, and for other purposes.
- 9988 Environment Protection (Amendment) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.
- 9989 Energy Consumption Levy (Amendment) Act relates to assessments under the *Energy Consumption Levy Act 1982*, interest rates under that Act and for those purposes amends that Act, and for other purposes.
- 9990 Melbourne Cricket Ground (Amendment) Act relates to a ground known as the Melbourne Cricket Ground, to the Trustees of the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and amends the *Melbourne Cricket Ground Act 1933*.
- 9991 Stamps (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, section 21B of the *Motor Car Act 1958*, the *Stamps (Amendment) Act 1978*, the *Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act 1981*, and for other purposes.

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9992	Criminal Injuries Compensation Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to compensation for persons injured by criminal acts and compensation for dependants of persons killed by criminal acts, repeals the <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i> , and for other purposes.		in relation to fire suppression and prevention, lighting fires during fire danger periods and compensation to casual fire-fighters, and for other purposes.
9993	Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Education Act 1958</i> , the <i>Education (Amendment) Act 1981</i> , the <i>Forests Act 1958</i> , the <i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10005	State Bank (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Bank Act 1958</i> with respect to the borrowing powers of the commissioners of the State Bank of Victoria and the payment by the commissioners of contributions in aid of the Consolidated Fund, amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9994	Water (Delegation of Powers) Act amends the <i>Water Act 1958</i> and the <i>Water Resources Act 1975</i> to permit the delegation of certain powers.	10006	Fisheries (Further Amendment) Act further amends the <i>Fisheries Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes.
9995	Occupier's Liability Act relates to the standard of care owed by occupiers and landlords of premises to persons on the premises, amends the <i>Wrongs Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10007	Magistrates Summary Proceedings (Warrants of Distress) Act makes further provision with respect to warrants of distress, amends the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.
9996	Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act 1958</i> in relation to the powers of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and for other purposes.	10008	Port Fairy Land Act provides for the vesting in the Crown of certain land abutting the wharf on the Moyne River at Port Fairy.
9997	Films (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Films Act 1971</i> to provide for the classification, regulation, and distribution of video films, amends the <i>Police Offences Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10009	Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> , and for other purposes.
9998	Motor Car Traders (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i> with respect to trading in motor cars by wholesale and auction and with respect to motor car traders trading as agents, and for other purposes.	10010	State Disasters Act makes provision with respect to the co-ordination of the functions of all government agencies and officers in relation to the combating of disasters, and for other purposes.
9999	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i> in relation to the extent and effectiveness of the operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.	10011	Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
10000	Industrial Relations (Further Amendment) Act further amends the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i> , and for other purposes.	10012	Legal Profession Practice (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i> and the <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i> with respect to money collected under those Acts, and for other purposes.
10001	State Electricity Commission (Clearance of Lines) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i> to require occupiers of land and other persons to maintain electric lines and to keep trees clear of those lines in order to provide for a code of practice, and for other purposes.	10013	Courts (Powers of Investment) Act amends the <i>County Court Act 1958</i> , the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i> to authorise the investment of money held by the Courts under those Acts and to provide for the payment of interest into the Consolidated Fund, and for other purposes.
10002	Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981</i> , the <i>Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons (Amendment) Act 1981</i> , the <i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i> , the <i>Bail Act 1977</i> , and the <i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i> , makes further provision with respect to offences involving drugs of dependence, and other matters.	10014	Racing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> with respect to the membership of the Totalizator Agency Board and the appointment of the principal administrative officers and other officers of the Harness Racing Board, the Greyhound Racing Control Board and the Totalizator Agency Board, and for other purposes.
10003	Public Authorities (Dividends) Act requires certain public authorities to pay dividends to the State, amends the <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i> , the <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) (Amendment) Act 1983</i> , the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10015	Liquor Control (Fees) Act amends provisions of the <i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i> relating to certain licences, and for other purposes.
10004	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	10016	Pensioners Rates Remission Act relates to the calculation of the entitlement to the remission of rates for certain pensioners, amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
		10017	Water (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Water Act 1958</i> with respect to borrowings.
		10018	Employment Agents Act makes provision for the licensing and regulation of employment agents, amends the <i>Market Court Act 1978</i> , the <i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i> , and the <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i> with respect to employment and employment agents, and for other purposes.
		10019	Local Government (General Amendment)

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	Act makes further provision with respect to municipal council powers, amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, makes consequential amendments to certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	10032	Medical Practitioners (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Medical Practitioners Act</i> 1970, to make provision with respect to private hospitals in which a medical practitioner has a notifiable interest, to amend the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10020	Housing Act modernises housing law, improves housing administration in Victoria, repeals the <i>Housing Act</i> 1958, the <i>Home Finance Act</i> 1962, and certain other Acts, makes consequential amendments to various Acts, and for other purposes.	10033	Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Firearms Act</i> 1958 to provide for the removal of the waiting period for the issue of a shooter's licence in some instances, and for other purposes.
10021	State Electricity Commission (Brown Coal Royalty) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1958 with respect to the payments to be transferred to the Consolidated Fund by the State Electricity Commission in respect of coal produced from brown coal workings or State coal mines, and for other purposes.	10034	Albury-Wodonga Agreement (Covenants) Act amends the <i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act</i> 1973, empowers the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation to impose covenants on land vested in the Corporation, and for other purposes.
10022	Health Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Commission Act</i> 1977, and for other purposes.	10035	Fisheries (Abalone Licences) Act amends the <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1968 with respect to abalone licences, and for other purposes.
10023	Motor Car (Penalties) Act enables the admission in certain proceedings of evidence of the recording of demerit points, provides for mandatory suspension of licence in relation to certain speeding offences and to remove doubt as to penalties for certain other offences, and for those purposes amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Motor Car (Penalties) Act</i> 1982, and for other purposes.	10036	Annual Reporting (Amendment) Act provides for the report to Parliament annually of Ministers in relation to departments of the Public Service and of Public Bodies, amends the <i>Annual Reporting Act</i> 1983, and for other purposes.
10024	Egg Industry Stabilization Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to and providing for the stabilization of the egg industry repeals the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1973, and for other purposes.	10037	Environment Protection (Unleaded Petrol) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act</i> 1970.
10025	Geelong Market Site Act facilitates the redevelopment of the market site in Geelong, repeals certain Acts, and for other purposes.	10038	Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act</i> 1972.
10026	Crimes (Procedure) Act facilitates the hearing of trials in the Supreme Court and County Court, for that purpose amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	10039	Melbourne Cricket Ground Act facilitates the construction of floodlight towers and the operation of floodlights at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, amends the <i>Melbourne Cricket Ground Act</i> 1933, and for other purposes.
10027	Trustee Companies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	10040	Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958 to increase the borrowing powers of the Country Fire Authority.
10028	Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Estate Agents Act</i> 1980, the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Estate Agents (Reconstitution) Act</i> 1983, and for other purposes.	10041	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act</i> 1958 to increase the borrowing powers of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and for other purposes.
10029	Teaching Service Act establishes the Teaching Service, amends the <i>Education Service Act</i> 1981, the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> 1978, the <i>Education Act</i> 1958, the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975, the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1958, the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	10042	Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands, the Forests Commission, and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited supplemental to the agreement referred to in the <i>Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes.
ACTS PASSED IN 1984		10043	Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10030	Criminal Proceedings Act makes special provisions with respect to certain criminal proceedings, and for other purposes.	10044	Post-Secondary Education (Miscellaneous amendments) Act amends the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> 1978, the <i>Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act</i> 1981, and the <i>Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act</i> 1983, and for other purposes.
10031	Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends section 4(2) of the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958.	10045	Public Account (Amendment) Act facilitates the enactment of a Supply Act and an

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	Appropriation Act combining recurrent and works appropriations in a programme format and to modify the <i>Audit Act</i> 1958, amend the <i>Public Account Act</i> 1958 and consequentially amend the <i>Water Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.		the use of information in the possession of the Commissioner of Land Tax in connexion with the project known as Landata.
10046	Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.	10059	Lands (Miscellaneous Matters) Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, revokes the Crown grant of certain lands, provides for the sale of certain lands, and for other purposes.
10047	Urban Land Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Urban Land Authority Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.	10060	Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958 providing for an alternative system of charging for water supplied to rural districts and to reduce the interest-free period for payment of charges for water, and for other purposes.
10048	Water and Sewerage Authorities (Further Restructuring) Act amends the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act</i> 1958, the <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act</i> 1958, the <i>Water Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Water and Sewerage Authorities (Restructuring) Act</i> 1983 for the purpose of further restructuring Victoria's Urban Water and Sewerage Authorities, amends certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	10061	Co-operation (Amendment) Act empowers the Registrar of Co-operatives to vary common bond requirements of credit societies and provides for annual appropriation of profits by credit societies to a reserve fund, and for other purposes.
10049	Grain Handling Improvement Authorities (Abolition) Act abolishes the Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority, the Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority, and the Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority, transfers the rights, properties, duties, and obligations of those Authorities to the Grain Elevators Board, and for other purposes.	10062	Superannuation (Amendment) Act provides for superannuation for part-time officers, provides further superannuation for officers on leave, amends the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act</i> 1981, and for other purposes.
10050	Sale (Land Development) Act provides for the re-location of Sale Railway Station and the development of the land in and in the vicinity of the former railway station, and for other purposes.	10063	Judgement Debt Recovery Act provides for the recovery of judgement debts by instalments, amends the <i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act</i> 1958, the <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975, and for other purposes.
10051	Exhibition (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Exhibition Act</i> 1957 to increase the borrowing power of the Exhibition Trustees.	10064	Drainage of Land (Amendment) Act amends Part I of the <i>Drainage of Land Act</i> 1975 with respect to the rights and duties of occupiers of land, amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Planning Appeals Board Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes.
10052	Market Court (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Market Court Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.	10065	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Teaching Service Act</i> 1981, the <i>Education Service (Amendment) Act</i> 1982, and the <i>Teaching Service Act</i> 1983, provides for interim Teaching Service Appeals Boards for the purposes of the <i>Teaching Service Act</i> 1981, and for other purposes.
10053	Professional Boxing Control (Suspension of Registration) Act amends the <i>Professional Boxing Control Act</i> 1975 to provide for suspension of a boxer's registration in certain situations, and for other purposes.	10066	Groundwater (Reserves) Act amends the <i>Groundwater Act</i> 1969 to provide for the reservation of groundwater resources for future public use, and for other purposes.
10054	Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Lands and Works Act</i> 1964 by extending the powers of delegation of the Minister of Public works; to enable other Ministers of the Crown to authorise minor works to buildings for which they are responsible, and for other purposes.	10067	Stamps Act amends Subdivisions (4), (4A), and (6) of Part II of and the Third Schedule to the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1967, and for other purposes.
10055	Subordinate Legislation (Revocation) Act revokes certain classes of Subordinate Legislation made prior to 1 August 1962, and for other purposes.	10068	Victorian Public Authorities Finance Act establishes a Victorian Public Authorities Finance Agency, provides financial services for certain Public Authorities in Victoria, and for other purposes.
10056	Zoological Parks and Gardens (Liquor Licence) Act amends the <i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act</i> 1967 to make provision for the issue of liquor licences to the Zoological Board of Victoria, and for other purposes.	10069	Status of Children (Amendment) Act relates to the status of persons conceived by certain means, amends the <i>Status of Children Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.
10057	Extractive Industries (Renewal of Leases and Licences) Act provides for the renewal of leases and licences under the <i>Extractive Industries Act</i> 1966, amends that Act, and for other purposes.	10070	Pensioner Concessions (Rehabilitation Allowance) Act grants concessions to persons receiving the Commonwealth rehabilitation allowance, amends the <i>Municipalities Assistance Act</i> 1973, the <i>Motor</i>
10058	Land Tax (Landata Project) Act provides for		

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- 10071 *Car Act* 1958 and the *Land Tax Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 10072 Prahran Mechanics' Institute Act provides for the Prahran Mechanics' Institution and Circulating Library Incorporated, amends the *Prahran Mechanics' Institute Act* 1899, and for other purposes.
- 10073 Medical Practitioners (Miscellaneous amendments) Act amends the *Medical Practitioners Act* 1970, and for other purposes.
- 10074 National Parks (Amendment) Act creates a new National Park and other new parks, amends the *National Parks Act* 1975, the *Forest Act* 1958 and the *Mt. Hotham Alpine Resort Act* 1972, validates certain transfers of land made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
- 10075 Evidence (Amendment) Act amends the *Evidence Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 10076 Supreme Court (Amendment) Act amends the *Supreme Court Act* 1958 in relation to appeals to the Full Court and the rules relating to parties in causes or matters.
- 10077 Crimes (Criminal Investigations) Act amends the law relating to the investigation of crimes by the police, amends the *Crimes Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 10078 Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act amends the law relating to the jurisdiction of justices, the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts and the procedure in magistrates' courts in relation to certain offences, amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act* 1971, the *Coroners Act* 1958 and the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act* 1975, and for other purposes.
- 10079 Wrongs (Animals Straying on Highways) Act modifies the law relating to liability for animals straying on to highways, amends the *Wrongs Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 10080 Crimes (Conspiracy and Incitement) Act amends and codifies the law relating to conspiracy and incitement, amends the *Crimes Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 10081 Penalties and Sentences (Youth Attendance Projects) Act empowers courts to order attendance at Youth Attendance Projects as a non-custodial alternative to detention in a youth training centre for young offenders, amends the *Penalties and Sentences Act* 1981, the *Community Welfare Services Act* 1970, and other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 10082 Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act abolishes the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Water Resources Council, establishes a Rural Water Commission of Victoria, makes provision with respect to the powers of the Minister for Water Resources, incorporates the Director-General of Water Resources, amends the *Water Act* 1958, repeals the *Water Resources Act* 1975 and the *Water (Delegation of Powers) Act* 1983, makes consequential amendments to various Acts, and for other purposes.
- 10083 Food Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the preparation and sale of food, provides for securing the wholesomeness and purity of, and fixing standards for food, prevents false or misleading packaging and labelling of food, and false or misleading advertising in connexion with food, amends the *Health Act* 1958, the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act* 1975, and the *Health Commission Act* 1977, and for other purposes.
- 10084 Pathology Services Accreditation Act establishes the Pathology Services Accreditation Board, provides for the accreditation of pathology services, and for other purposes.
- 10085 Crimes (General Amendment) Act amends the law relating to crimes and criminal law procedure, amends the *Crimes Act* 1958, and other Acts, and for other purposes.
- 10086 Transport (Traffic Infringement Notices) Act amends the *Transport Act* 1983 with respect to the traffic infringements for which traffic infringement notices may be issued, and for other purposes.
- 10087 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958.
- 10088 Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law of Victoria.
- 10089 Supply (1984-85, No. 1) Act provides for the appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund for the recurrent services and for certain works and purposes for the financial year 1984-85.
- 10090 State Insurance Office Act establishes the State Insurance Office as a body corporate under the Management and Control of a Board of Management, provides for Insurance Business to be undertaken by the State Insurance Office, repeals the *State Insurance Urban Land Authority (Amendment) Act* 1981.
- 10091 Building Control (Amendment) Act amends the *Building Control Act* 1981.
- 10092 Credit (Administration) Act relates to the Administration of the *Credit Act* 1984, makes provision for the licensing of certain persons, for tribunals and for other matters, and for other purposes.
- 10093 Environment Protection (Review) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act* 1970 with respect to the constitution, powers, duties, and functions of the Environment Protection Authority, establishes the Environment Council, provides for the protection of the environment, amends the *Planning Appeals Board Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 10094 Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, the *Port Phillip Authority Act* 1966 and the *Planning Appeals Board Act* 1980, and for other purposes.
- 10095 Planning (Brothels) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, the *Crimes Act* 1958, the *Vagrancy Act* 1966, and the *Summary Offences Act* 1966 with respect to brothels, and for other purposes.
- 10096 Equal Opportunity Act renders unlawful certain kinds of discrimination, promotes equality of opportunity between persons of different status, amends the *Companies (Consequential Amendments) Act* 1981, repeals the *Equal Opportunity (Discrimi-*

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	<i>nation Against Disabled Persons</i>) Act 1982, and for other purposes.		
10096	Interpretation of Legislation Act makes fresh provision with respect to the construction and operation of, and the shortening of the language used in, Acts of Parliament and subordinate instruments, repeals the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Property Law Act</i> 1958, the <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1958, the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act</i> 1962, the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975, the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act</i> 1981, and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	10110	ends the <i>Monash University Act</i> 1958. Deakin University (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Deakin University Act</i> 1958.
10097	Credit Act relates to the provision of credit, the regulation of contracts providing credit, and of matters connected with the provision of credit, repeals the <i>Money Lenders Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Credit Act</i> 1981, amends the <i>Hire-Purchase Act</i> 1959, the <i>Chatel Securities Act</i> 1981, and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.	10111	Industrial Relations (Long Service Leave) Act amends Part VII of the <i>Industrial Relations Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.
10098	Liquor Control (Booth Licences) Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968 with respect to Booth Licences, and for other purposes.	10112	Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act</i> 1982 to enable the holding of a general election and to provide for the fixing of the day in 1985 on which that election is to be held.
10099	Local Government (Long Service Leave) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958 with respect to long service leave, and for other purposes.	10113	Motor Car (Licences) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, repeals the <i>Motor Car (Drivers' Licences) Act</i> 1981, and for other purposes.
10100	Workers compensation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Workers compensation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	10114	Children (Guardianship and Custody) Act provides for certain guardianship and custody orders relating to children, and for other purposes.
10101	Magistrates' Courts (Appointment of Magistrates) Act provides for the appointment and tenure of Stipendiary Magistrates, and for other purposes.	10115	Alcoa (Portland Aluminium Smelter) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Alcoa (Portland Aluminium Smelter) Act</i> 1980, rectifies, validates, and approves a supplemental agreement between the Premier for, and on behalf of, the State of Victoria and Alcoa of Australia Limited with respect to the establishment of an aluminium smelter at Portland in the State of Victoria, amends the <i>Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act</i> 1981 and the <i>Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes.
10102	Ethnic Affairs Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Ethnic Affairs Commission Act</i> 1982.	10116	Melbourne Cricket Ground (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer to guarantee the repayment or satisfaction of money borrowed, or advances, or other financial accommodation obtained by the Melbourne Cricket Club, amends the <i>Melbourne Cricket Club Act</i> 1974 with respect to the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Cricket Club, repeals the <i>Melbourne Cricket Club (Guarantee) Act</i> 1954, the <i>Melbourne Cricket Club (Guarantee) Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Melbourne Cricket Ground (Guarantees) Act</i> 1966, and for other purposes.
10103	State Bank (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Bank Act</i> 1958 with respect to the capital of The Commissioners of the State Bank of Victoria and the promotion and formation by the Commissioners of corporations and other bodies, and for other purposes.	10117	County Court (Amendment) Act amends the <i>County Court Act</i> 1958 with respect to the appointment of masters to assist in the work of the Court, provides for pleadings in the County Court, amends the <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1958 with respect to appeals from masters of the County Court, and for other purposes.
10104	Pipelines (Permits) Act amends the <i>Pipelines Act</i> 1967 for the procedures to be followed in applications for permits under Part II of that Act and the manner in which such applications are to be determined, and for other purposes.	10118	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, the <i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961, the <i>Financial Institutions Duty Act</i> 1982, and the <i>Audit Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10105	Youth, Sport and Recreation (State Sports Council) Act establishes the State Sports Council, amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.	10119	Water Charge Concessions Act provides concessions to certain persons in relation to the supply of water, amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958, the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act</i> 1958, the <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts and Sunraysia Water Board Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10106	Constitution (Duration of Parliament) Act amends the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975 and the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1958 with respect to the duration of the Legislative Assembly, the tenure of members of the Legislative Council, and the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes.	10120	Youth, Sport and Recreation (Advisory Councils) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972 and the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation (State Sports Council) Act</i> 1984 in
10107	Valuation of Land (Valuations) Act amends the <i>Valuation of Land Act</i> 1960 and the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.		
10108	Senate Elections (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Senate Elections Act</i> 1958.		
10109	Monash University (Amendment) Act am-		

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	relation to advisory councils under the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.	10138	Fundraising Appeals Act regulates and controls the raising and application of money and other benefits from the public, amends the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10121	Land Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	10139	Land (Miscellaneous Matters) Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and closure of portions of certain roads, amends the <i>Melbourne General Market Lands Act</i> 1917, and for other purposes.
10122	Audit (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Audit Act</i> 1958 with respect to the issue of public moneys, repeals the <i>Public Account (Amendment) Act</i> 1984, and for other purposes.	10140	Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Industrial Relations Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.
10123	Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.	10141	Port Bellarine Tourist Resort (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Port Bellarine Tourist Resort Act</i> 1981, provides for certain alterations to the plan for a tourist resort, and for other purposes.
10124	Firearms (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Firearms Act</i> 1958 with respect to the recognition of interstate licences, grants display licences and exemptions from the operation of the Act, provides greater controls over firearms and licence-holders, and for other purposes.	10142	Health (Radiation Safety) Act amends the <i>Health Act</i> 1958 with respect to the licensing of persons and the registration of apparatus and sources under Division 2AA of Part V. of that Act, and for other purposes.
10125	Constitution (Council Vacancies) Act provides for the filling of places of members of the Legislative Council for the provinces named Ballarat, Boronia, Monash, or Western whose seats fall vacant in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.	10143	Trustee (Amendment) Act provides for a secondary mortgage market, makes certain securities authorised trustee investments, amends the <i>Trustee Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10126	Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act repeals the surcharge on insurance premiums under Part V of the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	10144	Crown Land (Reserves) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act</i> 1978, the <i>Melbourne Market and Park Lands Act</i> 1933, and for other purposes.
10127	Lotteries, Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends Part III of the <i>Lotteries, Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966, and for other purposes.	10145	State Electricity Commission (Coal Corporation of Victoria) Act establishes a Coal Corporation of Victoria, to abolish the Victoria Brown Coal Council, amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> 1958, repeals the <i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.
10128	Transfer of Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1958, the <i>Strata Titles Act</i> 1967, and the <i>Cluster Titles Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.	10146	The Constitution Act Amendment (Electoral Legislation) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1958 with respect to the qualification and enrolment of electors, the conduct of elections, and the registration of political parties and candidates, amends the <i>Constitution Act</i> 1975 and the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.
10129	Fisheries (Reciprocal Licences) Act repeals section 18 of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes.	10147	Wine Grape Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.
10130	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968 and the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1983, and for other purposes.	10148	Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Education (Amendment) Act</i> 1983 by repealing or amending in section 11 of that Act sub-sections (2) to (19), and amends the <i>Education Act</i> 1958.
10131	Law Reform Commission Act establishes the Law Reform Commission of Victoria and defines its functions, repeals the <i>Law Reform Act</i> 1973 and the <i>Law Reform Act</i> 1981, amends the <i>Victorian Law Foundation Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.	10149	Fire Authorities Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958, the <i>Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act</i> 1983, and the <i>Metro-politan Fire Brigades Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.
10132	Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Medical Practitioners Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes.	10150	Adoption Act amends and re-enacts the law relating to adoption, repeals the <i>Adoption of Children Act</i> 1964, makes consequential amendments to certain Acts, and for other purposes.
10133	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing (Amendment) Act</i> 1983.	10151	Appropriation (1984-85, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated
10134	Lotteries, Gaming and Betting (Gaming Machines) Act amends Part V of the <i>Lotteries, Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966, and for other purposes.		
10135	Pre-School Teachers and Assistants (Portability of Long Service Leave) Act provides for portability of long service leave for certain pre-school teachers and assistants, and for other purposes.		
10136	Wheat Marketing (Home Consumption Price) Act amends the <i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1979 with respect to the home consumption price of wheat, and for other purposes.		
10137	Canned Fruits Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Canned Fruits Marketing Act</i> 1979, and for other purposes.		

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1982, 1983, AND 1984 — *continued*

	Fund for recurrent services and for certain works and purposes for the financial years 1984-85 and appropriates the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes.		
10152	Penalties and Sentences (Amendment) Act restricts the power of courts to impose sentences of imprisonment, requires courts to take into consideration the means of an offender in determining the amount of a fine, provides for the payment of fines by instalments, amends the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> , the <i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i> , the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i> and the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1981</i> , and for other purposes.	10162	Wheat Marketing Act relates to the marketing of wheat, repeals the <i>Wheat Marketing Act 1979</i> and certain other Acts, and for other purposes.
10153	South Yarra Project Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an Agreement between the Premier of the State of Victoria, The South Yarra Project Pty Ltd, and the Mayor, Councillors and citizens of the City of Prahran with respect to the development of land at South Yarra, makes provision for certain matters in relation to that development, and for other purposes.	10163	Infertility (Medical Procedures) Act relates to the regulation of certain procedures for the alleviation of infertility or to assist conception, amends the <i>Human Tissue Act 1982</i> and the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> , prohibits agreements relating to surrogate motherhood, and for other purposes.
10154	Water (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act amends the <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts and Sunraysia Water Board Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10164	Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i> , the <i>Planning Appeals Board Act 1980</i> , and the <i>Mines Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
10155	Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act establishes an Administrative Appeals Tribunal, provides for review of certain decisions and amends the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> , the <i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i> , the <i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i> , the <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1983</i> , the <i>Adoption Act 1984</i> , the <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979</i> , and certain Acts relating to taxation, repeals the <i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i> , and for other purposes.	10165	Chinatown Historic Precinct Act provides for the operation, management, development, and promotion of Little Bourke Street, between Exhibition Street and Swanston Street, as the Chinatown Historic Precinct, establishes the Chinatown Historic Precinct Committee, amends the <i>Melbourne (Widening of Streets) Act 1940</i> , and for other purposes.
10156	Post-Secondary Education (Practical Placements) Act amends the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i> and the <i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i> , provides for the practical placement of students undergoing certain technical and further education programmes, and for other purposes.	10166	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act creates new parks, amends the <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> , the <i>National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984</i> and the <i>Forests Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
10157	National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act makes provision for the operation of the National Crime Authority in Victoria, and for other purposes.	10167	Commercial Arbitration Act provides for the arbitration of certain disputes, repeals the <i>Arbitration Act 1958</i> , amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i> and the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i> , makes certain consequential amendments to various other Acts, and for other purposes.
10158	Health (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	10168	Trustee Companies Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to trustee companies, repeals the <i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
10159	Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Act promotes the safety of persons and property in relation to the transport by road of dangerous goods, provides for the giving of effect to certain provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Explosives Act 1960</i> , the <i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i> , the <i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i> , and the <i>Transport Act 1983</i> , and for other purposes.	10169	Subordinate Legislation (Review and Revocation) Act provides for adequate, effective and co-ordinated processes in the preparation and making of subordinate legislation which enable consultation, evaluation, and review of subordinate legislation, reduces the volume of subordinate legislation, ensures that there is adequate scrutiny of subordinate legislation, amends the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i> and the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes.
10160	Environment Protection (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> , the <i>Planning Appeals Board Act 1980</i> , the <i>Environment Protection (Review) Act 1984</i> , and for other purposes.	10170	Films (Classification) Act provides for the sale of films of different classifications, prohibits the sale of objectionable films and unclassified video films, amends the <i>Films Act 1971</i> and the <i>Police Offences Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
10161	Superannuation (Refund of Contributions)	10171	Dairy Industry Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the Victorian Dairy Industry, repeals the <i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i> , the <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i> , the <i>Milk Board Act 1958</i> , the <i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i> , the <i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i> , the <i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i> , the <i>Dairy Products (Repeal) Act 1978</i> , and for other purposes.

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1982-1985

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1982-1985 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Victorian Government Bookshop, 41 St Andrew's Place, East Melbourne, 3002.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, SESSION 1982-1985

Finance

- A.1. Finance 1981-82 – The Treasurer's Statement and Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1981-82.
- A.2. Auditor-General – Report, December 1982.
- A.3. Auditor-General – Report, April 1982.
- A.4. Auditor-General – Report, June 1982. (Overview into Contract Procedures.)
- A.5. Departmental Financial Statements for the year 1981-1982.
- A.6. Auditor-General – Report, May 1983.
- A.7. Auditor-General – Second Report – Works Contracts Overview.
- A.8. Finance 1982-83 – The Treasurer's Statement and Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1982-1983.
- A.9. Departmental Financial Statements for the year 1982-1983.
- A.10. Auditor-General – Second Report for the year 1982-1983.
- A.11. Auditor-General – Third Report for the year 1982-1983.
- A.12. Finance 1983-84 – The Treasurer's Statement and Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1983-1984.
- A.13. Auditor-General – Fourth Report for the year 1982-1983.
- A.14. Auditor-General – Second Report for the year 1983-1984.
- A.15. Auditor-General – Report on Comprehensive Audits.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1982-83.
- B.2. Works Program – 1982-83.
- B.3. Estimates of Recurrent and Capital Receipts and Payments for the year 1983-84.

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Statute Law Revision Committee – The Role of Upper Houses of Parliament (Interim Report).
- D.2. Public Bodies Review Committee – Future Structures for Water Management, Volume 2 – Final Report: Implementation Issues Arising from Regional and Local Structures for Urban Services.
- D.3. Public Bodies Review Committee – Future Structures for Water Management, Volume 3 – Final Report: The Central and Regional Management of the Water Industry.
- D.4. Salinity Committee – Progress Report on the Barr Creek Catchment, Mineral Reserve Basin and Lake Tyrrell Schemes.
- D.5. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on the Statute Law Revision (Repeals) Bill.
- D.6. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on the Statute Law Revision Bill.
- D.7. Social Development Committee – Report on Freeway Speed Limits.
- D.8. Social Development Committee – Interim Report on the Medical Practitioners (Private Hospitals) Bill.
- D.9. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on Dry Docking and Repair Facilities in the Port of Melbourne.
- D.10. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report to Parliament on a review of the *Audit Act* 1958 – Improving Government Management and Accountability.
- D.11. Social Development Committee – Final Report on the Medical Practitioners (Private Hospitals) Bill.
- D.12. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – Report upon Radio Masts.
- D.13. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – First Report on Inquiry into Transmission Lines Serving Melbourne.
- D.14. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – Second Report on Inquiry into Transmission Lines Serving Melbourne.
- D.15. Salinity Committee – Second Report – Activities of the Salinity Committee.
- D.16. Social Development Committee – Interim Report upon Complaints Procedures against Health Services.
- D.17. Social Development Committee – Interim Report on Road Safety in Victoria.
- D.18. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on the Proposals Contained in the Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Bill (No. 2).
- D.19. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on the Proposals contained in the State Employees Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Bill.
- D.20. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on the Proposals Contained in the Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Bill (No.2).
- D.21. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on the Proposals Contained in the Interpretation Bill 1982.
- D.22. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – Report upon the proposed diversion of the Morwell River.
- D.23. Mortuary Industry and Cemeteries Administration Committee – First Report – Metropolitan Cemetery Land Needs and a Crematorium at Geelong.
- D.24. Public Bodies Review Committee – Report on the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation.
- D.25. Public Bodies Review Committee – Report on the Small Business Development Corporation.
- D.26. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Preliminary Report on Delays in Courts.
- D.27. Social Development Committee – First Report upon Road Safety in Victoria.
- D.28. Social Development Committee – Report upon Inquiry into Compensation for Dispossession and Dispersal of the Aboriginal People.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, SESSION 1982-1985 — *continued*

- D.29. Social Development Committee – Final Report on Complaints Procedures against Health Services.
- D.30. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on matters raised in the Education Department by the Auditor-General.
- D.31. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report of the Inquiry into the Royal Southern Memorial Hospital.
- D.32. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Review of Superannuation in the Victorian Public Sector.
- D.33. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – Report on Beverage Container Deposit Legislation.
- D.34. Public Bodies Review Committee – Final Report on Victoria's Ambulance Services.
- D.35. Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon the Victorian Prisons Service – Interim Report.
- D.36. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Summary of Victorian Public Sector Superannuation Schemes.
- D.37. Public Bodies Review Committee – Future Structures for Water Management, Volume 4 – Final Report: Irrigation and Water Resource Management.
- D.38. Mortuary Industry and Cemeteries Administration Committee – Second Report – The Administration of Cemeteries in Victoria.
- D.39. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on the Statute Law Revision Bill 1984.
- D.40. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Report on Final Recommendations and Options for the Future Reform of Victorian Public Sector Superannuation.
- D.41. Economic and Budget Review Committee – Review and recommendations for the Victorian Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme; the Judges Superannuation Schemes; the Governor's Pension; and other Special Superannuation Schemes.
- D.42. Public Bodies Review Committee – Interim Report on Victoria's Ambulance Services.
- D.43. Social Development Committee – Report upon Inquiry into Radiation Apparatus.
- D.44. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on Subordinate Legislation (De-regulation) Bill.
- D.45. Social Development Committee – Report upon Inquiry into Certificate of Need Legislation.
- D.46. Legal and Constitutional Committee – Report on Overseas Court Delays and Remedies.
- D.47. Social Development Committee – Final Report on Road Safety in Victoria.
- D.48. Salinity Committee – Final Report on Water Allocations in Northern Victoria.
- D.49. Salinity Committee – Final Report on the Causes, Effects and Control of Land and River Salinity in Victoria.
- D.50. Natural Resources and Environment Committee – Report – Inquiry into Water Resources Management in Victoria-Regional Water Strategy for the South-Western Region of Victoria – First Report – Augmentation of Geelong's Water Supply to the year 1995.
- D.51. Mortuary Industry and Cemeteries Administration Committee – Third Report – Review of Cemetery Administration.

Papers Presented to Parliament

- No. 1. Liquor Control Commission – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 2. Motor Accidents Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 3. Equal Opportunity Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 4. Town and Country Planning Board – Report 1 July 1980 – 2 February 1981.
- No. 5. Teachers' Tribunal – Report for the year 1979-80.
- No. 6. Ombudsman – Quarterly Report 1 July 1981 – 30 September 1981.
- No. 7. Soil Conservation Authority – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 8. Adult Parole Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 9. Registrar of Co-operative Societies – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 10. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 11. Public Service Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 12. Industrial Training Commission of Victoria – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 13. Teachers' Tribunal – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 14. State Classification of Publications Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 15. Co-operative Housing Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1979-80.
- No. 16. Co-operative Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1979-80.
- No. 17. Department of Community Welfare Services – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 18. Department of Labour and Industry – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 19. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 20. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1981-82 (Volume 2).
- No. 21. Youth Parole Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 22. Victoria Police Force – Report for the year 1981.
- No. 23. Department of Planning – Report February 1981-June 1981.
- No. 24. Navillus Pty. Ltd. – Report of Inspectors appointed to Investigate the Particular Affairs and 922 other companies (Volume 1, 1981).
- No. 25. Navillus Pty. Ltd. – Report of Inspectors appointed to Investigate the Particular Affairs and 922 other companies (Volume 2, 1981).
- No. 26. Navillus Pty. Ltd. – Report of Inspectors appointed to Investigate the Particular Affairs and 922 other companies (Volume 3, 1981).
- No. 27. Navillus Pty. Ltd. – Report of Inspectors appointed to Investigate the Particular Affairs and 922 other companies (Volume 4, 1981).
- No. 28. Navillus Pty. Ltd. – Report of Inspectors appointed to Investigate the Particular Affairs and 922 other companies (Volume 5, 1981).

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, SESSION 1982-1985 — *continued*

- No. 29. Ombudsman – Quarterly Report 1 October 1981 – 31 December 1981.
- No. 30. Environment Protection Authority – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 31. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, May 1982.
- No. 32. Co-operative Housing Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1980-81.
- No. 33. Australian Building Construction Employees and Builders Labourers Federation – Report of Commissioner Appointed to Inquire into Activities (Volume 1).
- No. 34. Australian Building Construction Employees and Builders Labourers Federation – Report of Commissioner appointed to Inquire into Activities (Volume 2).
- No. 35. Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 36. City of Richmond – Report of Board of Inquiry relating to Certain Matters, Part 1.
- No. 37. Register of Members' Interests – Cumulative Summary of Returns, September 1982.
- No. 38. Land Conservation Council – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 39. Registrar of Building Societies – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 40. Ombudsman Quarterly Report 1 January 1982 – 31 March 1982.
- No. 41. Education Department – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 42. Victoria Grants Commission – Report for the year ended 31 August 1982.
- No. 43. City of Richmond – Report of Board of Inquiry relating to Certain Matters, Part 2.
- No. 44. City of Richmond – Report of Board of Inquiry relating to Certain Matters, Part 3.
- No. 45. State Employees Retirement Benefits Board – Report for the year 1980-81.
- No. 46. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations – Report of Government Statist for the year 1981-82.
- No. 47. Victorian Railways Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 48. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Interim Report No. 4, Volume 1 of Royal Commission.
- No. 49. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, October 1982.
- No. 50. Forests Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 51. Soil Conservation Authority – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 52. Australian Meat Industry – Report of the Royal Commission.
- No. 53. Industrial Training Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 54. Ombudsman – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 55. National Parks Service – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 56. Transport Regulation Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 57. Commissioner for Equal Opportunity – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 58. Equal Opportunity Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 59. Health Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 60. Director of Consumer Affairs – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 61. Public Service Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 62. Council of Public Education – Report 1 July 1980 – 23 March 1982.
- No. 63. Consumer Affairs Council – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 64. Hospitals Superannuation Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 65. Ferntree Gully Cemetery Trust – Report of Board of Enquiry.
- No. 66. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 67. State Bank – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 68. Department of Community Welfare Services – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 69. State Development Committee – Report on Land Transport to Webb Dock.
- No. 70. Motor Accidents Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 71. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, March 1983.
- No. 72. Law Reform Commissioner – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 73. Victorian Egg Marketing Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 74. Rural Finance Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 75. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 76. Country Roads Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 77. Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 78. State Classification of Publications Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 79. Railway Construction and Property Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 80. State Electricity Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 81. Ministry of Housing – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 82. North Deborah Mining and Industrial Limited – Report of Inspector appointed to Investigate Affairs.
- No. 83. North Deborah Mining and Industrial Limited – Special Investigation – Appendices.
- No. 84. Lefroy Minerals Limited – Report of Inspector appointed to Investigate Affairs.
- No. 85. Lefroy Minerals Limited – Special Investigation – Appendices.
- No. 86. North Deborah Mining and Industrial Limited – Lefroy Minerals Limited – Memorandum.
- No. 87. Liquor Control Commission – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 88. Ombudsman – Half Yearly Report 1 July 1982 – 31 December 1982.
- No. 89. Building Societies – Report of Registrar for the year 1981-82.
- No. 90. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation – Report for the year 1981-82.
- No. 91. Department of Labour and Industry – Report for the year 1982.
- No. 92. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, April 1983.
- No. 93. Casinos – Report of Board of Inquiry, Chapters 1-12.
- No. 94. Casinos – Report of Board of Inquiry, Chapters 13-19.
- No. 95. Casinos – Report of Board of Inquiry – Appendices A-F.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, SESSION 1982-1985 — *continued*

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- No. 96. Casinos – Report of Board of Inquiry – Appendices G-J.
 - No. 97. State Superannuation Board of Victoria – Report for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 98. Adoption Legislation Review Committee – Report, March 1983.
 - No. 99. Department of Planning – Report July 1981 – June 1982.
 - No. 100. Education Department – Report for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 101. State Employees Retirement Benefits Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 102. Land Conservation Council – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 103. Co-operative Housing Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 104. Youth Parole Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 105. Environment Protection Authority – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 106. Consumer Affairs Council – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 107. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, June 1983 (No. 1).
 - No. 108. Soil Conservation Authority – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 109. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns, June 1983 (No. 2).
 - No. 110. Victoria Police – Report for the year 1982.
 - No. 111. Public Service Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 112. Forests Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 113. Register of Members' Interests – Cumulative Summary of Returns, September 1983.
 - No. 114. Health Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 115. Commissioner for Equal Opportunity – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 116. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1982-83 (Volume 1).
 - No. 117. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1982-83 (Volume 2).
 - No. 118. Equal Opportunity Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 119. Victoria Grants Commission – Report for the year ended 31 August 1983.
 - No. 120. National Parks Service – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 121. Co-operative Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 122. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations – Report of Government Statist for the year 1982-83, together with the Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 123. State Classification of Publications Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 124. State Superannuation Board of Victoria – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 125. Industrial Training Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 126. Ombudsman – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 127. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 128. Poker Machines – Report of Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 129. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 130. State Bank – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 131. William Albert Landeryou, M.L.C. – Offices in the Federated Storemen and Packers Union – Advice to the Premier by M.E.J. Black, Q.C.
 - No. 132. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Interim Report No. 5, Volume 1 of Royal Commission.
 - No. 133. State Electricity Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 134. Department of Planning – Report July 1982 – June 1983.
 - No. 135. Motor Accidents Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 136. Liquor Control Commission – Report and Statement of accounts for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 137. Hospitals Superannuation Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 138. Rural Finance Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 139. Department of Community Welfare Services – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 140. Victorian Egg Marketing Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 141. Law Reform Commissioner – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 142. Ministry of Transport – Authority Annual Reports for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 143. Victoria Police – Interim Report 1 January to 30 June, 1983.
 - No. 144. Adult Parole Board – Report for the year 1981-82.
 - No. 145. State Employees Retirement Benefits Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 146. Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 147. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Variations Notified to 31 March 1984.
 - No. 148. Director of Consumer Affairs – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 149. Department of Labour and Industry – Report for the year 1983.
 - No. 150. Ministry of Housing – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 151. Ombudsman – Half Yearly Report 1 July 1983 – 31 December 1983.
 - No. 152. Youth Parole Board – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 153. Electoral Commission – Report 1983-84.
 - No. 154. Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 155. Education Department – Report for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 156. Environment Protection Authority – Report for the year 1983-84.
 - No. 157. Building Societies – Report of the Registrar for the year 1982-83.
 - No. 158. Department of Labour and Industry – Report for the six months ended 30 June, 1984.
 - No. 159. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1983-84 (Volume 1).
 - No. 160. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission – Report for the year 1983-84 (Volume 2).
 - No. 161. Land Conservation Council – Report for the year 1983-84.
 - No. 162. Department of Community Welfare Services – Report for the year 1983-84.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, SESSION 1982-1985 — *continued*

- No. 163. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Variations Notified to 31 October 1984.
 No. 164. Register of Members' Interests – Summary of Returns – June 1984.
 No. 165. Register of Members' Interests – Cumulative Summary of Returns – September 1984.
 No. 166. Equal Opportunity Board – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 167. Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 168. Disposition of Embryos Produced by *In Vitro* Fertilization – Report of the Committee to Consider the Social, Ethical and Legal Issues arising from *In Vitro* Fertilization.
 No. 169. State Bank – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 170. Health Commission of Victoria – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 171. Commissioner for Equal Opportunity – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 172. Ministry of Consumer Affairs – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 173. Public Service Board – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 174. Ministry of Housing – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 175. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Volume 1 of the Royal Commission.
 No. 176. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Volume 2 of the Royal Commission.
 No. 177. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Volume 3 of the Royal Commission.
 No. 178. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Volume 4 of the Royal Commission.
 No. 179. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Volume 5 of the Royal Commission.
 No. 180. Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union – Final Report, Appendices 1-A, 1-B, 1-C of the Royal Commission.
 No. 181. Victoria Police – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 182. State Electricity Commission – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 183. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 184. Rural Finance Commission – Report for the year 1983-84.
 No. 185. Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund – Report for the year 1983-84.

NOTE. No. D.35 is a report presented and ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council only.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

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

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two Members who will be elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly – one in each Province retiring by rotation at each general election for the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided into eighty-eight Electoral Districts, each returning one Member. Members will be elected for four years, unless Parliament is dissolved in certain circumstances before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1983-84

The *Electoral Commission Act* 1982 established an Electoral Commission with the function of dividing the State of Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly as often as is necessary from time to time with the object of establishing and maintaining Electoral Provinces of approximately equal enrolment and Electoral Districts of approximately equal enrolment.

Arising out of the *Electoral Commission Act* 1982, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out in 1983-84 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

The Electoral Commissioners were required to divide the State of Victoria into eighty-eight Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly of approximately equal enrolment. The average enrolment for the eighty-eight Electoral Districts created by the Electoral Commissioners was 28,754.

In dividing the State of Victoria into new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts, the Electoral Commissioners were required to take certain factors into consideration but the enrolment for an Electoral Province or an Electoral District was not to vary by more than ten per cent above or below the average enrolment.

Details of the new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts created by the Electoral Commissioners were contained in the Report of the Electoral Commission dated 19 March 1984, and the *Electoral Commission Act* 1982 provided that the new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts would come into force at the next Legislative Council periodical or general election or the next Legislative Assembly general election, respectively.

Legislative Council

The Electoral Commissioners were required to divide the State of Victoria into twenty-two Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council of approximately equal enrolment with each Electoral Province consisting of four complete and contiguous Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly. The average enrolment for the twenty-two Electoral Provinces created by the Electoral Commissioners was 115,015.

Enrolment of electors

Every person aged eighteen years or over who is an Australian citizen and has lived in one subdivision for at least one month is entitled to enrol as an elector subject to certain disqualifications relating to imprisonment or being of unsound mind. Enrolment is compulsory. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to eighteen years became effective from 21 March, 1973.) Natural born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, who are not Australian citizens, who were enrolled within three months immediately before 26 January, 1984, retain their electoral enrolment.

Persons who do not qualify for enrolment only because they have not lived in one subdivision for at least one month may enrol under special categories. Claims for enrolment may also be made by persons aged seventeen years of age but they are not entitled to vote until they attain eighteen years of age.

The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Electoral Provinces and Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 181 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Commission have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections.

ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1975	2,176,732	1981	2,425,900
1976	2,264,222	1982	2,486,494
1977	2,301,695	1983	2,530,328
1978	2,307,786	1984	2,542,452
1979	2,371,637	1985	2,630,653
1980	2,372,063		

Types of elections in Victoria

There are four types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one-half of the Members of the Council (22) have to be elected. A periodical election will be held simultaneously with a general election for the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Legislative Council will be

elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly, one-half of the Members retiring alternately at the expiration or dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. There are two Members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly have to be elected. Each Assembly will last for four years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier in certain circumstances by the Governor.

(3) *Simultaneous election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held at the same time since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an 'extraordinary' election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc. of the current Member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the Member who was replaced was elected.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ – the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen to the Chief Electoral Officer commanding that proceedings be commenced for the holding of elections to elect Members for each of the Legislative Council Provinces, or Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts, or for the holding of an election for one electorate to fill the vacancy for a Member for that electorate.

Writs for every periodical election of Members of the Council and for every general election of Members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. A Writ for a Council by-election is issued by the President of the Legislative Council and a Writ for an Assembly by-election is issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date for the closing of the rolls for the election (or elections), the date by which nominations are to be lodged, and requires that, if the election (or elections) is contested, a poll is to be conducted on the date specified in the Writ. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new Member, or the names of the new Members, endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of 'absent' voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his/her own electorate is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called 'unenrolled voting' has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system, as amended in 1984, a voter is asked to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure '1' being written opposite the name of the candidate who the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4 etc.) indicating the relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated the order of preference for all candidates except one, the elector is deemed to have given the last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

A ballot-paper will be accepted as formal, provided it is marked with the figure '1' opposite the name of one candidate and has other figures opposite the names of all the other candidates, or all the other candidates except one, and will not be rejected as informal merely because a figure, other than the figure '1', has been repeated or because there is a break in the numerical sequence. Any such ballot-paper will be accepted as formal and in any preference distribution will be distributed, if necessary, as far as possible.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who received an absolute majority (i.e. more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than

two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences that candidate is then declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of the first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of that candidate are examined and the second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing the ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1983-84:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AREAS OF PROVINCES, VICTORIA (square kilometres)

State Electoral Province	Area	State Electoral Province	Area
Ballarat	19,544.00	Melbourne North	109.40
Boronia	116.80	Melbourne West	841.90
Central Highlands	20,632.00	Monash	59.26
Chelsea	197.60	North Eastern	26,951.00
Doutta Galla	520.00	North Western	57,148.00
East Yarra	69.88	Nunawading	174.40
Eumemmerring	228.00	South Eastern	5,638.00
Geelong	1,624.00	Templestowe	155.10
Gippsland	41,173.00	Waverley	84.42
Higinbotham	66.40	Western	52,815.00
Jika Jika	85.64		
Melbourne	73.20	Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised 'land area' of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between 'land' and 'electoral' area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AREAS OF DISTRICTS, VICTORIA (square kilometres)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	24.40	Footscray	21.40
Ballarat North	1,411.00	Forest Hill	22.12
Ballarat South	2,719.00	Frankston North	41.80
Balwyn	16.93	Frankston South	40.66
Bellarine	367.80	Geelong	26.60
Benalla	13,936.00	Geelong North	478.10
Benambra	11,828.00	Gippsland East	28,983.00
Bendigo East	3,799.00	Gippsland South	7,143.00
Bendigo West	4,016.00	Gippsland West	3,118.00
Bennettswood	17.06	Gisborne	3,108.00
Bentleigh	16.25	Glen Waverley	23.15
Berwick	1,011.00	Greensborough	71.51
Box Hill	18.03	Hawthorn	14.99
Brighton	16.71	Ivanhoe	28.71
Broadmeadows	31.85	Keilor	159.30
Brunswick	12.81	Kew	20.61
Bulleen	28.88	Knox	31.21
Bundoora	29.36	Lowan	23,230.00
Burwood	17.35	Malvern	15.14
Carrum	92.19	Melbourne	30.75
Caulfield	13.59	Mentone	22.95
Clayton	25.50	Mildura	29,590.00
Coburg	18.44	Mitcham	21.74
Dandenong	19.60	Monbulk	170.00
Dandenong North	21.45	Mornington	910.00
Derrimut	297.70	Morwell	997.00
Doncaster	26.00	Murray Valley	5,925.00
Doveton	159.00	Narracan	4,050.00
Dromana	599.00	Niddrie	30.80
Essendon	15.34	Northcote	16.77
Evelyn	2,262.00	Oakleigh	15.47

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AREAS OF DISTRICTS, VICTORIA — *continued*
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Pascoe Vale	18.31	South Barwon	751.50
Polwarth	10,255.00	Springvale	27.95
Portland	14,350.00	Sunshine	30.80
Prahran	9.86	Swan Hill	19,743.00
Preston	19.11	Syndal	26.39
Reservoir	20.40	Thomastown	40.80
Richmond	14.30	Wantirna	40.32
Ringwood	31.83	Warrandyte	102.80
Ripon	12,306.00	Warrnambool	4,980.00
Rodney	7,277.00	Werribee	754.40
St Albans	32.20	Whittlesea	4,264.00
St Kilda	9.86	Williamstown	35.30
Sandringham	19.85		
Shepparton	1,921.00	Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised 'land area' of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between 'land' and 'electoral' area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 2 March, 1985, there were contests in all the eighty-eight Electoral Districts. In 29 of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In 18 of these 29 contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 11 contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in 8 instances but was defeated in the remaining 3 instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA

Year of election	Contested Districts					
	Whole State	Votes recorded				Informal votes
		Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of voters	Number
						Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,305,773	93.97	60,272	2.61
1985	2,641,477	2,641,477	2,462,226	93.21	66,107	2.68

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA

Year of election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA — *continued*

Year of election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,627,357	49,690	2,088,984	28,616	57.6
1976	81	3,747,510	46,266	2,267,282	27,991	60.5
1979	81	3,853,560	47,575	2,350,407	29,017	60.9
1982	81	3,971,000	49,025	2,453,642	30,292	61.8
1985	88	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,641,477	30,017	n.y.a.

(a) Calendar year.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested Districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

A table setting out the number of members to be elected, the number of candidates, the total enrolment, the percentage of voters, and the percentage of informal votes for general elections for the Legislative Assembly held from 1934 to 1982 can be found on page 93 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of 44 members, representing 22 Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 2 March 1985, there were contests in all Provinces and in 17 of them more than 2 candidates were engaged.

In 7 of these 17 contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 10 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 6 instances but was defeated in the remaining 4 instances.

VOTING AT PERIODICAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, VICTORIA

Year of election	Contested Provinces					
	Whole State		Votes recorded		Informal votes	
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,302,973	93.86	72,169	3.13
1985	2,641,477	2,641,477	2,461,708	93.19	74,202	3.01

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

A table setting out the number of members to be elected, the number of candidates, the total enrolment, the percentage of voters, and the percentage of informal votes for periodical elections for the Legislative Council held from 1935 to 1982 can be found on page 93 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

Further reference: Victorian electoral system, *Victorian Year Book*, 1984, pp. 90-3

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions*General*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. In Australia the Queen is represented by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised thirty-six members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the *Commonwealth Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by two Senators. The term of office of these four Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The *Representation Act* 1983 increased the number of Senators for the States to seventy-two (12 for each State) with effect from the first meeting of the 34th Parliament.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one-half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first six Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other six Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of Members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five Members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had seventy-five Members of whom twenty-three were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to ten for each State and as a consequence the number of Members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 – although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one Member with restricted voting powers. The Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to two in 1974 and the Members representing that Territory and the Member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 population censuses. On 27 February 1984, the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner certified that, pursuant to (the then) section 25 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918, he had determined the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the several States at a general election to be: New South Wales, 51; Victoria, 39; Queensland, 24; South Australia, 13; Western Australia, 13; and Tasmania, 5.

Representation of the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory was unchanged.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MEMBERSHIP, AUSTRALIA

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1950 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
1983	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
1984 (c)	51	39	24	13	13	5	1	2	148

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1968.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

(d) Election following an electoral redistribution in W.A. only.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Commonwealth roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, who has attained eighteen years of age and who is an Australian citizen, or a British subject who was enrolled as an elector on 25 January 1984.

Qualifications of candidates – either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any Australian citizen 18 years of age or over, who is, or who is qualified to become, a Commonwealth elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or Member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a Member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for candidates standing within the State, and the election of Members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

'If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

'Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognised by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

'Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a Senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Commonwealth Constitution.

'The name of any Senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.'

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1985 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

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

VICTORIAN SENATE MEMBERS AT 1 JULY 1985

Senator	Retires
Button, Hon. John Norman (ALP)	1988
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (AD)	1988
Cooney, Barney (ALP)	1991
Evans, Hon. Gareth John (ALP)	1988
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1988
Hamer, David John, (LP)	1991
Lewis, Austin William Russell (LP)	1988
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1991
Ray, Robert Francis (ALP)	1991
Short, James Robert (LP)	1991
Siddons, John Royston (AD)	1988
Zakharov, Alice Olive (ALP)	1991

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 148 single-Member Divisions and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for candidates standing within the Division. Election of Members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 1 December 1984.

The following table lists the Victorian Members of the House of Representatives elected on 1 December 1984 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each Member:

VICTORIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS ELECTED ON 1 DECEMBER 1984

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Bruce
Beale, Julian Howard (LP)	Deakin
Brown, Hon. Neil Anthony (LP)	Menzies
Brumby, John Mansfield (ALP)	Bendigo
Cameron, Ewen Colin (LP)	Indi
Charles, David Ernest (ALP)	Isaacs
Child, Joan (ALP)	Henty
Chynoweth, Robert Leslie (ALP)	Dunkley
Cleeland, Peter Robert (ALP)	McEwen
Cunningham, Barry Thomas (ALP)	McMillan
Duffy, Hon. Michael John (ALP)	Holt
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Griffiths, Alan Gordon (ALP)	Maribymong
Halverson, Robert George (LP)	Casey
Hand, Gerard Leslie (ALP)	Melbourne
Hawke, Rt. Hon. Robert James Lee (ALP)	Wills
Hawker, David Peter (LP)	Wannon
Holding, Hon. Allan Clyde (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Hon. Brian Leslie (ALP)	Batman
Jenkins, Hon. Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Jones, Hon. Barry Owen (ALP)	Lalor
Kent, Lewis (ALP)	Hotham

VICTORIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS ELECTED
ON 1 DECEMBER 1984 – *continued*

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Lamb, Anthony Hamilton (ALP)	Streeton
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
McArthur, Fergus Stewart (LP)	Corangamite
McGauran, Peter John (NP)	Gippsland
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm (LP)	Goldstein
Mayer, Helen (ALP)	Chisholm
Mildren, Peter (ALP)	Ballarat
Milton, Peter (ALP)	La Trobe
O'Keefe, Neil Patrick (ALP)	Burke
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Reith, Peter Keaston (LP)	Flinders
Saunderson, John (ALP)	Aston
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen (ALP)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Staples, Peter Richard (ALP)	Jagajaga
Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles (ALP)	Calwell
Willis, Hon. Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand

Redistribution of electoral boundaries in Victoria, 1984

The Commonwealth Electoral Act makes provision for the periodic redrawing of the boundaries of House of Representatives Electoral Divisions in a State as directed by the Electoral Commission. Early in 1984, redistributions were directed in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, following the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner's determination of the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in each State at a general election.

The redistribution process has a number of stages. Initially, a Redistribution Committee of four, chaired by the Electoral Commissioner, is set up. This Committee has the task of producing a proposed set of boundaries and names of Electoral Divisions. Before this is done, however, any interested persons or bodies who have suggestions to make regarding the redistribution, and in particular possible boundaries or names of Divisions are given thirty days to put them forward, in writing, to the Redistribution Committee. The suggestions are then made available for public comments, which must be lodged in writing within fourteen days. The Committee considers the suggestions and comments before making a proposed redistribution.

Maps showing the proposed boundaries and names are then posted at Offices of the Electoral Commission, and Post Offices, and there are fourteen days within which objections to the proposed redistribution may be lodged by members of the public, or organisations. Such objections are then examined, generally at an open inquiry, by an augmented Electoral Commission. The augmented Electoral Commission in each State and the Australian Capital Territory comprises the members of the relevant Redistribution Committee sitting together with the Chairman of the Australian Electoral Commission and the third Commissioner. After it has considered all the objections lodged, the augmented Electoral Commission makes a final determination of the names and boundaries of the Electoral Divisions in the State.

In making its proposed redistribution, a redistribution committee is bound by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918, section 66(3), which states:

'In making the proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee –

(a) shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, 3 years and 6 months after the State or Territory has been redistributed, the number of electors enrolled in each proposed Electoral Division in the State or Territory will be equal; and

(b) subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to –

(i) community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;

(ii) means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;

(iii) the trend of population changes within the State or Territory;

(iv) the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and

(v) the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory.'

The Redistribution Committee for Victoria was also required to ensure that no proposed Division would have in it a number of electors which differed from the State average enrolment, calculated at 19 April 1984, by more than ten per cent.

The augmented Electoral Commission for the State of Victoria completed its work in September, 1984; its determination was published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on 14 September 1984. Victoria was distributed into the thirty-nine Electoral Divisions listed in the following table:

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA, 1984

Aston	Corio	Hotham	Maribyrnong
Ballarat	Deakin	Indi	Melbourne
Batman	Dunkley	Isaacs	Melbourne Ports
Bendigo	Flinders	Jagajaga	Menzies
Bruce	Gellibrand	Kooyong	Murray
Burke	Gippsland	Lalor	Scullin
Calwell	Goldstein	La Trobe	Streeton
Casey	Henty	McEwen	Wannon
Chisholm	Higgins	McMillan	Wills
Corangamite	Holt	Mallee	

Further references: Referendums, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 126-7; 1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries, 1979, pp. 103-5; Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament since 1934, 1984, pp. 101-3; Commonwealth electoral law since 1934, 1984, pp. 103-5

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

Government administration in Victoria involves the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 211 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by a comprehensive description of the administration of the Victorian Government's Departments of State and statutory bodies. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, is followed by a section dealing with public safety.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and inter-governmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representation; maintenance of the Armed Forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widow's and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 2-22 of *Year Book Australia* (No.67).

A comprehensive guide to the organisations and functions of the Commonwealth Government can be found in the annual *Commonwealth Government Directory*, which lists all Commonwealth Parliamentary departments, courts, tribunals, and Ministers and their departments. Each ministerial portfolio includes its enactments; Ministerial staff listing, and details of departmental establishments, role and functions, and the executive staff of its divisions; and branch offices or representatives throughout Australia and the world.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial administrative units and associated administrative units as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, in local government, or in those statutory authorities which do not employ staff under the Public Service Act. The role of the Victorian Public Service is to administer legislation, implement government policy, and provide policy advice to government.

There are approximately 30,000* permanent officers and their duties cover the full range of professional employment, administrative and clerical duties, most trades, and a wide variety of other miscellaneous categories.

Entry as an officer of the Public Service is determined by reference to any or all of the following:
(1) the results of examinations or tests prescribed by the Public Service Board;

*At 30 June 1984.

- (2) the results of interviews;
- (3) the attainment of minimum standards of experience and/or education; and
- (4) other criteria that may be prescribed by the Public Service Board.

The Public Service offers career employment with progression dependent on increased knowledge and experience, and subject to a satisfactory level of performance.

About 4,000* people are employed on a temporary basis while a further group of about 9,800* people are engaged in work of an intermittent or casual nature, or employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

Public Service Board

Functions

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 the Public Service Board is charged with ensuring 'that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner...' and 'to assist in promoting the effective, efficient and economic management of operations of administrative units...'

The Board has other roles which include policy setting and consultation on personnel management matters, discipline and dispute resolution, audit and review of the Public Service and public sector agencies, the preservation of merit principles, and in the provision of assistance to organisations both within the Service and in the public sector generally in order to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Composition

The members of the Public Service Board are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Act* 1974. The Board consists of members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom is the Chairman. In addition to the Chairman and the government-appointed member there are two elected members. One of the elected members is an officer of the Public Service elected by the officers of the Public Service (not being Mental Health and Mental Retardation officers); and the other represents only Mental Health and Mental Retardation officers. The structure of the Board is such that when considering matters related to either general service or mental health and mental retardation matters the elected member representing the specific division of the Service acts as a member of the Board.

Structure of the Board's Office

Several senior officers support the Board directly. The Office of the Board has three major divisions, being the Service Delivery Division, Management Consultancy Division, and Policy and Tribunal Division.

Victorian Government administrative units

Brief descriptions of the functions and services of the Victorian Government administrative units constituting the Public Service of Victoria are shown below, followed by a list of statutory authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective Ministers.

Administrative units are instruments of ministerial action, and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise an administrative unit. These amendments may be made by the Governor in Council pursuant to Division 1 of Part 3 of the *Public Service Act* 1974.

The entries for the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman have been listed separately to reflect their role and independence. Their primary function is to report to the Victorian Parliament on specific aspects of administration.

Further information concerning Victorian Government departments and ministries may be found in the *Victorian Government Directory* 1985, compiled by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

Auditor-General

The Office of the Auditor-General of Victoria is established under the *Audit Act* 1958. The function of the Auditor-General and his staff is to independently audit and review the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, and to submit a report to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He also audits the accounts of such statutory authorities as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, port authorities, and universities.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Act gives the Auditor-General the power to query the

*At 30 June 1984.

Treasurer and other persons, and for the purpose of his audit, he may require the production of any records he considers relevant. The Auditor-General carries out his duties independently on behalf of Parliament and of others and reports directly to Parliament.

Further information concerning the office of the Auditor-General can be found on pages 144–5 of this *Year Book*.

Ombudsman

The Office of the Ombudsman is established under the *Ombudsman Act* 1973. The function of the Ombudsman is to investigate complaints concerning administrative actions taken in government departments, statutory bodies, or by officers and employees of municipal councils.

Further information concerning the Office of the Ombudsman can be found on page 145 of this *Year Book*.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The Department is responsible for the administration of Acts relating to the quality of agricultural products and protection from pests and disease; for the provision of extension services to the farming community; and for carrying out research into a range of agricultural problems. Divisions of the Department are District Industry Services (extension services), Animal Research and Development, Plant Research and Development, Product Standards and Quarantine, Veterinary Field Services, and the State Chemistry Laboratory. The Minister of Agriculture is also responsible for a number of statutory authorities, including the Victorian Dairy Industry Authority and the Rural Finance Commission. Officers are available to assist members of the public with inquiries relating to any aspect of agriculture, including turf, home garden pests, diseases, vegetables and ornamental plants, as well as all types of commercial agriculture. (For a history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105–8.)

Department of Community Welfare Services

Minister: Minister for Community Welfare Services

Permanent Heads: Director-General of Community Welfare Services and Director-General of Corrections

The Department of Community Welfare Services promotes the welfare of the Victorian community by ensuring appropriate levels of social welfare services, community development, and social planning activities. These services are provided direct by the Department, by agencies in the non-government sector, and with the support of community organisations. Their organisation is on a programme basis.

The major programmes are: Corporate Management; Protective and Substitute Care; Development of a Supportive Community; and Concessions for pensioners, beneficiaries, and other low income earners.

The Divisions of the Department are: Family and Community Services Division; Policy, Planning and Resources Division; and Program Development Division.

The Office of Corrections was created during 1983–84 to strengthen the delivery and administration of adult correctional services in Victoria. The functions of the Office were previously performed by the Department of Community Welfare Services.

The Office is responsible for all adult correctional programmes and facilities, including custodial services (prisons) and a range of non-custodial services (community-based). Juvenile correctional programmes remain under the jurisdiction of the Director-General of Community Welfare Services.

The Office has four Divisions: Prisons, Community-Based Corrections, Strategic Services, and Management Services.

Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands

Minister: Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands

Permanent Head: Director-General, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands

The Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands was officially formed on 2 November 1983 following a widespread review of Victoria's natural resource agencies. The agencies realigned to form the Department were the Ministry for Conservation and its agencies; the Department of Crown Lands and Survey; and the Forests Commission.

The Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands seeks to manage public land for existing and

potential uses and to ensure that Victoria's land and its living terrestrial, aquatic, and marine resources are properly managed and utilised. In particular, the objectives and functions of the Department cover policy advice; land and living resource management; land protection; services to land and the living resources industry; research; investigation; and public education.

The Department is responsible for the management and protection of public land (including national parks, other parks, State forests, wildlife reserves, and other Crown land) and, in the case of soil conservation and vermin and noxious weeds control programmes, protection of private land. The Department is also responsible for living resource management on all land and in all waters.

Education Department

Minister: Minister of Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that children between the ages of six and fifteen years receive suitable, efficient, and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students.

Much of the administration of the Department is decentralised into twelve Education Regions, each headed by a Regional Director of Education.

The Education Department provides the teachers for all State schools, and is also responsible for general administration including the provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings, teachers' salaries, and transport of children to school.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: a centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Health Commission

Minister: Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman, Health Commission of Victoria

Through the Health Commission, the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services administered directly or supported financially by the Victorian Government.

The Commission operates through four 'line' Divisions: Mental Health, Hospitals, Mental Retardation, and Public Health.

The Mental Health Division controls and staffs all State-run psychiatric and mental hospitals and operates specialist alcohol, drug, and forensic services, as well as a community mental health programme.

The Hospitals Division oversees the conduct and standards of public hospitals, community health centres, ambulance services, day hospitals, hospitals and homes for the aged, private hospitals, and benevolent and philanthropic organisations.

The Mental Retardation Division controls and staffs all State-run facilities for mentally retarded persons, and oversees the activities of private facilities. The Division has responsibility for developing community resources for its clients and their families.

The Public Health Division provides services through five branches: Clinical Services (TB, communicable diseases, Prison Medical Services), Inspection Services (food standards, drugs and poisons control, sanitation, district health services, environmental health, refugee screening, epidemiology, special accommodation houses, and control of radioactive substances and radiology), Dental Health (the operation of the school dental service), Pre-School Child Development (kindergartens, day care, and child-minding centres) and Family Health (infant welfare, school medical, and family planning).

The 'line' Divisions are supported by four 'service' Divisions – Finance, Planning, Personnel, and Building and Services.

Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology

Minister: Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology

Chief Administrator: Director-General of Industry, Commerce and Technology

The Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology was established in November 1983 to:

- (1) advise the Victorian Government on objectives, plans, and strategies for Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors;

- (2) develop, implement, and review policies and programmes to promote the growth of Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors, including particular industries and regions;

- (3) co-ordinate Victorian Government policies for the development of technology in Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors;
- (4) act as a focal point for the Victorian Government, business, and community groups on matters concerning technology and Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors;
- (5) provide a referral point within government for nominated manufacturing and commercial projects, assist the Government to respond to specific proposals, and facilitate their implementation through government approval and control processes; and
- (6) provide business promotion and support services at both State and regional level in Victoria in co-operation with other agencies and Victorian Government departments.

The Department is organised into four divisions: Development, (business economics and planning, overseas offices, export, and technology); Industry, (industry assistance and policy and district offices); Major Projects, (facilitation, government purchasing, and special projects); Corporate Services; (management services, information, and corporate affairs). The Regulation Review Unit is also located within the Department and the Victorian Centre for Technology and Design is closely linked.

Other bodies, encompassed within the portfolio of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology are the Victorian Economic Development Corporation; Small Business Development Corporation; Alpine Resorts Commission; Victorian Tourism Commission; Geelong Regional Commission; Latrobe Regional Commission; Albury/Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation; and Liquor Control Commission.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department of Labour and Industry was established under the *Labour and Industry Act 1953*. The Department is currently responsible for the achievement of prescribed standards for non-physical conditions of employment, the registration of shops and the collection of all related fees, the administration of legislation in relation to the making, distribution, and retailing of bread, the administration of part of the Workers Compensation Act, and the administration of functions arising from various miscellaneous legislation. The Department provides support services for the Government of Victoria in all matters related to the International Labour Organization.

The Department consists of four major divisions: Management Services, Industrial Relations, Inspection Services, and Policy and Research; two branches – Legal and Personnel; and two offices of statutory bodies – the Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board, and the Motor Accidents Board.

The Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board administers the entitlements to long service leave for certain occupations in the building and construction industry, accrued through service within the industry rather than with an individual employer.

The Motor Accidents Board provides for a no-fault scheme of compensation for people injured in accidents involving motor vehicles. (For the history of the Department of Labour and Industry, see *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department.

The Law Department is responsible for the provision of an effective and efficient legal system for the people of Victoria.

In the execution of its responsibilities, the Department administers the Acts within the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General and the following offices performing functions under those Acts: Crown Solicitor's Office, Chief Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Office of the Public Trustee, Corporate Affairs Office, Registrar-General's Office, and Office of Titles.

In addition, a number of statutory organisations come within the administration of the Attorney-General. These are: Appeal Costs Board, Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board; Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, Law Reform Commissioner, Legal Aid Commission, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Patriotic Funds Council, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Estate Agents Board, State Classification of Publications Board, and Victorian Taxation Board of Review.

The Department continually reviews legislation within the Attorney-General's responsibility and where necessary initiates the development of new or amended legislation.

It is also responsible for the provision of staff, facilities, and services to the Courts, for legal assistance to the Victorian Government in the drafting and interpreting of legislation, and for the management of Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry.

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Director-General for Local Government

The Local Government Department was established under the *Local Government Department Act* 1958, for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria.

The head office of the Department has both administrative and functional responsibilities including a degree of superintendence over Victoria's 211 municipal councils in relation to the administration of the *Local Government Act* 1958 and other Acts relating to local government. The Department provides a point of reference for persons served by local government.

The Department encompasses four specialist Divisions, namely the Valuer-General's Office, Division of Building Control, Local Government Consultancy Division, and the Weights and Measures Branch. The Valuer-General is responsible under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 for the co-ordination and standards of valuations made for rating purposes, including those for all municipal, water, sewerage, planning, and land tax authorities. The Division of Building Control was established following the introduction of the *Building Control Act* 1981 to advise the Minister on matters relating to building control.

The Weights and Measures Branch is headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and administers weights and measures legislation (with the exception of packaging and labelling of goods), instructs inspectors in the performance of their duties, and generally supervises the local administration, the design of equipment, and the examination of weighing and measuring equipment.

The Minister is also responsible for a number of associated statutory bodies and Committees including the Victoria Grants Commission, Local Government Commission, Land Valuation Boards of Review, Building Control Accreditation Authority, Building Control Technical Advisory Council, Building Referees Panel, Municipal Auditors Board, Building Qualifications Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, and the Local Authorities Superannuation Board. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Chief Administrator: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976 which amalgamated the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, as well as two smaller statutory authorities – the Coal Corporation of Victoria and the Victorian Solar Energy Council.

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the formulation and monitoring of overall energy policies for Victoria. The Department implements energy conservation programmes and administers procedures under the Fuel Emergency Act of 1977.

The Department is also responsible for carrying out geological surveys of the mineral, brown coal, stone, and groundwater resources of Victoria and the provision of information and services in these fields of activity.

The Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, tunnelling and trenching, groundwater resources, and the granting of permits and licences to own and use pipelines for the conveyance of gas, oil, liquid petroleum gas, and chemicals. (For the history of the Mines Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 360-1.)

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet advises and supports the Premier as chief Minister of the State, as Minister of the Department, and as Chairman of Cabinet. This involves administering and advising on the implementation of Victorian Government policies; assisting in the development of policy proposals and advising on their priorities; advising the Premier and Cabinet on legislative

programme priorities; monitoring and reporting regularly on the implementation of policies; co-ordinating the activities of Victorian Government departments and agencies where necessary; acting as a focal point between the Victorian Government and the public; and overall responsibility for inter-governmental relations.

The Divisions of the Department are: Economic and Financial Division; Natural Resources Division, which has two branches – Resources and Development; Social Development Division, with a Justice Branch and a Community Services Branch; Parliamentary and Government Division, with a Parliamentary Branch, a Government Branch, an Inter-governmental Relations Branch, and a Protocol Branch; and a Services Division, which incorporates seven units.

In addition, within the Cabinet Office there are Administration, Programmes and Special Studies, and Legislation Branches. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book*, 1964, pages 81-4.)

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order in Council on 16 May 1978. The functions of the Department are: to monitor and independently check all aspects of major property dealings by Victorian Government departments and government statutory authorities to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in the public interest; to be responsible for the functions of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Office; to administer the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* 1959; to be responsible for the conduct of the Government Information Centre and the Government Courier Service; to conduct elections of Members of the Victorian Parliament and a number of government and semi-government bodies and also to prepare and supply voters' lists for municipal council elections; to review existing Government Motor Vehicle Fleet practices and to control the use, purchase, and disposal of motor vehicles used by Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities.

The following Divisions operate within the Department: Government Computing Service; Government Printing Office; Land Purchasing and Sales Monitoring; Management Services; Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Public Record Office; the State Electoral Office; the Government Courier Service; the Government Information Centre; and the Government Motor Vehicle Fleet.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

The Department is Victoria's major building construction authority and provides advice to the Victorian Government in all matters relating to public works and the initiation of design, construction, management, and maintenance of works and buildings for Victorian Government departments, ministries, and agencies. It provides property management of all government buildings (excluding schools) in Victoria, and acquires property (purchase or leasing) for the State.

The Divisions of the Department are: Building, Property and Services, and Administration.

The Building Division is the largest of the three Divisions. It is the major architectural and building organisation for Victoria responsible for the design, construction, furnishing, and maintenance of buildings on behalf of client departments. Major service branches are the Principal Architect's Office, Engineering Services Office, and four Area Offices, namely, Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western.

The Property and Services Division, is responsible for the purchase, acquisition, leasing, and management of properties for Victorian Government departments in accordance with the policies of the State Accommodation Committee and under the direction of the Victorian Public Offices Corporation. The Division is also responsible for the security of government property, provides janitorial services, and manages the State Petrol Centre, the State Garage, canteens, a light transport fleet, as well as vehicle parking.

The Administration Division provides a wide variety of specialist, professional, administrative, and clerical support services to the Department. Control and responsibility for administrative standards throughout the Department are vested in the Director of Administration. Major service branches are the Accounts Branch, the Supply Branch, the Personnel Branch, and the E.D.P. group. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Department of Management and Budget

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director-General of Management and Budget

The Department, which was created by Order in Council on 12 October 1982, has superseded the Treasury. The prime objective of the Department is to ensure that all public sector resources are utilised in the most efficient and effective manner in accordance with the Victorian Government's priorities.

The major functions of the Department are to:

- (1) manage the budgetary process;
- (2) advise the Victorian Government on revenue options and manage revenue collection;
- (3) advise the Victorian Government, through the Cabinet Economics Committee on short, medium, and long-term economic and financial objectives and priorities;
- (4) develop and promulgate accounting policies, standards, and systems and manage the operation of the Public Account; and
- (5) develop financial policies, strategies, and projects and manage the investment of short and long-term government funds.

The Head Office of the Department comprises the following areas: Asset Management and Capital Works Unit; Budget and Resources Management; Budget Development; Comptroller-General; Corporate Services; Finance; Policy and Planning; and Revenue. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, under Treasury, pages 97-100.)

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth, to promote fitness and general health, to improve facilities available in Victoria for leisure time pursuits, and to administer the Racing Act, Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act, Professional Boxing Control Act, and the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act.

The various divisions are: Bureau of Youth Affairs; Corporate Services; Policy Co-ordination; Racing and Gaming; Regional Services; and Sport, Recreation, and Leisure Services.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister for the Arts

Chief Administrator: Director, Ministry for the Arts

The Ministry for the Arts functions at three levels:

- (1) as the Victorian Government's arts funding body with a charter to increase the public awareness and accessibility of the arts in Victoria,
- (2) as a government department having broad administrative responsibility for its various branches and agencies, and
- (3) as an entrepreneur of a number of cultural activities.

The Ministry funds some 300 arts organisations throughout Victoria and is responsible for the following branches and agencies: National Gallery of Victoria, Museum of Victoria, State Film Centre, State Library, Film Victoria, Victorian Arts Centre Trust, the Royal Exhibition Building, Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust, and Victoria's 150th Anniversary Celebrations.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Director of Consumer Affairs

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs was established under the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act* 1973. In order to achieve its primary aim – the strengthening of the concept of the fair market – the Ministry is implementing the following objectives:

- (1) to minimise imbalances between consumers and providers of goods and services through regulation of market practices, as well as provision of information and advice which ensures that participants in market place transactions do not suffer loss or disadvantage;
- (2) to establish and promote improved linkages between the Ministry and community groups, in order to achieve greater access to Ministry services and provide the community with new avenues through which it can influence consumer affairs policy and services; and
- (3) to promote a situation in which goods and services generally live up to consumers' reasonable

expectations, including those relating to quality and safety, and if they do not, ensure that consumers have inexpensive avenues of redress, and that where necessary regulatory measures are taken.

The Ministry advises the Victorian Government on consumer affairs issues and the need for reform of consumer legislation; promotes the role of the Ministry as a leading agency and consultant to other government agencies on matters relating to consumers and traders; provides a comprehensive inquiry and complaint handling service; conducts consumer education programmes and awareness campaigns; provides grants to non-profit consumer and community groups; investigates consumer needs across Victoria; conducts consultations with consumer, community, and industry interests; develops product information and safety standards; prevents the distribution and/or sale of hazardous or dangerous consumer products; promotes self and co-regulation of the business sector and regulates industry through licensing or other appropriate government controls; investigates alleged breaches of the Ministry's legislation and prosecutes identified breaches; maintains surveillance over prices of selected goods and services, and undertakes investigations into pricing procedures and determinations; develops and implements conciliation procedures to assist consumers, traders, tenants, and landlords resolve disputes; and provides for the adjudication of unresolved complaints and claims.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Committee, Small Claims Tribunals, Motor Car Traders' Committee, Residential Tenancies Tribunal, Market Court, Office of the Prices Commissioner, and the Credit Licensing Authority.

Ministry of Employment and Training

Minister: Minister for Employment and Training

Permanent Head: Director-General of Employment and Training

The role of the Ministry is to:

- (1) encourage, stimulate, or initiate the creation of new job opportunities in Victoria;
- (2) improve existing, and develop new, training systems to ensure a skilled labour force necessary to meet the current and future demands of industry;
- (3) analyse labour market information and identify likely future skill requirements by industry and region;
- (4) investigate the impact of technological change on the labour market; and
- (5) assist disadvantaged groups to gain access to employment and training opportunities.

The Ministry has four Divisions: Employment; Training; Planning and Research; and Management, Evaluation, and Special Projects.

The three affiliated statutory bodies which all report to the Minister are the Industrial Training Commission, the Victorian Employment Committee, and the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee.

Ministry of Industrial Affairs

Minister: Minister for Industrial Affairs

Chief Administrator: Director-General of Industrial Affairs

The Ministry of Industrial Affairs was established in January 1983 as the principal body in industrial relations matters within the Victorian public sector. The main functions of the Ministry are to co-ordinate all public sector negotiations, to undertake policy development and forward planning on industrial matters, and to assist and encourage the development of good industrial practices throughout Victoria. The Ministry works in close co-operation with the other departments and instrumentalities that have administrative responsibility for developments in the public sector labour market.

The Ministry has four divisions: Corporate Services Division; Policy and Research Division; Policy Audit, Special Projects and Industrial Liaison Division; Public Employment Industrial Relations Division; as well as the Office of the Registrar of the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria.

The Ministry provides advice to the Minister for Industrial Affairs and to the Industrial Relations Task Force, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Industrial Affairs. The Task Force is responsible to Cabinet for the formulation and implementation of the Victorian Government's industrial relations policies.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

Under the *Housing Act* 1983 the Ministry, through the Director of Housing, is responsible for

implementing policies and programmes approved by the Minister of Housing. The Act confers wide powers relating to housing matters and it specifies objects for which those powers may be exercised under the direction and control of the Minister. In addition to its major, traditional function of providing rental accommodation and purchase assistance to eligible persons, the Ministry administers funds made available under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement; it ensures compliance by all house owners with building standards of habitation; and it is the registry of rental housing co-operatives.

The Ministry also has responsibility for the establishment and enforcement of adequate housing standards; the provision of finance for persons building, purchasing, or renovating houses; and also encourages the development of materials and methods to improve the quality and availability of housing in Victoria.

The Urban Land Authority is responsible for the development and marketing of residential allotments, and the disposal of surplus Victorian Government land.

The duties of the Ministry are administered through the following divisions: Housing Services; Management Services; Legal and Registry; and Development and Property.

Ministry for Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Chairman, Ethnic Affairs Commission

The Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission was established under the *Ethnic Affairs Commission Act* 1982 which was proclaimed by the Governor in Council on 9 November 1982. The Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, established in 1976, became the Ministry for Ethnic Affairs on 23 December 1982, and became fully operational when the Ethnic Affairs Commission commenced operations on 15 March 1983.

In December 1982, an inter-departmental committee recommended that Victoria cease its role in the processing of immigration applications, and that this function be the sole responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Victoria's role in processing such applications formally ceased on 30 June 1983.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) to promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and to rationalise as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Ministry for Planning and Environment

Minister: Minister for Planning and Environment

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning and Environment

The Ministry for Planning and Environment was created under an Amendment to Schedule Two of the *Public Service Act* 1974 on 1 September 1983. Under this Amendment the Department of Planning and some sections and agencies of the Ministry for Conservation and Department of Crown Lands and Survey were consolidated in one Ministry.

The Ministry is concerned with managing and controlling the use of land, safeguarding and improving the environment, and protecting the heritage of Victoria. It is responsible for developing and maintaining systems of land-use planning, assisting regional and local authorities prepare and review land-use strategies and controls, and preparing and administering land-use controls for some areas of State significance.

The Ministry is also responsible for preparing policies and strategies for protection of the environment; developing and maintaining systems for safeguarding the environment and for

controlling pollution; for developing policies, plans, and technical advice for the management of all coastal lands in Victoria and for monitoring their management; and for identifying, protecting, interpreting, and publicising prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and relics.

The Ministry also co-ordinates Victorian Government responses to private development proposals and assists private groups concerned with environmental issues.

The Ministry's activities are organised on a regional basis with offices in Melbourne, Cranbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and Wodonga.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Environment Protection Authority, Environment Council, Land Conservation Council, Historic Buildings Council, Geelong Regional Commission and Latrobe Regional Commission (on planning-related matters), Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division), Planning Appeals Board, Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority, Victoria Archaeological Survey, Victoria Conservation Trust, Victoria National Estate Committee, and Western Port Committee.

Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

Minister: Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Principal Officer: Secretary to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services

The Ministry for Police and Emergency Services was established by Order of the Governor in Council on 1 July 1979, following the abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department. (Information on the Chief Secretary's Department can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4; 1979, page 685.)

The Ministry's major functions are:

- (1) to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Victoria, which involves preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime;
- (2) to be responsible for planning, organising, co-ordinating, and implementing measures designed to guard against or minimise the effects of emergencies harmful to life, health, or property;
- (3) to be responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in the Melbourne Fire District and in the country area of Victoria;
- (4) to be responsible for co-ordinating arrangements where interaction between Police, emergency, and firefighting services is necessary;
- (5) to be responsible for the registration of private agents; and
- (6) to be responsible for the administration of the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1958, the *Firearms Act* 1958, the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act* 1958, the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, the *Police Assistance Compensation Act* 1968, the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, the *Private Agents Act* 1966, the *Seamen's Act* 1958, the *Sheep Owners Protection Act* 1981, the *State Disasters Act* 1983, the *Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act* 1958, and the *Victoria State Emergency Service Act* 1981.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director-General of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of Victoria's transport system. (For the history of transport administration in Victoria, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pages 129-30.)

Department of Water Resources

Minister: Minister for Water Resources

Chief Administrator: Director-General of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources was created on 1 July 1984 under the *Public Service Act* 1974. The Department was established as the central agency for the portfolio, and provides advice to the Victorian Government on policy matters and issues of State wide significance. The Department does not generally deal with local operational aspects of the water industry which are the delegated responsibility of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Rural Water Commission, the major regional water bodies, and local water, sewerage, and drainage authorities.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the water supply, sewerage, and drainage authority responsible for those services within the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board is also

responsible to the Minister for Planning and Environment for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and is responsible for metropolitan parks. However, the Victorian Government has decided that the Board's planning functions will be transferred to the Ministry for Planning and Environment.

The Rural Water Commission was created under the *Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984* and became operative on 1 July 1984. The Commission is predominantly concerned with the provision of services to irrigated agriculture.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Country Roads Board.

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985

Minister	Statutory authorities, and department or ministry with which the statutory authorities are associated	
	Department or ministry	Statutory authority
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Australian Barley Board Dairy Product Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Marketing Boards — Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farm Licensing Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Rural Finance Commission Stock Medicine Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Veterinary Specialists Qualification Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee Western Metropolitan Market Trust Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Young Farmers Finance Council
Minister for the Arts	The Arts	Council of the Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Exhibition Trustees Film Victoria Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Library Council of Victoria State Film Centre Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian Council of the Arts
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Barristers Disciplinary Tribunal Boards of Inquiry Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board Council of Legal Education Crimes Compensation Tribunal Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Estate Agents Board Law Reform Commission Legal Aid Commission Motor Accident Tribunal Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Office of the Public Trustee Patriotic Funds Council Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal State Classification of Publications Board Victorian Law Foundation Victorian Taxation Board of Review

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 – *continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities, and department or ministry with which the statutory authorities are associated	
	Department or ministry	Statutory authority
Minister for Community Welfare Services	Community Welfare Services and Office of Corrections	Adult Parole Board Community Welfare Training Council Fairlea Women's Prison Council Prison Industries Commission Youth Parole Board
Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands	Conservation, Forests and Lands	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Board of Forestry Education Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Forests Commission Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee National Parks Advisory Council Place Names Committee Reference Areas Advisory Committee Soil Conservation Authority Soil Conservation District Advisory Committees Surveyor's Board Timber Promotion Council Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board Victorian Fishing Industry Council Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Yarra Bend Park Trustees Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Committee Credit Licensing Authority Market Court Motor Car Traders' Committee Office of the Prices Commissioner Residential Tenancies Tribunal Small Claims Tribunals
Minister of Education	Education	Appointments Board Council of Adult Education Institute of Educational Administration Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board State Board of Education Teacher Registration Council Technical and Further Education Board Technical Teachers' Registration Board The Registered Schools Board Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission Victorian Teaching Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission
Minister for Employment and Training	Employment and Training	Hairdressers Registration Board Industrial Training Commission Victorian Employment Committee Victorian Technology Advisory Committee
Minister of Ethnic Affairs	Ethnic Affairs Commission	Ethnic Affairs Commission
Minister of Health	Health Commission of Victoria	Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Chiropodists Registration Board Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Board Cinematograph Operators Board Dental Board of Victoria Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dieticians Board of Victoria Fairfield Hospital Board Food Standards Committee Hospitals Accreditation Committee Medical Board of Victoria Optometrists Registration Board Pharmacy Board of Victoria Physiotherapists Registration Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicine Advisory Committee Victorian Nursing Council Victorian Psychological Council
Minister of Housing	Housing	Building Societies Advisory Committee Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Credit Societies Guarantee Fund Advisory Committee Government Employee Housing Authority Urban Land Authority
Minister for Industrial Affairs	Industrial Affairs	Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Hospital Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria Albury/Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation
Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology	Industry, Commerce and Technology	Alpine Resorts Commission Geelong Regional Commission Latrobe Regional Commission Liquor Control Commission Small Business Development Corporation Victorian Economic Development Corporation Victorian Tourism Commission

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 – *continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities, and department or ministry with which the statutory authorities are associated	
	Department or ministry	Statutory authority
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board Motor Accidents Board
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Control Accreditation Authority Building Control Technical Advisory Council Building Qualifications Board Building Referees Panel Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Authorities Superannuation Board Local Government Commission Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuers Qualification Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Victoria Grants Commission Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Corporation of Victoria Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Driller's Licensing Board Electrical Approvals Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Falls Creek Advisory Council Gas and Fuel Corporation Groundwater Advisory Committee Mining Consultative Committee State Electricity Commission Victorian Solar Energy Council
Minister for Planning and Environment	Planning and Environment	Environment Protection Authority Environment Protection Council Geelong Regional Commission Historic Building Council Land Conservation Council Latrobe Regional Commission (part only) Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division) Planning Appeals Board Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Victorian Conservation Trust Western Port Committee
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Police and Emergency Services	Country Fire Authority Country Fire Authority Appeal Tribunal Firearms Consultative Committee Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Victorian Police Force Victorian State Emergency Service
Premier	Premier and Cabinet	Agent-General (London) Equal Opportunity Board Promotions Appeals Board Public Service Board State Relief Committee
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Electoral Commission Public Record Office
Minister for Public Works	Public Works	Architects Registration Board State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Minister of Transport	Transport	Grain Elevators Board Metropolitan Transit Authority Port of Geelong Authority Port of Melbourne Authority Port of Portland Authority Road Construction Authority Road Traffic Authority State Transport Authority
Treasurer	Management and Budget	Coal Mine Workers Pension Tribunal Hospital Superannuation Board Land Tax Hardship Relief Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board Pilot Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Probate Duty Hardship Relief Board State Bank State Employees Retirement Benefits Board State Insurance Office State Superannuation Board State Tender Board Victorian Coal Miners Accident Relief Board Victorian Development Fund Victorian Public Authority Finance Agency Workers Compensation Board

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 – *continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities, and department or ministry with which the statutory authorities are associated	
	Department or ministry	Statutory authority
Minister for Water Resources	Water Resources	Local Water and Sewerage Authorities Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works River Improvement and Drainage Trusts Rural Water Commission Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee Community Recreation Council Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Harness Racing Board Racing Appeals Tribunal Racecourse Licences Board (Racing and Harness Racing Division) Raffles and Bingo Permits Board State Sports Council Totalizer Agency Board Youth Policy Development Council
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO FUNCTION, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985

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| <p>1. <i>Legal, protective, and registry services</i>
 Adult Parole Board
 Appeal Costs Board
 Boards of Inquiry
 Country Fire Authority
 Credit Societies Reserve Fund
 Committee
 Law Reform Commissioner
 Legal Aid Commission
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 Office of Finance Brokers,
 Auctioneers and Money
 Lenders
 Office of the Ombudsman
 Office of the Public Trustee
 Raffles and Bingo Permits Board
 Residential Tenancies Bureau
 Residential Tenancies Tribunal
 Solicitor-General
 Youth Parole Board
 Victorian Taxation Board of Review</p> <p>2. <i>Regulation of primary production</i>
 Australian Barley Board
 Commercial Fisheries Licensing
 Panel
 Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 Dairy Produce Board
 Licensing Appeals Tribunal
 (Commercial Fisheries)
 Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and
 Vegetable Market Trust
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Review
 Committee
 Timber Promotion Council
 Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 Tobacco Quota Committee
 Tomato Processing Industry
 Negotiating Committee
 Victorian Dairy Industry Authority
 Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 Victorian Egg Marketing Board
 Victorian Fishing Industry Council</p> | <p>Victorian Wheat Advisory
 Committee
 Young Farmers Finance Council</p> <p>3. <i>Regulation of industry and commerce</i>
 Consumer Affairs Council
 Extractive Industries Advisory
 Committee
 Market Court
 Motor Car Traders Committee
 Premiums Committee
 Small Claims Tribunal
 Victorian Broiler Industry
 Negotiating Committee
 Wine Grape Processing Industry
 Negotiating Committee</p> <p>4. <i>Regulation of labour conditions</i>
 Building Industry Long Service
 Leave Board
 Coal Mine Workers' Pensions
 Tribunal
 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards
 Hospital Remuneration Tribunal
 Hospitals Superannuation Board
 Industrial Relations Commission
 Industrial Training Commission
 Industrial Training Committees
 Local Authorities Superannuation
 Board
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal
 Tribunal
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades
 Superannuation Board
 Regional Advisory Committee
 Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents
 Relief Board
 Victorian Employment Committee
 Victorian Technology Advisory
 Committee
 Workers' Compensation Board</p> <p>5. <i>Regulation of general standards</i>
 Advisory Committee on Building
 in Alpine Areas
 Building Regulations Committee</p> |
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GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO FUNCTION, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 – *continued*

Co-operative Housing Societies Advisory Committee	Hairdressers Registration Board
Co-operative Societies Advisory Council	Medical Board of Victoria
Food Standards Committee	Motor Car Traders Committee
Fire Safety Advisory Committee	Municipal Auditors Board
Foundation and Underpinning Advisory Committee	Municipal Clerks Board
Land Valuation Boards of Review	Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
Liquor Control Commission	Municipal Engineers Board
Marine Board of Victoria	Optometrists' Registration Board
Motor Accidents Board	Pharmacy Board of Victoria
Municipal Valuation Fees Committee	Physiotherapists' Registration Board
Place Names Committee	Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
Planning Consultative Council	Primary Teachers' Registration Board
Premiums Committee	Secondary Teachers' Registration Board
Public Trustee	Specialist Practitioners' Qualification Committee of the Medical Board
Scaffolding Regulations Committee	Specialist Practitioners' Qualification Committee (Dentists Act)
State Classification of Publications Board	Surveyors Board
Stock Medicines Board	Teacher Registration Council
Street Lighting Committee	Technical Teachers' Registration Board
Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority	Valuers' Qualification Board
6. <i>Regulation of professional and occupational standards</i>	Veterinary Board of Victoria
Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board	Victorian Psychological Council
Architects Registration Board	Victorian Nursing Council
Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers (Coal Mines)	7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>
Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers (Mines)	Albury-Wodonga Corporation (Victoria)
Board of Examiners for Engineers of Water Supply	Alpine Resorts Commission
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)	Ballarat Water Commissioners
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers	Building Trustees, State Library, National Museum, and Science Museum
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants	Building Societies Advisory Committee
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels	Central Advisory Council to the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)	Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee
Board of Forestry Education	Coolart Committee of Management
Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee	Dandenong Valley Authority
Building Qualifications Board	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Chiropractists Registration Board	Environment Protection Authority
Chiropractors' and Osteopaths' Registration Board	Environment Protection Council
Cinematograph Operators Board	Exhibition Trustees
Committees of Classifiers – Primary, Secondary, Technical	Falls Creek Advisory Council
Companies Auditors Board	First Mildura Irrigation Trust
Dental Board of Victoria	Fisheries Management Committee (Commercial)
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee	Forest Reserve Committee of Management
Dietitians Registration Board	Forests Commission
Drillers' Licensing Board	Gas and Fuel Corporation
Electrical Approval Board	Geelong Regional Commission
Estate Agents Board	Geelong Water Works and Sewerage Trust
Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee of the Medical Board	Government Buildings Advisory Council

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO FUNCTION, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 - *continued*

<p>Government Employee Housing Authority Grain Elevators Board Ground Water Advisory Committee Historic Buildings Council Home Finance Trust Housing Advisory Council Land Conservation Council Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Local Government Advisory Board Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Metropolitan Transit Authority Mildura Urban Water Trust Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee of Management Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee National Parks Advisory Council National Parks Service Planning Appeals Board Port of Geelong Authority Port of Melbourne Authority Port of Portland Authority Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee Public Record Office Public Records Advisory Council Railway Construction and Property Board River Improvement and Drainage Trusts Road Construction Authority Road Safety and Traffic Authority Rural Finance Commission Rural Water Commission of Victoria Shrine of Remembrance Trustees Sludge Abatement Board Small Business Development Corporation Soil Conservation Authority State Bank Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Timber Promotion Council Trustees of various cemeteries Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Urban Land Authority Urban Renewal Advisory Committee Various local water and sewerage authorities Various regional tourist authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board Victoria Grants Commission</p>	<p>Victorian Coal Corporation Victorian Conservation Trust Victorian Economic Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority Victorian Public Offices Corporation Victorian Railways Board Victorian Solar Energy Council Victorian State Emergency Service Water Resources Council West Moorabool Water Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust Western Port Committee</p> <p>8. <i>Social welfare</i> Child Development and Family Services Council Community Welfare Training Council Correctional Services Council Crimes Compensation Tribunal Death Benefits Advisory Committee Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Equal Opportunity Board Land Tax Hardship Relief Board Patriotic Funds Council Probate Duty Hardship Relief Board Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee State Relief Committee</p> <p>9. <i>Education and recreation</i> Council of Adult Education Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Deakin University Film Victoria Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Harness Racing Board La Trobe University Library Council of Victoria Monash University National Museum of Victoria Council Racecourse Licences Board State College of Victoria State Council for Special Education State Library and National Museum Building Committee State Recreational Council State Sports Council State Youth Council Totalizator Agency Board University of Melbourne Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian College of the Arts Victorian Council for the Arts Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council</p>
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GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO FUNCTION, VICTORIA, JANUARY 1985 – *continued*

<p>Victorian Immigration Advisory Council</p> <p>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Council</p> <p>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education</p> <p>Zoological Board of Victoria</p> <p>10. <i>Public health</i></p> <p>Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria</p> <p>Cancer Institute Board</p> <p>Fairfield Hospital Board</p> <p>Filled Milk Advisory Committee</p> <p>Food Standards Committee</p> <p>Health Advisory Council</p> <p>Hospitals Accreditation Committee</p> <p>Imitation Milk Advisory Committee</p> <p>Medical Board of Victoria</p> <p>Milk Pasteurization Committee</p> <p>Poisons Advisory Committee</p> <p>Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee</p> <p>11. <i>Industrial health</i></p> <p>Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council</p>	<p>12. <i>Internal administrative services</i></p> <p>Groundwater Appeals Board</p> <p>Institute of Educational Administration</p> <p>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Appeals Board</p> <p>Motor Accidents Tribunal</p> <p>Office of the Building Industry</p> <p>Long Service Leave Board</p> <p>Pilot Superannuation Board</p> <p>Police Discipline Board</p> <p>Police Medical Board</p> <p>Police Service Board</p> <p>Police Superannuation Board</p> <p>Promotions Appeal Board</p> <p>Public Service Board</p> <p>State Accommodation Committee</p> <p>State Insurance Office</p> <p>State Superannuation Board</p> <p>State Tender Board</p> <p>Teachers Tribunal</p> <p>Victorian Grants Commission</p> <p>Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission</p>
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Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 31 December 1984 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Acts that form part of the Second Schedule, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984

<p>1. Minister of Agriculture</p> <p><i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act</i> 1973</p> <p><i>Aerial Spraying Control Act</i> 1966</p> <p><i>Agricultural Chemicals Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act</i> 1969</p> <p><i>Australian Tractor Testing Station Act</i> 1976</p> <p><i>Barley Marketing Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Bees Act</i> 1971</p> <p><i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act</i> 1978</p> <p><i>Canned Fruits Marketing Act</i> 1979</p> <p><i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1967</p> <p><i>Dairy Industry Act</i> 1984</p> <p><i>Dried Fruits Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1983</p> <p><i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act</i> 1965</p> <p><i>Fertilizers Act</i> 1974</p> <p><i>Filled Milk Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Fruit and Vegetables Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Imitation Milk Act</i> 1969</p> <p><i>Land Settlement Act</i> 1959</p>	<p><i>Livery and Agistment Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Margarine Act</i> 1975</p> <p><i>Marketing of Primary Products Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Meat Inspection Services Act</i> 1974</p> <p><i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act</i> 1977</p> <p><i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Milk Board Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Milk Pasteurization Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act</i> 1965</p> <p><i>Poultry Processing Act</i> 1968</p> <p><i>Protection of Animals Act</i> 1966</p> <p><i>Rain-making Control Act</i> 1967</p> <p><i>Rural Finance Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act</i> 1961</p> <p><i>Seeds Act</i> 1982</p> <p><i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act</i> 1963</p> <p><i>Soldier Settlement Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act</i> 1962</p> <p><i>Stock Diseases Act</i> 1968</p> <p><i>Stock Foods Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Stock Medicines Act</i> 1958</p> <p><i>Swine Compensation Act</i> 1967</p>
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UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984 – *continued*

<p><i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i> <i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i> <i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i> <i>Veterinary Research Institute Act 1972</i> <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i> <i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i> <i>Wheat Marketing Act 1984</i> <i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978</i></p> <p>2. <i>Minister for the Arts</i> <i>Film Victoria Act 1981</i> <i>Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act 1980</i> <i>Libraries Act 1958</i> <i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i> <i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i> <i>Museums Act 1983</i> <i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i> <i>State Film Centre of Victoria Council Act 1983</i> <i>Victorian Arts Centre Act 1979</i></p> <p>3. <i>Attorney-General</i> <i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i> <i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i> <i>Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1984</i> <i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i> <i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i> <i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i> <i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i> <i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i> <i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i> <i>Arbitration Act 1958</i> <i>Associations Incorporation Act 1981</i> <i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i> <i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i> <i>Bail Act 1977</i> <i>Business Investigations Act 1958</i> <i>Business Names Act 1962</i> <i>Charities Act 1978</i> <i>Children (Guardianship and Custody Act) 1984</i> <i>Children's Court Act 1973</i> <i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i> <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1984</i> <i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i> <i>Companies Act 1961</i> <i>Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i> <i>Companies (Administration) Act 1981</i> <i>Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i> <i>Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i> <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> <i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i> <i>Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980</i></p>	<p><i>Constitutional Powers (Requests) Act 1980</i> <i>Coroners Act 1958</i> <i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i> <i>County Court Act 1958</i> <i>Court Security Act 1980</i> <i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i> <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> <i>Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978</i> <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1983</i> <i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i> <i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i> <i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1982</i> <i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i> <i>Domicile Act 1978</i> <i>Equal Opportunity Act 1984</i> <i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i> <i>Evidence Act 1958</i> <i>Evidence (Commissions) Act 1982</i> <i>Fences Act 1968</i> <i>Films Act 1971</i> <i>Films (Classification) Act 1984</i> <i>Foreign Judgments Act 1962</i> <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> <i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i> <i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i> <i>Fund Raising Appeals Act 1984</i> <i>Goods Act 1958</i> <i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i> <i>Imperial Acts Application Act 1980</i> <i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i> <i>Instruments Act 1958</i> <i>Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984</i> <i>Judgment Debt Recovery Act 1984</i> <i>Judges Salaries Act 1982</i> <i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i> <i>Juries Act 1967</i> <i>Land Act 1958</i> <i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i> <i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i> <i>Law Reform Commission Act 1984</i> <i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1978</i> <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i> <i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i> <i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i> <i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i> <i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i> <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i> <i>Maintenance Act 1965</i> <i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i> <i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i> <i>Marriage Act 1958</i> <i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i> <i>National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) Act 1981</i> <i>National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1984</i> <i>Partnership Act 1958</i> <i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i> <i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i> <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1981</i></p>
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UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984 - *continued*

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| <p><i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>
 <i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>
 <i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>
 <i>Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1983</i>
 <i>Property Law Act 1958</i>
 <i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>
 <i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>
 <i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>
 <i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>
 <i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>
 <i>Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>
 <i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>
 <i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>
 <i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>
 <i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>
 <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>
 <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>
 <i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>
 <i>Theatres Act 1958</i>
 <i>Transfer of Land 1958</i>
 <i>Trustees Act 1958</i>
 <i>Trustee Companies Act 1984</i>
 <i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1984</i>
 <i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>
 <i>Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978</i>
 <i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>
 <i>War Expenditure and Overdrafts Act 1914</i>
 <i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>
 <i>Wills Act 1958</i>
 <i>Wrongs Act 1958</i></p> <p>4. Minister for Community Welfare Services
 <i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>
 <i>Adoption Act 1984</i>
 <i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>
 <i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i>
 <i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>
 <i>Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983</i>
 <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1981</i>
 <i>Pre-school Teachers and Assistants (Portability of Long Service Leave) Act 1984</i>
 <i>Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1983</i>
 <i>Victorian Prison Industries Commission Act 1983</i></p> <p>5. Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands
 <i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>
 <i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>
 <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
 <i>Director-General of Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1983</i>
 <i>Fences Act 1968</i>
 <i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>
 <i>Forests Act 1958</i>
 <i>Land Act 1958</i>
 <i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>
 <i>Mt. Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>
 <i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>
 <i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
 <i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>
 <i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>
 <i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>
 <i>Surveyors Act 1978</i>
 <i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i></p> | <p><i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>
 <i>Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979</i>
 <i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>
 <i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>
 <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>
 <i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>
 <i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967</i></p> <p>6. Minister of Consumer Affairs
 <i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>
 <i>Chattel Securities Act 1981</i>
 <i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>
 <i>Credit Act 1981</i>
 <i>Credit Act 1984</i>
 <i>Credit (Administration) Act 1984</i>
 <i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>
 <i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>
 <i>Employment Agents Act 1983</i>
 <i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>
 <i>Fuel Prices Regulation Act 1981</i>
 <i>Market Court Act 1978</i>
 <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>
 <i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>
 <i>Petroleum Retail Selling Sites Act 1981</i>
 <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1980</i>
 <i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>
 <i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i></p> <p>7. Minister of Education
 <i>Council of Adult Education Act 1981</i>
 <i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>
 <i>Education Act 1958</i>
 <i>Education (Special Developmental Schools) Act 1976</i>
 <i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>
 <i>Institute of Educational Administration Act 1980</i>
 <i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>
 <i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>
 <i>Monash University Act 1958</i>
 <i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>
 <i>Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act 1980</i>
 <i>State Board of Education Act 1983</i>
 <i>Teaching Service Act 1981</i>
 <i>Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1982</i>
 <i>Victorian College of the Arts Act 1981</i>
 <i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i></p> <p>8. Minister for Employment and Training
 <i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>
 <i>Construction Safety Act 1979</i>
 <i>Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Act 1984</i>
 <i>Employment and Training Act 1981</i>
 <i>Explosives Act 1960</i>
 <i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>
 <i>Health Act 1958</i>
 <i>Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1981</i>
 <i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>
 <i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>
 <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>
 <i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>
 <i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>
 <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958</i>
 <i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i></p> |
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UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984 - *continued*

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| <p>9. Minister of Ethnic Affairs
<i>Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1982</i></p> <p>10. Minister of Health
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>
<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>
<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>
<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>
<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>
<i>Dietitians Act 1981</i>
<i>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981</i>
<i>Food Act 1984</i>
<i>Health Act 1958</i>
<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>
<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>
<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>
<i>Human Tissue Act 1982</i>
<i>Infertility (Medical Procedures) Act 1984</i>
<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>
<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>
<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>
<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>
<i>Pathology Services Accreditation Act 1984</i>
<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>
<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>
<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>
<i>Venereal Diseases Act 1958</i></p> <p>11. Ministry of Housing
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>
<i>Co-operation Act 1981</i>
<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>
<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>
<i>Government Employee Housing Authority Act 1981</i>
<i>Housing Act 1983</i>
<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>
<i>Urban Land Authority Act 1979</i>
<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i></p> <p>12. Minister for Industrial Affairs
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>
<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i></p> <p>13. Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>
<i>Alpine Resorts Act 1983</i>
<i>Coal Creek Historical Park Act 1975</i>
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>
<i>Economic Development Act 1981</i>
<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>
<i>Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983</i>
<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i></p> | <p><i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>
<i>The Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>
<i>Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981</i>
<i>Victorian Tourism Commission Act 1982</i>
<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i></p> <p>14. Minister of Labour and Industry
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>
<i>Construction Industry Long Service Leave Act 1983</i>
<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>
<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>
<i>Returned Servicemen's Badges Act 1956</i>
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>
<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>
<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>
<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>
<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i></p> <p>15. Minister for Local Government
<i>Building Control Act 1981</i>
<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>
<i>Hawkers and Peddlers Act 1958</i>
<i>Litter Act 1964</i>
<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>
<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>
<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>
<i>Markets Act 1958</i>
<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>
<i>Nudity (Prescribed Areas) Act 1983</i>
<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>
<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>
<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i></p> <p>16. Minister for Minerals and Energy
<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>
<i>Gas Act 1969</i>
<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>
<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>
<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>
<i>Liquified Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980</i>
<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>
<i>Mines Act 1958</i>
<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i></p> |
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UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984 – *continued*

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| <p><i>Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act</i>
1983
<i>Petroleum Act</i> 1958
<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act</i> 1982
<i>Pipelines Act</i> 1967
<i>State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal Act</i>
1932
<i>State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act</i>
1968
<i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1958
<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act</i> 1963
<i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act</i> 1978
<i>Victorian Solar Energy Council Act</i>
1980</p> <p>17. Minister for Planning and
Environment
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act</i>
1973
<i>Alpine Resorts Act</i> 1983
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal
Relics Preservation Act</i> 1972
<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act</i> 1978
<i>Development Areas Act</i> 1973
<i>Environment Effects Act</i> 1978
<i>Environment Protection Act</i> 1970
<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act</i>
1977
<i>Historic Buildings Act</i> 1981
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act</i> 1981
<i>Land Conservation Act</i> 1970
<i>Latrobe Regional Commission Act</i>
1983
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972
<i>Planning Appeals Board Act</i> 1980
<i>Port Phillip Coastal Planning and
Management Act</i> 1966
<i>Town and Country Planning Act</i>
1961
<i>Town and Country Planning
(Amalgamation) Act</i> 1980
<i>Town and Country Planning
(Western Port) Act</i> 1981
<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong
Ranges Authority Act</i> 1976
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act</i>
1972</p> <p>18. Minister for Police and Emergency
Services
<i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958
<i>Firearms Act</i> 1958
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades
Act</i> 1958
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades
Superannuation Act</i> 1976
<i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961
<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act</i>
1968
<i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958
<i>Private Agents Act</i> 1966
<i>Seamen's Act</i> 1958
<i>State Disasters Act</i> 1983
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act</i> 1961
<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions
Act</i> 1958
<i>Victoria State Emergency Service Act</i>
1981</p> | <p>19. Premier
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of
Functions) Act</i> 1974
<i>Administrative Arrangements Act</i> 1983
<i>Agent-General's Act</i> 1958
<i>Audit Act</i> 1958
<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act</i> 1958
<i>Constitution Act</i> 1975
<i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act</i>
1958
<i>Essential Services Act</i> 1958
<i>Fuel Emergency Act</i> 1977
<i>Members of Parliament (Register of
Interests) Act</i> 1978
<i>Ombudsman Act</i> 1973
<i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968
<i>Parliamentary Officers Act</i> 1975
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act</i>
1974
<i>Parliamentary Salaries and
Superannuation Act</i> 1968
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act</i> 1958
<i>Public Service Act</i> 1974
<i>State Relief Committee Act</i> 1958
<i>Vital State Projects Act</i> 1976
<i>Wrongs (Public Contracts) Act</i> 1981</p> <p>20. Minister for Property and Services
<i>Electoral Commission Act</i> 1982
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts
Act</i> 1974
<i>Public Records Act</i> 1973
<i>Registration of Births, Deaths and
Marriages Act</i> 1959
<i>Senate Elections Act</i> 1958
<i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act</i>
1958</p> <p>21. Minister of Public Works
<i>Architects Act</i> 1958
<i>Public Lands and Works Act</i> 1964
<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Act</i> 1974</p> <p>22. Minister of Transport
<i>Air Navigation Act</i> 1958
<i>Chattel Securities Act</i> 1981
<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act</i>
1961
<i>Grain Elevators Act</i> 1958
<i>Harbor Boards Act</i> 1958
<i>Marine Act</i> 1958
<i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958
<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act</i>
1960
<i>Port of Geelong Authority Act</i> 1958
<i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act</i> 1958
<i>Port of Portland Authority Act</i> 1958
<i>Railways (Standardization Agreement)
Act</i> 1958
<i>Transport Act</i> 1983
<i>Westernport Development Act</i> 1967
<i>Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act</i> 1963
<i>Western Port (Steel Works) Act</i> 1970
<i>Western Port Steel Works
(Development Control) Act</i> 1970</p> <p>23. Treasurer
<i>Annual Reporting Act</i> 1983
<i>Audit Act</i> 1958
<i>Benefit Associations Act</i> 1958</p> |
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UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY, VICTORIA, 31 DECEMBER 1984 – *continued*

<i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i> <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i> <i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i> <i>Crown Intellectual Property (Assignment) Act 1983</i> <i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i> <i>Energy Consumption Levy Act 1982</i> <i>Financial Institutions Duty Act 1982</i> <i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i> <i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i> <i>Hospital Benefits (Levy) Act 1982</i> <i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i> <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i> <i>Management and Budget Act 1983</i> <i>Marine Act 1958</i> <i>Mercy Private Hospital (Guarantee) Act 1971</i> <i>Mint Act 1958</i> <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> <i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i> <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i> <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> <i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i> <i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i> <i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i> <i>Public Account Act 1958</i> <i>Public Account (Trust Funds) Act 1982</i> <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i> <i>Public Authorities (Dividends) Act 1983</i> <i>Public Authorities (Sinking Funds) Act 1982</i> <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> <i>State Bank Act 1958</i> <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979</i> <i>State Insurance Office Act 1984</i> <i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i> <i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i> <i>Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act 1981</i> <i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i> <i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i> <i>Victorian Public Authorities Finance Act 1984</i> <i>Workers' Compensation Act 1958</i> 24. <i>Minister for Water Resources</i> <i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i> <i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i> <i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i> <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i> <i>Groundwater Act 1969</i> <i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i> <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i> <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i> <i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i> <i>River Improvement Act 1958</i> <i>River Murray Waters Act 1982</i> <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i> <i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i> <i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969</i> <i>Victorian Water and Sewerage Authorities Association Act 1981</i> <i>Water Act 1958</i> <i>Water and Sewerage Authorities (Restructuring) Act 1983</i> <i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i> 25. <i>Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation</i> <i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i> <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> <i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i> <i>Racing Act 1958</i> <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>
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AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act 1958* which also defines the duties, responsibilities, and powers of the position. The appointee is not subject to the *Public Service Act 1974* nor to the direction of any Minister.

In Victoria, as in other places operating under the Westminster system of government, the Auditor-General is responsible for the external audit of the financial affairs and activities of government agencies, i.e. departments and most public bodies. The Auditor-General reports independently to the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament on the results of those audits with the objective of providing Parliament with the information it requires to exercise oversight of the financial operations of government departments and statutory bodies.

Broadly speaking, the Auditor-General has all the responsibilities of external auditors of commercial organisations in relation to the conduct of a financial audit. In addition, there are the special responsibilities which are associated with government auditing to ensure that the decisions of Parliament in relation to financial matters are properly observed and to draw attention to departures from statutory provisions covering these matters.

The Auditor-General has no executive power to enforce improvements in financial management and procedures. It is the responsibility of Parliament and of the Government to act on the Auditor-General's reports as they think fit.

The Auditor-General is an office-holder under the Crown and is subject to removal only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Like members of the judiciary, the Auditor-General is not subject to control either by Parliament or by the Executive in the exercise of his functions. His independence is assured by very wide powers granted by statute. Although undertaking duties on behalf of the Parliament, the Auditor-General is not a servant of the Parliament. The staff of the Office of the Auditor-General, however, are employed under the provisions of the *Public Service Act* 1974.

OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Victorian Ombudsman was created after the passing of the Ombudsman Act in 1973. The basic function of the Ombudsman's office is to receive complaints from citizens who feel aggrieved by the administrative actions of government departments, statutory bodies, or staff of municipal councils. The Ombudsman's responsibility is to investigate such complaints to determine the facts and express an opinion where the actions complained of are contrary to law, unjust, unfair, or unreasonable.

The Ombudsman does not have jurisdiction to investigate the decisions of courts or of some tribunals and a few other specific authorities. He is empowered to make recommendations and to report the results of his investigations, comments, and recommendations to Parliament. He, like most Ombudsmen, has no power to direct the rectification of a wrong but if the recommendation is not implemented, the Ombudsman may refer the matter to the Executive Council and then to Parliament.

Freedom of information

The Ombudsman may also be involved with freedom of information matters. He has four major areas of responsibility under the Act and these are as follows:

- (1) where an agency or a minister believes a document to which access is sought, does not exist or cannot be located after a thorough and diligent search it must inform the applicant(s) of their right to complain to the Ombudsman (section 27(1)(e));
- (2) a right of appeal to the County Court by an applicant for a review of a charge levied by an agency for access to a document whether or not that charge has been paid, provided that the Ombudsman certifies that the matter is one of sufficient importance for the court to consider (section 50(2)(e));
- (3) where an agency fails to make a decision on an application for access within a reasonable time or if the applicant has complained to the Ombudsman pursuant to the provisions of the Ombudsman Act concerning that delay, the applicant cannot appeal to the County Court until the Ombudsman has informed him of the result of his investigation and issued him with a certificate enabling him to appeal to the Court (section 53(2)); and
- (4) an applicant who appeals to the County Court may apply to the Ombudsman to intervene before the court in his appeal (section 57).

Review of Police files

The Ombudsman's other responsibility concerns the review of Internal Investigation Bureau files. These files are created as a result of complaints which are made to the Chief Commissioner of Police concerning the actions or inactions of a member of the Police Force and records the complaints, the investigation, and the subsequent conclusions or actions taken.

Further references: Ombudsman, *First Six Years of Office, 1973-79*, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 138-40, 1984, pp. 88-9; Public Record Office, 1981, pp. 128-9; Victorian Government Printing Office, 1981, pp. 129-30; Public Bodies Review Committee, 1982, pp. 125-7; Freedom of Information Legislation, 1983, pp. 128-9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

General

Local government is the third sphere in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Director-General for Local Government, with a staff of some 250 officers as well as about 66 members of statutory boards and committees, most of whom serve in a part-time capacity.

Although the Minister and his department administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are set out in the *Local Government Act* 1958 and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament. The *Local Government Act* which is subject to continuing review in the light of changing community needs, essentially sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern.

Relationships between State and local governments are not confined to the Local Government Department and extensive direct dealings are conducted by municipalities with many State departments and instrumentalities on a wide range of topics. For example, important areas of concern for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g. home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, recreation officers, etc.) are administered by the Health Commission, the Department of Community Welfare Services, and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department are entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. In recommending desirable legislative changes, the Department is implementing government policy aimed at improving the democratic and representative nature of local government and strengthening the powers and autonomy enjoyed by local government, better enabling it to meet the changing needs and requirements of the local community.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, p.131; 1982, p.129

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board (MFBB) is constituted under the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act* 1958, and administration is centred at East Melbourne.

Members of the MFBB comprise the President and Deputy President, representatives of insurance companies, the Melbourne City Council, municipalities south and north of the Yarra River, and officers and employees of the MFBB.

Ordinary meetings of the MFBB are held every third Wednesday and at the discretion of the President.

The MFBB is responsible for the protection of life and property and the suppression of fire within the Metropolitan Fire District.

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-thirds of the amount required to maintain Metropolitan Fire Brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies.

During 1982–83, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.390 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$2.23m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$44.61 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1982–83 amounted to \$117.02m.

During 1983–84, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.346 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$2.26m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$33.34 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received by insurance companies applicable to the Metropolitan Fire District in 1983–84 amounted to \$141.02m.

Metropolitan Fire District

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces an area within the various municipalities named below, having a radius of sixteen kilometres from the General Post Office, Melbourne, with extensions therefrom. The following municipalities are wholly within the Metropolitan Fire District: the Cities of Melbourne, Altona, Box Hill, Brighton, Broadmeadows, Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield, Coburg, Collingwood, Essendon, Fitzroy, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Moorabbin, Mordialloc, Northcote, Nunawading, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston,

Richmond, Ringwood, St Kilda, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Sunshine, Waverley, and Williamstown.

The following municipalities are partly within the Metropolitan Fire District: the Cities of Croydon, Doncaster and Templestowe, Keilor, and Springvale, and the Shires of Bulla, Diamond Valley, Eltham, Lillydale, and Werribee.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84 are shown in the following table:

**METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND LOAN INDEBTEDNESS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
REVENUE						
Statutory contributions—						
Treasurer of Victoria	3,956	4,646	5,510	5,990	8,701	7,836
Municipalities	3,956	4,646	5,510	5,990	8,701	7,836
Insurance companies	23,736	27,782	33,061	35,941	52,206	47,043
Brokers and owners	443	530	533	539	706	791
Charges for services	2,670	3,480	4,385	4,676	4,597	5,369
Interest and sundries	979	929	1,172	2,127	2,876	4,171
Total	35,740	42,013	50,171	55,263	77,787	73,046
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries	25,419	29,104	33,138	39,571	45,469	49,353
Other	12,458	13,759	15,555	19,337	19,844	25,844
Total	37,877	42,863	48,693	58,908	65,313	75,197
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—2,137	—850	+1,478	—3,645	+12,474	—2,151
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	6,422	6,071	5,664	5,217	4,727	4,190

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1979 to 1984:

**METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD, NUMBER OF
FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED (a) AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA**

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Fire stations	48	48	48	48	47	47
Staff employed—						
Fire fighting	1,631	1,654	1,683	1,696	1,679	1,701
Special service					116	125
Support staff	{ 323	{ 350	{ 365	{ 374	262	302

(a) Prior to 1983, Special service and Support staff were grouped together as 'All other'.

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1984, there were 142 permanent firefighters employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 185 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Belgrave, Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Wodonga, and Fiskville Training Centre. This compares with 143 permanent firefighters and 187 brigade officers at 30 June 1983.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 136 insurance companies thus contributing during 1983-84, compared with 128 companies for 1982-83.

Up to 30 June 1984, the Authority had raised 184 loans, representing a total of \$39.2m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades. This compares with 181 loans and \$34.6m, respectively at 30 June 1983.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

**COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND LOAN INDEBTEDNESS,
VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
INCOME						
Statutory contributions —						
Municipalities Assistance Fund	6,414	7,303	8,417	9,600	11,860	13,378
Insurance companies	12,828	14,606	16,834	19,201	23,719	26,373
Other	810	901	1,100	1,913	3,196	2,619
Total	20,052	22,810	26,351	30,714	38,775	42,370
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries and wages	8,877	9,809	11,456	13,650	16,131	17,876
Other	9,441	10,601	13,168	15,136	19,152	20,131
Total	18,318	20,410	24,624	28,786	35,283	38,007
Net surplus	1,734	2,400	1,727	1,928	3,492	4,363
Loan expenditure	2,066	2,025	3,104	3,833	3,111	6,455
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	13,291	16,354	19,515	22,690	25,891	29,391

**COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL(a), AND
MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA**

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Fire brigades—						
Urban	215	215	215	216	216	218
Rural	1,067	1,065	1,066	1,069	1,072	1,072
Personnel—						
Permanent	548	576	590	600	626	710
Volunteer	107,061	106,874	107,699	106,937	106,086	108,346
Vehicle fleet —						
Self-propelled	1,746	1,773	1,876	2,020	2,076	2,060
Trailer units	476	472	486	490	476	446

(a) Includes clerical and administrative staff.

Natural disasters and emergencies

Victoria State Emergency Service

The Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES) is a branch of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services. It operates under the provisions of the *Victoria State Emergency Service Act* 1981. Under this Act an 'emergency' means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence of any event including an earthquake, flood, windstorm, or other natural event; fire; explosion; road accident; plague or epidemic; or a warlike act, whether directed at Victoria or any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

The functions of VICSES are to:

- (1) Assist the Chief Commissioner of Police to plan and organise measures to deal with emergencies and their effects;
- (2) assist the bodies and organisations responsible for dealing with emergencies and their effects to discharge their responsibilities;
- (3) deal with floods and windstorms and their effects;
- (4) provide a rescue service for persons involved in road accidents; and
- (5) co-ordinate and assist bodies and organisations providing welfare services to persons affected by emergencies.

The Act also provides compensation protection and indemnity for registered members of VICSES in performing their duties. It also empowers VICSES to draw upon volunteer manpower during emergencies in addition to its registered members. The headquarters of VICSES is located in Melbourne, with a Regional Director for each of the North and South Regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are ten permanently manned Regional Headquarters located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong, Hamilton, Moe, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Wodonga. The units of VICSES, of which there were 147 municipal units and sub-units at 30 April 1985, are wholly manned by volunteer members of VICSES, although the Controller, or head, of each unit is a council nominee. The State and Regional Headquarters also have trained volunteers on their establishments. The functional divisions of these Headquarters are operations, communications, training, equipment, and administration.

The structure of VICSES is similar to that of the State Emergency Services of other States and Territories and has strong ties with the Commonwealth Natural Disasters Organisation, which is a branch of the Department of Defence.

Funding of VICSES is derived from three levels. The Commonwealth Government, through the Natural Disasters Organisation sponsors an equipment support programme and building subsidies for municipal units. The Victorian Government bears the administrative costs of VICSES, including various grants and subsidies for local councils and their units, but excludes salaries of Regional Directors which the Commonwealth provides. Local municipal councils provide some funding for the administration of their local units. There is also voluntary fund raising at the local level.

VICSES is also responsible for the operation of the 'Logistics' sub-plan of DISPLAN (the State Disaster Plan) which together with the 'Community Support' sub-plan (to be co-ordinated in conjunction with the Department of Community Services) addresses the welfare aspects of disasters.

The extent of the operational involvement of the Service in emergencies is indicated in the following table of operations:

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE, OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA

Type of operation	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Search and rescue	161	260	214	204	266	297
Road accident assistance	193	293	387	421	482	411
Aircraft accidents	7	9	7	12	4	7
Fire support	18	68	78	49	145	56
Flood	45	17	22	65	18	127
Wind storm	33	31	150	159	331	316
Welfare	1	5	23	9	50	9
Hazardous materials	3	7	10	12	13	10
Community service	61	81	52	7	n.a.	n.a.
Evacuation	2	—	4	3	8	7
Marine incidents	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16	79	30
Rail incidents	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3	5	10
Miscellaneous	84	90	95	102	92	106
Total (a)	608	861	1,042	1,062	1,393	1,368

(a) An incident irrespective of magnitude, duration, or units deployed is recorded as one operation.

State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria.

The DISPLAN concept provides the mechanism for the build up of appropriate resources to cope with emergencies throughout the State. It also provides for requests for physical assistance from the Commonwealth when State resources have been exhausted.

Most incidents are of local concern and can be co-ordinated from local municipal resources. However, when local resources are exhausted, DISPLAN provides for further resources to be made available, first from neighbouring municipalities (on a regional basis) and second on a State wide basis.

Activation

The first stage of any operation will be the activation of the organisation or sections concerned. Such activation may fall into three phases:

- (1) *Alert*. Upon receipt of warning or information that a disaster may occur or affect the relevant area of responsibility, the organisation must be alerted to ensure its readiness to act if called upon.
- (2) *Stand-by*. As threat or the effects of a disaster become imminent, members of the relevant organisation or sections are placed on stand-by, thus being ready to move immediately they are called out.
- (3) *Action*. Upon decision to mount an operation, all required members are called to their posts – such posts may be pre-planned or as dictated by the disaster situation.

The Alert and Stand-by phases may not be possible if the disaster strikes without warning. Also, the situation may dictate that while some members are called out others will remain on stand-by. This will ensure back-up and continuity of staffing if the operations are prolonged.

The Plan will be activated by the Co-ordinator after consultation with the combating authority. It will be the responsibility of the relevant combating authority to notify the Police Co-ordinator at a local, regional, or State level when that combating authority considers the prevailing conditions justify a condition of Alert, Stand-by, or Action.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as Co-ordinator under DISPLAN in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles (e.g. the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of bushfires) or supporting roles (e.g. the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission). Provision is made for obtaining assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia and the Defence Forces.

Within the broad context of DISPLAN, specific plans have been developed by the operating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

DISPLAN also establishes procedures for the provision of relief for victims of disasters and emergencies involving the assistance of State and private agencies.

Grants may be provided to repair or replace essential household items or for essential repairs to homes; to offset the cost of transporting fodder and stock; or to restore public and community assets. Loans may also be provided to primary producers at concessional rates of interest, or to the proprietors of small businesses if they do not have ready access to conventional sources of finance. Primary producers may also apply to the committee for cash grants in cases of personal hardship.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act 1958* for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria.

Acts administered

The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the responsibility of the Minister for Local Government: *Local Government Act 1958*; Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong; *Building Control Act 1981*; *Cluster Titles Act 1974*; *Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963*; *Dog Act 1970*; *Drainage Areas Act 1958*; *Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958*; *Litter Act 1964*; *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*; *Local Government Department Act 1958*; *Markets Act 1958*; *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*; *Municipal Association Act 1907*; *Newmarket Sheep Sales Act 1974*; *Petrol Pumps Act 1958*; *Pounds Act 1958*; *Public Authorities Marks Act 1958*; *Valuation of Land Act 1960*; *Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976*; and *Weights and Measures Act 1958* (except packaging and labelling provisions).

Functional responsibilities

In carrying out its role within the overall structure and machinery of government administration in Victoria, the Department has the following specific functional responsibilities:

- (1) to act as a focus for the development, articulation, and implementation of the Victorian Government's policies and programmes in the area of local government;
- (2) to ensure that municipalities are administered in accordance with the Local Government Act, and to administer the other Acts assigned to the Minister for Local Government;
- (3) to provide advice to the Victorian Government on local government policy, priorities, and strategic planning and to develop appropriate policy options in conjunction with local government bodies;
- (4) to liaise with other government departments and agencies with a view to co-ordinating the services provided by the Victorian Government to local government;
- (5) to provide advisory services to local councils for the development and improvement of services to their communities;
- (6) to provide advice to the Minister concerning financial assistance to local government; to administer the payment of assistance programmes as required; and to provide advice on Victorian Government policies in relation to the allocation of subsidies and payments to councils;
- (7) to consult with appropriate Commonwealth Government departments and other State local government departments and local government associations on matters relevant to local government with the intention of developing consistent standards of services;
- (8) to provide advice to the public, councils, and municipal officers on local government matters;
- (9) to monitor and report on the implementation of government policies in local government;
- (10) to ensure that financial activities of municipalities incorporate appropriate financial management including accounting and audit systems;
- (11) to investigate complaints about municipal administration and decisions and advise the Minister concerning appropriate action;
- (12) to review relevant legislation and advise the Minister on changes to the legislation;
- (13) to develop and introduce improved building control systems and advise councils and the building industry in relation to them;

- (14) to provide and co-ordinate property valuation services and advice for the Victorian Government and its agencies, and for valuers and rating authorities;
- (15) to provide administrative support to the Land Valuation Boards of Review, the Victoria Grants Commission, the Local Government Commission, municipal boards, and other appropriate agencies, and advise the Minister on related matters;
- (16) to administer State weights and measures legislation (except for the packaging and labelling of goods) in conformity with relevant Commonwealth legislation and to maintain liaison with all agencies involved in that process including local (municipal) authorities; and
- (17) to administer the House Builders' Liability legislation and monitor relevant performance in the interest of protecting house purchasers.

In respect of the Department's co-ordinative function at the State level it should be noted that municipal councils in Victoria have a significant level of contact with other departments and agencies dealing with local government functions such as town and country planning, transport and roads, health, community welfare, youth, sport and recreation, employment, and training. Other departments and agencies control and administer a wide range of payments and subsidies made available to municipal councils in respect of the provision of certain services and also provide policy advice and information in relation to them. Some departments have also embarked on partnership arrangements with local councils in respect of service provision.

Organisational structure

The Department has been the subject of an extensive management review undertaken by the Public Service Board at the request of the Minister. The functional role, responsibilities, and administrative structure are therefore currently under examination.

In reflecting the Department's existing functional role and responsibilities, however, the organisational structure comprises:

- (1) Ministerial Unit: Ministerial Advisor and secretarial staff;
- (2) Executive Management Unit: Director-General for Local Government, Deputy Director-General for Local Government, Assistant Director, and secretarial staff;
- (3) a number of sections providing administrative support, legal and research services: General Administration, Finance, House Builders' Liability Investigation, Information Management, Personnel, Legislation, Policy and Research; and
- (4) Four major specialist divisions and branches: Division of Building Control, Local Government Consultancy Division, Valuer-General's Office, Weights and Measures Branch.

In addition, the Minister for Local Government is responsible for the following statutory bodies: Building Control Accreditation Authority, Building Control Technical Advisory Council, Building Qualifications Board, Building Referees Panel, Land Valuation Boards of Review, Local Authorities Superannuation Board, Local Government Commission, Municipal Auditors Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, Victoria Grants Commission.

Support staff for the above statutory bodies, with the exception of the Local Authorities Superannuation Board, are provided by the Local Government Department.

Operating strategies

In carrying out its functional responsibilities, the Department operates four programmes: Corporate Services Program, Land Valuations Program, Financial Assistance Program, Advisory and Regulatory Program.

Corporate Services Program

The essential objective of this Program is the provision of sound and accurate advice to the Minister; and the development, provision, and maintenance of effective administrative support to facilitate the provision of Departmental services and to maintain a high standard of service to municipal councils and where appropriate, other government bodies and the public.

The Program embraces the Executive Management function, the co-ordination and servicing of the requirements of the Department's operational programmes, as well as the research and policy development function.

Executive Management. Executive Management provides the direction and leadership for Departmental activities and facilitates the implementation of policy and procedures and is responsible for the accuracy and quality of policy advice to the Minister and the implementation of Ministerial directions and instructions.

Administrative Support Services. Administrative Support Services provides technical, professional, and administrative support services to Executive Management and performs the general administration, finance, information management, and personnel functions.

Policy Development. The Policy and Research and Legislation Branches undertake research and provide policy and legal advice, and information and, in association with Executive Management, other sections of the Department, relevant statutory boards, committees and working groups, formulate and develop policy and prepare draft legislation and regulations with respect to the implementation of the Victorian Government's overall objectives for local government. Advice is also provided on the impact of policy initiatives in the municipal sphere.

Local Government Commission. The Local Government Commission was established under section 17 of the *Local Government Act 1958* (as amended by the *Local Government Board of Review Act 1982*) replacing the Local Government Advisory Board as the standing body which investigates and reports on matters relating to the external and internal boundaries of municipalities which are referred to it by the Minister.

The six person Commission serves as a panel from which the Minister appoints Divisions comprising three members for the purposes of considering proposals for the alteration of municipal boundaries.

Land Valuations Program

The overall objective of this programme lies in the enhancement of the uniformity of municipal valuations across Victoria and maintenance of an equitable basis for land and property valuations.

The Program embraces the activities of the Valuer-General's Office, the Valuers Qualification Board, and the Municipal Valuation Fees Committee.

Valuer-General's Office. The Valuer-General's Office is responsible for:

- (1) co-ordinating and supervising the general municipal property valuation used for rating and taxing purposes;
- (2) undertaking valuations at the request of government departments in respect of property dealings and for assessment of probate and gift duties, and performance of valuations for municipal councils; and
- (3) providing other valuation services, including a land sales information service and publication of property sale statistics.

Registration and regulation of valuers. Constituted under section 10 of the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* the Valuers' Qualification Board is responsible for the registration and regulation of the valuation profession in Victoria. At 30 June 1984, there were 909 registered valuers in Victoria.

Determination of valuation fees. Appointed pursuant to section 254(6A) of the *Local Government Act 1958* the Municipal Valuation Fees Committee regulates the fees charged for municipal property valuation by private practising registered valuers. The Committee also provides a review mechanism in respect of these fees in certain cases.

Financial Assistance Program

The Department provides specific purpose funds to municipal councils to assist them in undertaking particular works and services for the benefit of their local communities. Additionally, the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to councils of general revenue grants pursuant to the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

In 1983-84, a total of \$11,179,793 was distributed to councils in specific purpose funding through:

- (1) Departmental Works and Services Program in respect of municipalities assistance and subsidies for beach cleaning activities, saleyards, drainage works, and ex-gratia payments as reimbursements to Councils for the costs of street construction or drainage works;
- (2) Commonwealth and State Trust accounts in respect of job-creation initiatives sponsored by local government; and
- (3) Commonwealth Trust Account in respect of natural disaster relief.

Although funds are actually provided through the Department of Community Welfare Services, the Local Government Department is also responsible for the overall administration of the Pensioner Rates Assistance Scheme. This involves: disseminating information about the Scheme; ensuring that councils and other rating authorities respect the intent of the legislation and that on-going checks of eligibility are carried out; and processing claims for reimbursement. A total of \$48,499,480 was provided in 1983-84 under the scheme to assist pensioners with the payment of their rates.

Constituted pursuant to section 3 of the Victorian *Grants Commission Act* 1976 the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to municipalities of general purpose funds received from the Commonwealth Government pursuant to the provisions of the Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976. The Commonwealth Act provides for payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the net collections of personal income tax for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. Two per cent of personal income tax collections are allocated for general revenue grants for local government in the six States; Victoria's share of the total amount was 25.4513 per cent. A total of \$123,829,199 was distributed to Victorian municipalities in August 1984.

Advisory and Regulatory Services Program

The objective of this Program is to facilitate local government adherence to standards of municipal management contained in legislation and government policy and to ensure the provision of technical and managerial advice to councils so that residents of municipalities receive the best possible services.

The Program includes: the provision by the Local Government Consultancy Division of advisory and inspectorial services in the areas of municipal management, finance, and administration; qualification, registration, and regulation of statutory officers by municipal examining boards; development, maintenance, and control of building standards and regulations; administration of the House Builders' Liability provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958; administration of the Victorian *Weights and Measures Act* 1958; and determination of disputes arising out of valuations and classifications of land for rating purposes, compulsory acquisitions of land by statutory authorities, and land occupied for mining purposes.

Municipal management, finance, and administration

Local Government Consultancy Division. The Inspectorate of Municipal Administration and the Engineers' Section merged in October 1983 to form the Local Government Consultancy Division to assist the provision of more effective consultancy and advisory services to local government.

Specific functional activities undertaken include:

- (1) Consultancy and advisory services. Consultancy and advisory services are provided to municipal councils, councillors, and officers, in respect of financial and accounting matters, administrative and organisational practices with respect to the Local Government Act, and other legislation affecting local government. Advice and assistance is given to municipal officers with regard to the requirements of the Municipal Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 1982.
- (2) Examination of complaints. Complaints and inquiries relating to the activities of municipal councils, councillors, and officers are examined by the Consultants.
- (3) Review of legislative proposals and statutory procedures. Consultants participate in the departmental review of local government legislation, requests for Governor in Council and Ministerial consents pertaining to certain actions proposed to be taken by municipal councils, and examine inter-municipal and regional arrangements including library, valuation, and refuse disposal agreements.

Committee on Municipal Accounting in Victoria. The Committee on Municipal Accounting was established in November 1977 to undertake a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1968.

The Committee issued an interim report in 1980, forming the basis of the Municipal Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 1982, which became operative on 1 October 1982. The major features of the Amendment Regulations were the adoption of full accrual accounting for all municipal funds and the introduction of a new classification of accounts for the Municipal General Fund.

The Committee's Final Draft of suggested Amendments, which includes a review of the remainder of the 1968 Regulations and the inclusion of new material on such matters as electronic data processing and the application of accounting standards to municipal accounting, was distributed for comment in June 1984.

Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee. The Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to consider matters associated with the co-ordination of streetworks and, as necessary, to review and update the Co-Ordination of Streetworks Code of Practice, Victoria, 1980.

Liveweight Selling Review Committee. The Liveweight Selling Review Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to monitor the application of the provisions of the Liveweight Selling Code of Practice (Cattle) and update its provisions as necessary.

Statutory officer qualification and regulation

Municipal examining boards conduct examinations, or prescribe the courses of study and examinations which must be completed and specify the other conditions to be fulfilled by applicants seeking to hold the statutory office of Municipal Clerk, Municipal Engineer, Municipal Electrical Engineer, Municipal Building Surveyor, Municipal Building Inspector, Municipal Auditor, and Inspector of Municipal Administration.

Established under section 168 of the Local Government Act the municipal examining boards issue Certificates of Qualification to applicants who satisfy the particular requirements laid down by the Regulations of the respective boards. The boards are also empowered to exercise certain disciplinary measures in respect of certificate holders.

Standards regulation

The Building Control Division is responsible for the preparation of building regulations, the periodic review of the *Building Control Act* 1981 and regulations made under that Act, and the dissemination of information relating to building matters.

Building Control Technical Advisory Council. The Act established the Building Control Technical Advisory Council, the functions of which, laid down in section 10(2), are:

- (1) to advise the Minister with respect to all draft building regulations; and
- (2) to ensure that the draft building regulations are: expressed as simply as possible; comply with the objects of the Act to the extent that they relate to the building regulations; and extend no further than is required in the public interest.

Building Referees Panel/Boards. Section 46 of the *Building Control Act* 1981 prescribes that there shall be a Building Referees Panel appointed by the Governor in Council from which persons are drawn to sit on Building Referees Boards to consider appeals and applications for modifications to the regulations under Part IV of the Act.

Building Control Accreditation Authority. The Authority came into operation on 1 May 1984. Its functions, as laid down in section 67 of the Act, are:

- (1) to examine and accredit materials, methods of construction, designs, and components;
- (2) to approve applications for accreditation;
- (3) to issue certificates of accreditation;
- (4) to cancel accreditations;
- (5) to arrange for an Accreditation Register to be kept;
- (6) to enter into and give effect to reciprocal arrangements with the Building Control Accreditation Authority or any other similar authority in any place outside Victoria with respect to the accreditation of materials, methods of construction, designs, and components;
- (7) to advise the Minister on draft regulations relating to accreditation; and
- (8) generally to carry out any other function or duty given to or imposed on it by or under Part V of the Building Control Act.

House Builders' Liability

The Department is responsible for the administration of the House Builders' Liability provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958. This provides for a six year guarantee on new houses, through an industry self-regulation scheme. A House Builders' Liability Investigations Officer liaises with the public, industry, State and local government, and investigates and reports on complaints alleging breaches of the House Builders' Liability provisions.

Weights and Measures Administration

The Weights and Measures Branch undertakes the following functional responsibilities:

- (1) preservation and maintenance of State standards of measurement for the purpose of the *Weights and Measures Act* 1958;
- (2) verification, inspection, and stamping of certain prescribed weights, measures, and instruments;
- (3) instruction and qualification of weights and measures inspectors;
- (4) supervision of local (municipal) administration of weights and measures legislation; and
- (5) charging and collection of fees for tests and verifications performed.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

The Boards, constituted under section 15 of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960, are administrative tribunals with jurisdiction to hear and determine:

- (1) appeals against valuations made by or for rating or taxing authorities, or in connection with plans of subdivision of land;
- (2) appeals, under section 266(5) of the *Local Government Act* 1958, in respect of the classification of land as farm land for rating purposes and, under section 266(6) of the Act, in respect of the declaration of land as urban farm land or residential use land for the same purposes;
- (3) claims for compensation upon compulsory acquisitions of lands by the Crown in right of the State of Victoria or by an authority of the State or any municipal authority;
- (4) claims, under the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, for compensation for loss arising from the operation and administration of planning instruments; and
- (5) applications for determination of compensation, payable in various connections, under the *Mines Act* 1958.

Further references: Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 174-5; Constitutional recognition of Local Government in Victoria, 1984, pp. 127-8

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

General purpose assistance

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants was \$14.6m in 1974-75 and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

In 1976, the Commonwealth Government adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.) The *Commonwealth Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976 provides for the payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the total personal income tax collections for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. For 1976-77, the amount was \$140m which was equivalent to 1.52 per cent of the personal income tax collected during 1975-76; this proportion was also used to determine the total allocations for 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1979-80, local government's share of income tax revenue was increased to 1.75 per cent with a total of \$221.7m being made available to the States for allocation to municipal councils. The share was further increased for the allocation for 1980-81 and subsequent years to 2 per cent, fulfilling an undertaking given in 1977 to raise local government's share of income tax revenue to this level during the life of the Parliament. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation of \$459.3m for 1983-84 and \$486.5m for 1984-85.

The amount derived under the sharing percentage is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The first such recommendations were made in 1976 and adopted for the allocations for that year. However, following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred back to the Commonwealth Grants Commission in 1977 for further examination. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. (For other States: New South Wales, 36.4977 per cent; Queensland, 16.8606 per cent; South Australia, 8.6010 per cent; Western Australia, 9.3897 per cent; and Tasmania, 3.1997 per cent.) It was decided at the 1983 Premiers' Conference to set up a working group of officers to report by the end of

October 1983 on terms of reference for a further review of the relativities for the distribution of tax sharing and identified health grants. Formal terms of reference for the distribution of tax sharing grants to apply after 1984-85 were received by the Chairman from the Minister on 10 February 1984, with a report deadline of 31 March 1985.

Of the amount received by each State, a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called 'as-of-right entitlement' in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance is allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of 'untied' grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. Victoria's share for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84 was \$45.7m, \$56.4m, \$76.6m, \$89.3m, \$108m, and \$116.9m respectively, out of total payments of \$179.4m, \$221.7m, \$300.8m, \$350.9m, \$424.5m, and \$459.3m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria from 1977-78 to 1982-83.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1982-83*. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1977-78 to 1982-83.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Programme	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
General purpose assistance (a)	42,078	45,666	56,436	76,554	89,300	108,037
Direct payments –						
Children's services (b) –						
Maintenance	1,018	1,711	2,264	3,532	4,057	5,198
Capital	1,193	665	338	312	178	322
Aged or disabled persons' homes –						
Maintenance	—	—	199	346	336	609
Capital	368	248	610	982	1,005	1,190
Aged persons' hostels	1,771	1,523	158	1,412	469	11
Delivered meals subsidy	516	595	656	1,011	1,253	1,422
Handicapped persons	137	—	—	—	—	—
Community Youth Support Scheme	111	385	—	—	—	—
Homeless persons assistance	8	9	—	—	—	—
Community arts activities	69	45	36	65	88	109
Aerodrome local ownership plan –						
Maintenance	173	280	231	314	394	397
Capital	41	268	370	753	302	235
Total	47,483	51,395	61,298	85,281	97,382	117,530

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Programme	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Other payments through Victorian Governments (a) —						
Children's services (b)	5,408	4,179	3,868	4,487	4,129	4,183
Community health facilities	370	280	391	410	—	—
Home care services	2,520	3,450	4,226	4,331	4,098	5,892
Senior citizens' centres —						
Maintenance	328	350	574	620	677	977
Capital	1,616	608	859	1,118	696	1,944
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	507	92	—	—	—	—
National Estate	88	173	104	54	81	92
Roads assistance	38,000	39,800	42,100	43,200	53,400	58,815
Total	48,837	48,932	52,122	54,220	63,081	71,903
Grand total	96,320	100,327	113,420	139,501	160,463	189,433

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. These payments are made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Previously designated 'Pre-school and child care'.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) the special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its 'as-of-right entitlement'. Each municipality's 'as-of-right entitlement' is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1983, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Kororoit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. The Victorian Government introduced adult franchise at the 1983 municipal elections. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in all municipalities. Voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, are not naturalised Australian citizens, and are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence. Non-naturalised Australian citizens who are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence may apply to be included on the rolls.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity although they may be paid an allowance for out-of-pocket expenses of up to \$1,500 per annum. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. In all but one municipality, councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. With the City of Melbourne, all councillors serve concurrent three year terms and all retire at the same time. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. Councils are permitted to appoint a Chief Executive Officer who may also be the Town Clerk or Shire Secretary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, and garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering; etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from *unimproved capital value* in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e. buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1983, 150 were rating on net annual value, 58 on site value, and three, the Cities of Brunswick and Caulfield and the Shire of Broadford, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Road Construction Authority.

As a result of the recommendation of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government (Bains Committee) that there should be a comprehensive review of the municipal rating system and valuation procedures, a joint study is being undertaken by the Local Government Department and the Municipal Association of Victoria.

Government Grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, creches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs,

immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Road Construction Authority

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Road Construction Authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act 1983*. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities and, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, the Road Construction Authority reimburses the municipalities to the extent of that expenditure. Each municipality, however, is required to make an annual contribution to the cost of main roads work, and the amount of the contribution is calculated by the Road Construction Authority as a proportion of the total expenditure on main roads by the municipality for the particular year. In calculating the contribution payable, reference is made to the capacity of a municipality to pay, the proportion of non-local traffic using the roads, and the extent to which the municipality has benefited from the work carried out.

Municipalities also receive annual allocations from the Road Construction Authority to assist in the construction and maintenance of unclassified roads. Allocations for these roads are subject to similar conditions as those which apply to main road allocations. However, expenditure claimed is only partially reimbursed to ensure that municipalities also contribute to the cost of these works.

Allocations are provided to municipalities by the Road Construction Authority from funds made available by appropriation.

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their statutory powers, as their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be

borrowed. This information is to be available for one month for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place this money in a variety of 'safe' investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Minister.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbour Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependents should the employees die before reaching retirement age. The Board is serviced by its own staff.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one-one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: Elections, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 177; Officers, 1977, pp. 177-8; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977, pp. 178-80; Municipal Association of Victoria, 1979, pp. 152-3; Commonwealth general revenue assistance to Local Government, 1984, pp. 125-7; Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government, 1984, pp. 128-30

City of Melbourne

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by an Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such convenient distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1982-83 of \$218.2m, rate income of \$42.1m, other general revenue of \$36.6m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, the City of Melbourne is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 57,300 persons at 30 June 1983 ranked only twentieth among metropolitan municipalities.

As a result of an inquiry and a recommendation by the Local Government Advisory Board in 1978, the municipal district was, by Order in Council of 27 February 1979, resubdivided into eight wards with effect on and from 19 May 1979. The Order provided for all councillors to cease office on the day appointed for the annual election in 1979. However, that provision was altered by the *City of Melbourne (Resubdivision) Act 1979*, under which the councillors whose terms of office expired on the days appointed for the annual elections of councillors in 1979, 1980, and 1981 went, or would go, out of office on those days. Also on those days, one councillor was, or would be, elected for each of the eight wards into which the City was resubdivided by the Order in Council of 27 February 1979. Thus over the three years 1979, 1980, and 1981, the number of councillors was to be progressively reduced from 33 to 24.

The *Local Government (City of Melbourne) Act 1981* provided for the dismissal of the elected Council and the appointment of a three-man Commission to control the affairs of the City of Melbourne. At midnight on the evening of 5 May 1981, the Lord Mayor and councillors went out of office.

In April 1982, the *Melbourne Corporation (Election of Council) Act 1982* was introduced to provide for the return of an elected Council. In July 1982, the Victorian Government announced the resubdivision of the municipality into six wards, each returning three councillors. The date for the election for the return of the Council was fixed at 4 December 1982.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$3m.

The Council both generates and distributes electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area and in its power station at Lonsdale Street is able to generate at a maximum of 90,000 kilowatts.

Administrative organisation

On 12 October 1981, the Melbourne City Commissioners approved a general restructure of the administration. The plan reduced the number of departments and created a compact senior management team. The previous structure of ten departments was replaced by a structure of five. The new departments are Electricity Supply and Markets, Technical Services, Health and Community Services, Finance, and the Chief Executive Officer's Office. In addition, there has been a reduction in the number of standing committees of Council from eight to three in line with the new departmental structure.

The new Council elected its Lord Mayor on 13 December 1982. Councillor W. Gardner was elected and was the first Labor Party councillor to hold this office in the history of the city.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne Strategy Plan, 1975, pp. 116-18; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District, 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, pp. 181-2; Melbourne City Council health and welfare services, 1979, pp. 155-6; City Square, 1980, pp. 168-9; Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Department, 1981, pp. 156-7

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics since the year ended 30 September 1980 have been compiled using the system of Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics (SLGFS). This system, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is designed to enable direct comparison of local government finance statistics both within and between States. For further details of the concepts and special treatments required to generate SLGFS reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics Users Manual* (1212.0).

Number of rateable properties

The number of rateable properties for the year ended 30 September were as follows: 1977, 1,617,821; 1978, 1,649,521; 1979, 1,677,173; 1980, 1,696,249; 1981, 1,696,951; and 1982, 1,702,911.

Ordinary services

The ordinary services income of a municipality consists of rates, government grants, charges, etc., (payable into the General Fund) and loan receipts.

Details of the principal items of income for the years ended 30 September 1981 and 1982 are shown in the following tables:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 1981**

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	449,383	43.6
Ex-gratia receipts	1,468	0.1
Building fees, etc.	8,184	0.8
Parking fines	10,458	1.0
Dog registration	2,674	0.3
Other fees, licences, and fines	10,047	1.0
Garbage charges	18,548	1.8
Other charges	97,797	9.5
Interest received	29,367	2.8
Advances repaid by public	417	—
Sale of land and other fixed assets	11,518	1.1
Transfers from trading activities	2,022	0.2
Government grants (general purpose)	76,858	7.5
Total untied revenue	718,742	69.7
Government grants (specific purpose) —		
Capital	52,959	5.1
Current	66,865	6.5
Contributions and donations received	34,995	3.4
Reimbursements received —		
Construction of roads and bridges	32,572	3.2
Maintenance of roads and bridges	21,120	2.0
Other	7,353	0.7
Total tied revenue	215,864	20.9
Total revenue	934,607	90.6
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	1,008	0.1
Other lenders	95,479	9.3
Total loan receipts	96,487	9.4
Total revenue and loan receipts	1,031,094	100.0

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 1982**

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	514,640	44.6
Ex-gratia receipts	1,887	0.2
Building fees, etc.	8,599	0.7
Parking fines	13,557	1.2
Dog registration	2,780	0.2
Other fees, licenses, and fines	6,635	0.6
Garbage charges	23,504	2.0
Other charges	100,862	8.7
Interest received	44,737	3.9
Advances repaid by public	480	0.1
Sale of land and other fixed assets	13,804	1.2
Transfers from trading activities	1,412	0.1
Government grants (general purpose)	89,857	7.8
Total untied revenue	822,752	71.3
Government grants (specific purpose) –		
Capital	57,260	5.0
Current	75,053	6.5
Contributions and donations received	42,731	3.7
Reimbursements received –		
Construction of roads and bridges	35,883	3.1
Maintenance of roads and bridges	23,596	2.0
Other	8,762	0.8
Total tied revenue	243,284	21.1
Total revenue	1,066,037	92.4
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	713	0.1
Other lenders	86,313	7.5
Total loan receipts	87,026	7.6
Total revenue and loan receipts	1,153,063	100.0

Details of specific purpose revenue (classified by source and purpose) and expenditure items are shown in the following tables for the years ended 30 September 1981 and 1982.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE
REVENUE (a), SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1981
(\$'000)**

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
General administration	21,802	61	300	—	122
Law, order and public safety –					
Fire protection	627	18	73	41	54
Animal control	114	—	4	—	—
Other	142	15	1	48	2,209
Education –					
Pre-schools	353	99	8	351	9,568
Other	8	5	1	4	41
Health –					
Infants and mothers	77	28	104	57	5,525
Preventive services	187	16	122	2	453
Other	40	10	—	—	129
Welfare –					
Families and children	3,610	27	25	153	7,770

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES, SPECIFIC PURPOSE
REVENUE (a), SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1981 — *continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
Welfare — <i>continued</i>					
Aged and disabled	5,264	134	15	406	10,966
Other	132	63	12	75	1,109
Housing	2,447	464	91	1,588	318
Community amenities —					
Protection of the environment —					
Sanitation (garbage)	21,382	75	25	1	868
Sewerage	2,535	61	58	9	92
Urban stormwater drainage	84	616	119	440	16
Other protection of the environment	3,572	38	7	53	142
Community and regional development	378	207	16	33	28
Other community amenities	226	282	9	847	36
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls, civic centres	2,547	370	52	639	54
Swimming pools and beaches	4,049	209	45	424	493
Other recreation and sport	7,941	2,402	499	4,373	1,239
Libraries	569	10,639	140	200	12,844
Other culture	1,136	133	36	2,435	642
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	5,079	16,422	53,693	39,038	11,421
Road plant purchases	—	—	91	—	—
Street lighting	—	2	2	—	—
Parking	7,004	1,013	106	—	—
Aerodromes	204	51	48	734	408
Other transport	142	2	25	49	—
Rural services	109	427	5	6	13
Tourism and area promotion	4,005	71	32	199	71
Building control	59	—	3	—	—
Saleyards and markets	4,753	—	—	130	—
Other economic services	10,961	217	68	83	181
Natural disaster relief	68	—	3	—	44
Unclassified —					
Plant purchases	—	—	6	—	—
Other	4,739	819	5,201	539	10
Total	116,345	34,995	61,045	52,959	66,865

(a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1981 (a)
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
General administration	7,777	6,311	150,024	45	164,157	16.5
Law, order and public safety —						
Fire protection	128	202	1,861	8	2,199	0.2
Animal control	98	32	2,992	—	3,122	0.3
Other	344	30	5,121	1	5,497	0.6
Total	570	264	9,974	9	10,818	1.1
Education —						
Pre-schools	834	1,061	11,488	29	13,413	1.4
Other	24	76	194	—	293	—
Total	858	1,137	11,682	29	13,706	1.4
Health —						
Infants and mothers	313	417	12,907	—	13,637	1.4
Preventive services	181	—	9,260	—	9,441	0.9
Other	29	5	766	—	800	0.1
Total	523	422	22,933	—	23,878	2.4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1981 (a)— *continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
Welfare —						
Families and children	338	69	14,546	—	14,954	1.5
Aged and disabled	1,140	688	23,171	—	25,000	2.5
Other	357	89	5,927	—	6,373	0.7
Total	1,835	846	43,644	—	46,327	4.7
Housing	3,749	658	2,872	—	7,279	0.7
Community amenities —						
Protection of the environment —						
Sanitation (garbage)	3,637	1,562	63,823	3	69,025	6.9
Sewerage	111	69	2,376	4	2,560	0.3
Urban stormwater drainage	2,581	3,238	3,729	216	9,763	1.0
Other protection of the environment	131	81	4,778	45	5,035	0.5
Community and regional development	887	1,358	7,159	206	9,610	1.0
Other community amenities	3,663	3,209	4,244	49	11,164	1.1
Total	11,010	9,517	86,109	523	107,157	10.8
Recreation and culture —						
Public halls, civic centres	2,210	2,606	7,829	93	12,738	1.3
Swimming pools and beaches	1,425	1,746	10,511	16	13,697	1.4
Other recreation and sport	20,379	15,042	54,073	422	89,916	9.0
Libraries	5,241	1,570	36,498	8	43,318	4.4
Other culture	3,158	963	3,521	28	7,671	0.8
Total	32,413	21,927	112,432	567	167,340	16.9
Economic services —						
Transport —						
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	112,566	24,485	122,813	3,304	263,169	26.5
Road plant purchases	13,539	3,961	132	—	17,632	1.8
Street lighting	206	74	13,652	—	13,932	1.4
Parking	2,387	4,205	10,075	48	16,715	1.7
Aerodromes	945	2,971	1,073	—	4,989	0.5
Other transport	155	52	94	—	300	—
Rural services	578	119	264	—	961	0.1
Tourism and area promotion	636	508	3,820	1	4,964	0.5
Building control	84	6	10,076	—	10,165	1.0
Saleyards and markets	744	2,311	2,489	15	5,558	0.6
Other economic services	2,518	5,233	16,408	14	24,173	2.4
Total	134,358	43,925	180,896	3,382	362,558	36.5
Natural disaster relief	—	—	154	—	154	—
Unclassified —						
Plant purchases	917	144	—	—	1,060	0.1
Other (b)	1,653	49	-11,562	368	-9,492	-0.9
Total	2,570	193	-11,408	368	-8,278	-0.8
Total outlay by purpose	195,663	85,200	609,158	4,923	894,942	90.2
Other —						
Debt charges —						
Interest	—	—	59,401	—	59,401	6.0
Debt redemption (c)	38,210	—	—	—	38,210	3.8
Total	38,210	—	59,401	—	97,611	9.8
Total outlay	233,873	85,200	668,559	4,923	992,553	100.00

(a) Excludes levies paid to Government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities. These items totalled \$14.6m for 1982.

(b) See note preceding the Plant Operating Account table on page 172.

(c) Includes transfers to Sinking Funds.

Further reference: Municipal administrative costs, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 192

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,
SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a), SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1982
(\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
General administration	14,588	82	290	2	38
Law, order and public safety –					
Fire protection	708	30	55	93	63
Animal control	22	—	—	—	—
Other	171	19	10	104	2,840
Education –					
Pre-schools	180	114	229	597	11,229
Other	14	11	4	9	44
Health –					
Infants and mothers	101	55	93	79	5,833
Preventive services	78	113	153	10	677
Other	150	4	—	8	253
Welfare –					
Families and children	4,154	23	30	164	8,772
Aged and disabled	6,374	209	17	945	12,754
Other	203	81	14	55	1,227
Housing	3,080	29	34	1,050	370
Community amenities –					
Protection of the environment –					
Sanitation (garbage)	24,977	2,296	226	—	1,008
Sewerage	2,359	28	373	144	81
Urban stormwater drainage	35	249	334	96	40
Other protection of the environment	4,205	34	13	165	341
Community and regional development	333	11	1	35	83
Other community amenities	255	543	21	520	58
Recreation and culture –					
Public halls, civic centres	3,251	349	45	633	59
Swimming pools and beaches	4,513	85	50	163	556
Other recreation and sport	10,093	3,671	288	4,378	1,251
Libraries	849	11,900	143	171	13,832
Other culture	1,423	314	5	1,869	656
Economic services –					
Transport –					
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	6,316	19,487	59,479	42,789	12,361
Road plant purchases	—	—	198	—	—
Street lighting	1	2	—	—	—
Parking	7,467	1,068	186	16	—
Aerodromes	177	111	35	586	314
Other transport	184	51	—	136	—
Rural services	168	157	3	10	2
Tourism and area promotion	4,729	120	22	289	69
Building control	131	—	8	—	—
Saleyards and markets	6,031	17	4	50	—
Other economic services	12,238	147	252	721	139
Natural disaster relief	121	—	4	1	66
Unclassified –					
Plant purchases	—	50	1	—	—
Other	4,689	1,271	5,623	1,376	36
Total	124,366	42,731	68,240	57,260	75,053

(a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1982 (a)
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
General administration	9,311	7,777	168,866	7	185,962	16.7
Law, order and public safety –						
Fire protection	235	40	2,223	—	2,498	0.2
Animal control	211	83	3,265	—	3,559	0.3
Other	384	39	6,052	—	6,475	0.6
Total	10,141	7,939	180,406	7	198,494	17.8
Education –						
Pre-schools	1,214	808	13,760	—	15,781	1.4
Other	22	—	232	1	254	—
Total	1,236	808	13,992	1	16,035	1.4
Health –						
Infants and mothers	195	228	14,637	—	15,059	1.4
Preventive services	217	—	10,948	—	11,165	1.0
Other	71	50	1,101	—	1,222	0.1
Total	483	278	26,686	—	27,446	2.5
Welfare –						
Families and children	210	127	17,554	20	17,911	1.6
Aged and disabled	1,422	1,300	28,066	—	30,787	2.8
Other	289	80	6,855	—	7,223	0.6
Total	1,921	1,507	52,475	20	55,921	5.0
Housing	1,787	406	3,629	1	5,823	0.5
Community amenities –						
Protection of the environment –						
Sanitation (garbage)	4,677	4,147	75,225	2	84,051	7.5
Sewerage	284	109	2,733	—	3,126	0.3
Urban stormwater drainage	2,398	2,587	3,880	29	8,895	0.8
Other protection of the environment	357	211	5,310	17	5,895	0.5
Community and regional development	179	916	8,336	55	9,486	0.9
Other community amenities	3,007	2,143	4,822	1	9,972	0.9
Total	10,902	10,113	100,306	104	121,425	10.9
Recreation and culture –						
Public halls, civic centres	2,567	3,664	9,053	79	15,363	1.4
Swimming pools and beaches	990	1,914	12,552	30	15,486	1.4
Other recreation and sport	22,475	15,685	59,000	71	97,232	8.7
Libraries	5,272	1,347	42,961	2	49,581	4.4
Other culture	2,549	2,790	4,431	32	9,802	0.9
Total	33,853	25,400	127,997	214	187,464	16.8
Economic services –						
Transport –						
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	129,039	25,200	124,397	2,671	281,308	25.2
Road plant purchases	16,242	3,553	238	—	20,032	1.8
Street lighting	105	47	16,539	—	16,692	1.5
Parking	3,918	2,891	12,210	41	19,060	1.7
Aerodromes	876	4,041	834	—	5,751	0.5
Other transport	177	—	105	—	282	0.1
Rural services	369	84	403	—	856	0.1
Tourism and area promotion	931	205	4,576	—	5,712	0.5
Building control	197	—	12,231	—	12,428	1.1
Salesyards and markets	798	1,734	3,321	—	5,853	0.5
Other economic services	7,532	5,777	20,833	67	34,208	3.1
Total	160,184	43,532	195,687	2,779	402,182	36.1
Natural disaster relief	1	15	48	—	64	—
Unclassified –						
Plant purchases	1,612	144	—	—	1,756	0.1
Other (b)	1,388	83	–18,475	217	–16,787	–1.5
Total	3,001	242	–18,427	217	–14,967	–1.4
Total outlay by purpose	223,508	90,227	682,749	3,343	999,826	89.6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1982 (a) — continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
Other —						
Debt charges —						
Interest	—	—	70,491	—	70,491	6.3
Debt redemption (c)	44,984	—	—	—	44,984	4.1
Total	44,984	—	70,491	—	115,475	10.4
Total outlay	268,492	90,227	753,240	3,343	1,115,301	100.00

(a) Excludes levies paid to Government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities. These items totalled \$12.0m for 1981.

(b) See note preceding the Plant Operating Account table on page 172.

(c) Includes transfers to Sinking Funds.

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1980-81 and 1981-82, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and markets, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for the years ended 30 September 1981 and 1982:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1980-81
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Electricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Income —					
Total trading income	198,981	112	1,713	3,683	204,489
Interest received	798	2	14	—	814
Transfer from ordinary services	—	—	—	—	—
Total income	199,779	114	1,727	3,683	205,303
Current outlay —					
Purchase of goods and services	182,346	87	1,532	3,880	187,846
Pay roll tax	1,067	—	27	—	1,094
Depreciation	3,928	3	47	—	3,978
Trading working expenses	187,342	90	1,606	3,880	192,919
Interest paid	3,859	9	68	—	3,936
Transfer to ordinary services	1,981	—	40	—	2,022
Levies paid to governments	5,152	—	50	—	5,203
Total current outlay	198,335	99	1,765	3,880	204,079
Surplus or deficit (-)	1,444	15	-38	-197	1,224

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Electricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Income —					
Total trading income	241,198	135	1,811	4,332	247,475
Interest received	1,347	3	1	—	1,351
Government Grants — current	2	1	—	—	3
Transfer from ordinary services	—	3	—	—	3
Total income	242,547	141	1,812	4,332	248,832

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1981-82 — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Current outlay –					
Purchase of goods and services	227,739	112	1,664	2,563	232,079
Payroll tax	1,536	—	28	—	1,564
Depreciation	4,034	3	48	—	4,085
Trading working expenses	233,309	116	1,740	2,563	237,728
Interest paid	4,248	9	62	—	4,319
Transfer to ordinary services	1,409	2	—	—	1,412
Levies paid to governments	—	—	59	—	59
Total current outlay	238,967	128	1,861	2,563	243,519
Surplus or deficit (-)	3,580	13	-49	1,769	5,313

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1980-81
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Source of funds –					
Loan receipts (b)	3,705	8	—	—	3,713
Depreciation allowances	3,929	3	47	—	3,978
Contributions and donations received	53	—	—	—	53
Advances repaid by public	86	—	—	—	86
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	1,404	18	224	—	1,646
Total source of funds	9,177	29	271	—	9,476
Use of funds –					
Expenditure on new fixed assets	7,308	24	250	—	7,582
Debt redemption	1,869	4	21	—	1,894
Total use of funds	9,177	29	271	—	9,476

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

(b) All loan receipts came from lenders other than Commonwealth and State Governments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Source of funds –					
Loan receipts (b)	4,465	—	22	—	4,487
Depreciation allowances	4,034	3	48	—	4,085
Contributions and donations received	134	—	—	—	134
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	-333	21	89	1,787	1,564
Total source of funds	8,300	25	159	1,787	10,270
Use of funds –					
Expenditure on new fixed assets	6,154	21	141	1,709	8,024
Purchase of land, other fixed assets	—	—	—	78	78
Debt redemption	2,146	4	18	—	2,168
Total use of funds	8,300	25	159	1,787	10,270

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

(b) All loan receipts came from lenders other than Commonwealth and State Governments.

Plant Operating Account

The following tables show the total revenue and expenditure of Victorian municipal plant operating accounts. Municipalities charge the various works and services for plant hire to meet the operating costs of the plant and to provide for plant replacement. Surpluses or deficits on each municipalities' plant operating account are transferred to (or met from) the Revenue Account. For Standardised System of Local Government Finance Statistics purposes these are offset (or charged) against Unclassified Outlay in the Ordinary Services Outlay table on page 167.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PLANT
OPERATING ACCOUNT, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82
Income –		
Plant hire charges	54,863	69,061
Transfers from Ordinary Services	242	—
Total income	55,106	69,061
Outlay –		
Working expenses	36,443	41,590
Transfers to Ordinary Services (a)	18,662	—
Total outlay	55,106	41,590

(a) Represented here as Surplus (see introduction to table).

Municipal long-term debt

The total long-term debt of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1981 and 1982 is shown in the following table:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
LONG-TERM DEBT, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82
New loans, etc. raised during year	100,825	91,513
Debt redemption –		
From revenue	38,227	42,824
From sinking funds	4,076	5,442
Balance of liability at end of year	687,286	732,497

Financial investments and bank balances

The following table shows the total financial investments and bank balances of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1981 and 1982:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
AND BANK BALANCES, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Financial investments and bank balances	1980-81	1981-82
Financial investments –		
Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds	4,323	3,698
Securities of State Public Authorities	29,304	29,320
Securities of Local Government Authorities	12,576	12,073
Deposits with short-term money market	31,093	58,160
Advances to public	1,011	2,179
Other investments	5,168	12,679
Total financial investments	83,476	118,108
Bank balances –		
Fixed deposits	136,674	162,265
Cash on hand and at bank	100,410	124,201
Overdraft	-55,813	-95,624
Total bank balances	181,271	190,843
Total financial investments and bank balances	264,747	308,951
Sinking fund for loan repayment	44,474	47,221



The altar in the Main Temple of the Chinese Joss House (House of Prayer) at Emu Point, Bendigo. The Joss House, constructed in 1860, is the only surviving building of its type in the Victorian countryside.

Victorian Tourism Commission

Hargreaves Mall, one of Bendigo's retail areas, has been remodelled into a pleasant and relaxed shopping environment.

Victorian Tourism Commission





The elaborate architectural style of the Shamrock Hotel in Bendigo, one of the city's most outstanding landmarks. The hotel, which was originally built in 1897, was fully restored in 1981.

Victorian Tourism Commission

(Below left) Popular tourist attractions in Bendigo include the Central Deborah Gold Mine and a 'talking tram'. The tram transports passengers through Bendigo while explaining the history of the city's buildings and landmarks.

(Below right) Alexandra Fountain, located at Charing Cross, Bendigo, stands as a tribute to the workmanship of the many Bendigo artisans responsible for its construction.

Victorian Tourism Commission





A laser light show, depicting Victoria's 150th Anniversary logo, adds to the spectacle of the celebrations held in Melbourne.

Telecom Australia



A 46 metre flagpole (30.6cm. for each year of Victoria's history) was erected in 1984 at the Haymarket roundabout at the top of Elizabeth Street in Melbourne.

Gordon Lyall, Westpac Banking Corporation



Children at Learmonth (above left) and Berwick (above right) participate in some of the many events held throughout the State in 1984 and 1985 to celebrate Victoria's 150th Anniversary.

Telecom Australia

Re-enactment of the burning of the Eureka Hotel in Ballarat. The original hotel was burnt down by angry miners in October 1854 during events leading up to the action at the Eureka Stockade.

Telecom Australia



Length of roads and streets

The following tables show the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1981 and 1982. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1981 (a), VICTORIA (kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,083	13,565	1,112	41,436	63,196
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	243	999	716	46,239	48,197
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	—	—	24,183	24,183
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	22,499	22,499
Total	7,326	14,564	1,828	134,357	158,075

(a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (72 kilometres), Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (39 kilometres) and the Forests Commission (38,431 kilometres).

(b) Includes 353 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1982 (a), VICTORIA (kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,117	13,644	1,109	42,056	63,926
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	233	941	718	46,013	47,905
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	—	—	23,503	23,503
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	21,867	21,867
Total	7,350	14,585	1,827	133,439	157,201

(a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (64 kilometres), Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (39 kilometres) and the Forests Commission (39,656 kilometres).

(b) Includes 403 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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REGIONS, HERITAGE, AND PLANNING

MELBOURNE'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Melbourne was founded 150 years ago when permanent settlers seeking pastoral land crossed Bass Strait and occupied the site of the future city. A plaque in the footpath at the corner of Flinders and William Streets proclaims that John Batman landed near here in June 1835, and records his diary entry of 8 June 'this will be the place for a village'.

Although there had been earlier settlements on the coast – in 1803 at Sorrento, in 1826 at Western Port, and in 1834 at Portland – it was this incursion of pastoral settlers from Van Diemen's Land that founded the metropolitan area. In the 1891 Census Report (p.4) the Government Statist of Victoria wrote that 'the first permanent settlement of Victoria (then the Port Phillip district of New South Wales) was by John Batman, who arrived on the 29th May, 1835, and was shortly followed by John Pascoe Fawkner'. In a footnote he recorded that 'Mr Edward Henty had established a station on Portland Bay in the previous November, but this can hardly be said to have led to the permanent settlement of the colony, which was due to the enterprise of the parties led by Batman and Fawkner'. There has been considerable controversy about who was the founder and which date should be celebrated.

The development of the State and its capital was the work of many people who overcame much hardship to cultivate agriculture, husband stock, prospect and mine for gold, and provide factories and services. While it was still the Port Phillip District many institutions had been established. The first census was taken in 1836 when the settlement numbered 142 males and 35 females. In the year of Queen Victoria's accession, 1837, the town of Melbourne was named. Robert Hoddle surveyed the site of the present inner city after a design by Robert Russell that showed great vision in its grid of wide streets. The first Post Office was opened in 1841. Gradually settlement spread out from the centre to form suburbs. In the sixteen years between settlement of the district and separation of the colony of Victoria from New South Wales, the township had become the hub of a largely pastoral area, banks and insurance offices had opened, newspapers were begun, churches, schools, hospitals, theatres, taverns, and bridges were built, and the Botanic Gardens laid out. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was proclaimed a city by Royal Letters Patent in 1847.

Almost concurrently with separation in 1851, the discovery of gold in Victoria brought an influx of diggers from all parts of the world that hastened Melbourne's growth. By the census of 1854 its population totalled over 50,000. In the fifties Cobb & Co. coaches were operating, law courts were established, a railway ran to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) on Hobsons Bay, and a university, a public library, an art gallery, and a museum were founded, workers won the 8 hour day, distance was conquered by telegraph, and a town water supply was ensured by the Yan Yean Reservoir. Although attempts to make the district a penal colony were unsuccessful, gold inevitably led to a spate of bushranging, and in the turbulent times Melbourne witnessed the struggles of a frontier to become civilised, which was epitomised in the tragedy of the Burke and Wills exploring expedition that had left Melbourne in 1860.

During the next three decades the colony consolidated its position on the foundation that gold had laid. Industries diversified, a stock exchange and a mint were begun in Melbourne, and education was made free, compulsory, and secular. The Melbourne Cup was first run in 1861 and the first cricket test between England and Australia held in Melbourne was in 1877, while Australian Rules football was evolving from a local inter-school game to become more recognisably the sport of later years. The demise of bushranging followed the capture of Ned Kelly in 1880. Melbourne's solidity was exemplified in the expansion of the eighties that saw many great technological advances, including an

extensive cable tram network that spread throughout the city and suburbs from 1885, and operated in parts as late as 1940. Architectural developments included the building that housed the International Exhibition of 1880.

The city had grown from 'the place for a village' to 'Marvellous Melbourne' in only 50 years with about 300,000 inhabitants, tall buildings, busy factories, and a bustling commercial sector. Stone government buildings in Italian Renaissance style reflected a civic opulence that rivalled the ostentation of rich citizens whose mansions stood in spacious grounds. Gaslit streets and bridges, and horse drawn carriages and cabs in tree-lined avenues and boulevards, were reminders of other great river cities such as London and Paris.

Between 1885 and 1935 Melbourne shared the suffering that accompanied economic depression and war. The maritime strike of 1890, the bank crash, and seven years of drought from 1895 to 1902 made the approach to the twentieth century a marked contrast from the boom years. Federation in 1901 coincided with the end of the Victorian era and the emergence of the motor car age in the Edwardian era. Melbourne, with half a million people at the turn of the century, became the capital of Australia until 1927, when the seat of Federal government transferred to Canberra. In the First World War, Melbourne was shocked at the loss of many citizens in battles at Gallipoli and on the Western Front.

After the war the suburban rail network was electrified from 1919, enabling the growing population to spread to more distant suburbs. The twenties were a time of comparative optimism that saw the advent of broadcasting and the building of palatial cinemas. The early thirties were the reverse with high unemployment in the Great Depression. Melbourne was a city of a million people when it celebrated its centenary and dedicated its Shrine of Remembrance.

Since 1935 Melbourne has experienced the Second World War and the boom period of post-war recovery. The stimulus of war on its existing strong manufacturing base gave the opportunity to turn to new commodities that later facilitated the mass production of motor vehicles. The motor car, in turn, made possible the establishment of outer suburbs to accommodate the expanding population resulting from the post-war migration programme. The last fifty years have seen Melbourne's population almost treble to about three million, ten times that of a century before.

Planners have determined where growth should occur and freeways and bridges were built to allow rapid movement of goods and people. Natural gas from the Bass Strait oil fields became available from 1969. Tullamarine was the site for an international airport which opened in 1971. Public transport was upgraded to include the underground rail loop, opened in 1981. The Port of Melbourne is the busiest container port in Australia. New universities and colleges were opened to cater for the greater need for higher education.

The city has the reputation of being cosmopolitan, with ethnic festivals and restaurants adding variety to traditional social activities. In 1956 Melbourne enjoyed the international spotlight as host city for the Games of the XVIth Olympiad, which coincided with the introduction of television. Its Arts Centre, consisting of the National Gallery, the Melbourne Concert Hall, and the Theatres Complex, has given Melbourne world class cultural facilities on the river, not far from where the city began a century and a half ago.

PLANNING IN VICTORIA

Ministry for Planning and Environment

The Ministry for Planning and Environment was created on 1 September 1983, as part of a restructure of government departments in which the Department of Planning and some sections and agencies of the Ministry for Conservation and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey were consolidated in one ministry.

The new Ministry is concerned with managing and controlling the use of land, safeguarding and improving the environment, and protecting the heritage of Victoria.

Restructure

The 1983 restructure was part of the Victorian Government's plan to reduce the number of separate ministries and departments. Four departments – Planning, Conservation, Forests, and Crown Lands and Survey – were consolidated into two – the Ministry for Planning and Environment, and the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. The Ministry for Planning and Environment was created to eliminate areas of overlap and duplication; to integrate more effectively land-use, development control, and emission control; and to relate land-use policy more closely to environmental planning and to bring together the various bodies concerned with protection of heritage sites.

The new Ministry consisted of:

Department of Planning *
Planning Appeals Board
Historic Buildings Council

— from the Department of Planning

Environment Assessments, Planning
and Policy

— from the Ministry for Conservation

Environment Protection Authority
Victoria National Estate Committee
Victoria Archaeological Survey
Victoria Conservation Trust
Land Conservation Council

Port Phillip Authority **

— from the Department of Crown Lands and
Survey

Coastal Management and Co-ordination
Committee

Landata (in January 1984)***

A further restructure was to take place in 1985 when the Planning Branch of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was to be amalgamated with the ministry and a new Metropolitan Planning Division established.

Functions and responsibilities

Land-use planning

The Ministry's programme of land-use planning, management, and control aims to ensure the balanced use of land throughout Victoria, and to provide for efficient and equitable allocation of resources to meet the community's present and future needs. It is implemented through strategic and statutory planning, and special projects to put plans into effect in key areas.

The Ministry works with local and regional authorities to prepare and implement regional and sub-regional strategy plans, which give local councils and other agencies direction and a basis for consistent decision-making within a region. It also assists regional and local authorities responsible for preparation and administration of statutory planning controls which regulate land-use in different parts of each municipality. The Minister retains many significant powers including the power to accept or reject any proposed scheme or scheme amendment and the power to introduce schemes, amendments, and interim controls on his own account. Most of Victoria is now covered by government approved planning controls.

In some cases where proposed developments are not permitted or not allowed for in planning schemes, the Minister may amend the schemes, after public consultation, to allow the developments to proceed. This allows flexibility and encouragement of special projects where appropriate. An important part of this system is the right of objection to proposed changes to planning schemes, and the right of appeal to the Planning Appeals Board against decisions of responsible authorities.

As well as its basic statutory responsibilities under the Town and Country Planning Act, the Ministry has a co-ordinating role in land-use planning for major projects. This includes co-ordinating government responses to private development proposals, and working with other government agencies, local authorities, community groups, and individuals to prepare development plans. It also assists private landowners with the restructure of inappropriate subdivisions.

The recent restructure has extended the land-use planning programme to include public lands. The Land Conservation Council is responsible for carrying out investigations and making recommendations to the Minister on the balanced use of public land in Victoria.

Environment protection and improvement

The Ministry aims to protect and improve the quality of the environment by developing State environmental policies and strategies, providing technical advice, and increasing community awareness of environmental issues. A new Environment Division was set up as part of the 1983 restructure.

Ministry priorities include the development of a State Conservation Strategy, preparation of a State

* Abolished by an Amendment to Schedule Two of the *Public Service Act 1974* on 1 September 1983.

** Abolished on 3 June 1984 when a sunset clause in the *Port Phillip Authority (Amendment) Act 1980* came into effect.

*** Transferred to Department of Property and Services in 1985.

of the Environment report, and development of coastal planning and management. A major objective is to achieve better integration of land-use planning and environment protection.

Where development proposals involve projects that could have a substantial impact on the environment, such as major engineering works or tourist centres in ecologically sensitive areas, the Minister may require the proponent to prepare an Environment Effects Statement. The statement is examined by all appropriate authorities, and after allowing time for public submissions, the Minister's assessment of the proposal is then prepared and provided as advice to the decision maker. It is also made publicly available.

Through its Environment Division, the Ministry advises developers and government agencies on the environmental effects of works proposals, including reviews of the works programmes of various government agencies.

Following the restructure, responsibility for planning and management co-ordination of coastal lands (except major ports and national parks) was transferred to the Minister. A new Coastal Unit was formed to take over the functions and resources of the Port Phillip Authority and the Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee. The unit will co-ordinate planning, management, works, funding and protection of coastal resources, and help prepare management plans, in conjunction with other government agencies, committees of management, and coastal municipalities. The Minister is responsible for approval of management plans, changes to plans and changes in use and development, and approval of leases, licences, and permits.

Pollution prevention and control, and protection and improvement of air, land, and water environments are the responsibility of the Environment Protection Authority. Recent changes to the Environment Protection Act give the Authority a more positive role in pollution control, requiring companies to obtain works approvals from the EPA at the same time as obtaining building approvals. This means that the EPA is involved at the stage when factories or plans are designed, instead of relying largely on licensing of discharges from premises to set allowable limits of pollutants.

Heritage conservation

Through its cultural heritage programme the Ministry aims to control and co-ordinate conservation of significant historic buildings, sites, and areas; to identify, research, protect, and manage archaeological sites; and to provide educational material to the public.

The protection and conservation of Victoria's cultural heritage involves a number of government and community groups. The 1983 restructure brought together in one Ministry the Heritage Unit and Historic Buildings Council from the Department of Planning, and the Victoria National Estate Committee, Victoria Archaeological Survey, and the Victoria Conservation Trust from the Ministry for Conservation. Each deals with aspects of the heritage programme.

The Ministry administers protection legislation and a system of advisory services and financial assistance to encourage conservation and restoration projects. During 1984, it put particular emphasis on the conservation of historic areas, as distinct from individual buildings, in both country towns and inner suburbs of Melbourne. This has been put into effect through planning controls.

A major report entitled *Victoria's Heritage: A Future for the Past* dealing with the present stage of heritage protection in Victoria was released for public comment in March 1984 under the auspices of the National Estate Program. It discusses the need to co-ordinate heritage protection and to develop a comprehensive strategy to manage the State's heritage resources.

Area improvement

The Ministry is becoming increasingly involved in area improvement projects designed to ensure more equitable as well as more efficient distribution of resources and facilities. As well as planning these projects it is now more directly engaged in getting them on the ground and taking active steps to bring about desired change.

This new development offers the opportunity to put concepts into practice and build up a new range of skills, such as designing and carrying out landscaping works, establishing parks, developing interim land purchasing arrangements, and setting up administration systems such as the Western Suburbs Area Assistance Program. This approach is being applied to the development of metropolitan and district centres and to townscape improvement in country towns and cities.

The area improvement programme aims to benefit communities by providing facilities, improving urban design, and stimulating private sector development. Through the Commonwealth Government's Prices and Incomes Accord and Community Employment Programs it also enables the long-term unemployed to work on community projects and receive training and work experience to

improve their chances for permanent employment. During 1983-84, 32 projects with a value of \$6.6m were funded, including establishment of parks, bicycle paths, and coastal improvements.

Research and information

The Ministry conducts research into the social, economic, and environmental factors underlying land-use change to enable better understanding of the causes and effects of urban and regional development and formulation of better planning policies at State level. It is developing systems for monitoring key elements of land-use change, including housing, retailing, offices, and factories, and publishes results in reports and bulletins.

In January 1984 the Landata project was transferred to the Ministry. This will eventually provide ready access to information on every block of land in Victoria.

The Ministry also provides specialist advisory services and publications to assist the planning work of local government, community groups, and other government agencies.

Structure of the Ministry

The central Ministry consists of an executive and seven divisions, which are responsible to the permanent head, the Secretary for Planning and Environment.

Port Phillip Division

The Port Phillip Division is responsible for developing planning strategies for the Port Phillip District and implementing these strategies through special projects.

It advises and assists metropolitan and regional authorities, commissions, and committees, and reviews the policies and planning controls developed by these bodies. The division consists of five regional groups, each responsible for the day to day management of a defined area, and a number of task groups set up to handle Ministry projects. The Western Port region is administered through an office at Cranbourne.

Country Victoria Division

Statutory work in the Country Victoria Division differs in nature and scale from that of the Port Phillip Division. Expert advice is needed by the many municipalities that lack specialised planning skills. The Division helps regional authorities and municipalities to prepare and amend planning controls, and provides key information for land-use planning through such programmes as rural land mapping and townscape improvement.

The Ministry has regional offices in Ballarat, Bendigo, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and Wodonga. The East Gippsland, Goulburn, and Northern Mallee regions are administered from head office.

Special Projects Division (Deputy Secretary's Division)

This includes the Executive Support Unit, Legal Section, Panel Co-ordination, Planning Appeals Board staff, Area Improvement (including Melton-Sunbury Growth Centres), Heritage Unit, Victoria National Estate Committee, and Victoria Archaeological Survey. It provides specialist services to other divisions, to statutory bodies, and the general public.

Planning Services Division

The Planning Services Division consists of six groups – Advisory Services, Policy Analysis and Research, Public Affairs, Urban Design, Library, and Cartography and Graphics. These groups provide services to the Ministry, municipalities, other interest groups, and the public.

Environment Division

The Environment Division is responsible for developing environmental policy and strategies for safeguarding the environment. The Division's four groups are responsible for assessing the impact of major works on the environment, developing environmental policies, and ensuring that environmental input is provided in land-use planning. Another major responsibility is coastal planning and management of Victoria's public coastal lands and waters. The Division is also concerned with involving the public in the environmental aspects of planning and assisting with environment education and information programmes.

Landata Division

The Landata project is to create a computer-based land information system for Victoria. It was initiated within the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, and transferred to the Ministry in January 1984. Landata aims to co-ordinate the land information records and systems of various government agencies, and to provide ready access to information on each block of land in the State. Access to this information at present involves cumbersome procedures and expensive delays.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division provides management and administrative services to support the work of the Ministry as a whole. It consists of Finance, Personnel, and Information Management Services Sections.

Statutory authorities

A number of statutory authorities are responsible to the Minister for Planning and Environment. Their work is co-ordinated with the work of the central Ministry, and in some cases Ministry staff provide support services.

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) was established under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. It is responsible for protecting and improving Victoria's environment through waste management, noise control, and pollution prevention. The EPA develops State Environment Protection Policies to provide objectives and guidelines for environmental management and to form the framework for waste discharge control. It controls, licenses, and monitors waste discharge, investigates complaints about pollution, and conducts research in pollution and environmental management.

Historic Buildings Council

The Historic Buildings Council was established under the *Historic Buildings Act 1981*, superseding the Historic Buildings Preservation Council established under the Act of 1974. In 1983 it took over the functions of the Government Buildings Advisory Council.

The Council is concerned generally with the built heritage of Victoria, reporting to the Minister on all matters covered by the Act. It makes recommendations on buildings of historic or architectural importance that should be added to the Register of Historic Buildings and the Government Buildings Register. A permit from the Council is required for demolition, subdivision, or alteration of registered historic buildings, and the Minister's approval is necessary for demolition or alteration of registered government buildings. The Council provides advice and technical assistance to owners of registered buildings, and may recommend government financial assistance in various forms. The Council's functions also include heritage planning advice and production of educational material relating to preservation.

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established under the *Land Conservation Council Act 1971*. Its main function is to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister on the balanced use of public land in the State. It also recommends areas to be proclaimed as water catchments, and advises the Soil Conservation Authority on land-use policies in these areas.

Planning Appeals Board

The Board was established under the *Planning Appeals Board Act 1980* to hear and determine appeals formerly heard by the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, the Environment Protection Appeal Board, the Drainage Tribunal, the Local Government Arbitrator, and the Port Phillip Authority.

Victoria Conservation Trust

The Trust was established under the *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972* to encourage and assist in the preservation of areas of ecological significance, of natural interest or beauty, or of historical interest; the preservation of wildlife and native plants; and the preservation and creation of areas for scientific study relating to any of these matters. The Trust also receives and manages property and money donated to the community for conservation purposes.

Regional planning authorities

Victoria has a system of regional planning authorities established to deal with matters affecting whole regions as well as the individual municipalities within them. The powers and responsibilities of these bodies vary considerably.

Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation

The Corporation was established under the *Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973*. It is responsible for undertaking, in conjunction with the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation and the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, the development of a growth complex at Albury-Wodonga. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister for Industry, Commerce and

Technology, but may act as a responsible authority under the Town and Country Planning Act. (See pages 186-7.)

Geelong Regional Commission

The Commission was established under the *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977* and is responsible to both the Minister for Planning and Environment and the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology.

Its functions are to plan and manage development within the Geelong area; to protect areas of natural beauty which are of special significance to the region; and to provide services and facilities for the people in the Geelong area. The Commission is also responsible for ensuring that the community is involved in the planning of future developments within the region. (See pages 185-6.)

Latrobe Regional Commission

The Latrobe Regional Commission was established under the *Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983*. It is basically responsible to the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology, but is also responsible to the Minister for Planning and Environment for the preparation of a regional strategy plan.

Its other responsibilities are:

- (1) to co-ordinate the planning of economic, physical, environmental, and social development of the La Trobe region;
- (2) to improve the co-ordination, and to facilitate the development, of major projects in the region;
- (3) to assist implementation of State policies in relation to the region and to involve the community in decision-making;
- (4) to assist in economic development of the region; and
- (5) to give effect to Statements of Planning Policy.

Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority

The Authority was established under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*. Twenty municipalities are represented on the Authority. One of its main functions has been to prepare a regional strategy plan. The Authority administers an interim development order over the Bendigo-Whipstick area, an area of regional conservation significance. Ministry staff assist in servicing the Authority.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the responsible authority for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in relation to the Melbourne metropolitan area and is responsible for metropolitan parks. Those aspects of the Board's activities which relate to planning come within the administration of the Minister for Planning and Environment. The Board is also responsible to the Minister of Water Supply. In 1985 the Board's Planning Branch will be amalgamated with the Ministry for Planning and Environment.

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority was established under the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976* to implement Statements of Planning Policy for the Yarra River and Dandenong Ranges, and prepare and review a Regional Strategy Plan.

The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Regional Strategy Plan was approved by the Victorian Government in 1982 and councils in the region are required to prepare planning schemes to implement it.

The Authority is required to involve the public in planning matters and to review permit applications on matters of regional significance.

Western Port Committee

The Western Port Committee was established under the *Town and Country Planning (Western Port) Act 1981* to advise the Minister on planning matters within the Western Port region, which covers the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, and Mornington, and parts of the Shires of Cranbourne, Bass, Phillip Island, and French Island. The Committee is staffed by the Ministry's Cranbourne office.

Major current projects

Legislation review

A major Ministry priority is the simplification and rationalisation of planning legislation and

procedures. A complete overhaul of the Town and Country Planning Act began in 1983, and a discussion paper was widely distributed. Submissions have been considered and draft legislation is being prepared.

Land acquisition and compensation legislation and procedures are also being reviewed, and a draft proposal for new legislation has been released for public comment.

The Environment Protection Act has been reviewed and further work is proceeding. The Environment Effects Act is to undergo a thorough review in 1985.

Working groups have been established with the Local Government Department to review submissions on the report of the Subdivision of Land Task Force and to investigate pre-selling of allotments shown on plans of subdivision.

Central city planning

On 24 November 1982, the Victorian Government, through the Minister for Planning, assumed direct responsibility for planning in the Melbourne Central Business District by Governor in Council approval of the City of Melbourne (Central City) Interim Development Order – the first detailed planning control for this area. Under this Order the Minister has ultimate responsibility for all development control in the area bounded by the Yarra River, Spencer Street, Dudley Street, Capel Street, Victoria Street, Landsdowne Street, and Jolimont Road. Planning and design guidelines have been prepared to go with the Order to assist people preparing proposals in the central city, by clearly setting out the quality levels desired by the Victorian Government in order for a proposal to be approved. During 1983-84, 313 permits were issued for central city projects and between January and June 1984 major projects worth more than \$350m were approved by the Victorian Government.

The Ministry is responsible for major strategic planning projects in areas of the city where the Victorian Government has significant under-utilised land holdings – La Trobe Central (above Museum station and including RMIT, the State Library, Museum of Victoria, and Queen Victoria Hospital); Jolimont railyards; Southbank; the Flagstaff precinct; and Station Pier.

It is also responsible for developing, in close consultation with the Melbourne City Council and other interested groups, the Victorian Government's \$1m Melbourne improvement programme, which includes riverfront improvements, landscaping some of the city's little streets and lanes, better city signs, mural painting, and a city tourist bus service.

Riverside improvements

Southbank

Over the past three years the Victorian Government has been developing plans to improve the surroundings of the Yarra River, to encourage better use of riverside land. On 22 June 1983 the government introduced the City of South Melbourne (Southbank) Interim Development Order giving the Minister planning control over all development on land bounded by the Yarra River, the southern approach to the Johnson Street Bridge, Lorimer, Maffra, and Sturt Streets, and the rear of the Melbourne Concert Hall. The Order places strict controls over development in the area to ensure it is compatible with the river environs and relates in scale and type to the proposed recreation/tourism use of the area.

The Southbank area is now used mainly for warehouses, light industry, showrooms, railways, and roads. The Victorian Government owns about 80 per cent of the riverside land in the area, and plans are being developed to make better use of this prime location. Over a period of years the area will be redeveloped to provide riverside living, recreation, tourist, and trade activities. Plans include road closures, diversion of through traffic, landscaping of major roads and riverbanks, and construction of a riverside promenade. The Ministry is now directly involved in design and implementation of landscaping work along the river edge and roads in Southbank.

Lower Yarra Project

Design and development of parklands along both banks of the Yarra River from its junction with the Maribyrnong River to Port Phillip Bay is being undertaken as part of Victoria's 150th Anniversary Lower Yarra Project. Landscaping will link the individual parks – Westgate Park, Stony Creek Park, Stony Creek Backwash, Newport Park, and Greenwich Reserve. An urban forest will be established, and a landscape corridor will link Westgate Park to the river. The project is due to be completed late in 1985. The project's committee includes representatives of the Ministry for Planning and Environment, Victorian Tourism Commission, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, the Board of Works, State Electricity Commission, Port of Melbourne Authority, Victoria's 150th Anniversary Board, and Port Melbourne, Footscray, and Williamstown Councils.

Metropolitan strategy

In September 1983 the Victorian Government approved Part 1 of Amendment 150 to the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme. The amendment, which was exhibited in 1983, further develops the strategic framework for the planning of Melbourne of a corridor/green wedge policy established in the 1970s. The amendment seeks to contain urban growth and to make optimum use of existing resources and of the substantial private and public investment in the metropolitan area. In introducing the amendment the Victorian Government recognises the role of central Melbourne as a major activity centre of the metropolitan area and the need to make it a more exciting, interesting, and attractive place. It also recognises that the majority of the population lives in the suburbs and that an increasing proportion of the population also works in the suburbs. Consequently, the need to organise suburban growth and to improve the suburban environment is a key factor of the strategy.

Parts 1 and 2 of the amendment which were approved during 1983-84 introduced substantial changes to the planning scheme.

Part 1 introduced a series of objectives and a strategic framework. An essential part of this framework is the designation of 14 district centres: Box Hill, Camberwell Junction, Cheltenham/Southland, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Glen Waverley, Greensborough, Moonee Ponds, Oakleigh, Prahran, Preston, Ringwood, and Sunshine.

These are to be community centres second only to the central business district, providing a range of facilities and services to people living in surrounding regions. Government offices, shops, personal and business services, libraries, and other municipal facilities will be encouraged by direct government action where appropriate.

Part 2 of the amendment restricts the establishment of offices in industrial zones generally to a maximum of 500 square metres. Central Melbourne is seen as the preferred location for major head office development, with regionally oriented offices being located in the district centres. The restrictions do not however apply where the office development is part of a larger industrial undertaking.

Other parts of the amendment to be considered in the coming year relate to such matters as dual occupancy, the hierarchy of roads, new zones in North, West, and South Melbourne, new non-urban zones and controls, changes to existing commercial zones to recognise the Victorian Government's broad strategy for the location of major retail and commercial uses, and the introduction of metropolitan uses.

Area improvement

Western Suburbs Action Program

Programmes to improve the western suburbs of Melbourne have been a major ministry priority for the past two years. The Victorian Government established the Western Suburbs Action Program in 1982 in the municipalities of Altona, Footscray, Sunshine, Werribee, Williamstown, and parts of Keilor and Essendon (St Albans and frontages to the Maribyrnong River).

The programme is being run by the Ministry in conjunction with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Environment Protection Authority, the Western Region Commission, and the municipal councils.

The main purpose is to identify planning and environmental issues from the community's point of view and to find practical ways of improving living conditions and the environment. The first stage, issues identification, was completed in March 1983.

The Stage 2 Progress Report was released in September 1983 and recommended actions to help overcome problems that had arisen from past planning and development, to prevent such problems from arising in future, and to encourage future development and enhancement of the west. Since its release projects worth more than \$7m and creating a large number of new jobs are under way or to begin in the western suburbs.

The Stage 3 Implementation Report was released in November 1984. It reported on the implementation of projects arising from recommendations in the Stage 2 Report and provided further recommendations for improving the physical environment in the western suburbs.

Lynch's Bridge

One of the largest urban redevelopment projects in the west is Lynch's Bridge, about four kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. Possibilities for future use of approximately 80 hectares of land along the Maribyrnong River in the Footscray-Kensington area have been investigated by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of

Works, Footscray and Melbourne Councils, and local community representatives. Four redevelopment options, all of which included a mix of public and private housing, recreation areas, and improved access to the riverside, were publicly exhibited early in 1984. Recommendations incorporating community views are currently under consideration by the Victorian Government.

Strategies for country areas

Because of the general trend towards rural depopulation and small town decline many areas in country Victoria are facing problems or issues which go beyond local boundaries and need to be dealt with at regional or State level. The Ministry is assisting a number of local and regional authorities prepare strategies for guiding future development, and improving co-ordination of local government services.

The Ballarat Area Strategy Plan

The Ballarat Area Strategy Plan was prepared by the Ballarat Area Planning Committee, and was launched in December 1984. The Plan deals not only with land-use, but with development trends in other sectors, and takes into account such issues as changes in population, provision of community services and facilities, employment, transport and communication, future use of Crown land and tenure, retailing, and commercial development. One of the basic requirements is to match areas for development with economic provision of public utilities. The Plan also incorporates the findings of the Ballarat Conservation Study.

Loddon-Campaspe Regional Strategy Plan

The Loddon-Campaspe Regional Strategy Plan was exhibited in 1984 and following public submission will be revised and modified before adoption by the Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority and presentation to the Minister. The Plan deals with promoting economic growth and employment in the Region; the role and relationships between urban centres and the provision of community services; the need for better management of the physical environment and better utilisation of existing water resources; promotion of tourism and the need for a goldfields tourism and conservation plan; and promotion of regional identity.

When completed, these plans will provide a basis for co-ordinating the policies of government and regional organisations and indicate regional priorities for expenditure and implementation of policies.

Townscape improvement

Another project designed to improve both economic viability and the environment in country towns and cities is the Townscape Advisory Service. Since it was set up within the Ministry in late 1983 a large number of Victorian communities have asked for assistance.

The service provides townscape analysis, improvement proposals and designs, assistance with funding applications, and in some cases, carrying out works through the Community Employment Program (CEP).

Urban Conservation Areas and Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (MMPS) Amendment 224

Although it has been possible for the last ten years to protect important individual buildings under the Historic Buildings Act, conservation of single buildings has not prevented unsympathetic development from altering the character of surrounding areas.

The Ministry has taken a number of steps in the past two years to assist in the conservation of urban areas of special significance. To encourage responsible authorities to exercise their powers under the Town and Country Planning Act to protect these areas, the Act was amended in July 1982 to clarify that compensation was not payable to owners of property in areas designated of special significance.

In November 1982 heritage controls were introduced to protect historic areas in central Melbourne, and the Department produced *Heritage Guidelines* to accompany the Central City Interim Development Order, illustrating the type of sympathetic development that would be appropriate.

A major amendment to the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (Amendment 224), prepared by the Ministry and the Board of Works was approved in April 1984, designating 34 areas in the inner suburbs as Urban Conservation Areas. Planning controls now protect the historic and architectural character of these areas by ensuring that any changes or new developments are in harmony with their surroundings. Controls operate in parts of Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, South Melbourne, St Kilda, and Williamstown.

The areas designated contain some of Melbourne's earliest residential and commercial buildings, as well as the major metropolitan parks and boulevards.

Two more amendments are being prepared to extend the conservation areas in Melbourne, South Melbourne, Fitzroy, and St Kilda. Further studies are now being completed in Northcote, Essendon, St Kilda, Melbourne, Brunswick, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, and Williamstown. Similar work is being done in country areas with major efforts in Port Fairy, Portland, Warrnambool, Queenscliff, Bendigo, Echuca, Walhalla, Talbot/Clunes, and Ballarat.

National Estate Grants Program

The Victoria National Estate Committee receives and assesses applications for funds made available through the Commonwealth National Estate Grants Program.

Grants are made available to projects which assist the conservation of places in, or nominated for, the Register of the National Estate. In 1983-84 this included 32 projects with grants totalling \$446,666. Projects ranged from an Aboriginal rock art survey of the Grampians to restoration of Newman College. Also included was a survey of 20th century buildings and establishment of a Register of Rare and Endangered Plant Species. The Committee is administered through the Ministry's Heritage Unit.

Victoria Archaeological Survey

The Victoria Archaeological Survey was created by the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*. It is responsible for investigation, protection, and management of archaeological resources in Victoria. Under the Act it is an offence to deface, damage, buy, or sell Aboriginal relics.

Activities of the survey involve investigations to identify, catalogue, preserve, and protect sites of importance associated with Aboriginal history and culture, early European settlement, and coastal shipping.

The Survey maintains a register of all known archaeological sites in Victoria and has developed a State wide warden and inspector scheme for regular inspection of registered sites and identification of new ones.

Victoria is being progressively surveyed so that important sites can be identified and management plans formulated. Site surveys in 1984 included sites of Aboriginal culture in the Bellarine Peninsula and Aboriginal art in the Grampians.

Historic shipwrecks

The Maritime Archaeological Unit co-ordinates the surveillance of sites declared 'Historic Shipwrecks' to ensure that protection is effective. It administers the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* (Victoria) for Victorian waters and is the delegated authority administering the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* (Commonwealth) for offshore waters.

Throughout the 1983-84 summer months the Unit carried out wreck inspections on the following vessels: *Loch Ard*, *Schomberg*, *Children*, *La Bella*, *William Salhouse*, *City of Launceston*, and *Clarence*.

Conservation strategy

The State Conservation Strategy will provide a strategic approach to the protection and management of nature and natural resources. It will give private organisations and individuals an understanding of the Victorian Government's conservation policies and suggested guidelines for their own conservation and development activities. A report outlining the Strategy for the next four years was released towards the end of 1984.

GEELONG REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Geelong Regional Commission was established in August 1977 by the Victorian Government through the proclamation of the Geelong Regional Commission Act. The Commission was created to give effect to the State Government's decentralisation policies and in particular, Statement of Planning Policy No. 7 (Geelong). The Policy recognises Geelong's position in relation to the economy, population distribution, and industrial location.

The Geelong region is some 2,500 square kilometres in area, covering nine municipalities and had a population of 177,230 as at June 1983. As such the Geelong region is one of the largest provincial regions in Australia. Each municipality has a representative on the Commission along with five Governor in Council appointees, one of whom is the Chairman and Chief Executive.

The industrial and community infrastructure in the Geelong region is comprehensive and has grown significantly in recent years. Non-residential development in the Region has averaged \$1m per week

for the three financial years to 30 June 1984. The Commission attracted a significant number of these developments to the region. In 1983-84 the Commission contributed directly to the establishment of 13 projects representing some \$78m of development.

In its first seven years the Commission has assisted eighty-two companies to establish in the Geelong region.

Manufacturing in the Geelong region is very significant, representing 26.4 per cent of the total labour force of 71,405 persons in 1981.

The region's industrial activities have a widespread influence extending beyond its boundaries as its products serve local, national, and international markets.

The Port of Geelong is a major focus for trade in western Victoria, being Australia's second largest grain shipping centre. Australia's largest wool storage facility is located at Lara, near the Port. The Commission has been active in gaining many port-related industries for the region.

The Commission is also working with local organisations to gain a commercial airport at the Avalon Airfield. The establishment of this facility is of great importance to the future of the region's export and tourism industries.

The Geelong region encompasses many tourist features which include the Otways, Bells Beach, and Queenscliff. The Commission is active in gaining tourism investment for the region.

The most significant endeavour of the Commission in the tertiary sector is the development and implementation of the 'Geelong - City By the Bay' Plan for the revitalisation of the central business district of Geelong. This \$100m redevelopment programme, which commenced in September 1984, is designated by the Victorian Government as a 'Project of Special Significance' to the economic development of Victoria.

The region includes Deakin University with which the Commission is working to commercialise the technology products developed at the University's School of Sciences. The Commission is active also with the Gordon Technical College and the University in providing the work skill and management needs of the region's industries.

In its development role the Commission owns some 270 hectares of industrial land and some \$14m of properties to facilitate the introduction of new companies to the region. The most significant purchase by the Commission to date has been that of the former International Harvester Works at North Shore in June 1983. Within twelve months from the date of purchase this factory complex was fully occupied by three major tenants employing some 300 persons, some of whom were former employees of International Harvester.

In 1984, the Geelong Regional Commission commenced the preparation of the Geelong Regional Strategic Development Plan. This Plan will set the direction for physical, economic, and social endeavour in the region through to 1994. The Economic Development segment of the Plan will give effect in the region to the Victorian Economic Development Strategy and will act as model for other regional economic planning in Victoria.

ALBURY-WODONGA

In recognition of the need to encourage a more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

The Corporation operates under the overall direction of a Ministerial Council consisting of the Commonwealth Minister for Industry and Commerce, the New South Wales Minister for Industry and Decentralization, and the Victorian Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.

Since the Growth Centre was established, private sector employment in Albury-Wodonga had increased from 11,500 to 18,300 by 1983. In percentage terms, total employment in Albury-Wodonga has been increasing at about 5 per cent per year.

Population growth in the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District was from 55,780 in 1971 to 73,760 in 1981 - an average annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent over the decade. More recent estimates show an accelerating rate of population growth.

Over the five year period 1981 to 1986 the population of Albury-Wodonga is expected to increase by about 10,000 persons. This represents an average annual growth rate of at least 3.3 per cent. The

long-term population target for the Albury-Wodonga urban area is 150,000 persons by the year 2000.

Capital investment in Albury-Wodonga, in both private and public sectors, has experienced rapid growth in the past few years. In per capita terms, private investment has grown to some 38 per cent above that for Australia as a whole for the eleven years to June 1984. With public outlays by all levels of government significantly above national per capita levels in that period, injection of capital into the region is currently well above that for the rest of Australia.

Emphasis continues to be placed on the attraction of further private sector investment and the Corporation is now actively promoting private sector involvement in its land development activities by way of joint venture arrangements. Marketing activities continue to place emphasis on local promotions, particularly in Sydney and Melbourne, with special attention being given to selected overseas locations and the current business migration programme.

BENDIGO, PREMIER TOWN, 1982 TO 1985

Historical introduction

Bendigo, which won the award of Premier Town 1982 to 1985, is an important provincial centre with a colourful history.

In the 1840s, Mt Alexander Run, later renamed the Ravenswood Run, was established and it was on the northern edge of this pastoral holding that gold was discovered in 1851. The name Bendigo is believed to have originated from one of the shepherds working on the Run. Handy with his fists the shepherd was nicknamed 'Bendigo' after the famous English prize-fighter William 'Bendigo' Thompson. The shepherd had his hut near the creek where gold was initially found, and this area became known as 'Bendigo's Creek'.

For a short time the gold rush settlement was gazetted as Castleton. However, this was changed to Sandhurst, and this name remained until 1891 when by plebiscite the name reverted to Bendigo. In 1855 Bendigo was proclaimed a municipality, a borough in 1863, and a city in 1871.

The gold rush continued well into 1853, alluvial gold being plentiful but fine, with very few large nuggets found. Life on the diggings was harsh, particularly during the hot dry dusty summers, and water to wash the gold-bearing clay was scarce.

In the late 1850s, alluvial mining declined, and many men including Robert Ross Haverfield, first editor of the '*Bendigo Advertiser*', agitated for the establishment of quartz reefing or deep gold mining. George Lansell, 'the Quartz King', was the most spectacular of the mining magnates and the prosperity of the Bendigo field owed much to his influence and foresight.

Expansion in Bendigo before the turn of the century was rapid, and many fine buildings were erected, particularly along the main thoroughfare, Pall Mall. At the same time many public amenities were established, such as the first hospital in 1853, the rail link with Melbourne in 1862, and in 1877 the Coliban Water Supply to Bendigo was completed.

Bendigo's status as a major city was further enhanced in the 1890s when a tramway network was developed to serve the growing urban population. By 1903, an electrified service was in operation. Part of that tramway system still survives as a tourist attraction and operates between the Central Deborah Gold Mine, the last working mine to close in 1954, and the Chinese Joss House – a distance of some three kilometres – as a Vintage 'Talking Tram' system.

Mining

Alluvial mining

The richness of Bendigo's shallow alluvial goldfield was rivalled in Victoria only by Ballarat and Castlemaine. Alluvial gold production tapered off rapidly after the initial rushes, but continued on a decreasing scale throughout the life of the field. Total alluvial gold production was about 150,000 kilograms.

Reef mining

Reef mining began in a modest way in 1853, but as the mines probed deeper, the repetition at depth of auriferous saddle reefs was recognised. A deep shaft sinking mania swept the field, and in the late nineteenth century, mining was carried on at depths scarcely rivalled anywhere in the world at the time. The deepest shaft was that of the Victoria Quartz Co. (1,389 metres), and 86 companies had shafts in excess of 500 metres. Bendigo's reef mines produced about 500,000 kilograms of gold, establishing Bendigo as Victoria's richest reef mining centre. Over half of the Victorian mines which produced 1,000 kilograms of gold or more were on the Bendigo goldfield. Geologically, the Bendigo goldfield is noted for its regular system of generally parallel anticlines (upfolds) and synclines

(downfolds) in the Ordovician sedimentary bedrock, with which are associated the saddle reefs for which Bendigo is famous. The richest anticlines were the Garden Gully, New Chum, and Hustlers, but significant gold also came from the Sheepshead, Nell Gwynne, Deborah, Paddys Gully, Carshalton, Christmas, and Birds Lines.

Future and potential

Gold production at Bendigo ceased in 1954. This was due mainly to rising costs overtaking a fixed gold price, not exhaustion of the resource. There is certainly potential for Bendigo to become a significant gold producer again, if the price of gold reaches the point where resumption of mining becomes economic. The Western Mining Corporation has been carrying out a drilling programme at Bendigo since 1979, with results which the company describes as 'encouraging'.

Agriculture

History

Settlers found the northern plains suitable for cereals, and the climate and soils immediately around Bendigo well suited to grape production. Unsuitable varieties and farming techniques caused problems for the early farmers. However, as experience grew and new varieties developed, a pattern of land-use best suited to local conditions and soil type has developed.

Farming

Land-use in the Bendigo area is strongly influenced by topography, climate, soils, availability of irrigation water, and land tenure.

Very broadly, the undulating to steep land is used for mixed grazing of Merino sheep for wool, and beef cattle, while the plains and gently undulating areas support mixed farming – cropping and grazing. A small proportion of the pasture land is irrigated and used for dairying, lamb, and beef production. Irrigation also supports fruit, vine, and tomato growing and some crop production.

The Loddon-Campaspe region, of which Bendigo is the principal city, makes an important contribution to Victorian agriculture. The region contains 10 per cent of the farming establishments in the State, representing 11.2 per cent of the total area occupied. In 1981-82, the gross value of agricultural production in the region was \$290m – about 10.25 per cent of the State total.

Field crops

Principal crops grown are the cereals – wheat, oats, and barley. In 1980-81, the region produced 14.5 per cent, 20 per cent and 12.1 per cent, respectively, of the total State production of these crops. Other grain crops include the legumes – field peas and lupins, and the oilseeds – safflower and sunflower. Of these field peas are the most widely grown, but are still only about 1.5 per cent of the area sown to wheat.

Pastures

Pasture improvement, based on subterranean clover, has been the key to the large increases in animal production on dryland that have taken place in the region over the past 20 years. The region, with 4,500 hectares in 1982, is the main lucerne hay producer in the State. Lucerne is also showing its worth as a dryland pasture species. On the northern plains, it is likely to play an important role in both increasing productivity and arresting dryland salinity.

Sheep

Farms in the region carry approximately 3 million sheep – about 12 per cent of the State's total. Some 45 per cent of the sheep are breeding ewes. On the wheat-sheep and irrigation farms to the north, both Merinos and crossbreds are important for prime lamb production. Lamb production is confined to the better soils and irrigation areas where pastures are more productive and reliable.

Beef

The numbers of beef cattle in the region declined by about 40 per cent throughout the 1970s to approximately 185,000 in March 1982. This is about 7 per cent of the Victorian total. Cattle tend to be concentrated in the higher rainfall areas to the south and irrigation areas of the north of the region. About 40 per cent of the cattle are breeding cows and vealer production is the main beef enterprise. British breeds, particularly Herefords, Shorthorns, and Angus are the most common. All are well suited to the short growing seasons. Some crossbreeding using fast growing, later maturing European breeds is common. Most cattle are sold by live auction through the Bendigo Saleyards, but there is an increasing trend for producers to sell direct to meatworks.

Dairy

Over 1,000 farms in the region carry 135,000 dairy cattle, or approximately 9 per cent of the State total. Although the numbers of dairy farms has declined during the past decade, the number of dairy cattle has increased. Whereas in the early 1970s there were significant numbers of dairy farms around major towns, dairying is now concentrated in the northern irrigation areas. Approximately 16 per cent of the milk produced is sold as liquid milk, the balance is used for manufacture.

New technology has dramatically improved the efficiency of the dairy industry. Artificial insemination, herd testing, effective disease control, and better shed design and equipment have resulted in herd improvement and more efficient labour use.

Pigs

The region has many piggeries which vary in size, but the industry trend is towards fewer but larger units. Numerous industries located in Bendigo provide essential support to the pig industry. An animal feeds company provides prepared feed to piggeries throughout the district and beyond. A local abattoir regularly handles 4,000 pigs per week and processes and packs hams and bacon.

Poultry

Poultry production is still an important industry to the Bendigo region. The number of egg producers has declined markedly in recent years, but the remaining egg farms tend to be larger and include some of the most modern farms in the State.

The area has 30 per cent of Victoria's licensed egg farmers who produce 15 per cent of the State's eggs. The chicken meat industry is also well established.

Horticulture

Overall, the horticultural industries of the region have declined during the past 10 to 15 years. The number of fruitgrowers around Harcourt has dropped from 166 to 32. However, because of increased efficiency, the actual output of fruit has not declined so dramatically. In 1981-82, gross value of fruit produced was about \$3m. The export apple industry has ceased and the bulk of the fruit now goes to the Melbourne market.

Berry and vine fruit production has increased and Bendigo is once again an important wine producing area. However, tomato growing around Bendigo has transferred to the lower Loddon and Campaspe River valleys. Hobby farming has largely replaced fruitgrowing, and dairy and tomato farming in the district immediately around Bendigo.

Effects of the 1982 drought

The 1982 drought was the most serious since 1944-45 and particularly severe in the Loddon-Campaspe region. Although farms and farmers were better 'equipped' for this drought, physical and financial losses were still large. Many field crops did not germinate, and of those that did, hundreds of hectares of failed crops were fed to hungry stock. The most fortunate farmers 'got their seed back'. By December 1982, most of the pasture paddocks had been eaten out. Strong winds over summer caused local dust storms resulting in serious losses of topsoil and seed reserves.

Sheep numbers on farms were reduced by approximately 20 per cent. Many unsaleable sheep were shot and disposed of in communal pits. Premature lambs were in oversupply and farmers received very low prices. Most of the remaining sheep on farms were maintained on wheat. Governments assisted with fodder, freight and interest rate subsidies, and short-term loans.

Beef cattle numbers were also drastically reduced. A large number were prematurely sold, but many of the breeding cattle were agisted in other areas, mainly Gippsland. Some producers fed wheat to cattle, but most preferred to feed hay.

The drought was less serious to the dairy industry. Although irrigation water was severely restricted, dairy farmers reduced herd size, used water more effectively, and supplemented paddock feed with concentrates.

Fortunately, the drought broke early and feed came away well. Growing and dry stock recovered condition quickly and breeding stock milked well. The area sown to crop in 1983 increased markedly to offset crop and stock losses.

Secondary industries and commercial development

Manufacturing industries

Bendigo's manufacturing base is a diverse one. The older established industries which have served

as major employers, such as textile manufacture and food processing, continue to produce a wide range of products while providing a variety of employment opportunities for workers of all age groups.

During the late 1970s, a number of firms were attracted to the region in order to acquire decentralised status and the benefits available from the Victorian Government's policy at that time. These firms established manufacturing operations for such items as rubber components for vehicles, heavy duty foundry operations, mining machinery maintenance and production, high quality ceramics (jugs and crockery), and conveyor materials handling systems.

In recent years manufacturers have taken advantage of the agricultural strength of the region. The area is regaining its previous reputation as a producer of high quality table wines (both reds and whites). A large mohair production outlet has been established in recent years which, like the Bendigo Pottery, has established a reputation as a tourist attraction.

A number of industrial estates have been established in the Bendigo area. Fully serviced industrial land is available at prices considerably below metropolitan rates and with a variety of tenure agreements – freehold, leasehold, or leasehold with purchase option.

Commercial development

Demographic results of the Bendigo Statistical District (consisting of the City of Bendigo, Borough of Eaglehawk, and the Shires of Huntly, Marong, and Strathfieldsaye) for the period 1976 to 1981 shows that the average annual population growth rate was 1.16 per cent, while for Victoria as a whole the figure was 0.7 per cent.

Any city with a pattern of steady population growth also requires a concomitant expansion of retail and other commercial services. Bendigo's central shopping area has recently undergone a major transformation with the construction of the Hargreaves Mall, while private developers have undertaken construction of large retail outlets with off-street parking facilities. The city is also well served by a number of outlying shopping centres, the best known being Marong Village which has large chain store outlets, smaller specialty shops, and a market style development.

Tourism

Bendigo has become one of the major tourist destinations for the State, catering for thousands of visitors each weekend. With fifty hotels, twenty-three motels, numerous caravan parks and over forty restaurants, Bendigo is well equipped to cater for visitors. Due to the central location which Bendigo enjoys, it has also become a major centre for conferences, seminars, and State sporting events. In 1985 Bendigo will host the world orienteering championships.

An excellent introduction to Bendigo is a ride on the vintage Talking Tram which commences at the Central Deborah Gold Mine and travels through the heart of the city. The Bendigo Pottery, at Epsom, is Australia's oldest pottery and open for visitors. Sandhurst Town preserves the excitement of the gold era and experiences of our heritage. The Mohair Farm allows visitors to see angora (mohair) and cashmere goats and the processing of wool through to the spinning and weaving of finished articles. Bendigo has recognised tourism as one of the fastest growing industries in the State and has established an extensive promotional campaign to see the industry strengthened locally.

Development planning

The Victorian Government has identified Bendigo as one of the State's growth centres, the intention being one of assisting job growth in locations which have a need and a potential for development. Through the Ministry for Economic Development an initial identification of growth centres was made, using a variety of measures including current population, recent population change, recent patterns of private investment, hinterland commuter populations, and available service infrastructure.

As part of the application of the growth centre concept to Bendigo, the Victorian Government provided funding for the appointment of a full-time Executive Officer for the Bendigo Development Committee. The Bendigo Development Committee, working in conjunction with local government, aims to foster, encourage, promote, and implement programmes directed toward the optimum level of development of the Bendigo region. The Committee has identified opportunities based upon its knowledge of regional needs and resources. Its broad based representation provides a local input to the Victorian Government which is necessary in the implementation of any regional development strategy.

Building and planning

Initially, the buildings of Bendigo were tents and rough huts and the only planning was to concentrate activity around the rich gold-bearing gullies. With the realisation that the field was rich enough to support a permanent population, came the need to set out a proper plan for Bendigo.

In 1854, Richard Larritt surveyed the township and brought a degree of order into the chaos of initial land settlement. Larritt laid out the main commercial area as it was to develop, including Pall Mall with a width of two chains. Residential areas were also established on the ground above View Point and along the southern side of the Bendigo Creek, stretching to Golden Square. Land sales were held in the same year and the pattern of urban development which continues today was established.

To Larritt goes not only the credit of establishing the basis for a city, but also the foresight to cause the area now known as Rosalind Park to be preserved. This area of some 25 hectares provides a public reserve at the city's doorstep. This foresight was also reflected in the City Council's major tree planting programmes which were carried out during the latter years of the nineteenth century. By 1891, one hundred and fifty kilometres of street trees had been planted, the avenue of plane and elm trees along High Street from Golden Square to Pall Mall being particularly noteworthy.

Although significant buildings were erected as early as the late 1850s the real boom in building which has provided Bendigo with its current legacy of magnificent Victorian architecture did not take place until the 1870s, reaching its height in the late 1880s with Pall Mall's fine shops, decorative arcades, and grand public buildings.

The quartz reefs which underlie Bendigo not only created the city's early wealth, but gave the urban area many of its distinctive features. Although Bendigo has a strong and clearly defined central business area which is a focus for the region's social, cultural, and administrative functions, its surrounding residential areas were dictated in their form largely by the location of the wealth beneath them. Residential development did not occur concentrically around the commercial centre, nor was it initially strongly influenced in any significant manner by the topography of the immediately surrounding area. The quartz reefs generally ran at right angles to the series of gullies which were found to the north-west of Bendigo Creek. Along the lines of the reef and around the gullies themselves a series of settlements grew, of which Eaglehawk is the most important, having developed a long and colourful history of its own.

At the height of the quartz reef mining in the 1880s, the urban scene of Bendigo was lines of poppet-heads along the reefs with the cottages of miners and the mansions of the owners, together with the shops and the hotels, grouped around the major concentrations of mines. It was barely possible to build in Bendigo out of earshot of the relentless noise of the crushing batteries. '*Fortuna*', the greatest mansion of the best known gold magnate, George Lansell, was surrounded by his own mines.

The legacy of the mining era lasted long after gold ceased to be the main reason for Bendigo's existence. Mullock heaps were scattered throughout the city. They formed barriers to further residential development and in recent years have had to be largely cleared, and have formed the basis for the expansion of industrial areas. Urban development since 1945 has greatly favoured the areas to the east of the city centre where undulating forested areas have proved to be suitable residential land.

For much of the twentieth century it was often said that Bendigo largely stagnated, and population figures tended to confirm that statement. The last twenty years have seen a significant and steady growth and as Bendigo developed its regional service role, industrial development occurred, and government administration and education functions expanded rapidly. This resulted in major redevelopment of the central business area which in recent years has seen the conversion of a section of Hargreaves Street into a Victorian-style pedestrian mall, the building of a multi-storey car park, and a new library.

Much of Bendigo's heritage as a major gold mining area survives today and the wealth that was produced is evident in many of the grand buildings. A renewed interest in Bendigo's architecture has seen the restoration of a number of buildings of which the opulent Shamrock Hotel is one of the best known.

In order to ensure the orderly development of the Bendigo urban area it became necessary to undertake forward planning of the residential, commercial, and industrial areas. The City of Bendigo gazetted a planning scheme in 1970 to cover the whole municipality. Studies of the whole Bendigo sub-region by the Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority which is based in Bendigo have set the framework for sound forward planning particularly in the expansion of retail land-use and residential development in fringe urban areas.

Architectural landmarks

Bendigo is noted for its many imposing public buildings which flank the main thoroughfares of the city, and for the large number of elegant homes to be found within the precincts of the city. Most of the public buildings were erected in the boom era of the 1880s and 1890s and reflect the optimism and opulence of the Victorian age. Pall Mall, where most of the outstanding buildings are to be found, was once described 'as the finest boulevard to be found outside Melbourne'. It is in Pall Mall that the Post Office (1887) and the Law Courts (1896) are to be found. Both buildings were the work of government architect G.W. Watson and with their Italianate style architecture were designed to complement each other.

Close to the Post Office is the Shamrock Hotel, with its highly elaborate architectural style, again reminiscent of the flamboyant Victorian era. The present hotel which was designed by Phillip Kennedy, a native of Bendigo, is the third building to have been erected on the site. Each building in turn was the mecca for entertainment in the city and the Shamrock Hotel was the first hotel in Bendigo to boast a magnificent concert hall where many noted entertainers performed for the boisterous diggers.

Probably considered the focal point of Bendigo is not a building but a fountain: the elegant Alexandra Fountain which was unveiled in 1881 by two Royal Princes and named for their mother, the Princess of Wales. Situated at Charing Cross the fountain stands as a tribute to the workmanship of the many Bendigo artisans who were responsible for its erection.

The Bendigo Town Hall in Lyttleton Terrace is another building of distinction with its fluted columns and richly ornate Renaissance style decoration. Completed in 1885 the present building actually surrounds an older structure which dates from 1859. The building was designed to be 'a more dignified edifice for the seat of civic government'. The Council meetings are held in the modern Municipal Offices nearby, although the original Council Chamber with its period furniture and wall murals is intact. In recent years the building has undergone restoration.

Bendigo was fortunate that in the heyday of architectural planning it was able to call on the services of W.C. Vahland and his partner J. Getzschmann. Vahland migrated to Australia from Prussia in 1854 and soon established himself as Bendigo's leading architect, although William Beebe was also responsible for many fine buildings in the city.

One of the most impressive buildings in Bendigo is the Sacred Heart Cathedral with its magnificent 86 metre spire which dominates the city. Work first commenced on this Early English Gothic Revival style church in the 1890s, but it was not finally completed until 1977.

With its wealth of beautiful buildings, both the National Trust and the Heritage Commission have taken a keen interest in the preservation of these reminders in stone and brick of Bendigo's historic past.

Education

Tents or slab huts were the first school buildings on the goldfields. The earliest recorded were View Point, White Hills, and Golden Square in 1853. By the end of 1854, there were three Wesleyan, one Presbyterian, one Catholic, one Anglican, and two non-denominational schools in the area, but they had only about 240 pupils, although the population was estimated to be about 30,000.

Substantial progress was made thereafter, some twenty schools being listed by 1860. Most of the schools, established by the National and the Denominational School Boards, were absorbed into the State system after the passage of the Education Act of 1872, which made Victorian primary schooling free, compulsory, and secular. Golden Square State School traces its descent from a tent school of 1853 and Eaglehawk State School was once the Eaglehawk tent school of 1854. St Killian's School in Havelock Street was first established in 1858.

In 1870, St Andrew's College and Sandhurst Grammar School were joined by the Corporate High School (established by the Council) thus making three fee-paying secondary schools. The Convent High School for Girls, opened in 1876 by Irish Sisters of Mercy, was replaced by St Mary's College in 1897. Girton College was established in 1884, was taken over by the Anglican Diocese in 1912 when it became the Church of England Girls Grammar School (Girton), being co-educational between 1972 and 1974 and is now again known as Girton College. The Education Department took its first tentative step into secondary education when the Bendigo Continuation School (for intending teachers) opened in 1907. Four years later the Continuation School became the Bendigo High School, and the Corporate High School and St Andrew's, by then amalgamated, closed their doors. The co-proprietors took positions on the staff of the High School. Technical education began in 1873 when the Sandhurst School of Mines was established by the Mechanics Institute. In 1909, a Junior Technical School was

added. The range of post-primary schools was completed when the Bendigo Girls High School of Domestic Arts (1916) and the Marist Brothers College (1918) were established.

In the 1950s, population and social pressures forced an extensive school building programme on successive Victorian governments. Golden Square High School and White Hills Technical School (both 1960), Kangaroo Flat Technical School (1962), and Eaglehawk High School (1962) together with two primary schools at Flora Hill and Comet Hill were built in response to these pressures.

In 1972, Bendigo was chosen as one of three pilot regions of the Education Department. Little real progress towards the goal of decentralisation was made during the first few years but in 1976 the Bendigo High School began its transition into a senior high school. The process, involving a progressive relocation of enrolments among the four State secondary schools in Bendigo was completed in 1979, with Bendigo teaching only Years 11 and 12, and Golden Square, Eaglehawk, and Flora Hill (the successor of the Girls High School) taking Years 7 to 10.

Since the Continuation School opened in 1907 Bendigo has had a long connection with teacher training. In 1926, the Teachers College opened with 54 students and in 1928 it moved from Long Gully State School to the Old Bendigo High School (originally the Supreme Court building) in Rosalind Park. The College closed in 1931 as the Depression worsened, and did not re-open until 1945 when it became obvious that the post-war demand for college places and trained teachers could not be met by Melbourne Teachers College alone.

In December 1965, the Bendigo Technical College became part of the newly established Institute of Colleges. Removed from the control of the Education Department, it became the Bendigo Institute of Technology and the first major autonomous unit of the Bendigo College of Advanced Education (BCAE), while the Bendigo Teachers College became autonomous in 1973. The BCAE offers degree, diploma, and post-graduate studies in Arts, Business Studies, Education, Engineering, and Sciences to some 1,850 students, both full- and part-time. It also conducts short courses for people engaged in local industry who wish to update their knowledge and skills and provides a consulting and research service to industries in northern Victoria. In 1983, the middle level segment of the Technical College separated from BCAE to become the Bendigo College of Technical and Further Education which operates on the Hargreaves Street site. Bendigo is now the headquarters of the Loddon-Campaspe/Mallee Education Region which has more than 220 State schools, nearly 39,000 pupils, and 3,300 teachers and officers. Its responsibilities are primarily to government schools but it works closely with the Catholic system and with other independent schools.

Voluntary and government welfare services

Bendigo has traditionally had an extensive network of voluntary and government health and welfare services. Available services include health education; medical and dental care; physiotherapy; family planning; crisis intervention; counselling; Family Aid and Family Day Care programmes. The large number of existing services and rapid growth in self-help groups requires regular co-ordination and liaison. This is facilitated by local government and the Bendigo and District Welfare Forum. In recent years this network has been considerably strengthened by the establishment of Community Health Centres at Golden Square/Kangaroo Flat and Eaglehawk/Long Gully.

St Luke's Family Care Council (a voluntary agency of the Anglican Diocese of Bendigo part-funded by the Department of Community Welfare Services) is a major provider of a range of family welfare services to the Loddon-Campaspe region. Services include residential child care; foster care; a guidance group and home-visiting teacher service for pre-school children with special needs; youth accommodation (residential and private board housing); parent effectiveness training; and family counselling.

Pre school facilities include a number of infant welfare centres, playgrounds, and crèches. Seventeen kindergartens ensure access to pre-school education. Enrolment in all kindergartens is co-ordinated by a central enrolment procedure conducted by the City of Bendigo.

Facilities for the aged have been expanded by the construction of the Stella Anderson Wing at the Home and Hospital for the Aged; a twenty unit Society of St Vincent de Paul Village; and Strathaven Residential Units for the Aged (provided by the Uniting Church). Creative Living Centres are open at different locations each weekday and two Day Hospitals are also available. Six Senior Citizens' Centres exist in the area with new facilities at Kangaroo Flat and Strathfieldsaye being opened in 1983. In 1984 a new Bendigo Senior Citizens' Centre was completed and forms part of a Regional Library and Theatre complex.

The 1981 International Year of the Disabled provided impetus for the implementation of ongoing projects for the disabled. 'Sandhurst Enterprises', providing employment for the disabled, has

established a community work centre which has received Victorian and Commonwealth Government funding. Plans are well advanced to construct a modern centre in the Long Gully Industrial Estate.

A Social Needs Survey of the Disabled in the Bendigo Sub-region was completed in 1982. This has provided worthwhile information for further initiatives such as the planning of a hostel for physically disabled persons.

A major new Spastic Day Centre was opened in 1983, following provision of Commonwealth Government funds and extensive local fund raising. A regional office of the Mental Retardation Division has been established. The Loddon-Campaspe/Mallee Regional Office was the first to be decentralised in Victoria. The Office is staffed in four teams: Early Childhood Services; Child/Education Services; Adult/Vocational Services; and Residential Services.

In 1982 an Attendance Centre, which offers an alternative to full-time imprisonment for offenders, was established. It was the sixth to be established in Victoria and the first outside the Melbourne/Geelong area.

A Legal Aid Service is provided by the Department of Community Welfare Services and the Bendigo Law Association which staffs a Duty Solicitor Scheme. A Court Information and Welfare Network provides personal assistance, by request, to any person in contact with the Courts.

Volunteer training is catered for by the various agencies under whose auspices welfare is provided, local government, and the Bendigo College of Technical and Further Education, which also offers a Certificate of Community Welfare Development.

Further references: Bendigo, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 413-20; *Manufacturing developments, 1981*, pp. 407-9

DEMOGRAPHY

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the Port Phillip District, and it disclosed that the population totalled 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 596.4 per cent, which is noteworthy when compared with a 31.3 per cent increase in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966, and 12.2 per cent in the ten years from 1971 to 1981.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927, excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas war service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927 the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate declined from 1971 to 1979, and the crude birth rate for 1979 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. However, a gradual increase in births has been seen from 1980 to 1983. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated resident population of Victoria at 30 June 1983 was 4,037,600 persons.

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 695-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 131-3 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local

government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards, the estimated resident population is the new official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. Estimates for the years 1971 to 1981 are final, while figures for 1982 and 1983 are preliminary and subject to revision once final 1986 census results become available.

An explanation of the new conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS Information Paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

The figures at census date 1981 were arrived at by: (1) tabulating census counts (actual location basis) to obtain counts on the basis of usual residence (census counts, place of usual residence); (2) adjusting the census counts, place of usual residence, for census under-enumeration; and (3) adding to the adjusted census counts, place of usual residence, the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

For intercensal years, the estimated resident population for each local government area (at 30 June) is calculated using a linear regression model. In this method a mathematical relationship is established between changes in population and changes in other variables known as predictor variables over the period between the two most recent censuses for which the required data are available (i.e. 1976 and 1981). This relationship is then used to estimate the change in population of each local government area since the date of the last census, based on the change in the predictor variables since that date. The predictor variables used are occupied dwellings, births, deaths, child endowment, and school enrolments.

Other indicators of resident population movement have also been used to supplement the estimates from the regression model when preparing the published estimates. These include the numbers of persons resident in migrant hostels and prisons. In areas outside the Melbourne Statistical Division, additional factors such as changes in the number of persons in construction camps and caravan parks, have also been considered.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated resident population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1983, and details of the estimated resident population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the six years ending 1983:

AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1983

State or Territory	Area	Estimated resident population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
	sq. km			per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,360,367	6.69	34.86
Victoria	227,600	4,037,598	17.74	26.25
Queensland	1,727,200	2,471,623	1.43	16.07
South Australia	984,000	1,341,522	1.36	8.72
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,364,455	0.54	8.87
Tasmania	67,800	432,615	6.38	2.81
Northern Territory	1,346,200	133,876	0.10	0.87
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	236,590	98.58	1.54
Australia	7,682,300	15,378,646	2.00	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES ('000)

State or Territory	Estimated resident population at 30 June -					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)
New South Wales	5,053.8	5,111.1	5,171.5	5,234.9	5,307.9	5,360.4
Victoria	3,863.8	3,886.4	3,914.3	3,946.9	3,994.1	4,037.6
Queensland	2,172.0	2,214.8	2,265.9	2,345.2	2,419.6	2,471.6
South Australia	1,296.2	1,301.1	1,308.4	1,318.8	1,328.7	1,341.5

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES — *continued*
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Estimated resident population at 30 June —					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)
Western Australia	1,227.9	1,246.6	1,269.1	1,300.1	1,336.9	1,364.5
Tasmania	417.6	420.8	423.6	427.2	429.8	432.6
Northern Territory	110.0	114.1	118.2	122.6	129.4	133.9
Australian Capital Territory	218.0	220.8	224.3	227.6	231.9	236.6
Australia	14,359.3	14,515.7	14,695.4	14,923.3	15,178.4	15,378.6

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE
(per cent)

State or Territory	Year ended 30 June —					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)
New South Wales	1.04	1.13	1.18	1.23	1.40	0.99
Victoria	0.69	0.59	0.72	0.83	1.20	1.09
Queensland	1.98	1.97	2.31	3.50	3.17	2.15
South Australia	0.78	0.38	0.56	0.79	0.76	0.96
Western Australia	1.95	1.53	1.80	2.44	2.83	2.06
Tasmania	0.63	0.75	0.67	0.86	0.59	0.67
Northern Territory	5.81	3.79	3.59	3.70	5.56	3.44
Australian Capital Territory	2.01	1.29	1.58	1.47	1.91	2.01
Australia	1.18	1.09	1.24	1.55	1.71	1.32

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ended 30 June —	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	38,069	30,021	18,701	9,196	13,313	3,452	1,988	3,560	118,300
1979	37,694	28,483	18,231	8,655	12,744	3,629	2,161	3,458	115,055
1980	39,060	28,843	18,892	8,781	12,276	3,461	2,271	3,426	117,010
1981	41,001	28,960	20,350	9,154	12,932	3,618	2,078	3,398	121,491
1982	40,917	30,346	22,088	9,182	14,145	3,769	2,370	3,261	126,078
1983	42,937	29,488	23,840	9,121	14,422	3,622	2,426	3,168	129,024

(a) Excess of live births (according to mother's State of usual residence) over deaths (according to the deceased's State of usual residence).

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150–2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.) With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 203–4).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1983 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1981, 1982, and 1983. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. Population data for 1981, 1982, and 1983 in the table are on a 30 June 1983 boundary basis. For purposes of comparison, where applicable, 1981 and 1982 population figures have been amended to reflect any changes in boundaries. For details of boundary changes see footnote (d).

**AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1983 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona (C)	40.19	32,000	32,400	32,800
Berwick (C)	119.70	37,300	39,000	41,400
Box Hill (C)	21.49	49,400	49,100	49,000
Brighton (C)	13.68	35,200	35,000	35,000
Broadmeadows (C)	64.79	106,600	107,400	108,100
Brunswick (C)	10.67	45,900	45,300	44,900
Bulla (S)	422.20	18,800	20,100	21,900
Camberwell (C)	35.14	89,900	89,700	90,000
Caulfield (C)	21.98	72,800	72,700	73,200
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,100	27,400	27,600
Coburg (C)	18.71	56,900	56,400	56,200
Collingwood (C)	4.78	15,600	15,300	15,100
Cranbourne (S) (part) (C)	397.00	31,900	33,500	35,500
Croydon (C)	33.72	37,300	38,300	38,800
Dandenong (C)	36.26	56,300	57,300	58,200
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	51,900	53,300	54,400
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	93,800	96,100	97,900
Eltham (S)	277.20	36,000	37,200	38,200
Essendon (C)	22.24	58,500	58,200	58,200
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	19,100	18,500	18,300
Flinders (S)	323.70	27,000	28,000	29,000
Footscray (C)	17.97	51,200	51,300	51,700
Frankston (C) (d)	70.66	81,700	82,800	84,100
Hastings (S)	290.10	18,000	18,600	19,400
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	31,800	31,700	31,600
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	280.70	8,000	8,200	8,500
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	66,500	66,000	65,700
Keilor (C)	98.38	84,300	86,600	88,400
Kew (C)	14.55	29,700	29,800	30,000
Knox (C)	110.10	91,600	94,400	97,300
Lillydale (S)	397.60	64,000	66,200	68,500
Malvern (C)	15.92	45,000	44,800	44,700
Melbourne (C)	31.42	59,100	58,800	57,600
Melton (S)	450.40	21,100	22,000	23,200
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	101,600	101,500	101,400
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	28,900	28,800	28,700
Mornington (S)	90.65	24,600	25,300	26,100
Northcote (C)	17.11	52,800	52,200	51,600
Nunawading (C)	41.58	100,300	101,100	101,100
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	57,400	58,100	58,400
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	5,400	5,600	6,000
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	8,900	8,800	8,700
Prahran (C)	9.55	46,900	46,300	45,600
Preston (C) (d)	37.02	86,800	86,400	86,000
Richmond (C)	6.12	25,100	24,900	24,800
Ringwood (C)	22.76	40,000	40,800	41,200
St Kilda (C)	8.57	50,700	50,500	50,500
Sandringham (C)	14.97	32,700	32,600	32,700
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	31,100	31,800	32,400
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	20,000	19,600	19,700
Springvale (C)	97.60	82,300	83,500	85,000
Sunshine (C)	80.03	97,100	98,400	98,500
Waverley (C)	58.57	126,500	128,300	129,400
Werribee (S)	668.20	41,800	43,500	45,200
Whittlesea (S) (d)	598.30	67,500	70,300	73,000
Williamstown (C)	14.50	26,400	26,100	25,300
Total division	6,109.00	2,806,300	2,835,800	2,865,700

**AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued***

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1983 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn (S)	705.30	3,070	3,230	3,310
Barrabool (S)	593.50	5,960	6,220	5,900
Bellarine (S)	331.50	31,380	32,060	32,930
Colac (C)	10.88	10,090	10,130	10,190
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,350	6,420	6,500
Corio (S)	699.30	52,650	53,580	54,060
Geelong (C)	13.44	14,980	14,670	14,530
Geelong West (C)	5.26	15,390	15,280	15,170
Leigh (S)	980.10	1,320	1,280	1,360
Newtown (C)	5.99	10,510	10,470	10,450
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,820	3,800	3,780
Queenscliffe (B)	8.49	3,200	3,210	3,250
South Barwon (C)	165.30	36,800	37,230	37,750
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	4,030	3,970	3,860
Total division	8,171.00	199,530	201,550	203,040
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast (S)	518.00	1,560	1,550	1,540
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,710	3,670	3,670
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,620	3,640	3,650
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,590	4,550	4,500
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,900	9,930	10,090
Hampden (S)	2,621.00	7,760	7,760	7,650
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	7,950	7,960	7,950
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,500	1,490	1,570
Minhamite (S)	1,365.00	2,220	2,210	2,120
Mortlake (S)	2,137.00	3,610	3,600	3,600
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,580	2,540	2,530
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,400	2,390	2,380
Portland (T)	34.11	9,630	10,370	10,150
Portland (S)	3,681.00	7,050	7,180	7,210
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,300	3,250	3,230
Warrnambool (C)	34.43	22,070	22,410	22,690
Warrnambool (S)	1,582.00	6,750	6,850	6,750
Not incorporated — Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	100,170	101,350	101,280
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,500	8,560	8,740
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,320	4,340	4,330
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,180	2,180	2,190
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	7,810	8,260	8,380
Ballaarat (C)	34.39	36,700	36,440	36,550
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,620	2,670	2,750
Ballaarat (S)	476.60	19,270	19,240	19,700
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,800	3,860	3,910
Buninyong (S)	777.90	8,360	8,540	8,810
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,080	4,110	4,140
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,450	4,450	4,560
Grenville (S)	844.30	4,440	4,610	4,830
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,220	1,220	1,220
Ripon (S)	1,531.00	3,230	3,290	3,320
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,600	6,710	6,810
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,700	1,810	1,810
Total division	12,700.00	119,280	120,290	122,050

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1983 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,850	1,830
Birchip (S) (d)	1,469.00	1,490	1,450	1,420
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,820	4,790	4,770
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,650	2,670	2,660
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,230	3,180	3,150
Horsham (C)	24.03	12,420	12,660	12,660
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	1,940	1,890	1,890
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,260	3,250	3,200
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,150	4,120	4,090
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,350	3,310	3,300
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,340	6,400	6,440
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,250	2,250	2,250
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,090	4,090	4,030
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,920	2,910	2,900
Total division	33,359.00	54,780	54,820	54,590
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,260	4,290	4,320
Kerang (S)	3,254.00	4,520	4,560	4,560
Mildura (C)	28.76	15,740	16,290	16,920
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	19,070	19,360	19,460
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,610	8,860	9,110
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,590	12,590	12,650
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,700	3,700	3,700
Wycheproof (S) (d)	4,115.00	3,900	3,840	3,780
Total division	35,324.00	72,400	73,490	74,500
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo (C)	32.50	32,820	32,810	32,880
Bet Bet (S)	928.20	1,750	1,810	1,870
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,830	6,800	6,810
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,130	2,130	2,120
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,760	4,790	4,770
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	7,610	7,620	8,030
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,510	1,500	1,490
Echuca (C)	26.06	8,210	8,240	8,290
Gisborne (S)	278.20	7,380	7,680	6,990
Gordon (S)	2,079.00	2,990	3,000	2,970
Huntly (S)	878.00	3,130	3,340	3,320
Kara Kara (S)	2,293.00	1,100	1,100	1,100
Korong (S)	2,384.00	3,080	3,080	3,090
Kyneton (S)	725.20	7,010	7,110	7,270
Mclvor (S)	1,453.00	2,210	2,230	2,300
Maldon (S)	559.40	2,300	2,320	2,420
Marong (S)	1,489.00	10,150	10,420	10,850
Maryborough (C)	23.31	8,120	8,220	8,290
Metcalf (S)	590.50	2,280	2,230	2,320
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	3,530	3,670	3,810
Newstead (S)	409.20	2,050	2,110	2,210
Pyalong (S)	603.50	580	560	560
Rochester (S)	1,934.00	7,580	7,630	7,720
Romsey (S)	619.00	4,710	5,010	5,170
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,830	2,810	2,830
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	12,780	13,180	13,510
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,690	1,780	1,780
Total division	21,738.00	151,100	153,180	154,770

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1983 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,410	4,490	4,560
Benalla (C)	17.76	8,570	8,660	8,750
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	4,290	4,450	4,500
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,490	2,580	2,600
Cobram (S)	440.30	6,410	6,580	6,560
Deakin (S)	960.90	6,090	6,130	6,160
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,330	4,380	4,430
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,160	2,170	2,200
Kilmore (S)	508.90	4,860	4,990	5,120
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,670	5,780	5,780
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,460	4,580	4,740
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,290	3,310	3,350
Numurkah (S)	722.60	6,160	6,280	6,370
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	14,760	15,110	15,210
Seymour (S)	949.60	11,390	11,450	11,620
Shepparton (C)	26.71	24,570	25,060	25,420
Shepparton (S)	924.80	7,400	7,640	7,750
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	2,900	2,880	2,860
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,330	1,340	1,380
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,390	4,450	4,490
Yea (S)	1,393.00	3,600	3,670	3,790
Total division	23,105.00	133,540	135,980	137,640
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,650	4,660	4,740
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,410	5,540	5,760
Chiltern (S)	497.50	2,030	2,100	2,080
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,300	4,300	4,270
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,030	5,030	5,060
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,860	2,920	2,930
Tallangatta (S) (e)	4,150.00	3,920	3,890	3,870
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,590	2,590	2,570
Wangaratta (C)	25.53	16,630	16,670	16,710
Wangaratta (S)	918.30	2,560	2,600	2,680
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	19,540	20,400	21,810
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,600	3,670	3,780
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,580	4,720	4,830
Total division	18,044.00	77,680	79,090	81,090
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,610	3,840	3,920
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,800	9,920	10,040
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	5,420	5,420	5,700
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	9,180	9,310	9,480
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,610	1,620	1,600
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,190	6,240	6,290
Sale (C)	29.78	13,170	13,520	13,820
Tambo (S) (f)	3,512.00	7,260	7,600	7,920
Not incorporated — Bass Strait Islands and part Gippsland Lakes (f)	312.80	—	—	—
Total division	28,100.00	56,240	57,470	58,770

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1983 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	6,000	6,100	6,160
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	9,450	9,700	9,900
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,870	6,910	7,010
Mirboo (S)	253.80	2,170	2,240	2,330
Moe (C)	24.08	17,220	17,720	18,220
Morwell (S)	669.00	26,190	27,080	27,700
Narracan (S) (e)	2,317.00	10,980	11,680	11,320
Rosedale (S)	2,273.00	6,490	6,720	6,940
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,980	6,120	6,270
Traralgon (C) (d) (e)	22.37	18,490	19,120	19,460
Traralgon (S) (d)	464.60	3,270	3,470	3,740
Warragul (S)	352.20	11,280	11,510	11,740
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	10,370	10,540	10,680
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	50	20	—
Total division	12,823.00	134,830	138,930	141,470
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,390	3,360	3,440
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	4,010	4,110	4,100
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,670	1,720	1,730
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	13,100	13,650	13,610
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	3,070	3,190	3,290
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	10,500	10,500	10,750
Wonthaggi (B)	57.11	5,370	5,550	5,710
Not incorporated — French Island	154.00	70	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	41,070	42,150	42,700
STATE SUMMARY				
Melbourne	6,109.00	2,806,300	2,835,800	2,865,700
Barwon	8,171.00	199,530	201,550	203,040
South Western	24,018.00	100,170	101,350	101,280
Central Highlands	12,700.00	119,280	120,290	122,050
Wimmera	33,359.00	54,780	54,820	54,590
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	72,400	73,490	74,500
Loddon—Campaspe	21,738.00	151,100	153,180	154,770
Goulburn	23,105.00	133,540	135,980	137,640
North Eastern	18,044.00	77,680	79,090	81,090
East Gippsland	28,100.00	56,240	57,470	58,770
Central Gippsland	12,823.00	134,830	138,930	141,470
East Central	4,109.00	41,070	42,150	42,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,946,900	3,994,100	4,037,600

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1983.

(b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

(c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.

(d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1981 and 30 June 1983:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CHANGES, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1981
to 30 JUNE 1983

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Birchip (S)	Gained from Wycheproof (S)	+0.02	—	1.10.82
Cranbourne (S) (MSD)	Lost to Frankston (C)	-0.30	—	1.10.82
Donald (S)	Lost to Dunmunkle (S)	-0.08	—	1.10.82
Frankston (C)	Gained from Cranbourne (S)	+0.30	—	1.10.82
Preston (C)	Lost to Whittlesea (S)	-0.01	—	1.10.81
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+2.10	—	1.10.81
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+0.26	+10	1.10.82
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	-2.10	—	1.10.81
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	-0.26	-10	1.10.82
Whittlesea (S)	Gained from Preston (C)	+0.01	—	1.10.81
Wycheproof (S)	Lost to Birchip (S)	-0.02	—	1.10.82

(e) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station); and Portland (Alcoa).

(f) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1983

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated resident population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,109	2.68	2,865,700	71.0	468.9
Barwon	8,171	3.59	203,040	5.0	24.8
South Western	24,018	10.55	101,280	2.5	4.2
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	122,050	3.0	9.6
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	54,590	1.4	1.6
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	74,500	1.8	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	154,770	3.8	7.1
Goulburn	23,105	10.15	137,640	3.4	6.0
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	81,090	2.0	4.5
East Gippsland	28,100	12.35	58,770	1.5	2.1
Central Gippsland	12,823	5.63	141,470	3.5	11.0
East Central	4,109	1.81	42,700	1.1	10.4
Total	227,600	100.00	4,037,600	100.0	17.7

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the resident population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1981, 1982, and 1983 are shown in the following table:

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, VICTORIA

Statistical district	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982 (a)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (a)
Albury-Wodonga	73,760	74,740	77,970
Ballarat	73,750	73,890	74,990
Bendigo	60,370	61,120	62,260
Geelong	141,970	143,000	143,920
Morwell	16,970	17,610	18,030
Shepparton-Mooroopna	36,060	37,010	37,530

(a) Preliminary estimates subject to revision after the 1986 census results become available.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 census were derived from each earlier census back to 1901.

The table below shows that as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period 1947 to 1954, and the recent period 1971 to 1976.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971(a)	3,601,352	2,575,000	71.50	1,026,352	28.50
1976(a)	3,810,426	2,723,700	71.48	1,086,726	28.52
1981(a)	3,946,900	2,806,300	71.10	1,140,600	28.90

(a) The population figures for 1971, 1976, and 1981 are part of the new population series (see pages 195-6). The figures for earlier years are 'as recorded' census counts.

Further references: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 178-6; Urban centres, 1981, pp. 173-5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1981 census followed a similar format to those prior to 1976. At the end of enumeration, all Australian census forms were transported to a central processing centre (in Melbourne in 1981) where they went through preliminary processing so that the basic demographic information could be quickly compiled. All forms were then processed State by State through a more detailed system and finally they were destroyed after tabulations were verified in Canberra.

The processing of the 1976 census was different in that it was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence, with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e. sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 census data were subject to a sampling error. However, the sampling error was so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should be recognised that in processing census data for 15.5 million persons and 4.8 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus, while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the census tables it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of the following categories: family migration; labour shortage; business migration; independent migration; special eligibility; and refugees.

All applicants for migration must satisfy the standard requirements of health and character. Applicants within the skilled and business migration category and some applicants within the family migration category are required to satisfy a points assessment which takes account of such factors as occupational skills, arranged employment, age, education, employment record, and economic prospects. Selection also includes a settlement assessment which does not involve points but is a general assessment of whether applicants' personal qualities and family circumstances will enable them to settle well.

Population and immigration

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs established the National Population Council in June 1984 to advise him on policy matters within his portfolio. The Council supersedes the now disbanded Australian Council on Population and Ethnic Affairs. The Council has been split into three Committees: Immigration, Population, and Work Force Planning; Migration and International Law, and Refugee Matters; and Ethnic Affairs and Settlement. The deliberation of the Council will ensure that the Commonwealth Government is kept fully informed of issues relevant to the development of Australian multicultural society, including the relationship between population growth, immigration intake, and the economy.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for interviewing the migrants in the community in relation to health, welfare, education, housing, employment, communication, the law, and other matters affecting their settlement. This includes the administration of the Migrant Resource Centres. The Grant-in-Aid Scheme (GIA) which funds

community organisations seeking social welfare workers to assist migrants, and the Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme (MPSS) which provides once only funding to migrant groups.

The Branch provides the Minister with policy advice on ethnic community organisations and structures, on aspects of the ethnic media, and on the development of a co-ordinated national policy on languages.

The Branch has a Migrant Women's Desk which provides policy advice on all matters of concern to migrant women and stimulates government agencies to take account of migrant women's needs.

The Branch is also responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of Ethnic Community Organisations in Australia*.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of 'Australian citizen'. In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, 'Australia' includes all the Territories of Australia.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provisions of the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948 either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) By descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) By grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) A married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;
- (3) The Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent);
- (4) Children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after

completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP, VICTORIA

Country of former citizenship	1983	1956 to 1983	Country of former citizenship	1983	1956 to 1983
Argentina	232	1,353	Philippines	556	2,929
Austria	74	4,129	Poland	419	25,165
Chile	303	1,658	Portugal	221	1,048
China	233	3,248	Romania	136	1,304
Cyprus	402	5,165	Singapore	60	644
Czechoslovakia	140	4,467	South Africa	550	2,470
Egypt	66	4,623	Spain	127	2,343
Finland	25	1,015	Sri Lanka	157	3,617
France	136	2,155	Switzerland	53	1,450
Germany	355	20,880	Syria	53	967
Greece	1,764	80,873	Thailand	52	297
Hungary	85	10,472	Turkey	335	1,938
India	226	3,822	Uruguay	96	1,034
Israel	88	3,898	USA	42	820
Italy	2,243	85,217	UK and Colonies	5,871	49,502
Kampuchea	199	446	USSR	130	2,928
Laos	187	512	Vietnam	2,527	5,306
Lebanon	614	9,451	Yugoslavia	2,804	53,022
Malaysia	257	1,990	Stateless	1,939	9,757
Malta	707	4,730	Other	841	43,866
Mauritius	200	2,100			
Netherlands	292	28,982			
New Zealand	486	1,444	Total	26,283	493,037

Source: Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATE OF CLEARANCE

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	1,814,822
1979	1,243,143	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,807
1980	1,328,034	542,505	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
1981	1,299,751	537,219	243,676	907	215,409	9,989	23,461	391	2,330,803
1982	1,315,000	536,200	276,900	6,200	245,000	7,000	22,800	500	2,409,500
1983	1,245,900	502,500	267,700	41,300	229,600	7,700	21,600	700	2,317,100
DEPARTURES									
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	1,762,480
1979	1,216,665	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	501,158	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555
1981	1,258,174	491,885	225,974	899	196,498	8,625	20,916	316	2,203,287
1982	1,289,500	497,500	247,600	6,100	229,900	7,100	22,500	500	2,300,700
1983	1,250,700	488,300	252,600	40,200	220,400	7,200	22,600	400	2,282,400

NOTE: This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of

the results of the 1981 census with those of the 1947 census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1981, the overseas-born figure had reached 873,921 persons or 22.8 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1981 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 260,083, Italy 115,430, Greece 72,270, Yugoslavia 59,500, Germany 34,336, Netherlands 30,710, Malta 27,756, and Poland 22,736.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Year	Australia				Victoria				
	Permanent and long-term movement (a)		Short-term movement		Total	Short-term movement		Total	
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Permanent and long-term movement (a)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily		Visitors
ARRIVALS									
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	38,960	265,701	116,767	421,428
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,628	295,977	140,297	476,902
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	44,887	295,571	158,252	498,710
1981	118,735	93,954	1,181,387	936,727	2,330,803	49,319	285,023	164,472	498,814
1982	107,171	88,031	1,259,643	954,674	2,409,519	44,891	296,877	164,037	505,805
1983	78,390	75,180	1,219,630	943,900	2,317,100	38,070	291,370	163,760	493,200
DEPARTURES									
1978	24,961	78,162	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,967	275,134	103,763	402,864
1979	23,420	74,688	1,175,769	752,439	2,026,316	22,228	304,942	126,442	453,612
1980	20,843	70,019	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	21,115	300,441	147,614	469,170
1981	19,856	65,756	1,217,299	900,376	2,203,287	19,295	294,600	149,393	463,288
1982	22,493	69,848	1,286,900	921,459	2,300,700	20,212	305,576	151,749	477,537
1983	25,870	74,460	1,253,170	928,900	2,282,400	22,240	305,300	151,300	478,840

(a) 'Permanent and long-term movement' relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

NOTE: This table shows overseas arrivals and departures for Australia and overseas arrivals and departures for which Victoria is the state of intended or last residence.

Ministry of Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission was established under the *Ethnic Affairs Commission Act* 1982 which was proclaimed by the Governor in Council on 9 November 1982. The Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, established in 1976, became the Ministry for Ethnic Affairs on 23 December 1982, and became fully operational when the Ethnic Affairs Commission commenced operations on 15 March, 1983.

In December 1982, an inter-departmental committee recommended that Victoria cease its role in the processing of immigration applications, and that this function be the sole responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Victoria's role in immigration dates back to 1946 when a State Immigration Office was established to process immigration applications from the United Kingdom. Victoria worked in close co-operation with Commonwealth offices in both Canberra and London. This role ceased on 28 February 1983, after which time no new applications for immigration were accepted by the Victorian Ministry, and the processing of applications formally ceased on 30 June, 1983.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) to promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons

because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and to rationalise as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

The responsibilities of the Ethnic Affairs Commission fall under three main headings:

(1) *Community Education and Development*. This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project, be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five-year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service, and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Migrant Settlement Services*. This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and is available in ten community languages free of charge.

In addition to the collection, storage, and dissemination of information, the unit collates statistical data on a wide range of related subjects.

Other activities include membership of and project work for committees, and the preparation of major reports and submissions. The nature of the unit requires a close co-operation and liaison with ethnic community organisations and a wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main service providing areas of the Victorian Government. The unit is in constant contact with Commonwealth, State, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language.

A translation unit has been established to assist Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities to translate information into Victoria's major need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators. This service is provided free of charge.

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating earlier settlement into the community.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison*. The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

ABORIGINALS

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies – not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs – provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Development Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

In 1982, the Premier of Victoria took responsibility for Aboriginal affairs, and appointed the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet to assist him. An Aboriginal affairs unit staffed by Aboriginals, was established in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Since 1982, Aboriginal affairs policy has been based upon the principles of Aboriginal self-determination, self-management, land-rights, and the enhancement and protection of Aboriginal culture. Policies in all relevant portfolios have also reflected the need for Aboriginal people to be actively involved in all facets of Aboriginal affairs and to be provided with real opportunities for decision-making and training, as well as the facilitation and recognition of employment, appropriate service needs, and better community relations.

Progress in social, health, employment, housing, and education needs has, since 1982, involved the following:

- (1) land title granted to the Aborigines Advancement League for their community/education centre in Thornbury;
- (2) provision made for Aboriginal family structures in the Adoption Bill;
- (3) establishment of a Police/Aboriginal Liaison Committee to facilitate better community relations;
- (4) amendment to the Equal Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race;
- (5) appointment of an Aboriginal conciliator to the Equal Opportunity Office;
- (6) employment of more Aboriginal health liaison officers and a statistics officer to collate and collect statistics needed for preventative health programmes;
- (7) establishment of two Aboriginal child care centres;
- (8) establishment of an Aboriginal Women's Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centre;
- (9) facilitation of employment projects for Aboriginal organisations through job creation schemes;
- (10) establishment of an Aboriginal Employment Development Committee to facilitate employment and training needs;
- (11) amendment to the Public Service Act to establish special entry provisions for Aboriginals to the Victorian Public Service;
- (12) appointment of an Aboriginal liaison officer with the Public Service Board to assist Aboriginal staff and facilitate career and employment opportunities through an affirmative action programme;
- (13) assistance to the Aboriginal Housing Board in orienting policy towards gradual transfer of control and administration of housing to local Aboriginal co-operatives;
- (14) extra funds for the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group; and the

(15) publication by Aboriginal Education Services of a booklet *Guide for Teachers of Aboriginal children in Victoria in Victorian Primary Schools*.

Apart from policies in these areas of need, Aboriginal people have advocated their particular need for recognition of their unique history and culture, and recognition of their unique contribution to our cultural heritage. The Victorian Government has responded to these issues by initiatives which acknowledge the contribution and recognition of Aboriginal culture, both present and past.

The recognition of Aboriginal history has been facilitated by the introduction of the Aboriginal Land Claims Bill and by a reference in 1983 to the Parliamentary Social Development Committee to inquire into the effects of the dispossession and dispersal of Aboriginal people. Due to responses received from both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities on the Aboriginal Land Claims Bill, the Victorian Government distributed an *Aboriginal Affairs Discussion Paper* in September 1984 for comment by 31 December 1984, with the intention of introducing an Aboriginal Affairs Bill into the Victorian Parliament in 1985.

The protection of Aboriginal heritage has involved amendment to the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act, and the establishment of a working party to draft an Aboriginal Heritage Act. This committee is to prepare a discussion paper for distribution leading to new legislation in 1985.

A major project has been initiated to restore the historic Condah Aboriginal Mission as a tourist project in western Victoria. This project will involve the historically accurate reconstruction of several of the mission buildings, the replanting of orchard trees and gardens, and cabin accommodation for tourists. It will also include the reconstruction of fish traps and stone houses unique to Victorian Aboriginal cultural heritage. The project has involved an important liaison between the Gournditch-jmara Aboriginal Council and the National Parks Service which ensures Aboriginal participation, decision-making, and employment on the project.

The Government's tourism strategy has also involved planning for an Aboriginal Cultural Interpretative Centre in the Grampians National Park. This project will involve local Aboriginal people in the planning, design, and content of this Centre as well as other matters of Aboriginal cultural concern in the park management.

VITAL STATISTICS

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration however was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1978 to 1983 are shown in the following table:

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA

Year	Number registered				Crude rates			
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages (b)	Live births (b)	Deaths (b)	Infant deaths (c)
1978	27,178	58,861	29,096	616	7.03	15.23	7.53	10.5
1979	27,019	57,767	29,078	652	6.96	14.87	7.49	11.3
1980	27,724	58,206	29,374	592	7.09	14.88	7.51	10.2
1981	28,648	59,513	29,034	562	7.25	15.07	7.35	9.4
1982	28,851	59,983	30,611	641	7.23	15.02	7.67	10.7
1983	28,974	60,123	29,320	561	7.18	14.90	7.26	9.3

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.

(b) Number of events per 1,000 of estimated mean population.

(c) Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1982 numbered 28,851, an increase of 203 on the number registered in 1981. Marriages registered in Victoria in 1983 numbered 28,974, an increase of 123 on the number registered in 1982. The crude marriage rate has dropped marginally for the period 1981 to 1983, though for 1983 it was recorded as the same as for 1977.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	35,904	27,178	15,431	9,800	9,404	3,148	576	1,517	102,958
1979	36,906	27,019	16,082	9,778	9,239	3,254	553	1,565	104,396
1980	38,965	27,724	17,157	10,064	9,594	3,433	661	1,642	109,240
1981	40,679	28,648	18,305	10,252	10,111	3,515	719	1,676	113,905
1982	41,955	28,851	18,928	10,936	10,455	3,576	818	1,756	117,275
1983	39,995	28,974	18,645	10,550	10,519	3,644	776	1,757	114,860

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, VICTORIA, 1983

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)												Total bridegrooms
	16 and under	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
18 and under	15	29	47	21	14	14	3	3	—	—	—	—	146
19	16	38	80	87	54	60	14	2	1	—	—	—	352
20	22	44	139	249	268	263	33	4	—	1	1	—	1,024
21 to 24	46	125	442	1,053	1,672	5,577	815	134	34	8	—	—	9,906
25 to 29	17	44	130	273	501	4,025	2,908	536	131	28	5	3	8,601
30 to 34	3	9	21	50	79	883	1,558	899	258	54	18	3	3,835
35 to 39	—	1	6	9	24	205	512	610	390	115	25	14	1,911
40 to 44	1	—	2	2	5	48	161	255	278	173	70	25	1,020
45 to 49	—	—	1	1	—	14	51	95	162	153	115	66	658
50 and over	—	—	—	—	3	9	30	72	130	193	241	843	1,521
Total brides	120	290	868	1,745	2,620	11,098	6,085	2,610	1,384	725	475	954	28,974

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a), VICTORIA

Year	Ages of bridegrooms (years)				Ages of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All bridegrooms	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All brides
1978	24.0	58.8	35.9	25.3	21.7	52.6	32.4	22.8
1979	24.1	58.8	36.1	25.5	22.0	53.0	32.8	23.0
1980	24.3	59.1	35.6	25.6	22.1	53.1	32.8	23.1
1981	24.5	59.6	35.9	25.7	22.3	53.2	32.8	23.4
1982	24.7	60.4	36.1	26.0	22.6	51.4	33.2	23.8
1983	25.0	59.2	36.3	26.4	22.9	53.8	33.6	24.0

(a) Arithmetic median.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24.7 years in 1982 and 25.0 years in 1983. The

corresponding ages for spinsters were 22.6 years and 22.9 years. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in 1982.

For tables showing the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying and the proportions by previous marital status, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Marriages, Victoria* (3307.2).

For many years civil marriage ceremonies were performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These additional civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

CIVIL MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1978	8,852	32.57	2,094	23.66
1979	9,221	34.13	1,999	21.68
1980	9,411	33.95	1,865	19.82
1981	10,190	35.57	1,866	18.31
1982	10,611	36.78	1,895	17.86
1983	10,809	37.30	1,736	16.06

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL MARRIAGES (a), VICTORIA

Category of celebrant	1982		1983	
	Number	Proportion of total marriages	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion -				
Recognised denominations (b)				
Roman Catholic Church	6,710	23.26	6,729	23.22
Church of England in Australia	3,927	13.61	3,863	13.33
Uniting Church of Australia (c)	3,909	13.55	3,848	13.28
Orthodox Churches (c)	889	3.08	948	3.27
Churches of Christ in Australia (c)	454	1.57	456	1.57
Presbyterian Church of Australia (c)	442	1.53	369	1.27
The Baptist Union of Australia (c)	424	1.47	410	1.42
Lutheran Churches (c)	217	0.75	212	0.73
The Salvation Army	192	0.67	207	0.72
Jewry	191	0.66	166	0.57
Jehovah's Witnesses	84	0.29	74	0.26
Islam	81	0.28	86	0.30
Unitarians	79	0.27	88	0.30
Seventh Day Adventist Church	61	0.21	51	0.18
Other denominations	580	2.01	658	2.27
Total	18,240	63.22	18,165	62.70
Civil Officers	10,611	36.78	10,809	37.30
Total marriages	28,851	100.00	28,974	100.00

(a) Denominations where the number of marriages registered for the latest year was less than fifty have been grouped in the category 'other denominations'.

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

(c) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorces

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. The Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for a divorce - that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e. irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of

the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g. adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.). The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there was a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

Statistics of divorce granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e. a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

During 1982, 11,266 decrees of dissolution were granted, 6,671 had been applied for by the wife and 4,595 by the husband. During 1983, 10,663 divorces were granted, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from 1982 (11,266).

DIVORCES (DECREES GRANTED)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978(a)	13,797	10,821	6,106	3,805	3,387	1,131	291	1,270	40,608
1979(a)	12,606	9,471	5,811	3,794	3,397	1,167	262	1,346	37,854
1980	13,449	9,207	6,219	4,203	3,073	1,285	298	1,524	39,258
1981	14,512	9,769	6,470	4,132	3,481	1,139	393	1,516	41,412
1982	14,378	11,266	6,770	4,526	3,842	1,391	369	1,546	44,088
1983	14,162	10,663	7,335	4,431	3,822	1,359	371	1,382	43,525

(a) Figures for 1979 and earlier years have been revised to show dissolutions only and to exclude nullities (which have not been collected since 1979).

DIVORCES, RELATIVE AGES OF PARTIES AT SEPARATION, VICTORIA, 1983

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	28	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	38
20-24	160	826	105	13	4	1	—	—	—	2	1,111
25-29	33	931	1,221	157	21	3	2	—	1	6	2,375
30-34	11	197	912	998	120	25	10	4	—	8	2,285
35-39	2	35	199	722	634	80	20	8	2	1	1,703
40-44	3	13	54	171	512	406	58	17	6	4	1,244
45-49	1	4	10	38	123	354	226	37	10	2	805
50-54	—	4	4	14	41	103	186	157	52	1	562
55 and over	—	3	4	8	18	31	59	136	236	5	500
Not stated	4	10	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	9	40
Total wives	242	2,031	2,518	2,128	1,475	1,003	561	359	307	39	10,663

DIVORCES, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, VICTORIA, 1983

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children					Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
1	148	27	10	3	—	188	56
2	422	103	25	12	4	566	205
3	440	164	63	11	8	686	361
4	384	203	87	19	7	700	463
5	301	233	84	22	11	651	514
6	298	178	116	32	10	634	548
7	228	150	135	37	8	558	570
8	156	141	155	30	13	495	594
9	144	115	178	65	11	513	710
10	99	86	213	77	14	489	800
11	74	79	182	86	13	434	756
12	64	68	215	96	21	464	872
13	43	63	174	83	27	390	778
14	37	51	179	98	40	405	874
15-19	129	182	560	379	163	1,413	3,142
20-24	270	268	263	106	40	947	1,283
25-29	349	164	50	13	2	578	313
30 and over	500	43	8	—	1	552	63
Total dissolutions of marriage	4,086	2,318	2,697	1,169	393	10,663	..
Total children	—	2,318	5,394	3,507	1,683	..	12,902

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975.

Births

Live births registered in Victoria during 1983 numbered 60,123, compared with 59,983 for 1982.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	77,773	58,861	34,465	18,558	20,611	6,788	2,692	4,433	224,181
1979	77,134	57,767	35,195	18,478	20,469	6,757	2,842	4,487	223,129
1980	79,455	58,206	34,972	18,499	20,607	6,735	2,587	4,466	225,527
1981	81,530	59,513	38,834	19,351	21,877	7,188	3,080	4,469	235,842
1982	83,489	59,983	40,540	19,294	22,236	7,002	2,880	4,479	239,903
1983	82,739	60,123	42,000	19,901	23,046	7,028	3,111	4,622	242,570

LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND MEDIAN AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER, VICTORIA

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements median age		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (b)
1978	30,202	28,659	58,861	105.38	29.5	27.0	21.7
1979	29,709	28,058	57,767	105.88	29.7	27.2	21.9
1980	29,848	28,358	58,206	105.25	29.8	27.3	22.2
1981	30,361	29,152	59,513	104.15	29.9	27.4	22.4
1982	30,762	29,221	59,983	105.27	30.1	27.6	22.6
1983	30,803	29,320	60,123	105.06	30.2	27.7	22.7

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

(b) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS,
TOTAL, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, VICTORIA, 1983**

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering -						Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
	0	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
Under 20	1,010	228	10	-	-	-	1,249	1,506	1.21
20-24	7,701	4,072	988	153	13	3	12,930	19,620	1.52
25-29	9,153	8,324	3,686	862	150	44	22,221	41,575	1.87
30-34	3,241	4,305	3,253	1,347	363	142	12,651	29,893	2.36
35-39	728	932	827	519	230	188	3,424	9,653	2.82
40 and over	92	84	82	57	44	94	453	1,675	3.70
Not stated	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	1.33
Total	21,927	17,946	8,846	2,938	800	471	52,931	103,926	1.96
Proportion of total married mothers	41.43	33.91	16.71	5.55	1.51	0.89	100.00	..	..

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS,
VICTORIA, 1983**

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)							Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	132	41	3	-	-	-	-	176
20-24	816	4,569	746	84	13	2	-	6,230
25-29	242	6,507	11,303	1,225	114	4	-	19,395
30-34	43	1,423	8,226	6,736	579	32	-	17,039
35-39	11	291	1,593	3,676	1,624	84	-	7,279
40-44	3	61	252	711	779	172	1	1,979
45 and over	2	28	87	217	313	157	-	804
Not stated	-	10	11	2	2	2	2	29
Total married mothers	1,249	12,930	22,221	12,651	3,424	453	3	52,931

**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION
OF MARRIAGE, VICTORIA, 1983**

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage																		Total nuptial first confinements
	Months												Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	6	27	44	40	88	131	140	51	33	43	48	50	236	59	12	2	—	—	
20-24	21	47	40	81	141	262	263	145	105	177	207	223	2,382	1,771	1,040	521	274	1	
25-29	12	27	40	43	78	132	141	88	65	143	120	143	1,479	1,420	1,423	1,172	2,627	—	
30-34	7	17	20	23	29	54	56	47	31	69	65	60	633	435	288	230	1,177	—	
35 and over	3	10	4	8	9	11	14	18	14	16	32	26	197	95	71	55	237	—	
Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Total	50	128	148	195	345	590	614	349	248	448	472	502	4,928	3,780	2,834	1,980	4,315	1	
																		21,927	

MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total con- finements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1978	610	12	622	58,248	10.68
1979	573	5	578	57,202	10.10
1980	609	7	(b)617	57,584	10.71
1981	601	8	609	58,908	10.34
1982	631	7	638	59,346	10.75
1983	625	9	634	59,281	10.70

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes one case of quintuplets.

For the year 1983, mothers of twins were one in 95 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets were one in 6,500 and mothers of all multiple births were one in 94.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1978 to 1983 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	8,612	4,718	4,836	2,050	2,654	877	703	294	24,744
1979	9,036	5,033	5,128	2,098	2,783	934	780	318	26,110
1980	10,077	5,300	5,443	2,301	2,833	950	802	370	28,076
1981	10,898	5,615	6,373	2,492	3,300	1,063	1,049	410	31,200
1982	11,744	6,165	6,756	2,521	3,316	1,063	931	462	32,958
1983	12,381	6,433	7,554	2,789	3,642	1,104	1,252	491	35,646

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	11.07	8.02	14.03	11.05	12.88	12.92	26.11	6.63	11.04
1979	11.71	8.71	14.57	11.35	13.60	13.82	27.45	7.09	11.70
1980	12.68	9.11	15.56	12.44	13.75	14.11	31.00	8.28	12.45
1981	13.37	9.43	16.41	12.88	15.08	14.79	34.06	9.17	13.23
1982	14.07	10.28	16.67	13.07	14.91	15.18	32.33	10.31	13.74
1983	14.96	10.70	17.99	14.01	15.80	15.71	40.24	10.62	14.70

AGES OF MOTHERS, EX-NUPTIAL
CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Age of mother (years)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
13	3	3	—	3	2	1
14	12	15	7	13	7	10
15	89	63	60	69	51	57
16	216	245	209	205	200	190
17	381	390	349	411	407	382
18	471	484	519	493	525	557
19	482	478	506	539	603	579
20	403	455	473	482	524	564
21-24	1,183	1,271	1,321	1,472	1,655	1,676
25-29	806	944	1,017	1,067	1,252	1,383
30-34	409	448	536	569	628	661
35-39	171	153	190	194	218	229
40-44	41	22	47	44	37	54
45 and over	—	2	3	—	1	2
Not stated	—	7	6	9	8	5
Total	4,667	4,980	5,243	5,570	6,118	6,350

ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS,
VICTORIA

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted	Legitimated
	year ended 30 June (a)	year ended 31 December (b)
1978	951	407
1979	956	433
1980	914	423
1981	711	523
1982	753	451
1983	692	450

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Victorian *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimation registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961* which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown. Further information on causes of death may be found in Chapter 26 of this *Year Book*.

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	40,394	29,096	16,619	9,763	7,794	3,311	536	912	108,425
1979	38,817	29,078	16,388	9,661	8,020	3,167	595	842	106,568
1980	40,283	29,374	16,496	9,580	8,166	3,393	510	892	108,694
1981	39,959	29,034	17,175	9,706	7,993	3,320	854	962	109,003
1982	42,352	30,611	18,149	10,457	8,187	3,432	573	1,010	114,771
1983	40,323	29,320	17,200	9,882	8,359	3,311	738	951	110,084

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 10 in 1978-1983. A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	1,004	616	444	227	230	97	53	62	2,733
1979	878	652	380	166	247	95	64	52	2,534
1980	847	592	394	187	239	79	40	39	2,417
1981	809	562	425	157	193	86	70	45	2,347
1982	823	641	432	221	204	55	57	49	2,482
1983	805	561	426	189	177	74	52	43	2,327

INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	12.19
1979	11.4	11.3	10.8	9.0	12.1	14.1	22.5	11.6	11.36
1980	10.7	10.2	11.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	10.72
1981	9.9	9.4	10.9	8.1	8.8	12.0	22.7	10.1	9.95
1982	9.9	10.7	10.7	11.5	9.2	7.9	19.8	10.9	10.35
1983	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.5	7.7	10.6	16.8	9.4	9.6

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time in Victoria. In 1983, the rate was 9.7.

**INFANT DEATH RATES BY
AGE, VICTORIA**

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births						
Year	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total
1978	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.5
1979	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.3
1980	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	10.2
1981	4.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	9.4
1982	5.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	10.7
1983	4.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	9.1

INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, VICTORIA, 1983

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males –						
Number	152	20	42	34	29	277
Rate (a)	5.0	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	9.0
Percentage of total	54.9	7.2	15.2	12.3	10.4	100.0
Females –						
Number	141	37	36	25	27	266
Rate (a)	4.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	9.1
Percentage of total	53.0	13.9	13.5	9.4	10.4	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1977 to 1983 exceeded the female rate by 25 per cent.

Perinatal deaths

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ninth Revision conference (1975) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) the statistical definition of a perinatal death was amended in 1979 to the following:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or, when the birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child who had a birthweight of at least 500 grams (or when the birthweight is unavailable, a gestational period of at least 22 weeks) within 28 days of birth.

Statistics in the tables below relate to this revised definition.

PERINATAL DEATHS, VICTORIA

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1978	510	328	72	400	910
1979	452	314	87	401	853
1980	447	284	75	359	806
1981	443	280	75	355	798
1982	490	316	90	406	896
1983	439	275	57	332	771

PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a), VICTORIA

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1978	8.6	5.6	1.2	6.8	15.3
1979	7.8	5.4	1.5	6.9	14.7
1980	7.6	4.9	1.3	6.2	13.7
1981	7.4	4.7	1.3	6.0	13.3
1982	8.1	5.3	1.5	6.8	14.8
1983	7.3	4.6	0.9	5.5	12.6

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria – three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1978 to 1983 is shown in the following table:

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, VICTORIA

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1978	11,644	29,096	40.02
1979	11,683	29,078	40.18
1980	11,805	29,374	40.19
1981	11,762	29,034	40.51
1982	12,234	30,611	39.97
1983	11,865	29,320	40.47

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

Introduction

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures show that Federal awards covered 43.6 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 40.1 per cent under State awards. Federal coverage of male employees (54.6 per cent) and State coverage of females (58.5 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said that Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g. banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g. hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g. electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relationship between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'.

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal. In 1983 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee of Review to examine and report on all aspects of the Federal system and its inter-relationship with the systems operating in the various States. The Committee was expected to deliver its report by the middle of 1985.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), the adoption of a wage fixation system based on indexation for price movements (1975) and its abandonment (1981), the application of a wages freeze (1982), and the reintroduction of wage indexation (1983).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, twelve Deputy Presidents, and twenty-seven Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. Recent amendments to the Act have facilitated references to Full Benches of matters being dealt with by a single member and have extended rights of appeal against single member decisions. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission, at least two of which must be Presidential members.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as 'national wage cases'. In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity.

It was expected that such a system would be more orderly, more rational, more equitable, and less inflationary and would therefore reduce industrial disputation.

The essential feature of such a system was the need to regulate and limit wage increases outside national wage cases to allow high priority to be given to the maintenance of real wages. It was accepted by all that restrictive guidelines would need to be laid down to achieve this priority.

In June 1979, the Commission declared that the system was not working. The fundamental problem of the indexation package was the conflicting and irreconcilable expectations of the major participants as to what it should be able to achieve. Over the latter stages of its life, a number of interacting factors emerged which were inconsistent with the spirit or letter of the guidelines upon which indexation was based. As a result, the Commission decided, on 31 July 1981, to abandon the wage indexation system. Following that decision individual unions, supported by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), negotiated with employers on an award by award basis.

Against the background of an expected resources boom, parties to the benchmark metal industries award agreed to a 19.9 per cent wage increase at the tradesman level and a reduction in working hours from 40 to 38. Although it took longer than usual, the vast majority of employees have now received the equivalent wage increase and the shorter working week.

A deterioration in the economic situation, however, led the Commonwealth Government, supported by all eight State and Territory Governments, to apply to the Commission for a wages freeze. On 23 December 1982 the Commission ruled that, subject to very limited exceptions, there should be no increases in wage or salaries in Federal awards until at least 30 June 1983.

Prior to its election in March 1983, the Australian Labor Party concluded an 'Accord' on prices and incomes with the Australian Council of Trade Unions. A feature of the Accord was agreement between the parties for a return to a centralised system of wage fixation. The new Commonwealth Government convened a National Economic Summit Conference in April 1983 at which employers added their agreement for a return to a centralised wage fixing system.

On 23 September 1983 the Commission signified the end of the wage pause by granting the ACTU

claim for a wage increase of 4.3 per cent based on movements in the CPI for the March and June quarters 1983 and establishing Principles for the operation of a new wage fixation system.

The guidelines provided that national adjustments to wages and salaries could emanate from two sources – CPI movements and national productivity – while increases outside the national wage must constitute a very small addition to labour costs. Unless persuaded to the contrary, the Commission stated that it would adjust award wages and salaries every six months in accordance with movements in the CPI, while any claim relating to national productivity would be considered, upon application, in 1985. As a condition of the receipt of a national wage adjustment, unions would be required to give an undertaking that no extra claims would be pursued outside the scope of the Principles.

Consistent with the newly established Principles, the Commission on 4 April 1984, granted a 4.1 per cent national wage increase, reflecting the CPI movements for the September and December quarters 1983.

The CPI for the March and June quarters 1984 showed a negative movement of 0.2 per cent. On 5 September 1984, the President of the Commission announced that agreement had been reached in a conference between the parties that no immediate claim would be made in respect of that movement. In the national wage case decision of 3 April 1985 the Commission awarded a 2.6 per cent increase reflecting movements in the CPI over the 12 months to December 1984.

A landmark decision was delivered by a Full Bench of the Commission on 2 August 1984. The decision provided Federal award employees with protection against unfair dismissal, extended periods of notice on termination of employment and rights to severance pay in redundancy dismissals. In addition, the decision required that employers of Federal award employees provide information and consult with unions about major changes in production, organisation, structure, technology, and pending redundancy situations. This decision is expected to flow through to State awards.

Federal Court of Australia

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Federal Court is also empowered to grant injunctions under the Trade Practices Act against secondary boycotts imposed by unions. Successful applications for interim injunctions under the relevant provision, section 45D, have been the subject of widespread industrial action.

Further reference: *Australian Industrial Relations Bureau, Victorian Year Book 1980, pp. 221-2*

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of determining wages and conditions of work in 'sweated' industries. This legislation was originally of a social character, but developed into an industrial relations system, including procedures for settling industrial disputes, which determined wages and working conditions for about one-third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. The number of Wages Boards increased from the original four to more than two hundred by 1982.

An appellate body known as the Industrial Appeals Court comprised of a President (a judge of the County Court) and two lay members (one representing employees and one employers), operating on a part-time basis, heard references from the Minister, applications for interpretation of a Determination of the Court or a Wages Board, and appeals from Determinations of Wages Boards. The Court also heard appeals from Magistrates' Courts against convictions for an offence under the Act.

In 1975, a Committee for Review of the Labour and Industry Act commenced a review of the system of industrial relations in Victoria. Employee and employer interests were represented on the Committee. Following the Committee's work, the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* was passed by the Victorian Government and came into operation on 1 November 1981. Under the Act the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria has been constituted and provision made for the constitution of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards (to replace Wages Boards). Decisions of these Boards will be known as awards.

The Act introduced two new concepts into the Victorian industrial system. Provision has been made for the recognition of industrial associations of employees and employers with respect to trade or trades for which a Board has been constituted. While this stops short of granting these bodies corporate status, it entitles associations so recognised to nominate persons for appointment to Boards, to be kept informed of proceedings of a Board, to appear before any Board with respect to which it is recognised, and to enter into industrial agreements.

The registration of the industrial agreements is the second innovation introduced into the system by the Act. Every industrial agreement duly registered will be binding on the parties to it and agreements are enforceable in all respects as if they were awards.

The Commission consists of a President (a barrister and solicitor of not less than five years standing), two Commissioners who have had extensive experience in the conduct of industrial matters, and so many members as Chairmen of Boards as are necessary for the administration of the Act.

The powers of the Commission may be exercised in several ways. The Commission in Court Sessions, where the President sits alone, hears appeals from convictions by a Magistrates' Court for an offence against the Act, applications requiring a Board to sit, appeals against decisions of the Secretary of the Department refusing to register or cancelling the registration of a factory, shop, or market place, and applications for declaration as to the true effect and intent of an award. A Board or a Chairman may also apply to the Commission in Court Session for an order referring any matter before the Board to the Commission for hearing and determination.

The Commission in Full Session, where the President sits with the Commissioners, hears references from the Minister, appeals and references from Boards, applications for the recognition of industrial associations, for constituting or abolishing Boards, for interpretation of awards, and for determining the jurisdiction of Boards. The President may direct a Commissioner sitting alone to hear and determine any industrial dispute or any industrial matter referred to the Commission in Full Session.

The primary power to deal with industrial matters and industrial disputes rests with the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. This follows the pattern developed over seventy years with the Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court where employers and employees were served by a system which provided protection for and consideration of the public interest and operated with a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. Each Board has very wide powers to make awards relating to any industrial matter in relation to the trade or branch or group of trades for which the Board was appointed. A Board consists of an independent Chairman and an equal number of employer and employee representatives. There is a panel of Chairmen and the Commission assigns Chairmen to particular Boards. The representative members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board or officers, officials, or employees of recognised or other industrial associations of employees or employers. The Commission appoints members of a Board on the nomination of a recognised association or interested group.

Practising members of the legal profession cannot be members of a Board except where the Board deals only with that profession. The rights of parties to be legally represented before the Commission is limited. Appointments and reappointments of representative members are for a period terminating on 30 September of each year.

At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The Chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. In the case of equality of votes the Chairman must decide the matter as he thinks best. Procedures are determined by the Chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Where the Chairman votes on the resolution for an award he states the grounds for his decision and these are recorded in the minutes. Where the award is made without the vote of the Chairman it does not come into operation until he gives his approval. His reasons for approval are recorded in the minutes.

In addition, Boards have a dispute settling role. When an industrial dispute arises, an employer or an association of employers or employees must inform the Registrar of the dispute. He in turn informs the President and the appropriate Chairman who convenes a meeting of the Board concerned. The

Board seeks to settle the dispute by conciliation, but if this fails the Chairman is required to settle the dispute by arbitration.

The Chairman provides the Minister with reports, documents, and minutes when the Minister requires this for the proper conduct of public business. The President of the Commission is also provided with these papers when he requires them.

Unless special reasons exist, proceedings before the Commission are public. Conciliation and Arbitration Boards sit publicly unless the Chairman considers it undesirable to do so in the public interest or in the interests of the parties.

The Victorian industrial relations system has shown its ability to evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation. The new Industrial Relations Act is part of this evolving process.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 182-5

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

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Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage, 1907 to 1967

For details of Commonwealth basic wage determinations, which were made from 1907 to 1967, see page 224 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Total wage

Background

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept, thereby eliminating the previous separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the CPI was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

In 1978, a review of the wage fixation procedures was made and on completion of the inquiry a Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided in September 1978 to hold future wage indexation hearings six-monthly each October and April, beginning in October 1978.

After considering further submissions following the September 1978 National Wage Case, the Commission proposed a further change to the wage indexation package during the National Wage Case of March 1980. The main change involved the expansion of the work value principle so that after a particular award had been subject to across the board increases since 1975 '...it is not permissible under this principle to alter the rates of all classifications or the substantial proportion of classifications or employees covered by an award unless...there is a special and extraordinary problem'. During this National Wage Case, the principle allowing for catch up movements in the community was allowed to lapse as it was believed that sufficient time had passed for such claims to be brought to the Commission's attention.

National Wage Cases, 1980 to 1984

The July 1980 national wage decision was described on page 213 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981. The increases in the CPI for the June quarter 1980 and September quarter 1980 were 2.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. After considering whether to discount for the oil levy, the cost of industrial disputes, and work value increases, the Commission decided, as in recent cases, to discount for the estimated direct effect of the levy on the CPI, this time by a factor of 0.7 per cent. The Commission

also decided, for the first time, to apply a discount for the indirect effects of the oil levy in the period under review, by a factor of 0.3 per cent. The Commission concluded that it would not discount on this occasion for the effects of the cost of industrial disputes and work value increases. Accordingly, the January 1981 national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 3.7 per cent.

The increases in the CPI for the December quarter 1980 and the March quarter 1981 were 2.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In accordance with the previously determined new Principle 1 for National Wage Cases, the Commission had already decided that: 'Upon publication of the March quarter Consumer Price Index, other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances, the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarterly movements in the Six-Capitals Consumer Price Index'. Because none of the parties or interveners to the case sought to demonstrate the existence of 'exceptional and compelling circumstances', the May 1981 national wage decision was, therefore, to increase all award wages and salaries by 3.6 per cent (i.e. 80 per cent of the increase in the CPI).

In a decision handed down by the Commission on 31 July 1981 the wage indexation principles were discontinued. From that date until 23 December 1982 award adjustments were made on a case by case approach. Due to the seriousness of the economic situation arising from the combined effect of a deep and prolonged international recession, a serious drought, and a substantial increase in labour costs, the Arbitration Commission, on 23 December 1982, applied a six-months' pause on improvements in wages and conditions. The pause was specifically continued on 28 June 1983 until rescinded or altered by the National Wage Bench. On 29 September 1983 the National Wage Bench made a decision to return to a centralised wage fixation system and granted a 4.3 per cent wage increase.

The return to National Wage Cases was made subject to certain principles on the basis that the great bulk of wage and salary movements will emanate from national adjustments to CPI movements and national productivity.

For award wage rates, Melbourne, 1975 to 1984, see table on page 229.

Further references: *Inquiry into the principles of wage fixation, Victorian Year Book 1981, pp. 211-12, 1984, pp. 192-205*

Wages freeze and the Prices and Income Accord in Victoria

A wages pause was introduced following submissions from the Commonwealth Government, private employers, and State Governments to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 23 December 1982.

The National Wage Case decision imposed a freeze on wage movements for six months to 30 June 1983. State industrial tribunals subsequently adopted the essential elements of the decision, the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission adopting them on 18 February 1983.

The Victorian Industrial Relations Commission formulated the following guidelines for the wages pause, based on the Commonwealth Guidelines.

Guidelines

A policy of restraint should apply to any proposal for an increase in wages, salaries, or allowances, reduction of hours, or improvement in other conditions of employment, whether by award, over-award, or agreement. The Commission will guard against any contrived arrangement which would circumvent this approach.

The following guidelines, which must be read subject to the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*, will apply from the date of this decision until 30 June 1983 and thereafter until altered or rescinded by the Commission.

'1. There should be no increase in wages or salaries in State awards. The only exceptions to this will be awards which have not been varied at all since the abandonment of indexation or which have moved by less than the metal industry standard. Even in such cases, *prima facie* no further increase should be awarded if a first instalment and mid-term adjustment have been made consistent with the National Wage decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of 14 May 1982. That decision contemplated that adjustments less than the metal industry standard might be appropriate. Further, where the first increase is less than the first instalment of the metal industry standard, it does not necessarily mean that the mid-term adjustment should be correspondingly more.

'Where there is doubt whether an agreement of the parties exceeds the metal industry standard or where the members of the Board are unable to agree on the proper application of the May 1982

National Wage decision, the members may agree to the matters being determined by the Board and the Board shall subject to the Act determine the matters. Where the members do not agree to the matters being determined at the Board we would anticipate that the Board or the Chairman might make application under either section 37 (8) or 44 (4) of the Act.

'2. Only in circumstances where a new process or method of work has been introduced warranting the creation of a separate classification should a new rate of pay be established in an award.

'3. Only in circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the date of this decision should increases in existing award allowances or service increments be permitted or a new allowance or service increment created.

'4. Agreements which have been or may be reached to introduce a reduction in ordinary working hours may be considered in the light of the preamble to these guidelines and subject to close scrutiny of labour costs and other relevant factors. The negligible cost test *must*, in the public interest, be satisfied. A heavy onus rests on any party seeking approval of a reduction in ordinary hours of work.

'5. Re Agreements reached prior to 23 December 1982.

(a) Agreements as to wages must be processed in accordance with these guidelines.

(b) Leave is reserved to relevant parties to apply to this Commission to establish guidelines as to working conditions other than a reduction in ordinary working hours.

'6. Site allowances or Resource Development Project allowances may be considered on the basis that each site or project must be determined on its own merits. In considering such a matter Boards are bound to apply sections 34 (1) (k) and 37 (7) of the Act.

'7. These guidelines extend to all part heard cases. For the purposes of these Victorian guidelines "part heard cases" are deemed to include those cases where a resolution has not been made by the Board.

'While opposing a twelve month Wages Pause, as had been proposed by the Federal Government, the Victorian Government conceded that a six month pause should be instituted. This should be done in the context of a return to centralized wage fixation, with a move towards consensus and greater stimulation of the economy providing significant benefits for the economy. Further, the Victorian Government supported a national tripartite conference to develop such consensus.'

Prices and Incomes Accord

On 21 February 1983, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and the Australian Labor Party convened a Special Union Conference, at which the Prices and Incomes Accord was endorsed.

Following the election of the Australian Labor Party to Federal Government on 2 April 1983, it formally adopted the Prices and Incomes Accord as its economic platform. The government convened a National Economic Summit Conference at which unions, employers, and other interest groups discussed wage fixation, among other issues. Out of the Summit a request was made for a National Wage Conference to be convened by the President of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, Sir John Moore, to enable tripartite discussions. On 28 June 1983, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission specifically continued the Wages Pause, pending the outcome of the National Wage Case which was finalised in September 1983. Submissions put to the Commission by the ACTU, Federal Government, and five State Governments included a claim for a national wage increase and a return to a centralised system.

On 23 September 1983, the decision in the National Wage Case was handed down by the President of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Briefly, it provided for a return to a highly centralised wage fixation system and an increase in all wages and salaries of 4.3 per cent from the first pay period on or after 6 October 1983.

The Commission also outlined a set of Principles in its decision to guard against any method other than National Wage Adjustments and National Productivity (not before 1985) providing a vehicle for general improvement in wages or conditions.

These Principles were adopted by the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria in the decision of the State Wage Case handed down on 20 October 1983.

The Commission stated that:

'In considering whether wages and salaries or conditions should be awarded or changed for any reason either by consent or arbitration, the Commission will guard against any contrived arrangement which could circumvent these Principles.

'The Principles have been formulated on the basis that the great bulk of wage and salary movements will emanate from national adjustments. These adjustments may come from two sources – CPI movements and national productivity. Increases outside National Wage – whether in the form of

wages, allowances or conditions, whether they occur in the public or private sector, whether they be award or overaward – must constitute a very small addition to overall labour costs.

'The Commission will guard against any Principle other than Principles 1 and 2 being applied in such a way as to become a vehicle for a general improvement in wages or conditions.'

The Principles definitively addressed the following; national wage adjustments, national productivity, other claims, work value changes, standard hours, anomalies and inequities, paid rates awards, supplementary payments, allowances, first awards and extensions of existing awards, and conditions of employment.

Equal pay

For details of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974, see page 271 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

Victorian Wages Boards Determinations

Prior to the Victorian *Industrial Relations Act* 1979 becoming operative on 1 November 1981, the Victorian Wages Boards system had been operating in Victoria since 1896. During this time the Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth wage rates except during the period between November 1953 and August 1956 when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Boards Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In July 1966, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, and Wages Boards followed these prescriptions. This was followed in August 1967 by the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wages and margins from Wages Boards Determinations, and total wages for adult males and adult females were then increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

Late in 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations, and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards

The *Industrial Relations Act* 1979 provided for the establishment of the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria consisting of a President, two Commissioners, and a panel of Chairmen of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. The Commission performs the functions previously carried out by the Industrial Appeals Court and Wages Boards, formerly constituted under the Labour and Industry Act.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Boards are similarly constituted to the previous Wages Boards, each having an equal number of members representing employers and employees and a chairman. They exercise the same functions as Wages Boards with additional powers in the area of dispute settlement. There were 210 Boards at 31 October 1984.

During 1982 and early 1983, wage increases were considered by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards on a trade or industry basis. In September 1983, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission brought down the national wage decision which provided for a CPI increase of 4.3 per cent, ratified by the Victorian Commission from 6 October 1983. A further CPI adjustment of 4.1 per cent was ratified on 6 April 1984.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS AWARDS, VICTORIA

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1975 - 15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (b)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976 - 15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90	(c) 3.0 per cent	95.90
15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(d) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977 - 31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(e) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978 - 28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(f) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979 - 27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980 - 4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80
1981 - 9 January	3.7 per cent	139.80	3.7 per cent	139.80
7 May	3.6 per cent	144.80	3.6 per cent	144.80
1983 - 6 October	4.3 per cent	151.00	4.3 per cent	151.00
1984 - 6 April	4.1 per cent	157.50	4.1 per cent	157.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Ministry of Industrial Affairs

The Victorian Government established the Ministry of Industrial Affairs in 1983 in order to secure the effective implementation and co-ordination of all measures conducive to the industrial welfare of the State.

As the leading agency in the resolution of all industrial affairs matters, ensuring implementation of the Victorian Government's policies throughout the public sector it undertakes negotiations and performs advisory, liaison, and policy development functions. It also assumes responsibility for the development, maintenance, and co-ordination of appropriate tribunals for the determination of wages and conditions of employment.

On 13 December 1983 the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979 was amended to empower Conciliation and Arbitration Boards to order re-instatement of employees whose dismissal was harsh, unjust, or unreasonable. In addition, Boards were empowered to determine matters relating to retrenchments or redundancies arising out of the introduction of technological change or other cause.

Victorian industrial jurisdiction outside the Industrial Relations Commission

A number of Victorian Tribunals operate in the Victorian Public Sector, separate from the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979. They are the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, the Public Service Board, the Police Service Board, the Post Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal, and the Victorian Teaching Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All have been established under individual legislation. The first mentioned is presided over by the President of the Industrial Relations Commission and has adopted its wage fixation principles. The second has adopted a modified version of the wage fixation principles and the Teaching Service Commission conducts negotiations with the emphasis on compulsory conciliation and voluntary arbitration.

Hours of work

Following the ratification of the Metal Industry Agreement by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 18 December 1981, there has been a general movement by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards to introduce a 38 hour week into their respective awards.

At 31 October 1984, 109 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards had implemented a 38 hour week.

Leave conditions

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgement on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision, individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. At 31 October 1984, there were 197 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by an award of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board or of the Industrial Relations Commission.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the number of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At 31 October 1984, there were 190 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgement on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgement were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act, which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years. From 1 January 1979, the Act was amended to provide an automatic entitlement to pro rata long service leave after ten years service, except in cases of dismissal by the employer for serious and wilful misconduct. Provision for long service leave for workers generally is now contained in the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979.

However, under the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act* 1975, portability of long service leave between employers in the building and construction industry was introduced. This enables many employees to qualify for long service leave who would otherwise be unable to establish a period of sufficient service to qualify.

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

Surveys of annual leave and long service leave taken

Surveys conducted in February 1969 and August 1974 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1979, a survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau

of Statistics in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1978 to April 1979. Findings from this survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and Long-Service Leave, May 1979* (6317.0).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p.202

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, May 1974, and May 1976 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted surveys in order to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained. For details of the major results from these surveys, see pages 227-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Award rates of pay indexes

The award rates of pay indexes replace the previously published series *Wage Rates, Australia* (6312.0) and are based on the occupation structure existing in May 1976. Based on a representative sample of award designations, the indexes are designed to measure trends in rates payable under awards. The base period chosen for the indexes is June 1976. Estimates of minimum award rates of pay for each component of the series are expressed as index numbers with June 1976 = 100.

More detailed information including explanatory notes, definitions, etc. used in the indexes is contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0).

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES (a)

Year	Adult males		Adult females	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
1978	123.3	123.3	123.2	122.9
1979	129.9	130.1	126.4	127.7
1980	144.8	145.1	144.6	143.2
1981	166.6	166.4	164.3	162.1
1982	186.0	186.9	183.5	184.3
1983	194.0	195.2	192.7	194.5

(a) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1976 = 100.

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, VICTORIA

Industry group	At end of December—					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ADULT MALES						
Mining	123.7	129.8	146.8	162.8	181.2	189.0
Manufacturing —	124.3	131.9	148.1	170.5	188.6	197.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco	122.9	129.3	144.1	162.7	180.0	188.8
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	125.0	134.1	147.2	176.4	191.6	200.5
Basic metal products	124.4	133.5	147.8	161.2	183.6	191.5
Fabricated metal products, other machinery and equipment	127.3	136.5	150.0	179.9	195.3	205.0
Transport equipment	122.4	131.4	144.0	174.0	188.3	198.4
Other manufacturing (b)	124.5	130.2	148.1	164.9	187.7	197.3
Electricity, gas, and water	121.7	129.3	144.4	164.8	187.9	199.1
Construction	124.3	131.7	149.9	171.0	189.8	200.2
Wholesale trade	125.6	131.1	145.9	168.3	185.0	196.5
Retail trade	123.4	127.9	145.7	160.4	185.4	195.3
Transport and storage	123.1	130.4	143.1	164.8	176.9	185.5
Communication	121.1	130.3	142.9	164.7	187.4	195.8
Finance, property, and business services	121.8	128.8	142.7	164.6	181.1	191.3
Public administration and defence (c)	121.0	125.4	142.1	161.8	181.2	189.3
Community services	121.4	127.1	141.8	156.7	186.3	194.9

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Industry group	At end of December—					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ADULT MALES — <i>continued</i>						
Recreation, personal, and other services	122.7	126.6	144.9	159.5	183.7	191.6
All industries (d)	123.3	130.1	145.1	166.4	185.9	195.2
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing —	124.0	129.1	145.1	164.9	185.3	194.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco	122.9	126.8	142.6	161.4	179.4	189.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	123.5	127.4	144.2	160.8	184.2	192.7
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	125.9	134.5	147.6	179.1	193.2	202.7
Other manufacturing (b)	123.7	128.0	146.6	159.1	183.9	195.0
Wholesale trade	123.4	127.8	144.4	163.0	179.6	193.9
Retail trade	122.8	126.7	143.8	160.0	179.8	193.6
Transport and storage	124.2	129.6	142.7	166.6	181.5	191.8
Communication	121.9	129.4	140.9	167.0	177.7	185.4
Finance, property, and business services	122.4	127.9	143.7	163.2	180.5	191.9
Public administration and defence (c)	121.4	125.5	142.2	164.8	181.6	189.4
Community services	121.8	126.4	140.0	156.8	188.6	197.5
Recreation, personal, and other services	122.8	126.8	144.0	159.3	181.8	193.1
All industries (d)	122.9	127.7	143.2	162.1	184.3	194.5

(a) Base: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1976 = 100.

(b) Includes ASIC Subdivisions 25, 28, and 34.

(c) Excludes serving members of the defence forces.

(d) Excludes serving members of the defence forces, agriculture, services to agriculture, and employees in private households employing staff.

Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, and annually since 1981, special surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, FREQUENCY OF PAY
VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly			
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Males	489.0	56.1	275.0	31.5	94.4	10.8	872.0	100.0
Females	285.2	50.2	241.2	42.4	30.0	5.3	568.1	100.0
Persons	774.2	53.8	516.2	35.8	124.3	8.6	1,440.1	100.0

(a) Includes individuals paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)*, August 1984 (6310.0).**Standard hours of work***Introduction*

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgement, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January

1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS (a), VICTORIA

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1980
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing –						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME), ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS (a), VICTORIA

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980
Manufacturing –						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)
ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS (a), VICTORIA — continued

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1980
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE: Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Work patterns of employees

A special survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work. Findings from the survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Work patterns of employees*, November 1976 (6328.0).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, p. 207

Average weekly earnings

Statistics on average weekly earnings are produced quarterly, and since the September quarter 1981 have been based on employment and earnings information obtained from a sample survey of employers. Prior to September 1981 estimates on average weekly earnings were derived by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay roll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods, and coverage of the old and the new earnings series is available in the publication *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings - New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (6336.0), issued 24 March 1982.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (a) (\$)

Period	Males		Females		Persons	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1981-82	292.80	303.60	199.20	199.20	255.40	262.60
1982-83	332.70	338.00	225.80	222.00	289.90	292.00
1983-84	362.90	366.50	249.80	242.30	317.90	316.70

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE: For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employee cannot be compared with the minimum award rates of pay shown on page 231.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours of employees

Since 1960, regular surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example on pages 223-6 of the 1979 edition. Surveys are currently conducted each quarter (March, June, September, and December), supported by surveys conducted every August and every second May which provide more detailed information on the characteristics of the earnings of employees, and particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Survey of employment benefits

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about a range of employment benefits provided by

employers to employees. An employment benefit was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc., received in addition to wages or salary and award, etc., minimum provisions under which a person was employed. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds, and over-award payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc., provisions (e.g. safety clothing), were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the information collected; only those benefits which were used or taken up were actually counted.

Major findings from the survey are published on page 208 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined 'factory' to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of 'factory' has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding 0.4 kilowatts is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts was consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. In 1981, industrial safety legislation was removed from the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and re-enacted, incorporating new concepts, in the *Industrial Safety Health and Welfare Act* 1981.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Department of Labour and Industry was established under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and is now primarily responsible for the achievement of prescribed standards of non-physical conditions of employment, the registration of shops, regulation of the making, distribution, and retailing of bread, ensuring all employees are covered by appropriate insurance policies for occupational accidents and diseases, and the regulation of retail trading hours. To this end, the Department is involved in the inspection and enforcement of matters involving wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, long service leave, and similar matters.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1913 and estimates have been published regularly since then.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport service, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once

only in the number of disputes – in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, VICTORIA

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1978	1	182	31	32	23	34	303
1979	4	182	40	17	22	60	325
1980	7	155	45	27	30	51	315
1981	4	207	34	19	46	66	376
1982	6	137	36	21	12	54	266
1983	5	109	29	13	15	60	231
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1978	1.8	128.7	16.7	18.3	29.7	31.7	227.0
1979	4.3	243.1	52.0	10.3	82.0	269.8	661.5
1980	4.9	271.7	14.8	9.3	57.8	179.8	538.3
1981	5.3	214.3	47.9	11.8	39.0	86.5	404.9
1982	0.4	80.7	10.8	6.2	1.8	17.4	117.2
1983	0.8	26.2	17.2	3.9	23.6	32.0	103.7
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1978	1.9	275.9	57.0	39.3	50.9	43.1	468.1
1979	20.2	701.9	173.6	23.7	199.4	367.4	1,486.1
1980	15.8	687.0	49.2	22.2	85.2	256.0	1,115.4
1981	22.2	755.6	106.2	23.1	140.2	188.2	1,235.5
1982	4.5	252.7	60.6	5.4	2.6	42.2	368.0
1983	8.8	74.4	47.2	4.1	49.4	73.8	257.7

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communication.

NOTE: These statistics are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before the 1977 edition.

Survey of working conditions

During the period February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about employees' attitudes to, or opinions of, selected aspects of their working conditions. For the purpose of the survey, 'working conditions' were defined as those aspects of the working situation which directly affected employees and which had an influence on their overall satisfaction with their jobs. The attitudes of employees to individual aspects of work were assessed by classifying their responses on the basis of frequency of occurrence or degree of satisfaction.

Summary findings from the survey on the overall level of job satisfaction are published on page 210 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate persons to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities have statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility in the past has rested with the Department of Labour and Industry through the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, and more recently through the provisions of the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act* 1981.

At the end of 1981, the Victorian Parliament passed industrial safety, health, and welfare legislation which replaced the safety provisions of the existing *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. The legislation provides for the appointment of an Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council and also contains provisions relating to the appointment of safety supervisors, safety representatives, and safety committees in workplaces. The Act introduced new concepts for the attainment of a better standard of safety, health, and welfare in the workplace. Emphasis is placed on the necessity for

consultation and co-operation between all parties in the workplace where safety is the responsibility of employers and employees.

Sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act were proclaimed to come into operation from 22 March 1982. The remaining provisions, except sections 4(2) and 11(3) became operational on 1 July 1982. The two remaining provisions concern the application of the Act to the building industry and the requirements for the formulation and display of statements of safety policy by employers.

The Regulations proclaimed under the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1981* maintain in operation the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* which were repealed by the new Act.

The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Advisory Council which was established on 22 March 1982 replaces the Industrial Safety Advisory Council. It comprises a chairman and ten members and has the same broad representation as the previous Council with the addition of the rural industry.

The Ninth Victorian Industrial Safety Convention was held from 10 to 12 August 1982 on the theme of 'Tomorrow's Technology and the Health of the Workers'. Conducted every three years, the Convention has been a successful avenue for the co-operation and involvement of industry, commerce, employer and employee organisations, private enterprise, government departments, and public utilities.

The 1982 Convention provided an avenue for identifying potential hazards in the workforce and in finding ways in which they could be avoided. The coming together of all the various parties concerned, enables them to pool their knowledge and resources and take away new ideas to be put into practice in their respective fields.

All the papers presented at the Convention were consolidated into a volume to be known as *Papers of the Victorian Industrial Safety Convention – Volume 1*. This is part of a plan to develop a reference work for all who have an interest in industrial safety.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of, and in the course of, their employment.

The scope of the original legislation has been widened by numerous amendments and consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*. The general principle of this Act is to provide coverage for workers who have entered into, or work under, a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer. Such workers are protected during travel to and from work, recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

In line with recommendations made in 1977 by a Board of Inquiry, the *Workers Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1979* increased weekly compensation and death benefit rates by about 44 per cent, and provided for an annual adjustment of such benefits from 1 July of each year. The Act eliminated 'split action' claims whereby upon the death of the breadwinner the family could be compensated twice, by different dependants taking separate action under the Workers Compensation Act on the one hand and common law (Wrongs Act) on the other. Also altered was the definition of 'injury' to tighten guidelines for assessing damages, especially those based on heart attack or stroke cases. After a period of industrial unrest caused by the introduction of these amendments, the Victorian Government eliminated the requirement that the employment must 'contribute substantially' to the injury or disease and substituted a requirement of contribution 'to a recognisable degree'.

During 1981, various changes were made to the Workers Compensation Act. A new division relating to industrial deafness was inserted. The legislation was also altered to provide for uniformity of protection for Victorian workers employed outside Victoria irrespective of whether employed by the private or public sector.

Another significant amendment passed was the *Workers Compensation (Actions) Act 1981* which, among other things, gave the claimant the option of seeking compensation under the Workers Compensation Act or instituting proceedings under common law while still being assured in total of no less than that allowed under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

Following the Report of the Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria (see pages 229-31 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979), major changes were enacted to workers compensation legislation in Victoria. These developments are described on pages 224-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

An adjustment to the annual indexation provisions was effected by the *Workers Compensation (Benefit Rates) Act* 1982 while the *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1984 made a number of changes in the area of industrial deafness and provided for an increase in payments pursuant to the table appended to section 11(1) of the Act (so-called table of maims) and for future indexation of these payments.

In July 1983 a Committee of Inquiry into the Victorian Workers Compensation System was appointed. The Committee submitted its Report in June 1984 and proposed a number of major changes to the current workers compensation system. Its recommendations included:

- (1) an increased emphasis on accident prevention through speedy implementation of the proposed Occupational Health and Safety legislation;
- (2) that employers be encouraged through premium rating to take safety measures in the workplace;
- (3) a number of proposals with regard to the provision of rehabilitation facilities and the training of suitable staff in the context of a five year plan to move Victoria to a rehabilitation orientated compensation system;
- (4) a majority view that there continue to be a multiplicity of insurers operating on a funded basis;
- (5) that both approved insurers and self-insurers be required to meet very strict requirements as a condition of continuing authority to conduct employers' liability business;
- (6) a number of changes to the process of determining contested claims including the appointment of conciliators, exchange of medical and surveillance reports, and the administrative approval of agreed settlements;
- (7) a majority view that, within the statutory compensation scheme, apart from section 11 (table of maims) benefits, lump sum payments should only be available in situations where, in the opinion of the Board, they would be of special benefit to the worker or where the periodic payment would be small; similarly that the common law negligence action be abrogated;
- (8) that the benefits of the Workers' Compensation Act be extended to outworkers;
- (9) that an injured worker be allowed a trial return to work without prejudice to future compensation claims;
- (10) that the Victorian Government negotiate the transfer of medical and hospital expenses for workers compensation patients to Medicare.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1984 made changes to the workers compensation system in a number of areas. First, it requires the employer of a partially incapacitated worker to provide suitable employment for that worker during his partial incapacity. If the employer fails to do so, the worker shall be compensated as if his incapacity for work were total unless the insurer or, in certain cases the Insurance Commissioner, provides or arranges for such suitable employment, having regard to the worker's incapacity and place of abode. Second, it institutes a new procedure concerning the commencement of weekly payments. This requires an employer to commence weekly payments no later than twenty-one days after the worker has lodged with him a medical certificate together with a claim in writing by the worker for compensation. An employer who disputes his liability to make weekly payments may apply to the Board within the same twenty-one day period for an order that he is not required to commence such payments on the grounds of the existence of a genuine dispute as to the liability or the extent of the liability of the employer to make weekly payments. It is provided however that the term 'genuine dispute' does not include a dispute as to a worker's capacity for employment. Third, there are provisions which permit an injured worker to return to work for a maximum period of three months without losing his right to weekly payments should he cease to work again because of his injury. Fourth, a provision requiring a penalty payment to a worker where an employer fails to make a weekly payment on or before the day he is required to do so, and another provision making it an offence for an employer not to comply with an existing requirement that weekly payments be made at intervals of not more than two weeks. Finally, there are a number of machinery items and changes to clarify existing provisions in the principal Act.

Industrial accidents statistics

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended

in 1957. Comprehensive details in respect of the year 1974-75 can be found on pages 233-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

However, publication of Victorian *Industrial Accidents* and *Workers Compensation* bulletins (6302.2) was suspended from 1975-76 until 1983-84 following investigations into the quality of these statistics undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In the case of industrial accidents statistics, the investigations showed that, due to reporting practices adopted by some insurance companies, there had for some time been under-reporting of cases which should have been included in the statistics, and that the degree of under-reporting might have fluctuated from year to year. The statistics therefore did not provide an accurate count of the total number of cases which were either fatal or involved a period of incapacity of one week or more. Nor did they accurately measure year to year trends in those totals. Because of this, the statistics were not of sufficiently high quality to be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In addition, the investigations showed that workers compensation statistics have suffered from reporting and other difficulties and were not of the standard required for publication.

Collection of workers compensation statistics ceased in 1981, as a result of the Commonwealth Government's Review of Commonwealth Functions. However, collection of data on industrial accidents is continuing and measures have been taken in order to bring the statistics up to an acceptable level of quality. A new system for collecting the data was instituted by the *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1981 and the Workers Compensation (Amendment) Regulations 1982 commenced from 1 January 1983.

An ABS information paper entitled *New Industrial Accidents Collection, Victoria* was released during 1984. The paper provides some background on the new system and describes the conceptual, definitional, and methodological features. The paper also presents a summary of industrial accidents occurring in Victoria for the six months ending 30 June 1983, and the limitations users should consider in analysing and interpreting the statistics. This has been followed by a new publication entitled *Industrial Accidents and Diseases, Victoria, 1983-84* (6303.2) which was released in May 1985.

Further reference: *Industrial accidents, Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 231-5

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act* 1975, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The later legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allowed for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, remains the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the *Industrial Training Act* 1975 provided for 'pre-apprenticeship training' and 'adult training'. On 22 December 1981, the *Industrial Training (Further Amendment) Act* 1981 came into operation and amended the Principal Act to also provide for 'pre-vocational trainees', 'trainee technicians', and tradesman accreditation.

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The further Amendment Act amended the constitution of the Commission as well as expanding its function. The Commission now consists of fourteen members comprised of a full-time president, a deputy president nominated by the Minister for Employment and Training, a nominee of the Minister of Education (with expertise in technical and further education), a nominee of the Commonwealth Minister of Employment and Industrial Relations, five members representing employers, and five members representing the Victorian Trades Hall Council.

The duties of the Commission are to keep under review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen and technicians; the availability of skilled tradesmen and technicians to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades or as technicians; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, trainee technicians, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices, trainees, and trainee technicians; the adequacy of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, and trainee technicians in

employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations; and with respect to any further or continuing training or re-training – which skilled tradesmen or technicians may undertake after completion of an apprenticeship or a course of training as a technician (as the case may be) – the adequacy of such further or continuing training or retraining in employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere and measures which can be taken to improve that training.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1984, there were 54 committees functioning in respect of more than 100 proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to industrial training. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1982.

The total number of apprentices in training at 30 June 1983 declined to 38,382 compared to the previous year's figure of 41,155, and decreased further to 36,633 at 30 June 1984. The relatively low numbers in training are due to the large number of apprentices who completed their training during this period after relatively high numbers were indentured in 1979 and 1980, and to the effects of the economic recession. However, the number of apprentices commencing in training in the first quarter of 1984-85 was the highest for several years.

The numbers of apprentices in training would no doubt have been even lower during the period which has seen record numbers of unemployed. The effectiveness of Commonwealth assistance under the Special Assistance Program, which provides funds for employers experiencing work shortage problems to retain their apprentices, and also encourages employers to engage out-of-trade apprentices, has cushioned the impact of the recession on apprenticeship employment.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT) and the Victorian Government's responsibility for workers compensation for first year apprentices and for other apprentices in respect of their attendance at prescribed trade classes, have also been important factors in maintaining levels of apprenticeship employment during the downturn.

The Victorian Government also provides a special rebate of pay roll tax in respect of wages paid to first year apprentices, and exempts pay roll tax for *all* apprentices employed by Group Apprenticeship Schemes.

Introduction of the State Additional Apprenticeship Scheme in 1983 has been important in providing apprenticeship positions in State departments and instrumentalities for those represented in 'disadvantaged' labour force groups such as females, disabled persons, migrants, Aborigines, etc. It is proposed to provide 900 positions for apprentices in disadvantaged groups under the Scheme between 1983 and 1986.

A significant administrative change involved the employment of an additional fifteen apprenticeship supervisors in 1983. This has facilitated greater supervision of trade training in apprenticeship and other areas of training responsibility, and the placement of many out-of-trade apprentices in employment.

The implementation of group apprenticeship schemes is an innovation which has increased the number of apprentices in training by extending apprentice training opportunities to a larger number of firms. Normally group schemes operate on behalf of small firms which individually have neither the training facilities nor suitable work to provide adequate employment and training opportunities for apprentices. However, participation of some larger firms can be beneficial in broadening the scope of training available. At 30 June 1984 there were thirteen group schemes in operation.

Consistent with the Victorian Government's desire to maintain an adequate and skilled workforce, provision has been made for the Commission to issue tradesmen's certificates to persons who have not completed in Victoria, in any apprenticeship trade, an apprenticeship or a course of training as an adult trainee. The Commission must be satisfied that the person's skills, experience, or qualifications gained through his employment in Victoria or elsewhere provide him with the skills or expertise necessary for the performance of the work ordinarily performed by a skilled tradesman in that apprenticeship trade in Victoria.

While the Act does not limit the Commission's power to recognise tradesmen of specific occupations, it is not intended that the Commission will issue tradesmen's certificates in trades covered by the Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act or licensing authorities.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1979 to 1984 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED, VICTORIA

Trade	At 30 June -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Building trades -						
Sprinkler fitting	—	—	—	—	24	32
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,336	2,257	2,061	2,037	1,878	1,815
Carpentry and joinery	3,887	3,865	3,574	3,404	3,008	2,812
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	737	789	754	728	681	646
Plastering	46	45	41	39	51	54
Fibrous plastering	179	172	146	153	142	127
Bricklaying	520	440	441	455	362	333
Tile laying	47	55	53	57	53	46
Stonemasonry	23	21	21	26	28	31
Roof slating and tiling	114	86	93	92	79	125
Total building trades	7,889	7,730	7,184	6,991	6,306	6,021
Metal trades -						
Locksmithing	—	—	—	—	18	28
Engineering (including patternmaking)	4,672	5,196	5,319	5,427	4,849	4,218
Electrical	3,906	4,146	4,190	4,323	4,184	4,026
Motor mechanics	5,401	5,330	5,013	5,079	4,525	4,377
Moulding	166	190	181	165	128	92
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,616	1,819	2,016	2,169	1,966	1,670
Sheetmetal	700	799	837	863	747	638
Electroplating	75	90	80	65	45	40
Aircraft mechanics	136	144	174	172	138	120
Radio tradesmen	369	387	402	417	377	370
Instrument making and repairing	222	252	278	302	301	285
Silverware and silverplating	27	22	19	17	11	13
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	2,120	1,981	1,856	1,843	1,723	1,693
Refrigeration mechanics	284	326	340	370	322	287
Optical fitting and surfacing	96	85	83	84	85	99
Sewing machine mechanics	82	81	84	90	78	72
Total metal trades	19,872	20,848	20,872	21,386	19,497	18,028
Food trades -						
Breadmaking and baking	179	180	178	202	222	219
Pastrycooking	240	264	273	293	291	266
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	933	881	850	920	913	907
Cooking	1,058	1,236	1,451	1,691	1,745	1,849
Waiting	34	48	67	72	83	76
Total foods trades	2,444	2,609	2,819	3,178	3,254	3,317
Miscellaneous -						
Footwear	163	184	206	190	153	140
Printing	1,460	1,608	1,615	1,619	1,474	1,315
Hairdressing	2,376	2,373	2,471	2,613	2,688	2,771
Dental technicians	179	184	161	148	141	140
Watch and clockmaking	59	40	29	26	21	13
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,391	1,397	1,433	1,677	1,563	1,621
Flat glass working	168	159	140	145	125	118
Horticultural	787	1,056	1,119	1,217	1,176	1,173
Textile mechanics	120	121	129	117	106	98
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	47	49	47	43	34	30
Drycleaning	29	32	31	35	28	28
Apparel cutting	66	72	75	86	80	77
Jewellery making and repairing	132	122	128	152	131	123

NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED, VICTORIA — *continued*

Trade	At 30 June —					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Floor finishing and covering	106	87	72	81	85	81
Agriculture	945	1,126	1,297	1,368	1,447	1,445
Floristry	28	51	62	69	55	72
Other	—	—	—	14	18	22
Total miscellaneous	8,056	8,661	9,015	9,600	9,325	9,267
Grand total	38,261	39,848	39,890	41,155	38,382	36,633

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

Registration

1. *Under the Victorian Industrial Relations Act.* Under the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979, any association of employers and any association of employees may apply to be recognised as an association under the Act with respect to any trade or trades for which a Conciliation and Arbitration Board has been constituted. Recognition gives an association the right to nominate members for appointment to Boards; to appear before the Commission or a Board in matters that affect the interests of members of the association; and to enter into industrial agreements provided for under Part IV of the Act. Recognition within the terms of the Act does not impute or confer corporate status on an association.

2. *Under Victorian Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation. The number of trade unions registered under the Act at the end of 1981 was 22, with a membership of 16,785 persons.

3. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 243. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1981, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 82. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1981 was 150, with a membership of 2,442,500 persons, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an

occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State Secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services, such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations below). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found on pages 296-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Statistics

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e. employees) who are members of trade unions. The percentages shown in the table should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners which may be subject to revision, and because the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year, and comparisons over time.

TRADE UNIONS, NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, VICTORIA

At 31 December -	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1978	174	511.2	224.3	735.5	60	43	53
1979	174	514.5	235.5	750.0	(a)59	(a)44	(a)53
1980	173	523.6	246.6	770.1	(a)59	(a)45	(a)53
1981	173	522.9	248.8	771.7	(a)58	(a)45	(a)53
1982	175	533.4	256.7	790.1	(a)61	(a)46	(a)55
1983	174	529.1	259.1	788.2	(a)61	(a)45	(a)54

(a) From 1979, based on employment estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force survey. For previous year, based on employment estimates from the now abandoned civilian employees series.

In November 1976, questions were asked by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics. Major findings from the survey are shown on page 233 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 185-7

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of

representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1983, there were eight provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and sixteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and nine by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed before amalgamation. The secretary and the assistant secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are *ex officio* members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Victorian Trades Hall Council have also introduced an Art and Working Life Programme employing a co-ordinator, a researcher, and ten artworkers to carry out basic research and implementation of arts programmes designed to involve workers and their families in participating in arts projects. An Information and Resource Centre has been established with two joint co-ordinators, a library resource officer, an education liaison officer, and a community liaison officer (ethnic) to provide information and resources to the community and Trades Hall Council affiliates.

In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy-making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the individual trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of 'unfair' trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the granting of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. 'Continuous' or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Printing and Allied Trades Employers' Association from 1882. The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures (which changed its name to the Australian Chamber of Manufactures in 1985) was established in 1877 with the additional objective of influencing tariff policy as well as resisting union pressure. Similarly the Victorian Employers' Union (which later changed its name to the Victorian Employers' Federation) was established in 1885 with the additional objective of influencing factory legislation. Both these organisations also aimed at covering not one, but a range of industries or trades in the State, their membership basis thus being geographical rather than industrial.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Boards system, particularly during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it

became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards. These organisations have thus become federations of industry or trade associations as well as including many firms as individual members.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and 95 associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within it. The Chamber also has nearly 6,000 member firms or companies divided into 60 industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, and is registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by five elected office bearers, a council of thirty elected members, and a full-time director and chief executive, supported by a secretariat of 170, divided into several divisions. The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members before both State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. The Chamber has also always taken an active part in promoting tariff protection and in addition it has more recently become involved in other areas of economic policy, environmental matters, trade practices legislation, occupational health and safety, and workers' compensation. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services, including manpower training, for its members. For the benefit of country members, the Chamber maintains branches in Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Gippsland, and Albury-Wodonga.

A second group is constituted by the Victorian Employers' Federation, with which 88 incorporated associations are affiliated. The Federation has over 3,600 member firms or companies operating principally in the building, distributive, and service industries, as distinct from, but not excluding, manufacturing. Several associations of primary producers are also affiliated to the Federation. The Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by an executive committee which comprises seven present or past office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and ten elected representatives. Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried secretary-executive director and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the Federation's main areas of interest, and which also undertakes secretarial services on behalf of some of its affiliated organisations. Like the Chamber of Manufactures it has an industrial relations division which represents members before both State and Commonwealth industrial bodies but unlike the Chamber it is not directly involved in tariff matters. It is, however, active in providing advisory services to small businesses, in organising personnel training courses particularly at the supervisory level, in presenting submissions to State and Commonwealth Governments, and in sponsoring various community services. The Federation also operates an insurance company, a life assurance company, and a building society for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

A third group of employers' associations are not associated with either the Chamber or the Federation. One of the most important is the Metal Trades Industries Association which was formed by firms that found their interests increasingly different from those of the Chamber of Manufactures and therefore defected in 1970. In common with some of the other independent associations, the Metal Trades Industries Association is an interstate organisation, and as such is mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Most interstate organisations must rely on their Federal Secretariats to represent them before Commonwealth tribunals since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose, other than the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the latter being affiliated with the Employers' Federation but maintaining its own secretariat.

Finally, it may be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lacked any central representative organisation until the mid-1970s. At the State level, the Victorian Employers' Federation then sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which has made a series of submissions to government on behalf of employers generally. Greater significance perhaps attaches to developments at the Federal level where in 1977 the Confederation of Australian Industry was created by the merger of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations, the long established Federal counterparts of the Victorian bodies. The confederation originally had two operational wings. One was the Industrial Council, concerned with industrial relations and located in Melbourne. The other was the Trade Council, concerned with

government policy in general, and tariffs in particular, and located in Canberra.

Following the 1983 Federal election, tripartite consultations between government, trade unions, and the business community became increasingly common, but it was difficult for the Confederation to speak for business as a whole. This was partly because the chief executives of the larger companies took little or no part in its activities. In September 1983 a group of sixty chief executives established the Business Council of Australia, absorbing the Australian Industry Development Association, which had been founded in Melbourne in 1919 as a research organisation primarily to promote protectionist policies. Despite potential rivalry however, the Business Council co-operated with the Confederation in the 1984 National Wage Case.

Another difficulty experienced by the Confederation was that of accommodating the interests and views of manufacturers, particularly in the metal trades, with those of employers in the primary and tertiary sectors. Several employers' associations in these sectors defected from the Confederation, but manufacturers still complained that they had no national voice. The Confederation was therefore restructured in 1985, its Canberra based Trade Council being divided into a Commerce and Industry Council and a separate Manufacturing Council. At about the same time the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, which is an affiliate of the Confederation, changed its name to become the Australian Chamber of Manufactures. The Chamber's reasons for its name change were that it was the only surviving Chamber of Manufactures, those in the other States having been amalgamated with other organisations; that many of its members were companies or associations that operated on an interstate basis; and that, being registered under the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, much of its activity was directed to national wage and employment matters.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1980 TO 1984

The statistics of employment and unemployment referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (1) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and
 - (a) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (b) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria increased significantly between 1980 and 1984, from 104,000 persons in August 1980 to 129,900 persons in August 1984. Male unemployment increased by approximately forty-two per cent during this period. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately twenty-five per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The unemployment rates for Victoria have consistently been somewhat lower than the rates for Australia as a whole during this period.

A quarterly telephone survey, which collects data on the number of job vacancies in Victoria has been conducted regularly since May 1979. The number of job vacancies as measured by this survey has declined steadily from 7,800 in August 1980 to 5,800 in August 1983 and rose to 7,800 in August 1984. The number of job vacancies in Victoria accounted for about one-third of total vacancies in Australia between 1980 and 1984. Victorian job vacancy rates have not differed significantly from the overall national rates between 1980 and 1984.

From data collected regularly in the labour force survey it is possible to identify some of the major characteristics of unemployed persons, for example: their sex, marital status, age distribution, regional distribution, birthplace, occupation, and duration of unemployment.

Unemployment rates have consistently been significantly higher among women than among men during the 1980 to 1983 period, in terms of most of the characteristics of the unemployed available for analysis. For example, in August 1984, the overall unemployment rate among males in Victoria was 6.8 per cent, compared with 8.3 per cent for females.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. About 50 per cent of unemployed persons in August 1984 were under 25 years of age. The 15 to 19 year age

group has accounted for approximately one-third of total unemployed persons during the years from 1980 to 1984. The unemployment rate for this group has risen from 16.3 per cent in August 1980 to 20.1 per cent in August 1984. The 20 to 24 year age group has accounted for about another 20 per cent of total unemployed persons during this period. The unemployment rate for this group has increased from 8.6 per cent in August 1980 to 9.8 per cent in August 1984. Unemployment rates for persons over 25 years of age have generally been well below the overall Victorian unemployment rate during the period under review.

The Labour Force Survey provides reliable estimates for suitably large geographical aggregations within Victoria. For example, in August 1984 the overall unemployment rates for metropolitan Victoria (i.e. the Melbourne Statistical Division) were 6.7 per cent and 7.8 per cent for non-metropolitan Victoria (i.e. the rest of the State). From November 1984 estimates are available for seven metropolitan regions and four non-metropolitan regions. Detailed information regarding these regions can be found in the *Information Paper: Victorian Labour Force Statistics* (6262.2).

Migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1971 have experienced significantly higher unemployment rates than either persons born in Australia or migrants who arrived in Australia before 1971. For example, in August 1984, migrants who had arrived since 1971 had an unemployment rate of 11.7 per cent, considerably higher than the unemployment rate for migrants of longer standing (6.4 per cent) and significantly higher than the unemployment rate for persons born in Australia (6.7 per cent).

Unemployment has tended to affect more adversely the less skilled, less qualified members of the labour force. For example, among those unemployed in Victoria in August 1984 who had worked full-time for two weeks or more at any time in the two years to August 1984, about 43 per cent were tradesmen, production process workers, or labourers. The unemployment rate for this 'blue-collar' occupation group (5.1 per cent) was significantly higher than the unemployment rates for such 'white-collar' occupation groups as clerical workers (2.4 per cent) and sales workers (4.8 per cent).

Higher levels of unemployment and inadequate numbers of job vacancies have contributed to a significant lengthening in the average duration of unemployment experienced by persons who have been unemployed during the years from 1980 to 1984. In August 1980, the average duration of unemployment was about 31 weeks, and this had risen progressively to about 41 weeks by August 1984.

Looking at the employment side of the labour force, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased from 1,703,100 persons in August 1980 to 1,723,000 persons in August 1984. Although an overall increase occurred during this period, the number of employed persons decreased from 1,721,000 in August 1981 to 1,675,000 in August 1983, with an increase to 1,723,000 in August 1984.

Tables which include data on employment and unemployment in Victoria are presented on pages 262-6.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 237-8; 1982, pp. 221-2; 1984, pp. 208-27

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

In each of the years 1980 to 1984, young people aged 15-19 years, including new school leavers, represented a higher proportion of the total estimated unemployed ranging from about 40 per cent in January, the main school leaver period, to approximately 30 per cent in the middle of the year. Due to higher unemployment in older age groups, unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 years as a proportion of all unemployed dropped, in 1983, to 32 per cent in January and 25 per cent in June. Teenagers in country areas were generally subject to higher unemployment rates than their metropolitan counterparts.

Major labour force trends relating specifically to young people in the labour force are presented in the following table:

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA

August—	Employed	Unemployed	In labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian Population 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1979	89.2	13.6	102.7	72.5	175.3	13.2	58.6
1980	90.0	16.2	106.3	68.4	174.7	15.3	60.8
1981	90.2	13.8	104.0	69.1	173.2	13.3	60.1
1982	85.6	18.2	103.8	69.0	172.8	17.6	60.1
1983	75.5	20.5	96.0	78.1	174.1	21.3	55.1
1984	82.0	18.8	100.7	75.8	176.5	18.6	57.1
FEMALES							
1979	71.2	16.7	87.8	80.0	167.8	19.0	52.3
1980	82.4	17.4	99.8	67.8	167.6	17.5	59.6
1981	70.0	16.4	86.4	80.3	166.7	19.0	51.9
1982	78.1	13.2	91.3	74.8	166.1	14.5	55.0
1983	67.9	23.7	91.6	75.3	166.9	25.8	54.9
1984	66.8	18.7	85.5	85.1	170.5	21.9	50.1
PERSONS							
1979	160.3	30.3	190.6	152.5	343.1	15.9	55.6
1980	172.4	33.7	206.1	136.2	342.3	16.3	60.2
1981	160.2	30.3	190.5	149.4	339.9	15.9	56.0
1982	163.6	31.4	195.0	143.7	338.8	16.1	57.6
1983	143.4	44.1	187.5	153.5	341.0	23.5	55.0
1984	148.7	37.4	186.2	160.9	347.1	20.1	53.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 to 19 years in the same group.

Source: Population surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth Government

Administration

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, which was re-established on 7 May 1982, include:

- (1) the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy;
- (2) the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the Department's training programmes, the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes;
- (3) the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation;
- (4) the formulation of national industrial relations policy and the administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the airline, coal, maritime, and stevedoring industries;
- (5) policy development in relation to the physical working environment and employee participation issues;
- (6) secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources;
- (7) co-ordination at all levels of government of Commonwealth Government programmes and proposals concerning young persons; and
- (8) research into youth needs and development of communication channels for youth and councils on the design of youth programmes and services.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality and opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and to the general public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

A Bureau of Labour Market Research was established within the Department in 1980 to provide a focal point for the conduct and co-ordination of research into the Australian labour market. The Bureau has the functions of undertaking research into labour market problems and trends in the supply of and demand for labour, analysing training requirements, skill shortages and problems of the unemployed, evaluating manpower programmes and services, and sponsoring high quality research by other organisations.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the CES are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were sixty-four CES offices in Victoria in September 1984.

The CES offers a range of labour force programmes and services which are designed to help align the employment training and other needs of individuals to those of the labour market. These include:

- (1) Trade Training Programs, comprising Commonwealth Rebate for Apprenticeship Full-Time Training and Special Apprentice Training Schemes;
- (2) Skills Training Programs, comprising Skills Training (Skills in Demand, Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements, General Training Assistance) and Industry Training Services;
- (3) Youth Training Programs, comprising Transition Allowance for attendance at Participation and Equity Programs or Experimental Training Projects, and Assistance for Work Experience, i.e. the Special Youth Employment Training Program;
- (4) Special Training Programs, comprising Training for the Disabled, Training for Aborigines, and Training for Special Needs Job Seekers;
- (5) Adult Wage Subsidy Scheme; and
- (6) Employment Services, comprising the Relocation Assistance Scheme, the Fares Assistance Scheme, and Occupational Information Section.

The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the *Commonwealth Social Services Act 1947*. All applicants for the unemployment benefit under the Act must register for employment at an office or an agency of the CES, which is responsible for the issue of claim forms and provision of aspects of the Work Test.

Special Services Branch

Special employment-related services are provided to CES clients who are experiencing employment difficulties or have special needs. These services are developed, implemented, monitored, and promoted through CES offices by special sections in the Department's regional office.

The Youth Section provides support to the CES through the provision of programme materials, policy guidelines, advice and information, and training and development of CES staff. It co-ordinates CES youth related activities throughout Victoria, being particularly concerned with the development of relationships between the CES and secondary schools through the Local Schools Liaison Program.

The Special Employment Categories Section's programmes are aimed at CES clients who are physically or mentally disabled, older workers, former inmates of prisons or Youth Training Centres, Wards of State, or who are long-term unemployed. While the CES has the major role in implementing programmes, the Section provides some resources, namely Employment Counsellors, who interview the more complex cases and assist in the training and development of CES staff who in turn deal with these clients.

The Aboriginal Employment and Training Section, through specialist Vocational Officers, provides an outreach employment and placement service for the Aboriginal community through the CES. It also provides administration and promotion of Aboriginal employment training programmes as well as career counselling for Aboriginal students and school leavers.

The role of the Migrant Services Section is to ensure that CES employment and related services are provided in such a way that migrant job seekers are not disadvantaged in gaining access to suitable job vacancies and other employment services, because of their linguistic and cultural backgrounds; and that the local labour market is protected against employer nominated entry of overseas labour on a permanent or temporary basis in work categories which are catered for locally.

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) Section is responsible for administering, developing, and evaluating CYSS projects. The scheme is designed to encourage communities to

assist local unemployed young persons to develop their capacity for obtaining and retaining employment. In Victoria, there are over eighty CYSS projects located in most country centres and throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. Project activities include job-search assistance, skills development, and personal and social support.

The Occupational Information Section operates an extensive occupational information production and delivery service. Books, such as the *Job Guide for Victoria*, pamphlets, posters, etc. provide information about a wide range of occupations, which is augmented by video, film, and audio material. Nearly 400 video titles are available from the Section's Audio Visual Lending Library located in the regional office.

Occupational information libraries have been established at many locations around Victoria and offer access for the public to occupational information products of the Department and to other relevant material collected from outside sources. Most of these libraries are located in CES offices and are known as Work Information Centres. Two are specialist libraries called Career Reference Centres. These occupy their own premises in Melbourne and Geelong and are staffed with experienced Information Officers. Secondary Schools are supplied with a twenty-four volume library of annually updated written career and occupational information.

Employment training and assistance schemes

The programmes administered by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations are now defined by purpose and function in the labour market. There are six functional programmes, each comprising a number of sub-programmes designed to meet specific policies.

The Trade Training Program provides assistance in a number of ways in meeting the demands of industry for skilled tradesmen. Within this programme, the major scheme in operation is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT). CRAFT compensates employers through tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend basic trade courses provided by technical education institutions in any year of apprenticeship, or to attend full-time off-the-job training courses in their first year of apprenticeship. Several other programmes operate under the trade training umbrella. These provide assistance to firms and individuals so that trade training is made more flexible, the number of out-of-trade apprentices is minimised, and use of existing Commonwealth and State Government capacity for trade training maximised.

As part of the Skills Training Program, the Skills in Demand Scheme provides assistance to industry and individuals to overcome identified skill shortages in particular occupations, Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements recognise the special employment problems faced by workers in designated instances of large-scale retrenchments concentrated in particular industries or areas. Retrenched workers are provided with income support to undertake vocational training. General training assistance is also provided through training allowances and on-the-job subsidies to permit the training of unemployed and retrenched workers. A training allowance is available to individuals to provide income support while undertaking formal training away from employment. On-the-job subsidies are available when a Commonwealth Employment Service office is unable to locate and refer an experienced or qualified job-seeker to a vacancy. The employer may be paid a subsidy to provide training for an eligible person referred by the Office. Through its Industry Training Services scheme the Commonwealth Government funds the operation of the National Training Council and tripartite Industry Training Committees in all sectors of industry. The aim is to aid the systematic development of training programmes through all sectors of industry and commerce, including small business.

Assistance particularly designed for young persons is available under the Youth Training Program through the Transition Allowance, pre-apprenticeship, and work experience programmes. The Transition Allowance is available to eligible young persons attending either Participation and Equity Program courses conducted at TAFE institutions, or participating in an Experimental Training Project. Pre-apprenticeship allowances are designed to encourage students to undertake training leading to an apprenticeship in occupations for which there is an established labour market demand. In mid-1984, the Commonwealth Government increased the range of subsidies available under its work experience programme — the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP). Participating employers receive a subsidy for each young person they train. The young person must be assessed by the CES as being in need of work experience and training. Trainees may also be placed in Commonwealth Government departments and instrumentalities under SYETP.

Some groups in the community, because of background and circumstances beyond their control, face additional disadvantages in gaining and maintaining employment. Under special training

programmes, allowances and subsidies are available to enable these disadvantages to be overcome. These are mainly directed at helping Aboriginal and handicapped persons.

A number of Employment Services are provided to support the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training policies. These include the Relocation Assistance Scheme which assists the relocation of unemployed persons to an area of continuing employment. In a similar vein, the Fares Assistance Scheme provides assistance to unemployed persons to attend job interviews with prospective employers.

Under the Youth Affairs head a number of programmes are maintained to assist youth. These include community based programmes such as the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS). New and improved guidelines of this Scheme are to be introduced after consultations with community interests. The Program of Assistance to Youth Organisations (PAYO) provides grants to national youth organisations to allow them to extend their services to more young persons. International Youth Exchanges are supported to develop a greater awareness and mutual understanding among young persons in the Australia/Asia/Pacific region.

Under the auspices of the *Community Employment Act* 1983 and in conjunction with the Victorian Government's Ministry of Employment and Training, the Department administers the Community Employment Program (CEP). This programme is a direct job creation scheme aimed at providing employment and training for those most disadvantaged job seekers, i.e. the long-term unemployed, Aboriginals, the disabled, and migrants with language difficulties. In addition, fifty per cent of jobs are allocated for women. Funds are provided to Commonwealth and State Government departments, local government, and community organisations which establish projects providing employment for those disadvantaged target groups, and which provide community services and facilities. Applications for CEP grants are jointly developed by State and Commonwealth field staff, administered by a Joint Secretariat of officers from the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and the Ministry of Employment and Training, and forwarded for assessment and approval to a Consultative Committee consisting of representatives from Commonwealth and State Governments, trade unions, women's groups, State Councils of Social Service, the Youth Affairs Council, Aboriginal representatives, and other community groups.

All recruitment under CEP is conducted by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Further references: Retraining schemes in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 247-8; Establishment of the Commonwealth Employment Service, 1984, p. 215

Victorian Government

Victorian Ministry of Employment and Training

The Ministry of Employment and Training was established by Order in Council on 5 May 1981. The Employment and Training Act (No. 9678) received final assent on 22 December 1981.

Under the Act, the objects of the Ministry are to ensure, facilitate, encourage, promote, develop, manage, and carry out either separately or in conjunction with other government departments, statutory authorities, persons, community groups, organisations, and municipal authorities, activities which:

- (1) assist in the social and economic development of Victoria;
- (2) facilitate the introduction of new technology in such a way as to minimise adverse social consequences;
- (3) keep under review the statistics of employment and unemployment throughout Victoria as a whole and in the various regions and industries of the State and identify the causes and extent of unemployment within the State as a whole and in the various regions and industries;
- (4) facilitate the employment of disadvantaged persons; and
- (5) assist and encourage the spread of permanent part-time employment and job-sharing schemes with particular regard to the opportunity for such employment and schemes by reason of technological and economic changes in industry.

The Ministry is structured into five programmes: Employment, Training, Labour Market Information and Research, Occupational Health and Safety, and Planning and Review. The Victorian Employment Committee is a statutory body established to advise the Minister on a broad range of employment and training issues. The Victorian Technology Advisory Committee provides advice on matters relating to technological change.

The Industrial Training Commission advises the Minister for Employment and Training on industrial training and performs statutory functions as defined in the Industrial Training Act. Ministry

staff provide administrative support to the Commission. The Minister is also responsible for the administration of the Hairdressers Registration Act, which establishes the Hairdressers Registration Board, a statutory body responsible for registration and licensing in the hairdressing industry.

Employment programmes

Objectives

The objectives of the employment programme are:

- (1) to stimulate special job generation activities in the public and private sectors which create long-term opportunities;
- (2) to provide work and the necessary supervision and counselling for those groups and individuals who in addition to being long-term unemployed have other special needs or disadvantages in gaining employment;
- (3) to provide short-term work experience and training for those who have been unemployed for at least three months;
- (4) to examine different work modes and their possible application to Victoria; and
- (5) to improve the conditions and quality of the working environment.

Major activities

In August 1983, the Victorian Government announced the Victorian Employment Strategy. The strategy was developed in response to the findings of the evaluation of the Victorian Government's Employment Initiatives Program. These included expressions of community concern about the short-term nature of the jobs offered, lack of resources to assist the community to develop quality viable projects, and insufficient targeting towards the most disadvantaged in the labour market.

Following the introduction of the State-funded Employment Initiatives Program (EIP) in 1982-83, the Commonwealth Government adopted the EIP scheme as the basis of its Australia wide Wage Pause Program (WPP) and subsequently its Community Employment Program (CEP).

Community Employment Program

This programme was targeted to the long-term unemployed and the aim was to increase participants' probabilities of gaining entry or re-entry into the workforce through jobs lasting an average duration of six months.

In May 1983, the Commonwealth Government increased the commitment to job creation through its Community Employment Program. This programme provides \$1,200m over three years ending in June 1986. Victoria's share for 1983-84 was \$64m.

The objective of this programme is to create additional employment opportunities for unemployed persons through the funding of labour intensive projects of benefit to the community.

A major distinction between the earlier programmes of EIP and WPP is the joint administration by the States and the Commonwealth in CEP. In its first year, some \$130m was committed on 1,150 projects resulting in nearly 9,000 jobs. Participants under CEP are eligible for subsidised employment for up to twelve months and projects emphasise the importance of training, supervision, and on the job support for the long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged groups.

Affirmative Employment Program

This special programme, designed specifically to create employment opportunities for the more disadvantaged or long-term unemployed, was recommended in the interim report by the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research evaluating EIP. With a budget of \$1.5m, the Affirmative Employment Pilot Program was targeted to groups or individuals identified as over-represented within the long-term unemployed and who faced substantially unequal labour market opportunities within their regional or industrial employment setting as a result of economic and social factors. Through a strategy which emphasises training and support to participants, affirmative employment units are proposed for Victorian Government departments, local government authorities, and representative bodies from the private, trade union, community, and education sectors.

Employment Development Program

The Employment Development Program aims to increase the level and range of jobs in Victoria through innovative employment initiatives. A key component of the Employment Development Program is the Industrial Supplies Office (ISO). This is an initiative aimed at increasing long-term employment by providing opportunities for greater production and sales of technically advanced machinery, equipment, and services by Victorian and Australian firms. The ISO will monitor voluntary agreements — 'Codes of Practice' — between the Victorian Government and major purchasers of such equipment. This will ensure that Victorian and Australian suppliers have full and fair opportunity to compete with overseas suppliers. Companies entering into these agreements will

make available to the ISO information concerning tendering procedures and specifications for major purchases. The ISO will play a key role in enhancing the information flow between purchasers and suppliers by alerting suppliers to the needs of purchasers and consequent opportunities for sales, while expanding the supplier information base available to companies which sign a Code of Practice. By increasing the volume of business going to local suppliers instead of overseas, the ISO will enlarge economic, employment, and skill growth in Victoria — all principal aims of the State's Economic Strategy.

The ISO is managed by the Metal Trades Industry Association (MTIA) in close co-operation with the Ministry and the Metals and Engineering Industrial Development Committee, a tripartite consultative body. Five professionals with extensive experience in engineering and manufacturing procurement, backed by suitable support personnel, have been appointed to staff the ISO. It is located on a three-year pilot basis in Geelong, with an annual operating budget of \$400,000.

Ford Australia has already entered into a Code of Practice with the Victorian Government which will include purchases made as part of its \$48m expansion programme at Geelong. Negotiations on Codes of Practice with a number of other large companies are nearing completion, and it is expected that a significant proportion of major companies operating in Victoria will enter into agreements covered by the ISO.

Further, the Ministry has supported the New Enterprises Program at Preston College of TAFE. This aims to develop the entrepreneurial skills and ideas of individuals within the community to enhance job creation in the private sector.

Co-operative Development Program

This activity addresses the issue of long-term job creation and maintenance and industrial/economic democracy in the workplace through the provision of technical and financial assistance for co-operative business enterprises.

The objectives are to provide technical and/or financial assistance for proposed, new, or established co-operative business enterprises which:

- (1) demonstrate actual and/or potential economic viability within a reasonable time period;
- (2) apply co-operative principles in practice;
- (3) demonstrate a commitment to the democratisation of workplaces; and
- (4) create and/or maintain jobs in supported co-operatives.

Innovation Grants Program

A number of innovative employment projects have been funded. These projects embody some or all of the following principles:

- (1) demonstration of ways of improving training and employment through local initiatives and use of local resources;
- (2) decentralisation of decision-making;
- (3) stimulation and integration of existing resources in innovative ways to provide new jobs and training opportunities;
- (4) improvement of access to the labour market by disadvantaged workers; and
- (5) promotion of alternative work modes.

Training Program

This programme maintains and develops training systems and promotes innovation in the provision of industrial and commercial training within public and private sectors. It involves a range of activities which influence the structure and conduct of trade, technician, and commercial training. It includes all administrative and promotional aspects of the apprenticeship system as specified by the Industrial Training Commission of Victoria, a tripartite statutory authority.

Encouragement and assistance is given to industry to identify its demand for skilled labour and training requirements. Industry is further encouraged to explore and use innovative training methods and facilities.

The programme also addresses the demand for skills training by industry or occupational grouping through project funding. Of special concern are the training needs of groups such as females, immigrants, and youth whose skill levels make them vulnerable to structural changes in the economy or who are marginal to the labour market. Specific schemes have been developed which assist their access to skills training and retraining.

Objectives

The training programme is an integral part of Victoria's economic strategy. The programme's objective is to maintain and develop training systems to ensure that skills are appropriate for current and future labour market requirements so as to facilitate economic growth. The programme provides:

- (1) incentives to industry and commerce to use innovative training methods and facilities;
- (2) support to training programmes for disadvantaged individuals; and
- (3) advice on training to government.

Trade Training Sub-program

The Trade Training Sub-program provides for the administration of the apprenticeship system as specified by the Industrial Training Commission, as well as the development of policies and special initiatives for the expansion of apprenticeship among employers, and maintenance of an administrative and monitoring system. The Commission consists of representatives of employers, employees, and government, charged with reviewing the training of skilled tradesmen and technicians. The Commission also regulates the observance of the apprenticeship indenture provisions to ensure that standards of technician and trade training are maintained.

Special trade training schemes also operate within this sub-programme to increase the supply and quality of skilled labour to the private sector. This is achieved in a variety of ways and is often linked to an equity principle of providing access to trade training for disadvantaged groups. Examples of such programmes are the State Additional Apprenticeship Scheme, the Group Apprenticeship Scheme, the Apprenticeship Completion Program, and the Front-End Training Scheme.

The objectives of the sub-programme are:

- (1) to identify skills required on either occupational or industry criteria and to ensure the provision of specialist training programmes and facilities through funded projects to meet those needs.
- (2) to fund projects which will overcome the labour market disadvantages of identified groups; and
- (3) to improve the effectiveness of training by encouraging greater industry involvement in the identification of training needs and in training delivery.

Industrial and commercial training

This sub-programme addresses training needs generated by technological change and structural adjustment. It is aimed at developing a more flexible and adaptable workplace in Victoria through programmes which stimulate the greater provision of retraining opportunities for both employed and unemployed workers and through projects which improve training arrangements or training facilities in particular industries.

The sub-programme provides support for projects intended to help disadvantaged persons and persons with marginal skills acquire new skills to enable them to re-enter the labour market or which will improve their chances of remaining in employment.

Industry and Occupational Retraining activities aim to encourage firms and organisations to develop retraining programmes or to expand existing ones in order to ensure that the skills of their employees are relevant to the requirements generated by new products, processes, and work arrangements.

Skills Centres are central to the Victorian Government's strategy to improve the flexibility and responsiveness of Victoria's industrial training system. The primary objective of the centres is to address key industrial and commercial training needs through improvements in training facilities or in training arrangements for that industry. Together with the Industry Training Development Grants Program, and the two retraining initiatives developed during 1983-84, the programme was developed as a means to meet industry training needs arising out of structural and technological change in industry and commerce.

Over the past twelve months the Ministry has been able to provide assistance under this programme for a range of projects, including:

- (1) the establishment of specialist training facilities or centres in conjunction with industry, unions, and other relevant agencies;
- (2) the development and priority of innovative co-operative training arrangements between government, industry, unions, and educational agencies; and
- (3) the conduct of studies of the feasibility of proposals for specialist training centres as co-operative training arrangements.

Small Business Training Program

During 1983-84, the Ministry continued to deliver small business training services through the auspices of the Small Business Development Corporation.

Under this co-operative arrangement, the Ministry provides all funds and shares administrative control of the Small Business Training Program through the mechanism of a joint Steering Committee.

Labour Market Information Program

This programme covers the activities of the Labour Market Information and Research Division and generates labour market research and statistics in the form of reports, surveys, forecasts, scenarios, briefings, and policy options.

Accurate labour market information is essential to the development of appropriate labour market programmes which provide the labour force with the level and quality of skills necessary to maximise economic growth, lessen the personal and social costs of structural change, and provide special assistance to alleviate labour market disadvantage.

Material produced is used to assist operating divisions and other agencies to develop, target, and evaluate specific employment and training initiatives. Labour market information assists the Minister, Cabinet, other agencies, and operating Divisions to keep informed of developments in the labour market. The programme identifies options to address specific issues such as; the cost to employers of training apprentices, the impacts of technological change on skill demand, and the demand for alternative working arrangements. Policy options are also developed with regard to broader employment and training issues, such as the Victorian Government's submission to the Commonwealth Inquiry into Labour Market Programs and the employment and training components of the State Economic Strategy.

Work and technology

The Ministry is involved in identifying and developing policy responses to the implications of technological change as it affects employment opportunities, the training needs of the labour market, and the work environment.

The Work and Technology Section is the focus for the design and conduct of action-orientated studies into the implications of advancing technology. It is a centre for the development of policy and programmes to assist in managing labour market implications of technological change in industry so as to minimise adverse employment consequences. These initiatives include options for training, retraining, the consideration of occupational health and safety issues, and other work environment matters; and the design and monitoring of guidelines for the introduction of technological change.

The objectives of the Work and Technology Section are to develop options, briefings, discussion papers, etc., to assist operating Divisions and other agencies to identify and evaluate the labour market implications of technological change, and to raise community awareness of the issues associated with technological change.

The sub-programme during 1983-84 continued to develop its research and analyses of issues concerned with employment and technological change. In addition to these activities, briefing papers and research notes are prepared as required.

Labour Market Forecasting Sub-program

The Labour Market Forecasting Section comprises three major streams of activity. The first involves the development and maintenance of a comprehensive labour market data base. The second stream involves the provision of labour market information including forecasts. The third encompasses a range of research projects which focus on the labour market and involve forecasting.

The objectives of this section are to develop policy options, briefings, discussion papers, etc.; to assist operating Divisions and other agencies through forecasting; to provide a wide range of labour market information to support research and policy and programme development; and to provide advice on statistical techniques to research and policy officers.

The first stream of activity involves the maintenance and extension of a comprehensive data base of labour market information obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, other government agencies and departments, private agencies, and surveys undertaken by the Ministry. Other activities in this stream include the development of computer programmes to manipulate and extract data, and the formation of consultative networks to share data and to compare the results of data analysis.

Through 1983-84 the sub-programme has continued to expand its sources of data and information, and to extend the range of computer programmes used to produce quantitative medium-term forecasts of the demand for labour.

In addition to major research activities noted above, research notes, briefing papers, and short-term labour market forecasts are prepared in response to short-term needs.

Labour market analysis

The Labour Market Analysis section deals with four major areas of activity. The first involves the monitoring of developments in the labour market covering the labour force, employment and unemployment, overtime, hours, earnings, national income, etc. The second area involves economic analysis related to employment and training issues. This covers areas such as research and policy

development related to job creation and to training arrangements. The third area relates to analysis of the impact of government programmes on the labour market while the fourth area covers the evaluation of Ministry employment and training programmes.

The objectives of this section are to keep the Minister, Ministry, and other agencies informed of labour market developments as a basis for policy development. To develop policy options, briefings, discussion papers, etc.; to assist policy development in relation to employment and training programmes; to provide information to the Minister/Ministry on the employment implications of government actions; and, to evaluate and monitor the labour market impacts of the Ministry's employment and training programmes.

Through 1983-84 the sub-programme achieved a number of major projects but increasingly was committed to the Ministry's programme evaluation. In light of this greatly increased emphasis on evaluation within the Ministry it is proposed to establish a separate unit within this programme area, to be concerned with the evaluation of Ministry programmes. This move will allow the Labour Market Analysis Section to revert to its major focus and activities.

Occupational Health and Safety Program

During 1982-83 the Ministry of Employment and Training was assigned responsibility for the implementation of Victorian Government policy on occupational health and safety. As part of the consultative approach a Public Discussion Paper outlining the Victorian Government's new proposals was released in March 1983. Almost 12,000 copies were distributed and the Ministry then undertook an extensive consultation. Over 200 submissions were received and additional views were obtained from numerous discussions, conferences, seminars, and Ministerial delegations.

The Victorian Employment Committee analysed the responses and in a report to the Minister identified the major issues arising from them. Following consideration of this report, the Minister released a response to the consultation in September 1983. The response identified the major changes made to the proposals as a result of the advice received during the consultation which strongly affirmed the need for a new approach to improving occupational health and safety involving new legislation and rationalisation of fragmented public administration.

As part of the preparation of legislation a draft Bill was circulated to the major Victorian employer organisations and the Victorian Trades Hall Council. Following further consultations changes were made to the Bill prior to its introduction into the Victorian Parliament in November 1983.

Parliamentary debate on the Bill was adjourned until March 1984 to allow further discussion of any outstanding areas of concern. Following consultations with employers and the Trades Hall Council, the Victorian Government has introduced amendments to the Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

The Occupational Health and Safety Bill

This Bill will cover all workplaces and sets out the general duties, obligations, and functions of all employers, employees, and the Victorian Government. The objects of the Bill are to:

- (1) secure the health, safety, and welfare of persons at work;
- (2) protect persons at work against risks to health or safety;
- (3) assist in securing safe and healthy work environments;
- (4) eliminate at the source risks to the health, safety, and welfare of persons at work; and
- (5) provide for the involvement of employees, employers, and their associations in the formulation and implementation of improved health and safety standards.

The features of the preventive framework outlined in the Bill are:

- (1) the establishment of a tripartite Occupational Health and Safety Commission responsible for the provision of policy advice to government;
- (2) the provision of general duties of all employers and employees;
- (3) the provision for involving employees through their trade unions in health and safety matters in their particular workplace — provision will be made for non-unionised employees through regulation;
- (4) provision of a new framework for government inspection; and
- (5) the provision of a right for all employees to cease work in circumstances where their own or another person's health and safety is jeopardised.

Reform of government administration

An important aspect of the Ministry's activities has been its role in the implementation of government policy concerned with the administration of occupational health and safety legislation. Reform of the administration has involved the consolidation of government agencies concerned with occupational health and safety into one administration within the Ministry of Employment and Training. On 1 July 1984 relevant agencies located within the Department of Labour and Industry, the Department of Minerals and Energy, and the Health Commission were consolidated within the

Ministry into four Divisions: Working Environment Policy; Advisory and Inspection Services; Hazardous Materials; and the Occupational Health Service.

A great deal of planning and development activity took place during 1984 to ensure the smooth transition of these units to the Ministry.

The tasks involved in developing the Ministry's activities during 1985 include the development of a government service which is attuned to the needs of preventing occupational injuries and illnesses. It is intended that cyclic inspections of workplaces be conducted to eliminate hazards before accidents and fatalities occur and to provide advice to employers on preventive measures.

As a result of the consolidation, two obvious needs are evident which have not been met in the past. These are the provision of comprehensive advisory services and a research capacity to assess standards.

In the coming years the Ministry will be expected to adopt a preventive approach by:

- (1) encouraging improvements in industry by providing technical advice;
- (2) encouraging co-operation at the workplace between employers and employees; and
- (3) participating in the development of standards, related research, and promoting sound occupational health and safety practices.

In developing its occupational health and safety function the Ministry will be relying on substantial input from union, employer, and health and safety practitioner groups.

Funding Program

Government policy proposed a new framework for the prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses. The central concern in achieving an effective framework is the establishment of a coherent basis for the involvement of government, unions, individual employers and their organisations, and the labour force in improving occupational health and safety in accordance with their skills.

Provision of a clear legislative framework through the Occupational Health and Safety Bill and the consolidation of relevant agencies into one administration within this Ministry mark a significant start. However, it is equally clear that policy goals will not be realised until employers and the labour force are active, committed, and well informed.

Training of employers and employees is therefore a matter of fundamental importance. To assist in this area, the Ministry has developed an occupational health and safety grants programme. Two major projects initially funded during 1982-83 have continued during 1983-84.

Planning and Review Program

The Ministry's Planning and Review Division is responsible for the Corporate Services Program, which comprises the Administration and Planning and Review Sub-Programs.

The objectives of the Administration Sub-Program is to provide services to the Ministry in the areas of finance, personnel, Electronic Data Processing (EDP), general office services, information, legal advice, property, transport, and communications. Improved co-ordination and economies of scale are achieved by providing such services centrally.

The objectives of the Planning and Review Sub-Program are to provide services in the areas of corporate and strategic planning, development of short and long-term policy, and planning guidelines and processes within operational divisions in undertaking internal system reviews, including management reviews. This involves the drafting of broad parameters within which the Ministry's financial and manpower plans are based. Within this sub-programme the Ministry's overall plans and budgets are integrated and the efficient and effective use of resources assessed. It also includes responsibility for intergovernmental relations and administrative reviews.

Further references: *Work for Tomorrow!* Conference, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p. 252; 1981, pp. 241-3; Grants for Innovation and New Technology (GIANT) scheme, 1982, pp. 226-8

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those persons who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between

population censuses; and (3) employer based surveys. As well, the population survey and other frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force, for example, job vacancies, overtime work, school leavers, labour force experience, and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

The statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

Population census labour force data

At the 1981 population census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind?
- (3) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as being in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

The main value of census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. More detailed census data are available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population survey labour force data

Introduction

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 261-6).

As mentioned on page 260, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Standard errors for all estimates from the population survey are not shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

POPULATION SURVEY, STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES, VICTORIA
(‘000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.4

POPULATION SURVEY, STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH
MOVEMENTS, VICTORIA
(‘000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.6

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as ‘survey week’, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number (by reasons) of persons who worked less than thirty-five hours, and details of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current and historical data are available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA

August	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1979	r1,048.3	r49.4	r1,097.7	r314.8	r1,412.4	4.5	r77.7
1980	r1,061.2	r53.1	r1,114.3	r313.7	r1,428.0	4.8	r78.0
1981	r1,076.5	r50.3	r1,126.8	r322.3	r1,449.1	4.5	r77.8
1982	r1,067.8	r62.3	r1,130.0	r345.4	r1,475.5	5.5	r76.6
1983	1,039.2	92.5	1,131.7	367.1	1,498.8	8.2	75.5
1984	1,069.9	75.2	1,145.0	377.3	1,522.4	6.6	75.2
MARRIED FEMALES							
1979	r372.6	r18.7	r391.3	r509.9	r901.2	r4.8	r43.4
1980	r390.7	r19.1	r409.8	r494.8	r904.6	r4.7	r45.3
1981	r390.0	r19.9	r409.9	r500.2	r910.0	r4.8	r45.0
1982	r378.0	r17.8	r395.8	r506.2	r902.0	r4.5	r43.9
1983	378.6	27.2	405.8	531.7	937.5	6.7	43.3
1984	386.4	17.8	404.2	534.2	938.4	4.4	43.1
OTHER FEMALES							
1979	r227.3	r27.6	r254.9	r312.9	r567.8	r10.8	r44.9
1980	r251.2	r31.8	r283.0	r300.8	r583.8	r11.2	r48.5
1981	r254.6	r30.5	r285.1	r317.2	r602.3	10.7	r47.3
1982	r271.2	r30.0	r301.2	r335.4	r636.6	r10.0	r47.3
1983	257.4	43.5	300.9	324.8	625.7	14.5	48.1
1984	266.7	36.9	303.7	345.4	649.0	12.2	46.8
ALL FEMALES							
1979	r599.9	r46.3	r646.2	r822.8	r1,469.0	7.2	r44.0
1980	r641.9	r50.8	r692.8	r795.7	r1,488.4	r7.3	r46.5
1981	r644.6	r50.4	r695.0	r817.3	r1,512.3	r7.3	r46.0
1982	r649.2	r47.8	r697.0	r841.5	r1,538.5	r6.9	r45.3
1983	636.0	70.7	706.7	856.6	1,563.2	10.0	45.2
1984	653.1	54.8	707.9	879.5	1,587.4	7.7	44.6
PERSONS							
1979	r1,648.2	r95.7	r1,743.9	r1,137.5	r2,881.4	5.5	r60.5
1980	r1,703.1	r104.0	r1,807.0	r1,109.3	r2,916.4	5.8	r62.0
1981	r1,721.1	r100.7	r1,821.8	r1,139.6	r2,961.4	5.5	r61.5
1982	r1,717.0	r110.1	r1,827.1	r1,186.9	r3,014.0	6.0	r60.6
1983	1,675.1	163.3	1,838.4	1,223.7	3,062.1	8.9	60.0
1984	1,723.0	129.9	1,852.9	1,256.9	3,109.8	7.0	59.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent) (a)				
	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons
15 to 64	1,127.2	402.8	298.9	701.7	1,828.9	83.6	47.8	60.1	52.3	68.0
15 to 19	100.7	(b)	83.2	85.5	186.2	57.1	(b)	50.8	50.1	53.6
20 to 24	151.2	41.7	87.6	129.3	280.6	85.9	62.4	81.3	74.1	80.0
25 to 34	311.1	122.3	64.6	186.9	498.0	95.6	50.0	76.3	56.8	76.1
35 to 44	261.5	134.6	27.1	161.6	423.1	94.8	58.9	62.7	59.5	77.3
45 to 54	184.7	77.6	21.1	98.7	283.4	89.7	47.9	56.3	49.4	69.9
55 to 59	76.8	17.7	10.3	27.9	104.8	75.6	24.7	35.5	27.8	51.8
60 to 64	41.1	6.6	5.1	11.7	52.8	47.0	10.6	15.9	12.4	29.0
65 and over	17.8	(b)	(b)	6.2	24.0	10.3	(b)	(b)	2.5	5.7
Total	1,145.0	404.2	303.7	707.9	1,852.9	75.2	43.1	46.8	44.6	59.6

(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984

Industry division or sub-division	Males ('000)				Females ('000)				Persons ('000)	
	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and services to agriculture	46.0	19.9	65.9	6.2	20.7	3.8	24.5	3.8	90.5	5.3
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(b)	(b)	6.1	0.6	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7.0	0.4
Mining	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5.1	0.3
Manufacturing –	193.9	87.7	281.6	26.3	76.4	34.1	110.6	16.9	392.1	22.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco	24.9	12.4	37.3	3.5	11.0	(b)	15.0	2.3	52.3	3.0
Metal products	29.4	12.3	41.6	3.9	(b)	(b)	6.1	0.9	47.7	2.8
Other manufacturing	139.7	63.0	202.6	18.9	61.3	28.2	89.5	13.7	292.1	17.0
Construction	62.4	23.6	85.9	8.0	8.0	(b)	9.1	1.4	95.0	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	113.3	74.1	187.4	17.5	76.6	67.2	143.8	22.0	331.2	19.2
Transport and storage	54.9	18.7	73.6	6.9	6.7	6.1	12.7	1.9	86.3	5.0
Finance, property, and business services	65.9	26.4	92.4	8.6	33.9	35.2	69.1	10.6	161.5	9.4
Community services (c)	72.0	35.6	107.6	10.1	112.2	77.7	189.9	29.1	297.6	17.3
Recreation, personal and other services	23.3	23.2	46.5	4.3	27.5	22.5	50.0	7.7	96.5	5.6
Other industries (d)	78.9	40.0	118.9	11.1	23.3	18.1	41.4	6.3	160.3	9.3
Total	717.7	352.2	1,069.9	100.0	386.4	266.7	653.1	100.0	1,723.0	100.0

(a) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(d) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984

Occupation group	Males ('000)				Females ('000)				Persons ('000)	
	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Professional and technical	113.5	47.5	160.9	15.0	68.3	54.9	123.2	18.9	284.2	16.5
Administrative, executive, and managerial	77.0	14.7	91.8	8.6	7.3	6.8	14.1	2.2	105.8	6.1
Clerical	46.8	35.4	82.2	7.7	117.9	98.9	216.8	33.2	299.0	17.4
Sales	46.9	25.2	72.1	6.7	45.0	36.1	81.0	12.4	153.1	8.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	59.9	26.7	86.6	8.1	20.9	(b)	24.5	3.8	111.0	6.4
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Transport and communication	53.2	15.6	68.8	6.4	5.5	5.7	11.1	1.7	79.9	4.6
Tradesmen, production – process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	275.0	160.5	435.5	40.7	58.5	22.4	80.9	12.4	516.4	30.0
Service, sport, and recreation	44.2	26.4	70.6	6.6	63.0	38.5	101.4	15.5	172.0	10.0
Total	717.7	352.2	1,069.9	100.0	386.4	266.7	653.1	100.0	1,723.0	100.0

(a) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August–	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Unemployment rate (a)			Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1979	r49.4	r46.3	r95.7	5.5	r197.6	r180.0	r377.5	r5.9
1980	r53.1	r50.8	r103.9	5.8	r209.6	r184.9	r394.5	5.9
1981	r50.3	r50.4	r100.7	5.5	r200.5	r180.1	r380.6	5.6
1982	r62.3	r47.8	r110.1	6.0	r271.7	r189.7	r461.4	6.7
1983	92.5	70.7	163.3	8.9	429.7	257.1	686.8	9.9
1984	75.2	54.8	129.9	7.0	381.5	223.1	604.6	8.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	75.2	54.8	129.9	6.6	7.7	7.0
Regional distribution –						
Melbourne Statistical Division	53.7	37.3	91.0	6.5	7.0	6.7
Rest of Victoria	21.4	17.5	38.9	6.6	10.0	7.8
Looking for –						
Full-time work	68.8	39.5	108.4	6.4	8.7	7.1
Part-time work	6.3	15.2	21.6	8.8	6.0	6.7
Marital status –						
Married	29.7	17.8	47.5	4.0	4.4	4.1
Not married –	45.5	36.9	82.4	11.4	12.2	11.8
Aged 15 to 19 years	18.5	18.1	36.6	18.5	21.7	20.0
Aged 20 to 24 years	12.9	9.6	22.5	10.5	10.9	10.7
Aged 25 years and over	14.0	9.3	23.4	8.0	7.0	7.6
Age distribution (years) –						
15 to 19 –	18.8	18.7	37.4	18.6	21.9	20.1
Looking for first job	11.4	11.4	22.8			
20 to 24	15.6	12.0	27.6	10.3	9.3	9.8
25 and over –	40.8	24.1	64.9	4.6	4.9	4.7
25 to 34	17.3	12.2	29.5	5.6	6.5	5.9
35 to 44	8.9	7.0	16.0	3.4	4.4	3.8
45 and over	14.6	4.8	19.4	4.5	3.3	4.2
Birthplace –						
Born in Australia	47.8	39.2	87.0	6.0	7.7	6.7
Born outside Australia –	27.3	15.6	42.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Main English-speaking countries (b)	6.5	6.7	13.2	5.4	9.4	6.9
Other than main English-speaking countries	20.8	8.9	29.7	9.1	7.1	8.4
Arrived before 1971	14.2	9.3	23.5	5.8	7.5	6.4
Arrived from 1971 to August 1984	13.1	6.3	19.4	12.7	8.7	11.1
Duration of unemployment (weeks) –						
Under 2	5.0	(c)	7.2	..	..	..
2 and under 4	7.5	8.6	16.1	..	..	..
4 and under 8	7.3	6.8	14.0	..	..	..
8 and under 13	6.9	6.0	12.9	..	..	..
13 and under 26	10.4	6.9	17.3	..	..	..
26 and under 52	14.3	9.9	24.2	..	..	..
52 and over	23.9	14.5	38.4	..	..	..
Average (mean) duration	43.5	38.3	41.3	..	..	..
Median duration (d)	26.6	20.4	24.2	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, USA, and South Africa.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(d) The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other persons whose duration is below it.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA
(per cent)

August –	Age group (years)											
	15 to 19			20 to 24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1979	13.2	19.0	15.9	7.1	6.7	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	5.5
1980	r14.7	r18.8	r16.6	r8.5	r9.1	8.7	2.9	4.7	r3.5	r5.0	7.4	r5.9
1981	r11.2	r17.0	r14.0	r8.3	r8.7	r8.5	2.8	r4.9	3.6	r4.7	7.2	r5.6
1982	r16.3	r17.0	r16.6	r11.2	r8.8	r10.1	3.3	5.2	4.0	r6.3	r7.5	r6.7
1983	23.0	22.2	22.6	17.3	11.5	14.7	5.9	6.8	6.2	9.9	9.9	9.9
1984	18.6	21.9	20.1	10.3	9.3	9.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	6.6	7.7	7.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA
(percentage distribution)

August –	Age group (years)											
	15 to 19			20 to 24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1979	r14.1	r17.7	31.8	r10.6	r8.4	r19.0	26.9	r22.3	r49.2	r51.6	r48.4	100.0
1980	r15.6	r16.8	r32.5	r11.4	r10.8	r22.2	24.1	21.2	r45.4	r51.1	r48.9	100.0
1981	13.8	r16.6	r30.3	r11.7	r10.5	r22.1	24.5	23.0	r47.5	r50.0	r50.0	100.0
1982	r16.7	r12.2	r28.9	r13.8	r8.7	r22.5	26.1	r22.5	r48.7	r56.6	r43.4	100.0
1983	12.5	14.7	27.2	12.4	8.4	20.9	31.8	20.2	52.0	56.7	43.3	100.0
1984	14.4	14.4	28.8	12.0	9.2	21.2	31.4	18.5	49.9	57.8	42.2	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

**UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND
INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984**

Occupational and industry groups	Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	per cent
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	65.5	3.7
Occupation group –		
Clerical	7.4	2.4
Sales	7.7	4.8
Tradesmen, production process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	28.0	5.1
Service, sport, and recreation	7.9	4.4
Other occupations	14.5	2.4
Industry division –		
Manufacturing	19.0	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	5.6
Community services	5.6	2.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	6.1	7.4
Other industries	19.5	4.4
Other (b)	36.3	..
Total	129.9	7.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years.

Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

NOTE: Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e. those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a), VICTORIA
(weeks)

August –	Males	Females	Persons
1979	24.6	r26.6	r25.6
1980	r33.4	r30.3	30.9
1981	r38.0	r28.7	33.3
1982	33.1	r30.4	31.9
1983	44.0	40.7	43.1
1984	43.5	38.3	41.3

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a), VICTORIA
(percentage distribution)

August –	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1979	r22.3	14.4	10.2	18.5	19.8	14.8
1980	18.9	r15.6	r11.1	r15.3	21.8	17.2
1981	19.0	r13.5	12.9	13.3	19.0	22.2
1982	19.2	15.7	r10.9	13.6	r20.7	19.9
1983	11.8	10.0	9.2	16.8	24.2	28.0
1984	17.9	10.8	9.9	13.3	18.6	29.6

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Supplementary surveys

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out frequently. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which final results had been published up to the end of 1984, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

Annual and long service leave

For details of surveys on this topic, see pages 230–1.

Child care arrangements

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, May 1977, and June 1980 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included. For further information on this survey, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Child Care, June 1980* (4402.0).

Educational attainment of the labour force

Surveys conducted in February each year obtain information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information includes the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it includes the age at which they had left school.

**PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1984**
(’000)

Educational attainment	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications—					
Degree or equivalent	123.3	62.6	175.6	10.2	185.8
Trade, technical level	378.2	189.0	531.3	35.8	567.2
Other	7.0	9.5	15.0	(a)	16.5
Total	508.5	261.1	722.0	47.5	769.5
Without post-school qualifications—					
Attended highest secondary level	128.4	102.2	204.0	26.6	230.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)—					
16 to 17	191.6	140.2	293.4	38.5	331.9
14 to 15	243.4	150.6	352.2	41.8	394.0
Under 14	57.6	30.7	77.1	11.3	88.4
Total (b)	504.8	329.7	740.1	94.4	834.5
Total (c)	636.2	432.6	947.5	121.3	1,068.8
Still at school (d)	17.5	19.9	25.5	11.9	37.4
Grand total	1,162.2	713.6	1,695.0	180.8	1,875.8

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes persons who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia 1984* (6235.0).

Employment benefits

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 234–5.

Employment status of teenagers

For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged fifteen to nineteen years were provided. Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)

Surveys in November 1974, November 1975, July 1979, and July 1980 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics about the population aged 15 years and over. Since June 1981 this information has been included in the Australian Bureau of Statistics annual publication *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0).

Frequency of pay

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 232.

Labour force experience

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978 and 1979, and the years ending February 1981 to 1984 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Details obtained included the length of time persons worked, looked for work or were out of the labour force, the number of spells during which they looked for work and other aspects of labour force experience.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 1984, WEEKS IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR, VICTORIA
(‘000)

Weeks in the labour force during the year	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	13.1	18.4	33.0	46.1
4 and under 13	41.1	32.7	66.9	108.0
13 and under 26	22.1	25.6	41.8	63.9
26 and under 39	26.8	41.7	63.3	90.1
39 and under 49	49.5	54.9	77.5	127.0
49 and under 52	44.0	22.8	33.4	77.3
52	1,020.4	292.5	524.6	1,545.0
Total	1,217.1	488.6	840.4	2,057.5

PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY
1984, NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR, VICTORIA
(‘000)

Number of jobs held during the year	Males	Females	Persons
One	1,008.9	667.2	1,676.2
Two	103.6	66.7	170.3
Three	20.0	13.8	33.8
Four or more	13.7	7.8	21.5
Total	1,146.3	755.5	1,901.8

PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 1984, NUMBER OF SPELLS OF LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA
(^{'000})

Number of spells of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	161.5	149.1	310.7
Two	23.7	19.4	43.2
Three or more	13.4	15.3	28.7
Total	198.6	183.9	382.5

PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 1984, WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR, VICTORIA
(^{'000})

Weeks spent looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
1 and under 2	10.1	23.4	33.4
2 and under 4	15.6	17.2	32.8
4 and under 8	22.2	29.7	51.8
8 and under 13	32.1	24.5	56.6
13 and under 26	33.0	26.0	59.0
26 and under 52	47.0	37.8	84.8
52	38.7	25.4	64.1
Total	198.6	183.9	382.5

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (6206.0).

Labour mobility

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, 1976, 1977 and February 1979 to February 1984 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g. duration of current job, whether respondents had changed jobs or not, and the number of jobs held within the period.

PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY, DURATION
OF CURRENT JOB (a), VICTORIA
(^{'000})

Duration of current job	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	82.0	25.4	64.7	146.7
3 months and under 6 months	38.4	19.2	37.8	76.2
6 months and under 12 months	60.7	25.3	49.9	110.6
Total under 1 year	181.2	69.9	152.3	333.5
1 year and under 2 years	110.3	50.1	91.2	201.6
2 years and under 3 years	121.6	44.1	81.7	203.4
3 years and under 4 years	89.2	35.3	67.7	156.9
4 years and under 5 years	75.6	27.1	43.1	118.7
5 years and under 10 years	215.0	93.8	131.7	346.7
10 years and under 20 years	165.3	53.6	69.0	234.3
20 years and over	108.5	14.5	20.4	128.9
Total	1,066.8	388.4	657.1	1,723.9

(a) For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or (2) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour mobility, Australia* (6209.0).



(Above) Victoria's first Government House — La Trobe's Cottage. The house was erected in 1840 in Jolimont and was reconstructed in 1964 on a site in the Domain, near the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

(Below) The house contains many original furnishings, including a portrait of Charles Joseph La Trobe.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)





(Above) 'Illawarra' in Toorak is an example of the land boom mansions built in Melbourne during the 1880s. It is notable for its tower and for its elegant and lavish cast iron decoration.

(Below) The ballroom has been restored and features furnishings of the period.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)



Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged fifteen to sixty-four years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged fifteen to twenty-five years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in the years 1979 to 1984 the survey was conducted in May.

LEAVERS (a), EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA, MAY 1984

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers			
	Employed	Unemployed	In labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15 to 19 years	Aged 20 to 24 years	Number	Participation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Males	30.0	9.0	39.0	(c)	31.2	9.7	40.8	95.4
Females	28.1	9.3	37.4	(c)	27.9	11.2	39.1	95.4
Persons	58.0	18.3	76.3	(c)	59.1	20.9	80.0	95.4

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons aged fifteen to twenty-five years who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1983.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1984* (6227.0).

Migrants in the labour force

From various surveys conducted between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas born persons in the civilian labour force was collated and published in a special consolidated Australian Bureau of Statistics publication entitled *Migrants in the labour force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

Multiple jobholding

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, and 1983 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1983

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
Number ('000)	24.4	6.3	30.7	10.9	5.4	16.4	35.4	11.7	47.1
Per cent of labour force (b)	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.6

(a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

(b) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Multiple jobholding, August 1983* (6216.0).

Persons retired from full-time work

In September 1983 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about persons aged forty-five years and over who had retired from full-time work. Data collected included the age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment derived from these sources; housing arrangements; and main source of income after retirement.

Information from this survey was collected and published in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons retired from Full-Time work*, September 1983 (6238.0).

Persons looking for work

In May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, July 1979, July 1980, June 1981, July 1982, July 1983, and July 1984 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

ALL DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN FINDING WORK, VICTORIA, JULY 1984
(^{'000})

Difficulty in finding work	All difficulties reported in finding work (a)			Main difficulty in finding work
	Males	Females	Persons	
Own ill health or handicap	9.2	(b)	12.6	4.7
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	23.3	20.1	43.6	19.5
Unsuitable hours	(b)	12.6	13.9	6.7
Too far to travel/transport problems	13.4	12.9	26.3	6.0
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	26.7	23.0	49.7	14.4
Insufficient work experience	19.1	21.3	40.4	17.2
No vacancies in line of work	29.0	23.4	52.3	20.0
No vacancies at all	31.6	21.0	52.6	26.9
Other difficulties (c)	12.0	10.3	22.2	8.8
No difficulties reported	(b)	4.9	6.9	6.9
Total	167.6	152.9	320.5	131.1

(a) Includes all responses for those who reported more than one difficulty in finding work.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Includes persons who reported language difficulties.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (Excluding Persons Who were Stood Down)*, Australia (6222.0).

Persons not in the labour force (including discouraged jobseekers)

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, September 1979, March 1980, September 1980, March 1981, September 1981, March 1982, and September 1982, obtained information about persons aged fifteen years and over who were not in the labour force. In particular, details were obtained concerning their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers.

The September 1983 survey, and subsequent surveys, introduced new or amended concepts and definitions which caused a break in the series. Information regarding these revisions is included in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons Not in the Labour Force*, March 1984 (6220.0).

**PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH
MARGINAL ATTACHMENT (a) TO THE LABOUR FORCE, MAIN REASON
FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA, MARCH 1984
(^{'000})**

Main reason for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Wanted to work and available to start work within four weeks –	44.3	150.2	194.5
Had a job to go to	(b)	(b)	(b)
Personal reasons (c)	29.2	45.3	74.5
Family reasons (d)	(b)	63.6	64.3
Discouraged jobseekers	6.6	23.5	30.1
Considered too young or too old by employers	(b)	7.4	10.1
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	(b)	(b)	(b)
Lacked schooling, training, skills, or experience	(b)	(b)	(b)
No jobs in locality or line of work	(b)	7.8	10.0
No jobs at all	(b)	5.1	6.6
No jobs in suitable hours	(b)	5.5	6.6
Other reasons	(b)	4.6	6.4
Did not know	(b)	(b)	(b)
Were actively looking for work	(b)	(b)	4.4
Not asked (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Were actively looking but not available to start work within four weeks	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	45.3	151.2	196.6

(a) Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force are those who were not in the labour force in survey week and: wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks; or were actively looking for work but were not available to start work within four weeks.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Comprises own ill health; disability; pregnancy; attending an educational institution; had no need to work; give others a chance; welfare payments/pension may be affected; moved house/holidays.

(d) Comprises ill health of other than self; unable to find suitable childcare/preferred to look after children; other family considerations.

(e) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

**REASONS FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, ALL RESPONSES
(a) OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED TO START WORK WITHIN
FOUR WEEKS (b), VICTORIA, MARCH 1984
(^{'000} responses)**

Reason (a) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(c)	(c)	(c)
Personal considerations (d)	32.6	60.0	92.6
Family considerations (e)	(c)	63.1	64.0
Considered too young or too old	(c)	12.1	16.1
Language or racial difficulties; lack necessary skills, training, or experience	(c)	(c)	(c)
No jobs in locality or line of work	(c)	13.3	16.9
No jobs in suitable hours	(c)	10.5	12.4
No jobs at all	(c)	7.4	8.9
Other reasons (f)	(c)	10.8	13.1

(a) Includes all responses for those who gave more than one reason for not looking for work.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(d) See footnote (c) to previous table.

(e) See footnote (d) to previous table.

(f) Includes persons who gave no reason.

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE NOT IN
THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB, WHETHER
HAD LOOKED FOR WORK AND WHETHER HAD A JOB IN THE
LAST TWELVE MONTHS, VICTORIA, MARCH 1984
(^{'000})

Particulars	Persons
Had a job in the last twelve months –	
Had looked for work since that job	13.4
Had not looked for work since that job	30.0
Total	43.4
Did not have a job in the last twelve months –	
Had looked for work in the last twelve months	38.6
Had not looked for work in the last twelve months	114.6
Total	153.2
Had looked for work	52.0
Had not looked for work	144.6
Total	196.6

Trade union members

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 242–3.

Unemployed persons: income distribution

Estimates of the income in 1978-79 of persons who were unemployed at some time during that year were derived from a survey of annual income which was conducted in the period from September 1979 to December 1979.

Information from this survey was collated and published in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Unemployed persons: Income distribution, 1978-79* (6521.0).

Work patterns of employees

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 234.

Working conditions

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 236.

Employer based surveys

A quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced in the September quarter 1983. The survey is designed to obtain from employers information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the civilian employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns which was discontinued after April 1980 (see pages 240–1 of the 1983 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*). The current survey collects data on private sector employees from a sample of 20,000 private employers selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. Data on government sector employment is collected from all government departments and authorities.

Results from these surveys are available in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0). For further information on changes associated with the replacement of the Civilian Employees Series with the quarterly surveys see the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0).

Job vacancies surveys

Surveys of job vacancies were conducted in March each year from 1974 to 1978 and quarterly by telephone from May 1977 to May 1978, after which they were suspended. The quarterly telephone surveys were reintroduced in May 1979.

Results from recent surveys are shown in the following table:

ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES, VICTORIA ('000)

Particulars	1983	1984			
	November	February	May	August	November
Total vacancies	6.5	10.1	8.9	7.8	11.2
Vacancies by industry groups –					
Manufacturing (a)	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.0
Other industries (b)	4.5	7.1	6.0	5.3	8.2
Vacancies by employer groups –					
Government sector	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.6
Private sector	3.9	7.6	6.8	6.0	8.7
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (c)	(d)0.5	(d)0.8	(d)0.7	0.6	0.8

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(b) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(c) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

(d) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Job vacancies* (6231.0).

Overtime surveys

Results from recent telephone surveys are available for each month from July 1979 to June 1981 and at quarterly intervals from August 1981 onwards. Quarterly figures from November 1983 to November 1984 are shown in the following table:

ASPECTS OF OVERTIME WORKED, VICTORIA

Period	Average weekly overtime hours						Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)				Per employee working overtime (c)			
	Manufacturing (b)		Total					
	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)	Per cent	Standard error (d)
1983								
November	2.96	0.20	1.54	0.11	7.78	0.30	19.78	0.90
1984								
February	2.81	0.49	1.24	0.15	7.47	0.52	16.72	1.28
May	2.62	0.17	1.80	0.09	7.14	0.23	18.21	1.00
August	2.50	0.17	1.18	0.07	6.76	0.22	17.50	0.79
November	3.21	0.24	1.50	0.09	7.76	0.29	19.40	0.80

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(c) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(d) See pages 259–60 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Overtime* (6330.0).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1983, p. 242

Labour turnover surveys

Results from labour turnover surveys are available in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour turnover* (6210.0).

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- Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria (1303.2)
- Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia (1304.0)
- Seasonally Adjusted Indicators, Victoria (1306.2)
- Seasonally Adjusted Indicators, Australia (1308.0)
- Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)
- Social Indicators, Victoria (4101.2)
- Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)
- The Labour Force, Victoria (6201.2)
- The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary) (monthly) (6202.0)
- The Labour Force, Australia (monthly) (6203.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (annual) (6204.0)
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 Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)
 Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)
 Persons Not in the Labour Force (including persons
 who wanted to work but who were not defined as
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 Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (Excluding Persons
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 WINDSCHUTTLE, K. *Unemployment: a Social and Political Analysis of the Economic Crisis in Australia*. Melbourne, Penguin, 1980. 2nd Edition.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1982-83

The value of building work done in Victoria in 1982-83 was \$2,219m, a decrease of 3 per cent over 1981-82. This dollar value represents a decrease in activity in real terms of 16 per cent during the year, compared with a decrease of approximately 6 per cent during the previous year. This and other value assessments in this summary are made on the basis of adjusting annual statistics by the Building Cost Index, published by the *Building Economist*, to allow for the effect of inflation.

Private sector projects accounted for 83 per cent of all building activity in both 1981-82 and 1982-83, the balance being provided by public sector projects. Victoria's share of all building work in Australia in 1982-83 was 23 per cent, compared with 21 per cent in 1981-82. The distribution of activity in the different sectors during 1982-83 was commercial building 29 per cent, building for community purposes 13 per cent, and housing 56 per cent. The balance of 2 per cent was in the miscellaneous category.

The direction and magnitude of activity within these sectors during 1982-83 has not followed proportionally that of the previous year. Decreased activity was apparent in each category of the commercial sector: the building of factories declined by 38 per cent compared with 1981-82, shops and other business premises each decreased by 28 per cent, and offices by 12 per cent.

In the community sector, building for entertainment and recreation purposes decreased 31 per cent. Activity on buildings used for religious purposes and health purposes each rose 5 per cent and for hotels by 6 per cent.

Work done on dwelling construction, including alterations and additions to dwellings decreased 10 per cent in value, to comprise 56 per cent of all building activity in Victoria, compared with 53 per cent in the previous year. The value of work, comprising jobs valued at more than \$10,000 directed to alterations and additions to existing dwellings, decreased by 13 per cent. This sector, which became solidly established in the early 1970s, has increased from 1 per cent of building activity in 1973-74, to 8 per cent of total building in 1982-83. This percentage underestimated the scope of the phenomenon, as many jobs are valued at less than \$10,000 and others are not recorded if a building permit is not required.

The number of dwellings completed fell by 3 per cent to 23,860 but domestic owner-building activity increased from 26 per cent to 27 per cent of total dwelling completions. The average size of private sector, contractor-built houses, commenced in 1982-83 was 147 square metres, a decrease of 8 square metres over the 1981-82 size; the average commencement value decreased by 8 per cent in real value terms, from \$43,765 in 1981-82 to \$46,090 in 1982-83.

The public sector share of housing increased to 7.1 per cent of the total dwelling programme.

In Victoria, overall building activity in 1982-83 decreased by 16 per cent in real terms compared to 1981-82, which continued the decline of the previous year. During the same period, Victoria's share of the total value of building in Australia increased marginally.

Further references: Building trends since 1945, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 345-7; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964, pp. 365-8; Building materials, 1966, pp. 324-7; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967, pp. 599-600; Early building in Victoria, 1968, pp. 598-600; Housing for aged persons, 1969, pp. 636-8; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970, pp. 614-16; Bridges in Victoria, 1971, pp. 592-4; Division of Building Research - C.S.I.R.O., 1972, pp. 585-8; Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976, p. 302; Historical introduction, 1977, pp. 323-6; The National Estate, 1977, pp. 326-7; Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1977, p. 328; Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977, pp. 328-9; Residential Land Development Committee, 1977, pp. 329-30; Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977, p. 330; Use of timber in the housing and construction industry, 1978, pp. 279-81; Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77, 1979, pp. 259-61; Building societies, 1980, p. 269-71;

Housing in Victoria during the 1970s, 1981, pp. 263-5; *Centenary of St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne*, 1981, pp. 266-7; *Centenary of the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne*, 1981, pp. 267-9; *Sacred Heart Cathedral, Bendigo*, 1981, pp. 269-70; *Collins Place*, 1982, p. 250; *Recent trends in building technology*, 1983, pp. 245-7; *Housing, building, and construction, 1934 to the 1980s*, 1984, pp. 228-39

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

On 12 January 1982, a new Act, the *Building Control Act* 1981, which provides regulations for the uniform control of building throughout Victoria, received Royal Assent and was operationally phased in with progressive proclamations of its various parts commencing on 2 August 1982. The Act which was based on the recommendations of the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) appointed by the Victorian Government in 1975, consolidates, amends, and extends the law relating to building in Victoria.

Victoria building regulations

Under the *Building Control Act* 1981 the power to administer building regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities.

On 1 May 1984 the Uniform Building Regulations 1974 were superseded by a new performance-orientated set of regulations known as the Victoria Building Regulations 1983. The new regulations are less prescriptive than the regulations they replace and specify minimum requirements with respect to construction. It is the responsibility of the councils of the various municipalities to ensure that the regulations are complied with. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned or between any party and the Development Approvals Co-ordinator of a municipality or a relevant authority in terms of the building regulations, they may appeal to a Building Referees Board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act which will determine the matter. Building Referees Boards also have power to modify or vary any regulation or by-law provided that the modification or variation sought might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Subject to the provisions of the Victoria Building Regulations no person can commence any building work unless the Development Approvals Co-ordinator has granted building approval for the work and the appropriate building approval fee has been paid.

The council of the municipality concerned is required to ensure that the building during its course of construction, demolition, or removal complies with the Act, regulations, and the plans and specifications originally approved. Further information may be found in the publication entitled *Victoria Building Regulations - Housing extract*, compiled by the Local Government Department.

Further references: *Urban renewal*, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 303-4; *Building development in the City of Melbourne*, 1978, 1979, p. 261; *Building legislation and municipal responsibilities*, 1984, pp. 239-41

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storages, etc. In the following table, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of repairs and maintenance to buildings are excluded. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, up to and including the June quarter 1980, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations was undertaken, which comprised the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erected buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

However, from the September quarter 1980, a new Building Activity Survey has replaced the Building Operations collection. The main features of the new survey are: (1) replacement of the previous complete enumeration of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses by a sample survey; and (2) continuation of the complete quarterly enumeration of all other building jobs of \$10,000 and over, other than those outlined in (1) above.

As a result of this change the new survey only provides private sector house building activity data at the State level and it is now not possible to classify these data by as many variables as in the past (e.g. material of outer walls). However, to compensate for this loss of detail a monthly series for new

dwelling commenced has been introduced to provide data on a small area basis (e.g. local government area). Although the differences in concept between the new Building Activity Survey and the previous Building Operations collection are minor, figures from the September quarter 1980 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods and caution should be exercised in comparing data across the time of the change in collection methodology.

Both collections are based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private sector or public sector. Building is classified as private sector or public sector according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out for government instrumentalities by private contractors, or directly by day labour, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as public sector. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified purpose, is classed as 'private sector'.

Buildings built by other than contract builders. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by respondents may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e. unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e. unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Building approvals

The following table shows the total value of buildings approved in Victoria for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83:

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Total all buildings
1977-78	913,392	696,376	1,609,768
1978-79	886,717	779,119	1,665,836
1979-80	980,924	749,582	1,730,506
1980-81	1,108,935	771,250	1,880,185
1981-82	1,161,564	1,117,051	2,278,615
1982-83	1,378,961	801,945	2,180,903

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings

commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large-scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced and completed, the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on the job, according to the type of building, for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED
BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)
Houses	777,175	705,489	777,009	887,186	846,613	963,857
Other dwellings	112,335	100,137	93,026	128,337	151,742	186,401
Alterations and additions to dwellings	97,922	86,406	101,226	138,796	163,590	171,083
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	10,848	19,377	26,202	30,240	22,167	38,129
Shops	91,130	106,857	116,434	102,481	110,981	75,771
Factories	135,186	159,955	149,714	258,799	227,148	144,451
Offices	94,573	87,851	165,440	166,130	235,586	273,179
Other business premises	59,354	77,300	75,891	112,483	91,498	76,867
Education	109,578	128,077	92,408	81,526	108,658	127,183
Religious	5,987	7,542	7,413	11,443	9,129	10,113
Health	77,278	78,554	38,972	47,654	50,508	48,256
Entertainment and recreation	68,085	41,745	60,664	44,961	36,245	34,787
Miscellaneous	52,087	110,083	56,927	69,046	32,511	71,487
Total	1,691,536	1,709,373	1,761,328	2,079,082	2,086,376	2,221,564

(a) New Building Activity Survey. See general concepts on pages 276-7.

VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)
Houses	832,184	769,068	785,744	817,490	870,526	866,166
Other dwellings	157,315	111,773	110,680	115,633	132,148	147,149
Alterations and additions to dwellings	87,047	91,964	95,387	119,488	159,845	167,262
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	12,560	14,837	32,531	32,058	28,323	27,765
Shops	79,914	107,626	121,310	108,855	115,589	102,071
Factories	114,940	139,621	181,617	157,847	219,829	231,947
Offices	114,778	100,086	138,672	167,758	144,335	384,678
Other business premises	57,313	62,385	63,307	89,918	136,269	100,301
Education	94,202	153,839	113,265	107,722	94,835	118,709
Religious	7,357	8,764	5,674	10,159	11,165	9,243
Health	71,112	72,847	62,413	56,551	62,207	97,229
Entertainment and recreation	33,048	47,842	43,493	47,597	39,979	94,440
Miscellaneous	34,272	68,279	51,883	38,520	62,961	51,109
Total	1,696,045	1,748,931	1,805,977	1,869,596	2,078,012	2,398,069

(a) For footnote see table above.

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)
Houses	820,914	759,990	785,371	896,783	884,538	921,778
Other dwellings	136,022	107,534	108,274	126,845	149,020	158,815
Alterations and additions to dwellings	93,322	90,742	99,206	134,666	170,450	170,761
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,780	18,645	28,956	34,542	27,514	33,637
Shops	82,172	112,330	108,794	122,093	118,572	98,524
Factories	128,519	177,999	183,393	200,171	260,026	186,152
Offices	128,074	117,648	166,434	185,098	252,262	256,997
Other business premises	55,662	66,238	83,322	116,302	111,333	92,565
Education	126,975	131,831	105,229	91,621	106,716	118,981
Religious	7,382	7,125	7,396	10,466	9,148	10,850
Health	75,389	88,277	62,368	65,793	53,455	64,747
Entertainment and recreation	36,182	51,268	76,590	62,507	63,056	50,188
Miscellaneous	51,568	58,037	62,026	98,858	78,815	54,595
Total	1,753,961	1,787,664	1,877,358	2,145,745	2,284,906	2,218,593

(a) For footnote see first table on page 278.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
AT END OF PERIOD, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Type of building	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)
Houses	246,396	222,089	229,643	235,137	208,938	262,112
Other dwellings	40,287	37,557	32,502	42,972	48,361	87,707
Alterations and additions to dwellings	23,155	19,657	23,658	30,410	27,898	28,407
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,305	10,486	9,305	10,250	5,820	13,761
Shops	38,532	36,995	45,003	35,665	27,936	14,831
Factories	61,225	59,891	53,419	144,296	120,569	94,092
Offices	110,767	86,985	126,284	133,354	140,745	197,157
Other business premises	21,152	35,753	33,151	40,188	20,524	16,993
Education	57,659	56,890	46,154	43,703	39,414	50,470
Religious	1,790	2,199	2,480	3,344	3,087	2,551
Health	54,146	45,933	37,423	36,330	39,816	42,055
Entertainment and recreation	45,810	40,867	30,406	31,977	16,519	9,357
Miscellaneous	25,507	78,885	73,611	52,797	21,103	42,924
Total	737,731	734,185	743,039	840,423	720,730	862,417

(a) For footnote see first table on page 278.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e. unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,513m at 30 June 1979 to \$1,559m at 30 June 1980, \$1,838m at 30 June 1981, \$1,901m at 30 June 1982, and decreased to \$1,848m at 30 June 1983.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced classified by geographical distribution and the number of houses and other dwellings commenced, completed, and under construction by ownership for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83, and the number of houses commenced, classified by material of outer walls for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83.

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS COMMENCED BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		
1977-78	15,053	3,484
1978-79	13,370	2,790
1979-80	13,219	2,379
1980-81(a)	13,078	2,747
1981-82(a)	11,905	3,205
1982-83(a)	12,986	3,468
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA		
1977-78	9,245	1,578
1978-79	8,279	1,189
1979-80	8,734	1,612
1980-81(a)	8,529	1,958
1981-82(a)	7,326	1,882
1982-83(a)	8,213	1,592
TOTAL VICTORIA		
1977-78	24,298	5,062
1978-79	21,649	3,979
1979-80	21,953	3,991
1980-81(a)	21,607	4,705
1981-82(a)	19,231	5,087
1982-83(a)	21,199	5,060

(a) For footnote see first table on page 278.

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					Total houses and other dwellings (b)
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings (b)	
		Houses		Other dwellings		
		Total dwellings (a)	By contractors (b)				Other (b)
COMMENCED						
1977-78	2,082	15,456	7,300	4,522	27,278	29,360
1978-79	1,756	15,445	5,212	3,215	23,872	25,628
1979-80	1,230	15,574	5,570	3,570	24,714	25,944
1980-81(c)	1,684	14,270	6,770	3,909	24,950	26,630
1981-82(c)	1,436	11,790	6,660	4,450	22,900	24,340
1982-83(c)	2,949	11,460	7,540	4,197	23,200	26,150
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E. UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1977-78	1,403	5,222	8,630	3,430	17,282	18,685
1978-79	1,195	5,029	7,028	2,345	14,402	15,597
1979-80	860	4,365	6,668	2,171	13,204	14,064
1980-81(c)	1,170	4,650	5,490	2,525	12,670	13,840
1981-82(c)	671	3,920	5,510	3,115	12,550	13,220
1982-83(c)	1,510	3,870	6,730	3,223	13,830	15,340
COMPLETED						
1977-78	2,886	16,901	7,294	6,408	30,603	33,489
1978-79	1,962	15,659	6,314	4,024	25,997	27,959
1979-80	1,566	15,968	5,726	3,680	25,374	26,940
1980-81(c)	1,416	14,690	6,020	3,776	24,490	25,900
1981-82(c)	1,850	12,490	6,470	3,684	22,640	24,490
1982-83(c)	2,111	11,260	6,440	4,040	21,740	23,860

(a) See definitions on pages 276-7.

(b) From 1980-81 figures have been rounded to the nearest ten units.

(c) For footnote see first table on page 278.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibro cement	Other and not stated	Total
1977-78	1,458	19,447	1,469	1,773	151	24,298
1978-79	1,541	17,695	1,131	1,199	83	21,649
1979-80	1,839	17,714	966	1,372	62	21,953
1980-81(a)	1,978	16,007	1,067	940	1,615	21,607
1981-82(a)	1,581	14,015	1,088	898	1,649	19,231
1982-83(a)	1,209	15,323	1,458	870	2,339	21,199

(a) For footnote see first table on page 278.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of financial assistance to State Governments under various agreements; assistance to first home buyers under the former Home Savings Grant and the Home Deposit Assistance Schemes and the current First Home Owners Scheme; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged, Aborigines, and other groups in need, and the provision of housing in the Territories. The Commonwealth Government also plans to introduce a new programme known as the Local Government and Community Housing Scheme, and incorporate this programme, the Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme, and the Crisis Accommodation Program under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The Home Savings Grant Scheme was introduced in 1964 and provided grants in respect of first homes acquired by eligible applicants up to 31 December 1976.

The *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1976 commenced operation on 1 January 1977 and applied to persons who contracted to buy or build their first home between that date and the date of termination of the Scheme – 2 June 1982.

Applications under the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1964 were accepted until 2 June 1982, and under the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1976 until 2 July 1982 – unless a notice of intention to apply for a grant under the 1976 Act was received by 2 July 1982, in which case an application could be lodged within a further calendar month – before 2 August 1982.

The Home Savings Grant Scheme provided a grant of \$1 for every \$3 saved, over a three year period, and held in an acceptable form. The maximum grant was \$2,000.

A Family Bonus was introduced for persons who contracted to buy or build their home on or after 1 October 1980. The sum of \$500 was payable for families with one dependent child and \$1,000 was payable for families with two or more dependent children.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme replaced the old Home Savings Grant Scheme. The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme related to first homes acquired on or after 18 March 1982 and up to 30 September 1983.

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme included an income test, to direct assistance to low-to-moderate income earners. It provided a grant of \$1 for every \$1 saved over a two year period and held in an acceptable form. The maximum grant was \$2,500.

A Family Bonus was also available in respect of dependent children for those applicants qualifying for a basic grant. It provided \$500 for one dependent child and \$1,000 for two or more dependent children.

There was no restriction on the age, sex, or marital status of applicants or the number of persons making a joint application. The home could be a newly constructed or an established house, home unit, or flat.

First Home Owners Scheme

The First Home Owners Scheme was introduced on 1 October 1983 and replaced the previous Home Deposit Assistance Scheme.

The Scheme is designed to assist low to moderate income earners, and provides for a non-repayable tax-free grant of up to \$7,000 to eligible first home buyers.

Successful applicants have a choice as to how assistance is paid. Benefits may be paid either as a series of monthly payments over five years or as an initial lump sum payment with smaller monthly payments over five years. These payment alternatives provide flexibility in meeting the specific needs of applicants, by increasing their borrowing capacity, providing a substantial initial lump sum to assist in bridging the deposit gap, and providing assistance with payments during the first years of home ownership.

The amount of benefit is determined by income and the number of children dependent on the applicants. For homes purchased between 1 October 1983 and 30 June 1984, the maximum benefit was payable to applicants whose total taxable income was \$24,300 or less in 1982-83. Where income exceeded \$24,300 and was less than \$27,900 the amount of benefit was reduced proportionately. No benefit was payable if income was \$27,900 or more.

For homes acquired between 1 July 1984 and 21 August 1984 the same limits applied, but the relevant income year was 1983-84.

For families, joint applicants and sole applicants with dependent children who acquire their home on or after 22 August 1984, a full benefit may be paid if their taxable income was \$20,000 or less. Where income exceeded \$20,000 and was less than \$27,900, the amount of benefit is reduced proportionately. No benefit is payable if income was \$27,900 or more.

For sole applicants without dependants, who acquire their home on or after 22 August 1984, the income limits are \$10,000 to \$13,950.

A grant can be made for any new or established home, house, home unit, flat, or any other type of fixed dwelling, in the city or country. The dwelling must however be intended for the applicant's principal place of residence.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since 1981

The 1981 Housing Agreement between the Commonwealth, the six States, and the Northern Territory was planned to operate for the five years from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1986. However, the Commonwealth Government sought, and each State and the Northern Territory agreed, to negotiate a new Agreement to operate from 1 July 1984 for a period of ten years. Financial assistance under the 1981 Agreement comprised 'untied' loans, grants earmarked for housing for pensioners and Aborigines, and 'untied' grants. Each State decided on the allocation of 'untied' funds between home purchase and rental housing assistance and was required to match these funds on a dollar for dollar basis with funds provided from its own resources. Commonwealth Government loans to the States are repayable over fifty-three years at an annual interest rate of 4.5 per cent.

The Commonwealth Government guaranteed a minimum level of funding of \$200m for each year of the 1981 Agreement. Additional funding for each year was determined in the Budget context. Total funding under the Agreement in 1983-84 was \$500m: \$146m in 'untied' loans and the remainder as grants, of which \$32m was allocated for housing for pensioners, \$52m for housing for Aborigines, and \$270m was 'untied'. In addition, since 1982-83 each State has been permitted to nominate additional funds for public housing from its Works and Housing Program and a total of \$227m was nominated by the States in 1983-84. Victoria nominated \$75m in 1982-83 and \$44.5m in 1983-84 under this arrangement. These additional funds were provided at concessional Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement loan terms and conditions, i.e. interest rate of 4.5 per cent with principal repayable over fifty-three years.

The new 1984 Agreement incorporates revised principles which focus on alleviating housing related poverty and, as far as possible, provides housing assistance fairly between tenures.

Total funding under the new 1984 Agreement in 1984-85 is \$623.3m, comprising \$495m in 'untied' grants, \$35m for pensioners, \$52m for Aborigines, and the balance of \$41.3m for programmes not previously included in Housing Agreements.

Total allocations for other programmes are \$21.7m for the Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme, \$12.6m for a new Crisis Accommodation Program, and \$7m for a new Local Government and Community Housing Program. States are again able to nominate additional funds for public housing on concessional terms subject to their matching, in 1984-85, \$450m of 'untied' Commonwealth assistance on a dollar for dollar basis from their own resources.

Victoria's share of these funds in 1984-85 will be \$125,147,000 in 'untied' grants, \$3,417,000 in Aboriginal grants, \$8,421,000 for pensioner grants, and \$9,304,000 for other programmes.

Home Purchase Assistance. Funds available in the Home Purchase Assistance Account, comprising Commonwealth Government funds, revolving funds arising from the operation of previous home purchase programmes and State funds, are used principally to make loans to co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for on-lending to home purchasers. Under the 1981 Housing Agreement the annual interest rate charged by a State to societies and approved lending authorities was to be not less than five per cent per annum in the first full financial year, increasing by 0.5 per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to one per cent below the current Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans was reached, and thereafter varying with movements in this rate. Eligibility conditions were set by each State, but loans could only be made to those who could not obtain mortgage finance on the open market, or from other sources. Provision was made in the Agreement for a number of flexible lending practices. The Ministry of Housing and the Co-operative Housing Societies provide loans under the Housing Agreement.

Features of the new 1984 Agreement include the introduction of income related loan repayments and rental-purchase arrangements.

Rental Housing Assistance. Available funds, comprising Commonwealth Government funds, internally generated funds arising from the operation of rental housing programmes, and State contributions, are used principally for the provision of rental housing by State housing authorities but may be used for other purposes such as urban renewal, funding of voluntary housing management groups, and allocations to local government bodies to provide rental housing. Under the 1981 Agreement each State determines eligibility for rental housing subject only to the condition that assistance is directed to those most in need. The level of rent is also fixed by each State and under the 1981 Agreement a policy of progressive movement to full market rents over the life of the Agreement applied in each State. Rental rebates were granted to those tenants who could not afford to pay the rent fixed.

Each State determined its own policy on sales of rental dwellings but all sales were to be at market value or replacement cost and on the basis of a cash transaction. Home purchase assistance funds could be used to finance the purchase of rental dwellings.

Under the new Agreement, eligibility has been widened to include all groups in the community and public rents are to be determined on the basis of the cost of provision of public rental housing.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (CSHA) in Victoria are summarised as follows:

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Item	Total
	\$'000
Commonwealth loan funds advanced up to and including 1982-83	1,272,101
Commonwealth Government grants up to and including 1982-83	109,758
Allocations from State loan fund –	
<i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971 (1971-72 and 1972-73)</i>	74,000
<i>States (Works and Housing) Assistance Act 1982 (a)</i>	75,000
Allocation for public housing under <i>Special Employment-related Programs Act 1982</i>	10,980
Allocations to State housing authority (Victorian Ministry of Housing) for rental housing assistance, up to and including 1982-83 –	
Loans	916,733
Grants	109,758
Loan allocations to Home Purchase Assistance Account up to and including 1982-83	429,368
Drawings from Home Purchase Assistance Account up to and including 1982-83 –	
By co-operative housing societies	580,029
By State housing authority (Victorian Ministry of Housing)	158,771
Dwellings completed by State housing authority (Victorian Ministry of Housing) up to and including 1982-83	number 93,778
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Purchase Assistance Program up to and including 1982-83	47,670
Commonwealth Government loans allocated to State housing authority in 1972-73 under the <i>Housing Assistance Act 1973</i> offset against loss of revenue from rental rebates	\$'000 1,500

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, COMMONWEALTH
GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND OPERATIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Item	Total
Supplementary loans made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence force personnel, under CSHA, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	\$'000 24,561
Loans made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence force personnel under CSHA (Servicemen) (1971-72 up to and including 1982-83)	22,955

(a) States were able to nominate funds from their Loan Council Works and Housing Programs to go to public housing on the concessional CSHA loan terms and conditions (repayable over fifty-three years with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum).

Rental assistance

From 1 July 1981, grants have been provided to the States and the Northern Territory for rental housing assistance for pensioners, Aborigines, and other persons in need under the 1981 Housing Agreement. In previous years, such grants were provided under separate arrangements, as described in earlier issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Grants may be used for purposes other than construction of housing, e.g. leasing from the private sector.

To June 1983, grant payments allocated for pensioners in Victoria totalled \$49,421,000. The number of units provided to 30 June 1983 amounted to 2,622.

Grants for Aboriginal housing commenced in 1979-80 with \$2m being paid in 1979-80, \$2.1m in 1980-81, \$2.5m in 1981-82, and \$2.5m in 1982-83. During those four years 215 dwellings were provided in Victoria.

Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme

Under the three-year programme which began in 1982-83, the Commonwealth Government announced that it would provide at least \$20m a year to the States, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory for the provision of short-term assistance to low-income earners experiencing genuine financial difficulty in meeting their mortgage repayments, rent payments, or in gaining access to private rental accommodation.

Payment of the grants is conditional upon the States and Territories matching those sums dollar for dollar.

An amount of \$20m was allocated in each of the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 while \$22m has been allocated for 1984-85. Victoria's share in each of these years is \$5.3m, \$5.3m, and \$5.8m, respectively.

This programme has been incorporated, as a specific assistance programme, into the 1984 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Under the arrangements applicable to the operation of the Scheme, States are responsible for the day to day administration, including determining eligibility for assistance.

Crisis Accommodation for Families in Distress Program

In 1981-82, the Commonwealth Government introduced a crisis accommodation programme for families in distress. Grants are provided to the States, the Northern Territory, and Aboriginal Hostels Limited for the construction, purchase, or lease of dwellings to provide short-term emergency accommodation for families. The objectives of the programme is to assist both one and two parent families who have an immediate need for accommodation.

In the 1981-82 Budget, \$2m was provided for the commencement of the programme. A further \$4m was allocated in both 1982-83 and 1983-84. Victoria's share in each of these years was \$502,000, \$1,000,000, and \$996,000, respectively.

In 1984-85 funding for the Crisis Accommodation for Families in Distress Program is being absorbed into the Crisis Accommodation Program, which forms a part of the 1984 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. An amount of \$3,348,000 has been allocated for 1984-85.

Local Government and Community Housing Agreement

Victoria has been allocated \$1,865,000 under a new programme of housing introduced under the 1984-85 Agreement to encourage a wider community involvement in housing programmes.

From November 1965, when the Corporation commenced operations, until the end of June 1983, 639,000 loans to the value of \$15,800m had been insured.

Housing Agreement (Service Personnel)

Prior to 30 June 1971, housing for defence service personnel was provided under the terms of the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement which, in the main, was concerned with public housing and which

expired on that date. Subsequently, separate agreements have been entered into between the Commonwealth and State Governments to provide for the construction of dwellings for allotment to defence service personnel and for improvements to existing accommodation occupied by them. Programmes are negotiated annually and the full capital cost is made available by the Commonwealth in repayable, interest-bearing loans to the States. Provision is made for the States to recover the cost of provision in the rents charged to servicemen.

Operations under the Agreement from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1983, are summarised as follows:

- (1) Commonwealth Government loans to Victoria for construction purposes amounted to \$14,594,088, while grants for improvements to existing dwellings were \$8,360,171;
- (2) dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission of Victoria numbered 731; and
- (3) total houses provided under arrangements between the Commonwealth and Victoria numbered 4,298.

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918 makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire homes on concessional terms.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME, OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Number of loans granted for —				Total	Capital expenditure during year	Capital receipts during year	Number of loan accounts at 30 June
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes				
						\$'000	\$'000	
1977-78	622	156	707	1	1,486	22,417	19,076	51,693
1978-79	382	118	537	5	1,042	14,980	20,670	50,192
1979-80	335	123	645	8	1,111	15,835	21,865	48,090
1980-81	357	108	825	19	1,309	22,334	22,475	46,591
1981-82	474	113	935	41	1,563	34,710	22,278	45,498
1982-83	469	112	930	23	1,534	33,939	18,895	44,473

Accommodation of migrants

Migrant centres provide a residential base for the provision of programmes and services, including English classes, orientation information, and welfare assistance for newly arrived settlers. Refugees and special humanitarian programme entrants, and some other migrant categories, receive subsidised accommodation, while other residents pay cost-recovery based tariffs.

Nine centres located across all States and the Northern Territory, provide accommodation. There were two residential centres located in Melbourne at 30 June 1984 with an accommodation capacity of 1,900 persons. In addition, in Melbourne, one centre which was closed because of a downturn in demand continues to provide on-arrival services. These services assist those new arrivals moving directly into the community.

There are also 378 two and three bedroom fully furnished and self-contained flats throughout Australia. At 30 June 1984, there were 104 located in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These flats provide transitory accommodation between the protected environment of the migrant centres and life in the community at large.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1973 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home. Amendments to the Act in 1977 and 1983 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land, commercial housing, and commercial non-residential propositions are also insurable. During 1983-84, 12,341 loans for \$539m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1981-82 were 6,675 loans for \$248m, and for 1982-83, 7,066 loans for \$265m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government

Ministry of Housing

The various State housing authorities were consolidated under the control of the Ministry of Housing early in 1973. These authorities then included the Housing Commission, the Government Employee Housing Authority, and the Co-operative Housing Registry.

The *Housing Act* 1983, proclaimed in December, 1983, abolished the Housing Commission and the Home Finance Trust, replacing these bodies with a Body Corporate under the name of the Director of Housing. All assets and rights, and liabilities and obligations, of the Housing Commission and the Home Finance Trust were, by the *Housing Act* 1983, vested in and became due by the Director. Part IVA, Government Finance, of the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 has been revoked, those provisions now being included in the *Housing Act* 1983. The Housing Advisory Council was abolished by the *Housing Act* 1983.

Including the construction and purchase of housing units since the inception in 1938 of its antecedent authority, the Housing Commission, the Director of Housing has built and purchased, to 30 June 1984, 97,334 housing units, of which 50,785 have been sold. Approximately thirty-six per cent of all such construction since 1938 is located outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Rental charges for the year ended 30 June 1984 were \$124,388,557, against which \$37,606,795 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners.

HOUSING COMMISSION, DWELLING CONSTRUCTION, VICTORIA

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (b)	1982-83 (b)	1983-84 (b)
COMPLETED						
Melbourne Statistical Division	783	427	521	732	821	1,531
Remainder of Victoria	1,051	786	647	1,000	1,298	1,314
Total	1,834	1,213	1,168	1,732	2,119	2,845
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)						
Melbourne Statistical Division	606	563	510	228	764	686
Remainder of Victoria	847	616	806	456	1,086	558
Total	1,453	1,179	1,316	684	1,850	1,244

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

(b) Included purchases.

Further references: Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 272-3; Social effects of Housing Commission policies, 1984, p.246; Planning and the City of Melbourne, 1984, pp. 243-5; Regional authorities, 1984, pp. 246-7

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses, to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1983:

OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Societies registered	number	1,898	2,062	2,026	2,040	2,048	1,966
Members registered	number	52,108	52,401	50,680	48,506	46,403	43,393
Shares subscribed	number	4,818,435	5,251,845	5,501,288	5,634,186	5,600,278	5,574,813
Nominal share capital	\$m	482	525	550	563	560	557
Advances approved	number	43,384	42,701	41,362	39,458	37,397	35,244
Advances approved	\$m	476	536	544	559	549	554
Government guarantees executed	number	965	1,020	988	988	942	917
Government guarantees executed	\$m	221	243	251	258	251	249
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	5,968	6,171	6,042	6,644	7,327	7,327
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	7,263	8,063	8,733	9,904	11,648	11,648
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	283	308	325	338	338	n.a.
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	93,936	97,092	99,155	101,155	104,497	105,419
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	789	1,056	977	668	304	233

(a) Includes residential flats.

Government Employee Housing Authority

The Government Employee Housing Authority commenced operation in March 1982 as successor to the former Teacher Housing Authority. The Authority has the broad role of overseeing the provision of housing for all Victorian government employees; and in respect of participating departments whose employee housing is directly managed by the Authority providing, modernising, maintaining, and disposing of properties according to the priorities of need and budgetary constraints.

At 30 June 1984, the Authority had two participating departments, Education and Law, and discussion is proceeding with a number of other departments concerning their possible participation. However, the greatest inhibiting factor is seen as the long process of rent review and negotiation which has been necessary to establish a uniform rental structure for all Victorian Government employee housing as required by the Victorian Government. The ultimate objective of the rent revision is the attainment of full cost recovery rentals.

A total of 2,219 residential units were directly managed by the Authority at 30 June 1984.

Further references: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 293; Home Finance Trust, 1983, pp. 260-1; Approved housing institutions, 1983, p. 262

HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO
INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE
OF DWELLINGS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Institution	Loans approvals					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Savings banks	891,349	997,807	1,014,927	1,012,205	1,259,643	1,744,372
Trading banks	134,089	137,289	152,594	157,761	114,080	146,442
Permanent building societies	476,092	452,596	489,301	355,402	409,971	754,281
Terminating building societies	62,821	44,257	38,040	23,241	39,697	37,416
Finance companies	47,810	46,012	56,385	31,121	21,480	31,728
Government	87,343	78,194	83,508	90,235	78,226	68,715
Other	40,933	50,621	52,766	47,950	51,785	68,583
Total	1,740,437	1,806,776	1,887,521	1,717,915	1,974,882	2,851,537

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 Building Activity, Victoria (8752.2)

ENERGY AND MINING

ENERGY

The Minister for Minerals and Energy of the State of Victoria is responsible for the administration of the following Acts of Parliament: *Coal Mines Act 1958*; *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*; *Extractive Industries Act 1966*; *Gas Act 1969*; *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958*; *Gas Franchises Act 1970*; *Groundwater Act 1969*; *Liquified Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980*; *Minerals and Energy Act 1976*; *Mines Act 1958*; *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*; *Mining Development Act 1958*; *Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act 1983*; *Petroleum Act 1958*; *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*; *Pipelines Act 1967*; *State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal Act 1932*; *State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act 1968*; *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*; *Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963*; *Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978*; and the *Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980*.

Subject to the Minister, the Department of Minerals and Energy, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the Victorian Brown Coal Council, and the Victorian Solar Energy Council are responsible for the administration of these Acts.

Department of Minerals and Energy

The chief purpose of the Department is to provide the Minister with an integrated focus of policy advice and administration across the minerals and energy portfolio.

The Department plans, monitors, co-ordinates, and implements energy policy and delivers energy conservation programmes. The Victorian Government has established a comprehensive energy planning programme which has two major functions. First, the formulation of a series of energy policy statements on specific energy issues which require policy development: draft statements have been released for public comment, and revised statements are being prepared which will constitute the Victorian Energy Plan 1985, a consolidated, major policy overview statement. Second, the programme involves the continuous review, co-ordination, and integration of energy planning within Victorian Government agencies, including integration with the Government's economic, urban, and environmental policies.

Key issues in current energy planning are: to develop and maintain effective and equitable energy pricing policies; to improve the efficiency of portfolio agencies by means of management reforms; to develop new uses, and encourage the most appropriate uses of Victoria's energy resources; to avoid costly over-supply or under-supply of electricity, natural gas, and transport fuels by means of flexible planning strategies and the promotion of more efficient usage; to promote energy conservation; and to develop renewable energy resources such as solar energy, wind power, tidal energy, and fuels produced from biomass and wastes.

A Coal Policy Unit is being established to administer all coal leasing and provide advice on coal policy matters. It is intended that coal leasing and allocation be maintained within a consistent State wide framework of energy policy and resources law.

Two programmes have been developed to promote energy conservation: the Home Energy Advisory Service, and the Government Energy Management Program. The Home Energy Advisory Service has been established as a free service available to householders; at present the service is available in the Melbourne metropolitan area to holders of Commonwealth health cards. For eligible households an assessment is made of the patterns of energy use in the home. This assessment identifies the means by which energy may be saved without any reduction in comfort levels. The Service can provide a grant of up to \$250 for energy saving improvements to a home. The Government Energy Management Program has been set up to promote management of energy in Victorian

Government agencies and in the operation of their transport fleets. Departments and agencies have now established structures for monitoring their energy consumption and are carrying out energy 'audits' as part of this programme. Specific targets have been set to reduce energy consumption by 5 per cent at the end of 1983-84, 7.5 per cent at the end of 1984-85, and 10 per cent at the end of 1985-86.

Energy Information Services has been established to co-ordinate, within the Minerals and Energy portfolio, the production and distribution of literature and information on energy conservation. The Service also operates the Energy Information Centre at 139 Flinders Street, Melbourne, which deals with over 35,000 public inquiries each year. A mobile energy information centre, completed in September 1983, tours country areas and appears at various community events.

The Department conducts geological, groundwater, coal, petroleum, stone, and mineral surveys; produces geological maps; and issues scientific reports. Drilling operations are carried out, and the results are used in sedimentary basin studies and in the evaluation of petroleum, mineral, coal, and groundwater potential. A comprehensive library and a geological museum are maintained; a core library retains cores and cuttings from drilling operations. The administration of petroleum, pipeline, mining, and extractive industry legislation ensures that exploration for, and the production of, minerals and petroleum (both on-shore and off-shore), and quarrying are regulated and controlled. Technical advice is available for mineral exploration and prospecting. Six stamp batteries located at Bendigo, Wedderburn, Maldon, Rutherglen, Mount Egerton, and Bright, provide an ore crushing service to enable test crushings to be carried out at nominal cost. Information is available on mining law and on mining and quarrying statistics. Reclamation of mine-damaged land is undertaken in areas where such action is essential.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp.295-7; 1984, pp.252-3

General

Management of energy

Each year Victorians spend billions of dollars on oil, petrol, electricity, and gas. Considerable advertising and public relations budgets have in the past been allocated to promote the sale of energy in its various forms. However, as the price of energy and questions about its continued ready availability have assumed more importance, the Victorian Government has sought means by which supply may be balanced with demand, and the most appropriate use made of the various forms of energy at the State's disposal.

Victoria has huge resources of energy. Beneath relatively shallow layers of overburden throughout a large part of Gippsland are an estimated 31,000 megatonnes of readily available brown coal. At present only about two per cent of this has been used. Beneath the waters of Bass Strait are reserves of gas which should last thirty years at the current level of consumption. Oil reserves there, although probably limited to a life-span of a further twenty-five years, are currently providing 72 per cent of Australia's refinery requirements. Solar energy (and its derivatives) is limited in its usefulness by the technology currently available to harness it, and work is progressing in this field.

An Energy Planning Task Force representing all the agencies of the Minerals and Energy portfolio has been set up to commence building the framework for the Victorian Energy Plan. Other co-ordinating bodies are the Victorian Energy Development Committee, which oversees the Home Energy Advisory Service and co-ordinates all energy information and education services; and the Customer Policy Implementation Committee, which is developing improved and co-ordinated customer policies for the energy utilities, such as providing easier ways for energy customers to pay their gas and electricity accounts.

The Coal Corporation of Victoria is now being formed to absorb the research and development role of the Victorian Brown Coal Council, and the coal development activities of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The *Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act* 1983 prohibits the exploration for and mining of uranium, the establishment of nuclear facilities including power reactors, and the possession of nuclear materials without appropriate licences.

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the Central Gippsland region, with by far the most valuable and best quality coal being located in the La Trobe Valley. These deposits which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, compare in extent

with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale, Alberton, and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance with those in the La Trobe Valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total economic resource in Victoria.

The Department of Minerals and Energy has been heavily involved during the past ten years in the drilling and assessment of the Stradbroke, Alberton, and Boodyarn coalfields of South Gippsland; additional exploration work has been carried out in the northern part of the Otway Basin. The Department has also investigated the aquifers and groundwater associated with the brown coal seams in the La Trobe Valley. Private companies have explored the coal potential in several areas in Victoria: the Murray Basin (CRA), Maffra (CSR and Shell), Trafalgar (ESSO), Anglesea (WMC), and the Portland-Dartmoor area (WMC).

The Victorian Brown Coal Council has assessed the total brown coal resources at 202,000 megatonnes, or approximately two million petajoules (PJ) of energy, of which 31,000 megatonnes (or some 310,000 PJ) is regarded as readily accessible reserves. Victorian brown coal reserves account for about one-quarter of Australia's readily available fossil fuels in terms of energy content, and to date, less than 2 per cent of them have been used.

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. The brown coal in these seams ranges in geological age from Eocene to early Miocene and is therefore between fifteen and fifty million years old.

Brown coal production by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from the La Trobe Valley fields decreased from 36.5 megatonnes in 1982 to 32.9 megatonnes in 1983; production from Australian Paper Manufacturers Minerals at Bacchus Marsh also decreased. Production from the Alcoa mine at Anglesea remained constant at about 1.2 megatonnes: this coal is used to produce electrical power for the Company's aluminium smelter at Point Henry, near Geelong.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe Valley. Approximately three tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about one tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing one tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 megatonnes during 1965 but declined to less than one megatonne in 1976, after the introduction of natural gas.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Other

The brown coal deposits are large and easily accessible, and the coal has been shown to be amenable to the processes of gasification, pyrolysis, solvent refining, and hydrogenation. The potential for its conversion has been widely recognised and a number of proposals are under consideration. The most significant of these has advanced beyond the proposal stage. Erection of a \$200m pilot plant at Morwell in Victoria for the testing of technology for the production of liquid hydrocarbon is almost complete. The plant is being constructed by Brown Coal Liquefaction (Victoria) Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Limited, a consortium of five Japanese companies. The plant will be capable of processing fifty tonnes of dried coal per day.

Other possibilities for the development of brown coal exist. Brown coal may be used as a direct fuel. For example, processes to produce dry, pulverised brown coal have been announced, and if the problems associated with high moisture content and combustibility can be overcome, its use as a direct fuel could increase.

Further, it is possible to produce a wide variety of chemicals from coal tar or coal itself through gasification and synthesis. These include the primary intermediates for the production of a variety of polymers.

Another new area of possible application for Victorian brown coal is the production of special carbons. These include activated carbons for liquid and vapour phase absorption applications, carbon fibres as possible replacement for asbestos and fibreglass, and carbon electrodes for the aluminum smelting industry.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp.288-9; Coal to oil conversion, 1982, p.268; Victorian Brown Coal Council, 1983, pp.266-7; Brown coal production since 1935, 1984, pp.271-2

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SEC) is the largest electricity supply authority and individual coal producer. It is a semi-government authority with the principal responsibility of generating or purchasing electricity for supply throughout Victoria (which has an area of approximately 228,000 square kilometres). It may own, develop, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting plant and develop the State's hydro-electric resources. It is required to meet all expenditure involved with operating its power and fuel undertakings and to provide for statutory transfers to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. In 1983-84, its revenue was \$1,401m. At 30 June 1984, it had total non-current assets of \$6,807m and a staff of some 22,800.

The SEC was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1921 and now operates under the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958. Since it began operating, the SEC has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, purchase, and supply of electricity on a State wide basis to the stage where its system provides almost all the electricity produced in Victoria and its transmission covers almost the entire population of the State. At 30 June 1984, it distributed electricity directly to 1.4 million customers and indirectly to a further 278,500 through eleven metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by the Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

Existing electricity system

Of the State's recoverable fossil fuel reserves, brown coal represents 94.6 per cent, natural gas 2.6, and oil 2.8. The SEC has committed itself to increasing the proportion of total Victorian requirements met with coal based energy.

Victoria's electricity system is based upon the State's extensive brown coal resource in the La Trobe Valley, 140 to 180 kilometres east of Melbourne in central Gippsland, which is one of the largest single brown coal deposits in the world.

The coal is young and soft with a moisture content of 60 to 70 per cent and occurs in thick seams from relatively close to the surface to a depth of several hundred metres. The coal can be won continuously in large quantities and at low cost by specialised mechanical plant. The SEC's coal fired powered stations have been established near the coal deposits because the coal's moisture content would make the coal expensive to transport, every three tonnes of material including two tonnes of water.

The major brown coal fired generating plants in the system are the 1,600 MW Hazelwood and 1,450 MW Yallourn 'W' power stations. Other brown coal fired plants are Morwell (170 MW) and Yallourn 'C', 'D', and 'E' (521 MW). These stations are all located in the La Trobe Valley and generate three-quarters of the State's electricity requirement.

Other thermal stations are Jeeralang (465 MW) gas turbine station in the La Trobe Valley, and the Newport 'D' (500 MW) gas fired station in Melbourne. The Spencer Street (60 MW) oil fired power station ceased operation in 1983. There are hydro-electric power stations in north-eastern Victoria: Kiewa (184 MW), Dartmouth (150 MW), and Eildon/Rubicon/Cairn Curran (135 MW). Victoria is also entitled to about 30 per cent of the output of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme and half of the output of the Hume hydro-electric station near Albury.

The SEC's total installed generating plant capacity at 30 June 1984 was 6,784 MW, including both capacity within the State and that available to it from New South Wales. In 1983-84 electricity

generated by the SEC in its thermal and hydro-electric power stations and purchased totalled 25,752 million kWh.

Power station construction

Construction of the Loy Yang 'A' power station complex south-east of Traralgon in the La Trobe Valley was authorised by the Victorian Government in 1976. Coal-fired, Loy Yang will provide base load electricity for the Victorian grid and almost double the State's generating capacity. The project nominally comprises two 2,000 MW power stations, Loy Yang 'A' and Loy Yang 'B' in eight 500 MW units. The first unit came into service in 1984.

POWER STATIONS' LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production					
		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations -							
Hazelwood	1,600	8,174	33.4	6,697	26.6	6,829	26.5
Yallourn	521	2,310	9.5	2,059	8.2	2,042	7.9
Yallourn 'W'	1,450	7,608	31.1	8,882	35.3	8,248	32.0
Morwell	170	1,010	4.1	1,092	4.3	1,059	4.1
Newport 'C' (b)	..	60	0.2	..	..	..	..
Newport 'D'	500	2,752	11.2	2,626	10.4	3,210	12.6
Spencer Street (c)	60	82	0.3	6	..	2	..
Jeeralang	465	2,277	9.3	1,310	5.2	1,377	5.3
Loy Yang 'A'	..	..	..	..	..	376	1.5
Total SEC thermal	4,766	24,273	99.1	22,672	90.0	23,143	89.9
Hydro stations -							
Kiewa (d)	184	415	1.7	187	0.7	337	1.3
Eildon (e)	135	312	1.3	258	1.0	189	0.7
Dartmouth	150	10	..	485	1.9	6	..
Total SEC hydro	469	737	3.0	930	3.7	532	2.0
Total SEC	5,235	25,010	102.2	23,602	93.7	23,675	91.9
Net purchases	..	Cr. 527	Cr. 2.2	1,594	6.3	2,077	8.1
Total	5,235	24,483	100.0	25,196	100.0	25,752	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1982.

(b) Newport 'C' power station retired from service in December 1981.

(c) Melbourne City Council station.

(d) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(e) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

Except for some isolated and remote areas of the State, the distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been completed. Main transmission is by 500, 330, 220, and 66 kV transmission lines which supply the principal distribution centres and interconnection between generating sources.

Three 500 kV transmission lines and six 220 kV lines link the La Trobe Valley stations with Melbourne and the State grid while three 300 kV lines provide the interstate link, two through the Snowy scheme. Bulk distribution of power throughout the main regional areas is by 200 kV lines to terminal stations which reduce the voltage to 66 kV or 22 kV for delivery to zone substations for further distribution. Feeder lines then deliver to distribution substations which in turn reduce the voltage to 415/240 volts for reticulation to individual customers. Some big industrial concerns take power at higher voltages.

Major development of Victoria's transmission system in 1983-84 included completion of the first and second 500 kV lines from Loy Yang power station to Hazelwood terminal station. Construction is in progress on a 220 kV line between Moorabool, near Geelong, and Ballarat. Construction is also in progress on a 500 kV line between Sydenham and South Morang to reinforce supply to the western area of the State.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, p. 271; Jeeralang, 1981, p. 290; Portland transmission line, 1982, pp.271-2; Electricity production since 1934, 1984, pp.253-60

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America, in drums, during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Australia's first refinery was a small one built by Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd., at Laverton, Victoria in 1924. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio, near Geelong, which was commissioned in 1954; the second was the Standard Vacuum Refinery, now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd at Crib Point in 1965; this installation ceased to operate in April 1985. These three refineries have supplied the Victorian marketing area with almost all of its refined products.

Exploration

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out in Gippsland since the 1920s, and almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960, principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc., with Esso Australia Ltd as the operator. Four other companies (B.O.C. of Australia Ltd., Endeavour Oil N.L., NSW Oil and Gas Co. N.L., and Shell Development [Aust] Pty Ltd) drilled seven wells during the 1970s, but without success.

During recent years there has been some investigations of sediments beneath those in which hydrocarbons have been previously located: Wirrah-3 drilled by Esso in 1984, and Basker-1 drilled by Shell in 1983 have both encountered oil. Basker-1 has provided the best flow of oil under test from any well not owned by Esso-BHP. These discoveries, although small, are important at a time when oil supplies from the known reservoirs are beginning to be depleted. They confirm the potential existence of oil and gas reservoirs in deeper sediments.

A major investigation into the oil and gas potential of the Otway Basin was commenced in 1984 as a joint project. Participants in this project are the Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria; Department of Mines and Energy, South Australia; Mines Department, Tasmania; and the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources. The project is based on studies carried out by the Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria.

At 30 June 1984, there were ten Petroleum Exploration Permits onshore in Victoria. Offshore there were eight Exploration Permits for Petroleum and eleven Production Licences for Petroleum. All of the Production Licences are held by Esso-BHP.

Development of Bass Strait fields

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971, when the four commercial fields discovered at that time were developed as an integrated system. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gasfields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. This resulted in the construction of the five first-generation platforms listed below: (1) Barracouta platform, over the Barracouta gas and oilfield, with eight gas wells and two oil wells. Production started in March 1969.

(2) Marlin platform, over the Marlin gasfield, with seventeen gas wells and four oil wells. Gas production started in January 1970. The four oil wells allocated for this platform were brought into production during 1982 after the installation of production facilities to produce oil from a small accumulation beneath the main gas reservoir.

(3) Halibut platform, over the Halibut oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in March 1970.

(4) Kingfish 'A' platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in April 1971.

EXPLORATION WELLS, VICTORIA, 1 JANUARY 1983 TO 30 JUNE 1984

Well	Operator	Spud date (a)	Date total depth reached	Rig released	Total depth	Status
					metres	
Omeo-1	Aquitaine	2.11.82	23.2.83	10.2.83	3,380	Oil and gas show
Pilotfish-1A	Esso-BHP	17.12.82	10.1.83	21.1.83	3,521	Dry
Volador-1	Shell	26.12.82	23.3.83	19.4.83	4,611	Oil and gas show
Selene-1	Phillips	27.12.82	5.2.83	13.2.83	3,539	Dry
Wirrah-2	Esso-BHP	22.1.82	23.2.83	5.3.83	3,084	Oil and gas show
Kyarra-1	Aquitaine	11.2.83	1.2.83	15.2.83	210	Aborted
Hermes-1	Phillips	15.2.83	21.4.83	19.5.83	4,565	Oil and gas show
Kyarra-1A	Aquitaine	16.2.83	23.2.83	1.3.83	1,280	Dry
Tarra-1	Aquitaine	4.3.83	2.4.83	21.4.83	2,905	Dry
Whiting-1	Esso-BHP	6.3.83	5.4.83	28.4.83	3,011	Oil discovery
Curdievale-1*	Beach	17.3.83	24.3.83	27.3.83	1,176	Dry
Green Banks-1*	Beach	4.4.83	12.4.83	14.4.83	1,226	Dry
Basker-1	Shell	21.4.83	12.6.83	10.9.83	3,991	Oil discovery
Teraglin-1	Esso-BHP	30.4.83	26.5.83	2.6.83	3,371	Dry
Athene-1	Phillips	22.5.83	7.7.83	4.9.83	3,385	Dry
Luderic-1	Esso-BHP	4.6.83	24.6.83	1.7.83	3,021	Oil and gas show
Mildura West-1*	Sth Aust. O and G	14.6.83	17.6.83	18.6.83	428	Dry
Mildura West-2*	Sth Aust. O and G	20.6.83	24.6.83	25.6.83	597	Dry
Robinvale-1*	Sth Aust. O and G	28.6.83	30.6.83	1.7.83	246	Dry
Snapper-4	Esso-BHP	2.7.83	12.9.83	22.9.83	2,821	Oil well with gas show
Bridgewater Bay-1	Phillips	15.9.83	2.12.83	9.12.83	4,200	Dry
Bignose-1	Shell	16.9.83	30.10.83	21.11.83	3,995	Gas show
Sunfish-2	Esso-BHP	23.9.83	8.10.83	14.10.83	2,647	Oil discovery
Wrasse-1	Esso-BHP	28.10.83	21.11.83	25.11.83	2,984	Dry
Basker South-1	Shell	23.11.83	24.12.83	6.1.84	3,420	Dry
Wirrah-3	Esso-BHP	27.11.83	17.1.84	27.2.84	3,257	Oil and gas well
Lindon-1*	Beach	1.12.83	1.1.84	5.1.84	3,011	Oil show
Manta-1	Shell	8.1.84	15.2.84	23.3.84	3,572	Oil and gas discovery
Stonyford-1*	Gas and Fuel Exp.	14.1.84	26.1.84	29.1.84	1,203	Dry
Veilfin-1	Esso-BHP	2.3.84	30.3.84	15.4.84	3,521	Gas discovery
Chimaera-1	Shell	28.3.84	13.5.84	19.5.84	3,826	Gas show
Wyrallah-1	Aquitaine	16.4.84	21.4.84	27.4.84	1,160	Dry
West Fortescue-1	Esso-BHP	4.5.84	10.5.84	25.5.84	2,671	Oil and gas show
Tuna-4	Esso-BHP	18.5.84	7.7.84	31.8.84	3,321	Oil well
Speke-1	Aquitaine	14.6.84	5.7.84	10.7.84	2,772	Dry

(a) The date drilling commenced.

*Onshore.

(5) Kingfish 'B' platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in November 1971.

The second stage of development took place from 1973 onwards with construction of the following second-generation platforms and the completion of one sub-sea well:

(1) Mackerel platform, over the Mackerel oilfield, with eighteen oil wells. Two of the eighteen wells are high-angle wells drilled directionally to drain the south end of the Mackerel field about four kilometres from the platform. Oil production started in December 1977. Drilling was completed in November 1980.

(2) Sub-sea Cobia 2 oil well, over the Cobia oilfield, came on stream in June 1979. This was the first sub-sea well completed in the Gippsland Basin fields and the crude oil from this well is conveyed by two 100 mm submarine pipelines to the Mackerel platform. This was also the first project having the pre-welded pipelines laid by the spooling method from a specially adapted ship.

(3) Tuna platform, over the Tuna gas and oilfield, with eighteen wells. Oil production started in May 1979; gas production commenced in September 1979. Drilling of all wells on this platform was completed during 1981.

(4) Snapper platform, over the Snapper gas and oilfield. The platform was erected in May 1979 and development drilling of the planned twenty-seven wells commenced in March 1981. Production started in July 1981.

Four third generation platforms have now been constructed, bringing the total number of platforms in Bass Strait to twelve:

(1) West Kingfish platform over the west end of the Kingfish oilfield. The platform was launched and set in position in August 1981. Development drilling was completed in May 1984.

(2) Cobia platform over the Cobia oilfield. Construction was completed in early 1983 and development drilling commenced on 1 March 1983. Wells are drilled into both the Cobia and Fortescue reservoirs. Production commenced in April 1983.

(3) Fortescue platform over the Fortescue oilfield. The jacket was set at the end of 1982 and drilling commenced on 12 June 1983. Production commenced in September 1983.

(4) Flounder platform over the Flounder gas and oilfield. The jacket was set in July 1983 and development drilling commenced in August 1984.

During 1983 and 1984 much activity was associated with the advancing age of the platforms and petroleum fields. This entailed the strengthening of the foundations of three of the first generation platforms arising from studies by Esso-BHP at the instigation of the Department of Minerals and Energy. Gas lift and water handling facilities have been progressively introduced on various platforms to boost declining oil-flow rates and remove increasing amounts of water which enters together with the oil as reservoirs are depleted.

Production

During 1983-84, petroleum production reached its highest level since 1979 and consisted primarily of 19.2 million tonnes (24.0 gegalitres) of stabilised crude and 1.7 million tonnes (3.2 gegalitres) of LPG products. This was made possible by Commonwealth Government policy changes which forced local refiners to absorb given quantities of Bass Strait crude oil and allowed the export of crude oil produced in excess of local requirements. Other influencing factors were improvements at the gas processing and crude oil stabilisation plant at Longford, and a new drag-reducing additive in the main delivery pipelines which has permitted greater through-put with no additional pumping capacity.

ROYALTIES FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Year	Amount received	Amount paid to Commonwealth	Amount retained by Victoria
1978-79	87,146	28,031	59,115
1979-80	132,639	43,337	89,302
1980-81	171,839	54,567	117,272
1981-82	159,760	52,321	107,439
1982-83	188,280	62,665	125,615
1983-84	257,937	84,245	173,692

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Barrels		Kilolitres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilolitres/day for year
1978	146,826,012	402,263	23,343,427	63,955
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180
1980	128,993,885	352,442	20,508,424	56,034
1981	134,281,582	367,895	21,349,102	58,491
1982	127,069,873	348,137	20,202,530	55,349
1983	137,337,035	376,266	21,834,881	59,822

(a) After processing.

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

Reserves

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas until well into the twenty-first century at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 8.5 million terajoules will be available if new gasfields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 17.3 million terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

The declared recoverable reserves from the licence areas are lower than in 1982 (except for natural gas) because additional reserves have not been detected.

**ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON
RESERVES, VICTORIA
(gigalitres)**

Item	1982	1983	1984
Crude oil	217	199	179
Natural gas	178	176	159
Condensate	28	23	20
LPG	59	49	46

1 gigalitre = 10^9 litres.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp.273-4; *Liquid Fuels*, 1984, pp.264-70

Refining

The three refineries in Victoria are: Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil. Refining capacity at 1 December 1984 is set out in the following table:

REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 1 DECEMBER 1984

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	110,000 to 132,000 BSD
(Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	5,000,000 tonnes/year 3,000 BSD 145,000 tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1949	100,000 BSD 4,670,000 tonnes/year
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point on Western Port Bay 1966	60,000 BSD 2,540,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*, Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three local refineries.

The three refineries in Victoria import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7 to 0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf, and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands or transported to other States within Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades – 97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade) – and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 2,541 retail outlets (30 June 1983), the majority of which are operated by the nine

major oil companies. At 30 June 1983, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,246,200 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations: in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point(1), and Portland(4), including refineries.

PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, VICTORIA, 1982 TO 1984

Item	1982	1983	1984
		Megalitres	
Aviation gasoline	16.02	15.37	14.59
Motor spirit			
Super	4,017.28	3,995.06	4,134.21
Standard	262.75	227.18	205.11
Total	4,280.03	4,222.24	4,339.31
Power kerosene	4.73	3.96	4.20
Aviation turbine fuel	480.45	416.52	432.11
Lighting kerosene	31.80	28.01	25.45
Heating oil	98.33	87.46	75.75
Automotive distillate –			
Inland	1,251.71	1,276.79	1,342.43
Bunkers	43.78	5.75	6.94
Total	1,295.49	1,282.54	1,349.37
Industrial diesel fuel –			
Inland	40.59	38.67	92.64
Bunkers	81.17	54.36	55.77
Total	121.76	93.03	148.42
Fuel oil –			
Inland (a)	182.20	90.94	86.26
Bunkers	351.98	310.20	344.01
Total	534.18	401.14	430.27
Grand total (b)	6,862.79	6,550.27	6,819.46

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Other petroleum fuels, including refinery oil, are no longer included as principal petroleum products marketed.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso-BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's three refineries. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies also distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

The Long Island Point facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The establishment of the Long Island Point facilities is described in the 1977 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately two million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray have a plant using ethane gas as a feedstock, which is conveyed by pipeline from Altona.

Further references: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp.382-5; *Developments in energy since 1970, 1984*, p.270

Gas industry

Introduction

The gas industry in Victoria dates from the formation of the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company in 1850 with the objective of lighting the City of Melbourne by gas. Many other gas companies were formed in the more heavily populated suburbs of Melbourne and country towns of the State during the second half of the nineteenth century, many by municipal authorities.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

In 1877, the Metropolitan Gas Company was formed by the amalgamation of three companies, one of which was the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company. The former company subsequently joined with the Brighton Gas Company and the State to form the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Since then, the structure of the industry has changed from multiple privately owned utilities to gradual unification under the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria – a public authority of the State owned jointly by the Victorian Government and private shareholders.

With the purchase of the Gas Supply Company's Victorian undertakings in 1970, The Geelong Gas Company in 1971, and Colonial Gas Holdings Limited in 1973, complete unification of the gas industry was achieved. The acquisition of The Albury Gas Company Ltd in 1974 made it possible for the Corporation to extend natural gas supply to the Albury/Wodonga Development Project. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria.

During the 1970s, the Corporation progressively extended its natural gas supply system to the point where 99.7 per cent of the reticulated gas supplied in Victoria is natural gas, and this fuel is currently accessible to more than 80 per cent of the State's population. In 1983-84, natural gas provided 57 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements, excluding transport.

In areas where it is not economic to supply natural gas, the Corporation meets the community demand for gaseous fuel either by providing a reticulated gas supply based on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or by supplying LPG in cylinders or bulk.

Future sources

Approximately 5.3 billion gigajoules (50 billion therms) of the gas reserves in Esso-BHP's Bass Strait fields were contractually dedicated to the Corporation from 1 January 1975, with an option on a similar quantity from any further reserves established in Victoria by the partners.

In keeping with its responsibility to meet the needs of its consumers and ensure continuing security of gas supply, the Corporation, through a fully owned subsidiary company, Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., is engaged in exploring for oil and gas in the Bass Strait area in joint ventures with Beach Petroleum N.L. and Hudbay Oil (Australia) Ltd in the offshore Gippsland Basin; with Phillips Australian Oil Company and Mount Isa Mines Ltd in the offshore Otway Basin; and in its own right in the onshore Otway Basin.

Supplies of natural gas contractually dedicated to the Corporation are adequate to meet the estimated overall requirements of the Victorian market until the years 2000/2005 and it is anticipated that current and future exploration programmes in the Gippsland and Otway Basins will result in the definition of further resources.

However, if major additional reserves are not developed in these areas and supplies of natural gas are not available from other sources, the Corporation plans to establish large scale substitute natural gas (SNG) production facilities to meet the community's demand for gaseous fuel. This long-term requirement of coal for SNG production is being taken into account in planning the development of the State's brown coal resources.

Conservation of energy

In 1977, the Corporation established Australia's first Energy Management Centre to advise industry and commerce on the efficient use of energy. This Centre provides educational, consulting, and development services to companies and government and international agencies, in a number of spheres including energy auditing and equipment evaluation and demonstration.

In 1978, the Corporation established an Energy Information Centre at 139 Flinders Street, Melbourne, to provide information to the general public on all aspects of the use of energy. It is also actively involved in research directed towards the development of efficient gas appliances, and in promoting low energy housing, the use of insulation in domestic dwellings, and the conversion of motor vehicles to LP Gas operation. These activities have played a significant part in increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy and in improving the efficiency of energy utilisation in industry, commerce, and homes throughout Victoria.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1984 (1983), the Corporation was supplying 975,643 (941,623) consumers with gas through a network of approximately 19,850 (19,572) kilometres of mains. Of these consumers, 952,753 were receiving natural gas, 14,982 were provided with a reticulated supply based on liquefied petroleum gas, and 7,908 Albury (New South Wales) consumers received natural gas..

The areas provided with a reticulated gas supply at 30 June 1984 are shown in the following table:

AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1984 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with –			
	Natural gas			Tempered LPG
Gas and Fuel Corporation	Bacchus Marsh	Kyabram	Queenscliff	Ararat
	Ballan	Kyneton	Rochester	Colac
	Ballarat	Lara	Rosedale	Hamilton
	Benalla	Longwarry	Sale	Horsham
	Bendigo	Maffra	Seymour	Portland
	Broadford	Maryborough	Shepparton	Stawell
	Castlemaine	Merrigum	Stanhope	Warrnambool
	Churchill	Moe	Tatura	
	Daylesford	Mooroopna	Trafalgar	
	Drouin	Mornington	Traralgon	
	Euroa	Peninsula	Wallace	
	Geelong	Morwell	Wangaratta	
	Girgarre	Ocean Grove	Warragul	
	Greater Melbourne	Pakenham	Wodonga	
		Point Lonsdale		

(a) In addition, the Gas and Fuel Corporation provides a reticulated gas supply in Albury, New South Wales, through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Albury Gas Company Limited. Throughout Victoria and the Riverina, the Gas and Fuel Corporation provides bottled and bulk liquefied petroleum gas to 126,300 consumers.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Sales

The degree to which natural gas has penetrated the competitive energy market in Victoria is reflected by the fact that total sales by gas utilities (including Tempered LPG) have risen from 12,800 terajoules in 1967-68 – the last full year of manufactured gas supply – to a total of 136,626 terajoules in 1981-82. Coupled with a downturn in industry and the introduction of energy efficiency programmes, in 1983-84 the consumption of gas dropped to 134,705 terajoules. The following table indicates the impact of natural gas in all three markets, with by far the greatest increase in total gas consumption occurring in the industrial market:

COMMERCIAL SALES OF NATURAL GAS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Quantity	Quantity
	million m ³	million ft ³
1978	3,461.135	122,178.065
1979	4,020.826	141,993.360
1980	4,547.774	160,603.270
1981	5,701.777	201,356.540
1982	5,686.453	200,815.380
1983	5,646.299	199,397.350

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of Resources and Energy, Canberra.

SALES OF GAS (a), VICTORIA
(terajoules)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1978-79	35,056	8,675	65,407	109,138
1979-80	36,979	9,425	70,286	116,690
1980-81	40,495	10,276	75,627	126,398
1981-82	46,037	11,603	78,986	136,626
1982-83	47,285	12,289	73,739	133,313
1983-84	49,705	12,911	72,089	134,705

(a) Includes sales to Albury/Wodonga.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Further reference: Gas and Fuel, *Victorian Year Book 1984*, pp.260-4

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes in various parts of the State. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the commencement of the utilisation of the La Trobe Valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Other major developments were the oil and gas discoveries in eastern Bass Strait during the 1960s.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future, liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Following the discovery of a copper-zinc deposit by Western Mining Corporation in an area east of Benambra in 1978, further drilling in the area has established the existence of two separate bodies containing copper and zinc, in the Wilga and Currawong prospects. Silver is an important constituent of these ore bodies. The two bodies constitute the most important finds of base metals in Victoria and have stimulated exploration in the State.

Legislation

The main purpose of the *Mines (Amendment) Act* 1983 was the resolution of the competing requirements of claim owners and the holders of exploration licences. With the passing of the Act, the mining industry in Victoria is now able to more clearly identify its rights and obligations. In addition, the Act clarified a wide range of matters in which the *Mines Act* 1958 was either unclear or silent. Among the more important amendments affecting exploration are a five-year limit on the term of exploration licences, compulsory relinquishment requirements at two and four-year stages, and a greater freedom for registration of claims within exploration licence areas. These changes should have the effect of encouraging companies to pursue their exploration programmes more vigorously.

The Act has created the office of Mining Warden, whose job is to resolve disputes relating to mining and prospecting.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1856 was in 1867 brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and since 1 September 1977 has functioned as a division in the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and sub-surface geological mapping of the important goldfield areas. In the 1890s, studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland, culminating in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coalfields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gasfields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are: the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral and groundwater resources; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's sub-surface resources.

Exploration

Significant developments during 1982-83 were: the discovery of the Wonga open cut gold prospect, near Stawell, by Western Mining Corporation; investigations into possible mining for gold in deep leads by solution mining techniques at Eastville, near Maldon; the discovery of mineralisation at



'Warrock' an historic homestead near Casterton in the Western District is an example of an early pastoral station. The property, built in the 1840s, contains about 30 buildings and has been preserved by one family for five generations.

Telecom Australia



The decorative gates at the main entrance to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. The gates were originally at 'Nareeb', a residence in Toorak, and were relocated to their present site in the 1960s.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

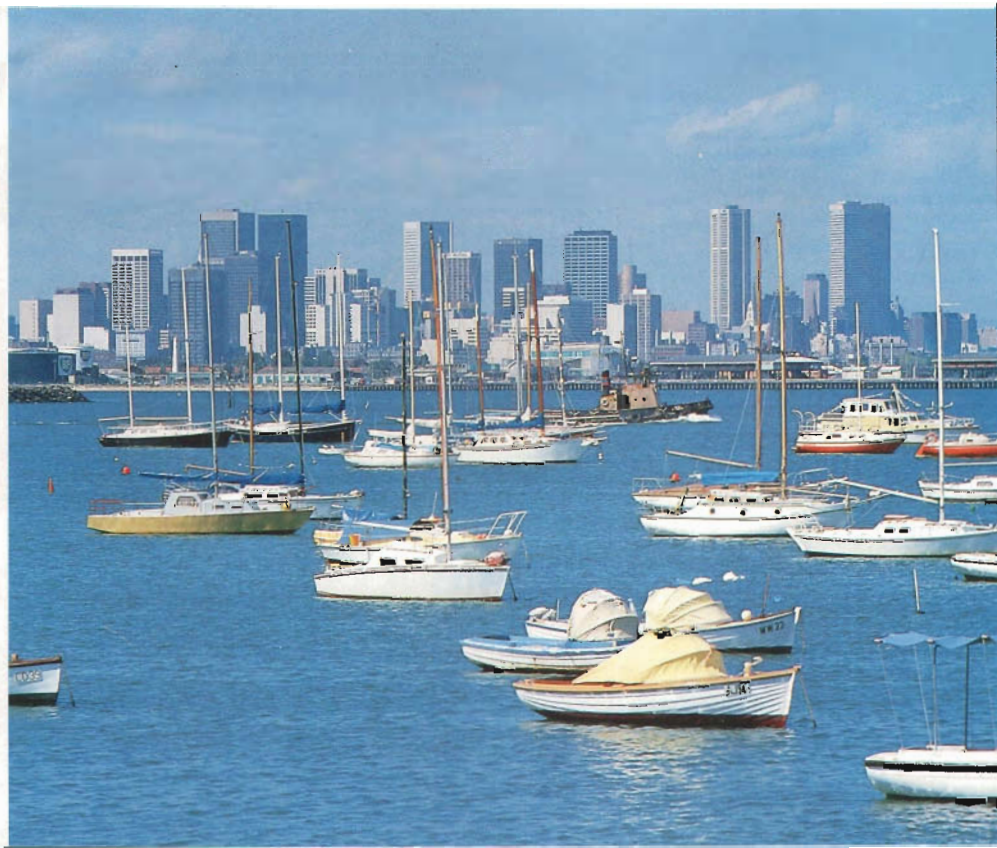


The original Royal Exhibition Building, located in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, was completed for the first International Exhibition in 1880. The present building incorporates various annexes which are used for numerous exhibitions and activities.

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The Melbourne Central Business District, viewed from the historic Williamstown foreshore on Hobsons Bay.

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several localities in East Gippsland including Buchan and Boulder Flat; and the continued exploration by Western Mining Corporation at the Currawong copper-zinc prospect, east of Benambra.

Gold

During 1983-84 gold prices fell from \$US14.50 per gram (\$US450 per oz) to \$US12.00 per gram (\$US373 per oz) and demand for gold eased. Gold mining activity has been somewhat depressed. A number of small mines are producing or being developed, particularly in the north-east and east of Victoria. The Wattle Gully Gold Mine at Chewton has now ceased operations.

Other minerals

Production of agricultural gypsum was low during the early part of 1983 owing to the drought. However, it increased considerably following the good harvest at the end of the year. Australian Gypsum Pty Ltd continued to produce gypsum for the plaster industry mainly from their Tutye lease. Small amounts of other minerals produced in Victoria included iron ore, clay, kaolin, and bauxite.

Construction materials

Quarrying activities varied throughout Victoria, but generally the demand for hard rock and gravel has increased. In some parts of the State there has been more use made of mobile crushing plants; their use will probably increase in future as contracts are let for the supply of fixed amounts of material for a specific purpose, e.g. for a new road or bridge. The demand for dimension stone, used in building construction, increased, and producers had some difficulty in meeting the demand. Quarry products used for construction (including clay), and limestone for the manufacture of lime and cement totalled 33 megatonnes in 1982-83 (production in 1981-82 was 28.5 megatonnes).

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 is shown in the following table:

MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Mineral	Unit	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Metallic minerals -							
Antimony ore	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bauxite	"	3,123	28	8,493	54	n.p.	n.p.
Gold bullion	'000 gms	65	863	87	853	115	1,370
Iron ore	tonnes	170	2	-	-	-	-
Tin concentrate	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value of metallic minerals		..	893	..	907	..	n.p.
Coal -							
Brown coal (a)	'000 tonnes	29,212	107,052	34,904	137,138	33,042	150,788
Briquettes	"	1,081	22,230	993	22,754	760	19,808
Total value of coal (a)		..	129,282	..	159,892	..	170,596
Petroleum products (b) -							
Crude oil	'000 kilolitres	20,508		20,994		20,188	
Ethane (c)	"	125,894		151,878		169,198	
Liquefied petroleum gas -			(d)1,338,820		(d)1,491,646		n.p.
Propane (c)	"	1,456		1,535		1,514	
Butane (c)	"	1,434		1,495		1,392	
Natural gas	million kilolitres	4,077		5,821		5,531	
Construction materials -							
Crushed and broken stone -							
Basalt	'000 tonnes	9,659	54,348	10,176	64,007	9,353	68,546
Dacite, Rhyodacite, and Toscanite	"	471	2,961	1,395	12,373	1,314	13,227
Granite	"	766	5,098	709	5,300	787	6,910
Hornfels	"	543	2,249	931	6,146	980	6,462
Limestone	"	1,138	1,830	551	1,227	494	1,911
Quartz and quartzite	"	63	134	51	174	52	284
Sandstone	"	1,315	2,229	1,611	3,628	2,161	5,789
Shale and schist	"	118	309	-	-	226	1,346
Slate	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crushed and broken stone	"	198	294	-	-	-	-
Total crushed and broken stone	"	14,271	69,452	15,424	92,855	15,367	104,475
Sand -							
For concrete	"	3,736	14,548	4,439	17,348	4,221	21,626
For other purposes	"	4,194	9,524	3,371	10,547	2,934	6,859
Gravel	"	4,751	6,863	5,057	8,695	4,478	9,347

MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION, VICTORIA — *continued*

Mineral	Unit	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Dimension stone — Granite	tonnes	26,556	688	18,187	618	16,622	596
Slate	"	2,445	91	1,593	35	1,631	38
Other	"	3	—	125	5	6,468	180
Total dimension stone	"	29,004	779	19,905	658	24,721	814
Other construction materials —							
Earth, soil, and filling	'000 tonnes	1,295	2,215	1,184	2,728	818	2,324
Salamander	"	438	1,095	503	992	460	630
Scoria	"	1,143	3,015	1,199	3,685	1,026	3,801
Other (e)	"	2,518	15,394	249	670	241	523
Total other construction materials	"	5,394	21,719	3,135	8,075	2,545	7,278
Total value of all types of construction materials		..	122,886	..	138,178	..	150,399
Other non-metallic minerals							
Clay — brick and cement	'000 tonnes	1,210	1,720	975	1,659	1,000	2,352
fire	"	8	54	17	134	9	84
kaolin — refined	"	35	3,827	32	4,413	30	4,234
unrefined	"	3	22	28	116	17	73
stoneware	"	76	150	56	94	64	103
pipe and tile	"	21	44	39	168	n.p.	n.p.
bentonitic	"	3	64	—	—	—	—
other clays (f)	"	42	1,783	67	2,201	34	2,307
Diatomite	tonnes	634	137	1,499	194	n.p.	n.p.
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gypsum	"	370	1,325	416	2,076	88	854
Limestone	"	2,351	9,837	2,114	9,813	2,034	9,642
Salt	"	74	1,786	78	2,206	57	1,838
Silica	"	288	3,069	361	4,546	348	4,161
Total (value of non-metallic minerals)		..	23,818	..	27,620	..	25,865
Grand total (value of all minerals)		..	1,615,699	..	1,818,243	..	n.p.

(a) Excludes the quantity and value of brown coal used for briquette manufacture.

(b) Previously reported in cubic metres, now reported in kilolitres; 1 cubic metre = 1 kilolitre.

(c) Excludes refinery production.

(d) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

(e) The year 1980-81 includes aggregate now included under crushed and broken stone.

(f) Includes white clay.

ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS, VICTORIA

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Alumina contained in bauxite	tonne	1,100	963	520	1,677	2,750	3,339
Gold contained in gold bullion	gm	9,238	21,752	33,709	54,190	77,431	93,952
Iron contained in — bauxite	tonne	145	138	80	89	1,375	1,670
iron ore	"	284	5,045	1,075	102	—	—
Total iron	"	429	5,183	1,155	191	1,375	1,670
Tin contained in tin concentrate	"	2	1	—	—	—	—

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

BROWN COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a), VICTORIA

Period	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000
1977-1978	30,492,186	73,183
1978-1979	32,896,279	87,641
1979-1980	32,894,505	101,480
1980-1981	32,102,983	116,728
1981-1982	37,561,834	147,476
1982-1983	34,998,510	158,383

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

Further references: Groundwater in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp.384-6; Victorian clays 1970, pp.376-8; History of the Mines Department, 1970, pp. 105-8; Minerals in Victoria, 1970 pp.1-29; Mineral exploration, 1972, pp.363-7; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, pp. 362-3; Extractive industries, 1975, pp.364-5; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976, pp.362-3; Mines Department, 1977, pp.367-9; History of mining, 1979, p.287; Mineral production and exploration since 1934, 1984, pp.270-3

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WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Introduction

A Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act 1975* for the purpose of ensuring that the water resources of Victoria are utilised in the most efficient manner.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of water, sewerage, and drainage functions), the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, the Latrobe Valley Act, the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, the West Moorabool Water Board Act, the Dandenong Valley Authority Act, the Sewerage Districts Act, the Groundwater Act Part V, the River Improvement Act, and the Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there was a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising the Director of Water Resources who was chairman; the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the chairman, secretary, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Associations of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, the Ministry for Conservation, and the Co-ordinator of Works from the Department of Management and Budget. The functions of the Council were to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria, referred to it by the Minister.

During 1984 a major organisational change occurred in the water portfolio. Consequently on 30 June 1984, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply were abolished, and from 1 July 1984 their functions were allocated to either the newly created Rural Water Commission or the Department of Water Resources. The guiding principle in this reorganisation has been to establish the Department of Water Resources as a lead agency for the sector and the Rural Water Commission as an organisation concerned mainly with the provision of services to irrigated agriculture.

Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources commenced operations on 1 July 1984 as the central management agency for the water sector. Previously, the central management role was performed by two bodies – the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. This dual system was not effective either as a mechanism to provide advice to government on policy matters, or as a means of implementing policies and programmes. The Ministry and the Commission were abolished on 30 June 1984 and their functions allocated to either the new Department of Water Resources or the new Rural Water Commission.

The Department's objectives, as provided for in the *Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984*, are:

'to provide advice to the Minister on all matters relevant to the activities or functions of the Department to ensure

(a) that the water resources of the State are managed in ways which are most beneficial to the people of Victoria;

- (b) that water services are provided to local communities to the extent and to standards appropriate to the needs of those communities;
- (c) that water services and associated management, economic and financial practices and policies are provided and administered efficiently, economically and in a manner fully accountable to the Government and the people of Victoria;
- (d) that there is security in the water sector, a working environment which is safe and satisfying; and
- (e) that the management of water resources and the provision of water services are undertaken in a socially and environmentally responsible manner and in consultation with the appropriate authorities'.

In 1984-85, critical areas of activity for the Department were to include:

- (1) development of water allocation policies – the allocation of water in Victoria is an issue of increasing, not diminishing, conflict and public concern since unallocated water resources are diminishing, the cost of water resources development is increasing in real terms, and environmental considerations associated with water resource development and water allocations are a focus of growing public interest; and
- (2) pricing and investment policies which are inextricably linked with water allocation decisions and therefore also require concurrent consideration.

Victoria has what has been characterised as a 'mature water economy'. The developmental phase is basically completed and the emphasis is on the management of existing water resources and infrastructure, rather than large-scale development of new sources. The Department was to establish a common State wide shared hydrographic data system and systematic instruments for the management of water resources.

The Department will generally not deal with local operational aspects of the water industry which will be the delegated responsibility of the Rural Water Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the major regional water bodies, and local water and sewerage authorities.

It is expected that over the next three to five years there will be measurable improvements in the efficiency of the Victorian water industry, and that efficiency gains will be achieved in a way which is consistent with broad social and economic objectives of the government.

Further references: *Water resources and their control*, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 373-4; 1979, pp. 291-2; *Water in the Victorian environment*, 1982, pp. 1-19; *Historical outline on water resources*, 1984, pp. 274-80

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area and, since January 1984, virtually all of the Upper Yarra Valley area. The Board is also the authority for the management of Melbourne's major waterways and of the Metropolitan Parks. For more than thirty years the Board has been the planning authority for metropolitan Melbourne, but on 1 July 1985 this responsibility will transfer to the Ministry of Planning and Environment.

The formation of the Board followed the 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the city. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area and to take over from the Public Works Department responsibility for the city's water supply. The Board's other responsibilities have been assumed progressively, and are now laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 (as amended). Until 1 August 1978 the Board comprised a number of unpaid Commissioners appointed by municipal councils with a full time chairman, and (latterly) a deputy chairman. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry headed by Sir Roger Darvall, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978 to a full time appointed chairman, and six part-time members, four elected by area commissions comprising groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Victorian Government. In 1982, as a result of a further review, the Board has consisted of a part-time chairman and six part-time members (as above), with a full-time general manager who is not a member of the Board.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties but subject to specified minimum charges. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, the Board's statutory contribution towards financing the Melbourne underground rail loop, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Further references: Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1977, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 304-6; Urban water supply, 1984, pp. 280-7

Melbourne's water storages

Water to service the Board's needs is drawn mainly from mountain catchment areas to the north and east of the city. Water from the streams draining the catchment is harvested into on-stream storage reservoirs, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000) and Upper Yarra (200,000). There are further major off-stream storage reservoirs (i.e. reservoirs without catchments of their own, which are filled by conduits) comprising Silvan (40,000), Greenvale (27,000), and Cardinia (287,000).

Further harvesting and storage capacity is provided by the 95,000 megalitre Winneke reservoir, pumping station and treatment plant, described in greater detail below.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek in the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is the biggest of the Board's storages with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Mornington Peninsula system and is fed from the Upper Yarra system via a pipeline from the southern end of the Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir which enables water diverted into the Upper Yarra from the Thomson River to be transferred to Cardinia Reservoir.

In mid-1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date – the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra system. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage – allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra – was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was diverted into the tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordon Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, formed by the Thomson Dam. This dam is about 165 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure forms a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam impounds about 1.1 million megalitres and the reservoir extends for some 23 kilometres north of the wall.

Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme include an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swingler to emerge within the Thomson Reservoir, and allow water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra system as required. Outlet works in the Thomson Dam release water for other uses downstream. The Thomson Reservoir stores water during wetter years when inflows are high and thus provides a water supply for Melbourne during drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam provides regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley. Building of the Thomson Dam was completed by mid-1983 and filling commenced on 19 July 1983.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Winneke Reservoir Project (95,000 megalitres usable capacity) to develop the resources of the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Commissioned in November 1980, the Winneke scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra River in Yering Gorge; a 'pressure tunnel' from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a 'clearwater' storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water is transferred to the supply system.

The main dam is 85 metres high and 1,000 metres long, and impounds 95,000 megalitres of water. Comprehensive treatment of Winneke water is necessary because it is drawn from an inhabited catchment. The treatment plant is located close to the southern end of the main dam. It uses conventional water treatment methods in which chemicals are added to clarify water which is then filtered and chlorinated. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Winneke is fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*.

A final decision to proceed with this project followed a comprehensive environmental study of the implications of the proposal, as a result of which significant changes were made to the original proposals to overcome environmental objections. Winneke Reservoir commenced operating in February 1981.

When the Thomson Reservoir is fully operational, the total storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system will be 1,655,000 megalitres or approximately three times the expected annual demand.

In 1985 the Board completed the construction of the Western Transfer Main, which significantly improves the Board's capacity to transfer water from the eastern catchments to consumers in the west and north of the metropolitan area.

Water is conveyed to homes and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from various service reservoirs situated in convenient places so that an adequate pressure can be maintained in the mains. There are seventy-three service reservoirs and thirty-five sundry reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,647 megalitres. Underground distribution and reticulation mains convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use.

As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas north and south of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two different timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

Following consideration of the results of this research up to 1979, the Victorian Government announced in 1981 that commercial logging of timber from the Board's catchments would continue to be not permitted.

In the interest of preserving water quality, public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, but there are picnic and passive recreational facilities below the dams at all the Board's storages except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves - Donnelly's Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

In 1984 the Board adopted World Health Organisation Guidelines for water quality for supplies from the Winneke Treatment Plant and future sources, and National Health and Medical Research Council Guidelines for the remainder of the system. This action means that the operation of the system is governed by objective criteria for water quality.

Total water consumption for 1982-83 was 356,124 megalitres, and rainfall over the catchment areas averaged 884mm. Total water consumption for 1983-84 was 372,957 megalitres, and rainfall over the catchment areas averaged 1,145mm, the long-term weighted average rainfall being 1,240mm.

At 30 June 1983, there were 947,573 properties or an estimated 2,489,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water. This compares with 963,000 properties and 2,501,000 persons at 30 June 1984. The population figure for 1984 was revised on 1981 census results.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, WATER
SUPPLY SYSTEMS, STREAMFLOW YIELDS**
(megalitres)

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson diversion	Total water yield
1978-79	25,400	89,700	123,600	227,900	75,900	542,500
1979-80	14,300	60,400	92,500	122,400	76,800	366,400
1980-81	10,900	82,800	114,400	183,800	112,400	504,300
1981-82	16,800	90,400	116,200	189,200	105,000	517,600
1982-83(a)	5,600	42,400	59,100	66,100	23,900	197,100
1983-84	15,100	84,400	120,000	186,500	112,200	518,200

(a) The year 1982-83 was a period of major drought.

NOTE. The yield shown for O'Shannassy includes the yield from Coranderrk, for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 inclusive.

Further references: Thomson-Yarra Development Scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p. 253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp. 188-9; Lower Yarra Development Scheme, 1979, pp. 295-6

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
WATERWORKS**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	30	27	17	12	40	24
Maroondah system (including Watson's Creek and Winneke)	55,435	49,177	31,104	11,923	2,132	1,046
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	19,297	22,672	36,555	61,078	71,983	62,138
Service reservoirs	4,904	3,935	5,916	10,070	9,823	3,630
Large mains and pumping stations	9,470	5,097	3,992	13,087	20,797	30,856
Reticulation	12,566	14,108	17,418	19,125	18,777	21,557
Afforestation	—	—	23	8	—	—
Investigations, future works	Cr.209	Cr.308	Cr.589	Cr.163	Cr.1,192	Cr.1,044
Total outlay	101,493	94,708	94,436	115,140	122,360	118,207

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1983, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 1,848 megalitres on 7 November 1982, and the minimum consumption was 614 megalitres on 16 May 1983.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, WATER CONSUMPTION
AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS**

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1978-79	875,485	393,626	2,297	694	1,078	435	748,787
1979-80	899,341	446,801	2,657	714	1,221	489	768,647
1980-81	913,652	453,306	2,933	771	1,242	491	793,118
1981-82	930,573	451,416	2,838	786	1,237	486	820,075
1982-83	947,573	356,145	1,848	614	976	392	843,539
1983-84	963,000	372,957	1,985	628	1,019	407	865,392

Sewerage system

The present system consists of two distinct parts, the Western System draining to the Werribee Farm which provides land treatment, and the Eastern System draining to the South Eastern Purification Plant which is an activated sludge plant located at Carrum.

General description of the sewerage system

Melbourne's main sewerage system operates under what is known as the 'separate system' under which stormwater is excluded from the sewers. The system comprises:

- (1) a vast network of reticulation sewers 100 mm, 150 mm, and 225 mm diameter, which collect the household and industrial drainage from all properties connected to the system;
- (2) a system of branch and main sewers ranging in diameter from 300 mm to 2.7 metres which follow, generally, natural drainage routes such as rivers, creeks, and watercourses and which gravitate to a central point at Spotswood where they unite to form a 2.8 metre diameter trunk sewer running between Spotswood and Brooklyn;
- (3) a pumping station of 1,137 megalitres per day capacity at Brooklyn where the sewage is raised about 52 metres and discharged into the head of the outfall sewer which proceeds 21 kilometres to Werribee; and
- (4) the Board's Farm at Werribee where the wastewater is purified before final disposal into Port Phillip Bay.

For many years, the Werribee system handled almost all of Melbourne's sewage but with rapid development, particularly in the eastern and south-eastern suburbs, it became apparent that the Farm's capacity would be taxed.

As a result, the Board constructed the South-Eastern Sewerage System which was commissioned in 1975 and which is now treating approximately thirty per cent of Melbourne's sewage. It comprises:

- (1) a trunk sewer, ranging from 4 metres to 2.6 metres in diameter, which extends thirty-two kilometres from Carrum to Kew;
- (2) intercepting sewers to divert flow from existing sewers to the trunk sewer;
- (3) a purification plant at Carrum; and
- (4) a sixty kilometre long outfall which discharges the reconditioned water from the purification plant into Bass Strait near Cape Schanck.

In addition to the two major treatment plants, eleven regional and neighbourhood purification plants are in operation.

They serve local areas which cannot be connected with the main system and enable the provision of sewerage facilities ahead of the construction of main sewers.

It is anticipated that, with further development in the northern and western suburbs, the pollutant load at the Werribee Farm will increase and investigations into the amplification of the treatment processes are being undertaken.

Work has started on construction of a new trunk sewer from Brooklyn to Werribee, and a new north-west intercepting sewer is proposed for the future.

The Werribee Farm

The Board's farm covers an area of 10,800 hectares lying between Geelong Road and Port Phillip Bay and west of the Werribee River.

Three methods of purification are used depending on the season of the year and the rate of flow from the sewerage system: (1) *Land Filtration* for the period of high evaporation between September and April; (2) *Grass Filtration* for the period of low evaporation between May and August; and (3) *Lagooning* for peak daily flows and also wet weather flows. The purified effluents are discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The standard of purity for effluent is that required by the EPA for discharge into Port Phillip Bay and examinations of effluents by chemical analysis ensure that this standard is maintained.

South-Eastern Purification Plant

Set on a 616 hectare site, the South-Eastern Purification Plant is one of the most sophisticated in the world.

It uses both mechanical and biological processes to purify the sewage. Separable and settleable solids are removed mechanically in the primary treatment, while remaining wastes are biologically oxidised in the secondary treatment.

The standard of purity for effluent is that required by the EPA. Computer controlled, the plant has a capacity of 290 megalitres a day, with scope for eventual expansion to a capacity of 1,800 megalitres a day if required. Reconditioned water from the plant is being used by several golf clubs to irrigate their courses, and experiments are being undertaken to determine other possible future uses of the water.

Sewerage service area extended

The Board's sewerage area has been greatly extended since 1983. On 1 July 1983, the Board assumed the responsibilities of the Upper Yarra Sewerage Authority; on 1 January 1984, those of all the Upper Yarra catchment except the Gembrook/Cockatoo/Emerald Waterworks Trust area; and on 1 March 1984, those of the Lilydale Sewerage Authority. The Board now has sewerage responsibility for the entire Upper Yarra Valley except for the Gembrook/Cockatoo/Emerald area.

The programme of sewer construction begun by the Lilydale Sewerage Authority has continued, and the Authority's programme to upgrade the Lilydale Regional Purification Plant Road has been completed.

A new area office to service the Upper Yarra Valley was opened at Woori Yallock on 2 January 1984.

Western Trunk Sewer project

The new Western Trunk Sewer, from Brooklyn to Werribee, will replace the present Main Outfall Sewer. This sewer is now eighty-five years old and is the only means of conveying sewage from the metropolitan area to the Werribee sewerage treatment farm. It has deteriorated badly and is not adequate for flows in wet weather when rain water infiltrates the sewerage system. It has significant sections which are open channels and a source of odour.

The new sewer's main components are:

- (1) A 15.3 kilometre deep tunnel 4.4 metres in diameter from Brooklyn Pumping Station to a new pumping station at Hoppers Crossing.
- (2) Hoppers Crossing Pumping Station, working automatically under remote supervision from a central control centre, to lift sewage from the deep tunnel to the shallow conduit.
- (3) A 7.2 kilometre shallow conduit 4.5 metres in diameter from the pumping station to Werribee Farm.

The whole project is estimated to cost \$256m in 1984 values and will take nine years to complete. At this early stage, activity has been centred on the downstream part of the shallow conduit at Werribee and a start to tunnelling from shafts at the Hoppers Crossing pumping station site. Major items of equipment are being procured. These include the tunnel boring machine for tunnelling through rock, and pumps and electric motors for lifting sewage at the Hoppers Crossing pumping station.

The first length of the new sewer is planned to be in use by mid-1985. This will enable 1.5 kilometres of the Main Outfall Sewer to be abandoned.

In the long-term, a new North Western Sewer will extend the Western Trunk Sewer into the northern and north-western suburbs, providing relief to much of the overloaded system there and providing capacity for further development.

Sewerage backlog

The programme to overcome Melbourne's sewerage backlog continues. By 30 June 1984 it had reduced the original backlog of properties to be sewered to 17,500, from the peak of 160,000 in 1973.

However, when the Board's sewerage area was extended to include the Lilydale and Upper Yarra areas, the number of backlog properties rose by about 14,500. The total backlog at 30 June 1984 stood at 32,000.

Sewerage in new subdivisions

Activity in new subdivisions was at its highest for seven years in 1983-84 and about 8,000 allotments were provided with sewerage.

Trade waste

Special emphasis continues on revising agreements with dischargers of trade wastes which have potential to harm maintenance personnel or the sewerage system, or which impose excessive treatment loads. Agreements with the tanning, chemical, and photographic processing industries are being reviewed.

Trade Waste Agreements current at 30 June 1984 were 3,524, down 28 on 1982-83. Trade Waste inspections in the year were 15,202, with 1,342 samples of discharges being taken for analysis.

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84 is shown in the following table:

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Farm purchase and preparation	1,235	1,793	2,032	1,233	2,194	3,898
Treatment works	4,164	2,675	4,611	2,805	5,004	5,028
Outfall sewer and rising mains	Cr.214	104	825	1,150	1,039	211
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	1,491	865	855	1,799	4,485	2,771
Main and branch sewers	9,669	17,463	18,426	21,853	24,841	35,828
Reticulation sewers	46,621	45,128	54,586	58,994	49,809	50,729
Sanitary depots	Cr.15	1	Cr.34	—	—	—
Investigations	Cr.48	Cr.377	Cr.349	Cr.357	Cr.359	Cr.2,797
Total outlay	62,903	67,652	80,952	87,477	87,013	95,668

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1983-84, working expenses were \$392,462, costs of conveying and treatment \$86,033, and investment \$45,931, making a total of \$524,326. Revenue was \$287,480, giving a deficit of \$236,946.

Drainage

The Board has been responsible for main stormwater drainage in the Melbourne metropolitan area since 1924. The current drainage area under the Board's control covers some 4,385 square kilometres. Besides being responsible for underground drains and the smaller creeks and watercourses, the Board also has responsibility over the metropolitan rivers within the drainage area. Local drainage responsibilities, namely those areas draining less than about 60 hectares, rest with the respective municipal councils.

The drainage functions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are aimed at the control of flooding, erosion, prevention of pollution and spread of disease, environment protection, and improved flood prediction and include construction of works, maintenance of works and natural channels, and policing of regulations. Total prevention of flooding is not feasible, so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation of the effects. Structural measures such as pipes and channels considerably improve the hydraulic efficiency of the waterway. However, such solutions are not always viable and alternative solutions, such as optimum land-use by retaining non-urbanised flood plains in uses which minimise interference with their flood carrying capacity, have been successfully used. Also, retarding basins have been successful, twenty-nine such basins being operated by the Board. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet, always open, which is smaller than the inlet. During high flows the constriction holds back some of the flow and this only gradually escapes to the downstream system as the inflow subsides.

The Board is also involved in the control of building on land liable to flooding, acting under Regulation 44.5 of the Victorian Building Regulations.

The long-term programme of the Board to survey cross sections on all major watercourses within the metropolitan area progressed further with the completion of work on Kororoit Creek, Mullum Mullum Creek, and Edgars Creek.

The determination of the 1 per cent probability (once in 100 years) flood flows and flood levels for these, and other watercourses, is currently in hand.

The Board carries out necessary maintenance to ensure the required waterway area remains available. Such maintenance includes the removal of sediment, erosion prevention measures, clearing debris and rubbish, and de-snagging. In so doing, the appearance of the creeks and watercourses is preserved and dangerous areas eliminated.

At 30 June 1984, the total length of constructed drains under the Board's control was 548 kilometres, compared with 540 kilometres at 30 June 1983.

Further reference: *Sewerage and Wastewater disposal, Victorian Year Book, 1984, pp. 296-9*

Waterways management

With increased emphasis on recreational use of waterways and nearby lands, the Board has been heavily involved in providing information for various studies and reports on such matters. During 1983-84, these included the Lower Yarra and Maribyrnong River Concept Plans and the Upper Yarra River Management Strategy Report.

A more natural treatment of streams is to be stressed in future flood plain management and strategic planning of watercourses. Forward plans will be prepared for large drainage catchment for optimum use of retarding basins and for non-structural treatment of floodways. Development on lands liable to flooding will be controlled. In the current review of metropolitan open space policy, the Board is working towards the preparation of open space planning guidelines and a revised financial policy. A greater emphasis will be placed on the promotion and development of a linear open space network, particularly along urban waterways.

The Yarra River and its immediate environs is treated primarily as an open space system for nature conservation and recreation with provision, where appropriate, for primary production and forestry.

Consistent with these objectives, the Board is charged with the responsibility for preparing and implementing concept plans for the lower reaches of the Yarra River and similar plans for the lower Maribyrnong River. A concept plan for the Yarra River from Punt Road to Dights Falls went on public exhibition in 1985. The Board has recently completed the beautification of the Yarra River South Bank as the first stage of implementing the Lower Yarra concept plan approved in 1982.

Metropolitan parks

The primary objectives for the establishment and development of the parks system, outlined in 1975 and re-affirmed by the Board in 1983, are to:

- (1) provide for people of all ages and abilities, a range of recreational and educational opportunities that are essentially of a regional nature and generally not provided elsewhere in the metropolitan area.
- (2) protect and enhance existing environmental resources so as to enable the development of satisfying high quality natural and rural open space landscapes; and
- (3) develop recreational and educational facilities appropriate to the type, scale, and quality of surrounding land-uses.

The Board continued to buy land for its metropolitan parks, adding fifteen hectares at a cost of \$337,500, thus bringing the total area in Board ownership to 2,464 hectares, and the total cost of acquisition to 30 June 1984 to \$39m.

Park management

Park management is a growing commitment as new areas are opened to the public and additional areas brought under Board ownership.

Apart from the developed picnic parks, management is orientated towards the identification, protection, and enhancement of natural resources through fencing, weed control, and pest eradication. The parks seek to provide a wide range of recreational and educational opportunities to the public, and public access is being provided to see commercial orchards, market gardens, farm animals, and crop production areas. Emphasis is increasingly on low cost development to facilitate public access to high quality landscapes.

Interpretation of the parks' natural resources is becoming increasingly important, particularly to provide opportunities close to Melbourne for rural education programmes. The Park Ranger service continues to develop both in expertise and experience and an in-service training programme is now in operation.

Maintenance of the parks has been critically reviewed and management prescriptions are being prepared to guide field staff in the sensitive management of the parks' natural resources. The need for comprehensive management plans has been recognised as a high priority.

Reservoir Parks with picnic facilities exist at the Maroondah, Upper Yarra, Silvan, Cardinia, Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Greenvale and Winneke Reservoirs, at Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, Donnelly's Weir, and the Top of Black Spur – the latter four all being in the vicinity of Healesville. The metropolitan parks are:

- (1) Dandenong Valley, in the valley of the creek between Boronia Road and Wellington Road. This is being developed and will eventually comprise 1,330 hectares: sections totalling 200 hectares are now open to the public.
- (2) Maribyrnong Valley, off the Calder Highway at Keilor, will eventually cover 460 hectares, including both MMBW and council-managed land. The Brimbank Park section of 106 hectares is now open.
- (3) The Yarra Valley Park will eventually occupy 1,430 hectares along the river from Burke Road, Ivanhoe to Pound Bend, Warrandyte. Initial development has been centred on Banksia Park, off Templestowe Road, Bulleen and Westerfolds Park, off Porter Street, Templestowe.
- (4) The Spring Park Golf Course (6 holes) at the corner of Springvale and Lower Dandenong Roads.
- (5) Point Cook, off Aviation Road, adjoining the RAAF Base, will be of 933 hectares. The Board now manages 447 hectares, including a beach recreation use; and
- (6) Werribee Park, including the historic Chirnside mansion and 131 hectares of formal garden and free range zoo operated by the Zoological Board.

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property from 1978-79 to 1983-84 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, ASSESSED VALUE OF
PROPERTY RATED
(\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Water rate	1,677.9	1,719.5	1,752.3	2,614.2	2,672.5	2,742.4
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	1,374.5	1,435.7	1,478.3	2,241.7	2,296.8	2,410.7
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	1,382.6	1,402.1	1,421.7	2,120.5	2,165.3	2,277.8
Metropolitan improvement rate	1,757.2	1,743.9	1,777.3	2,624.7	2,720.7	2,778.5

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loans from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,000m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1984, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$2,036.4m, of which \$1,723.4m had been incurred under section 187. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1979-80 to 1983-84. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
REVENUE					
Water supply –					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	111,452	132,291	143,684	159,579	188,158
Sewerage –					
Sewerage rates	121,972	132,451	147,685	170,000	191,352
Trade waste charges	9,717	11,221	12,640	12,891	14,309
Sanitary and miscellaneous charges	4,127	4,760	5,790	6,748	24,679
Metropolitan farm –					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	3	3	7	22	87
Balance, livestock account	2,374	1,343	1,296	1,765	1,713
Metropolitan drainage and rivers –					
Drainage and river improvement rate	18,499	20,040	24,141	28,079	31,464
Miscellaneous income	122	165	348	503	2,730
Total	268,266	302,274	335,591	379,587	454,492
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply –					
Management	15,199	18,212	23,850	25,614	28,851
Maintenance	23,784	30,448	38,280	58,363	67,414
Sewerage –					
Management	15,507	18,387	23,533	25,560	25,502
Maintenance	27,382	31,359	40,417	59,661	75,350
Metropolitan farm –					
Management	1,027	1,087	1,701	1,810	1,201
Maintenance	4,308	5,729	6,292	7,671	7,857
Metropolitan drainage and rivers –					
Management	3,510	3,906	5,308	5,885	6,266
Maintenance	5,306	6,596	8,955	11,052	12,203
Loan flotation expenses	2,430	2,693	(a)	(a)	(b)
Interest and finance expenses	118,818	118,747	141,651	169,641	174,845
Contributions to –					
Sinking fund	4,074	4,555	5,421	87	Cr.192
Loans redeemed reserve	8,378	8,698	10,220	3,032	2,594
Renewals fund	5,632	6,520	7,318	(c)	(c)
Depreciation	309	322	(d)	(d)	(d)
Superannuation fund	5,450	6,289	(d)	(d)	(d)
Provident fund	–	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	441	448	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rates equalisation reserve or general reserve	2,952	Cr.2,408	Cr.5,355	Cr.27,858	Cr.2,399
Appropriations for contingencies, accrued interest, etc.	–	5,000	–	–	–
Insurance fund	4,500	4,292	(a)	(a)	(a)
Capital works	18,400	28,200	28,000	10,247	–
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	–	–	–	27,680	55,000
Other	859	1,194	–	1,142	–
Total	268,266	302,274	335,591	379,587	454,492
Capital outlay at 30 June –					
Water supply	818,798	913,234	1,028,374	1,150,734	1,275,842
Sewerage	903,001	983,953	1,071,430	1,158,443	1,259,981
Drainage and river improvement works	101,339	114,153	131,736	144,071	155,365

(a) Included in management expenses.

(b) Included in finance expenses.

(c) Renewals Fund ceased 1982-83 onwards.

(d) Included in management, maintenance, and capital expenditure.

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974* by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In June 1984, the Victorian Government announced its plans for the Board to continue to manage Melbourne's hydraulic systems (water supply, sewerage, and waterways) and to be responsible for open spaces and the disposal of intractable wastes. Responsibility for the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme will transfer to the Ministry for Planning and Environment.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1979-80 to 1983-84.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: METROPOLITAN
IMPROVEMENT FUND, REVENUE ACCOUNT, AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
REVENUE					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	19,447	20,866	33,841	30,522	30,174
Sales of land	2,565	4,734	4,095	1,965	1,901
Total revenue	22,012	25,600	37,936	32,487	32,075
EXPENDITURE					
Management	6,453	7,532	10,011	11,413	13,240
Maintenance	1,027	1,580	3,589	5,351	5,620
Interest	51	51	52	52	51
Reserved land and acquisitions	2,415	4,535	2,242	3,934	1,464
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	6,677	2,663	3,840	1,798	187
Construction works	1,847	1,869	4,932	9,426	3,651
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	3,900	5,225	6,328	7,367	8,499
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	Cr.828	1,513	6,900	Cr.9,221	Cr.686
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	—	—	—	2,320	—
Other	470	632	42	47	49
Total expenditure	22,012	25,600	37,936	32,487	32,075
Capital outlay at 30 June	75,715	80,786	86,952	101,183	103,893

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts. Within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. Inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years, caused most of the trusts to fail. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage Victoria's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible in general terms for the conservation, distribution, and management of Victoria's water resources outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In recent years the Commission's role broadened. The *Groundwater Act* 1969 gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts. After amendment its approval was required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act* 1975 conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land and management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority areas.

The Commission comprised three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. At 30 June 1984, it employed a permanent workforce of 1,762 persons throughout Victoria. Maximum numbers of permanent staff engaged on programmes were: 246 on water resources; 81 on the

management of waterways and related lands; 831 on management of irrigation, drainage, and salinity control works; 354 on operation and management of urban water and waste-water systems; and 250 on management support. A casual labour force of 1,089 persons was also employed on construction, operation, and maintenance activities.

In addition to the administration of flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria, more than 60 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines were operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes, and reticulated town supplies. All these works were designed and constructed, and were operated and maintained by the Commission. Usage of irrigation water totalled 2,369,379 megalitres for 1983-84, compared with 2,722,142 megalitres for 1982-83.

The Commission's engineering functions were divided among the following five Branches, each under the control of a director:

- (1) Engineering and Technical Services Branch was responsible for survey, design, and construction of major projects, maintenance and operation of major storages, and laboratory services;
- (2) Rural Water Supplies Branch was responsible for design of works and operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood protection, river improvement districts, and flood plain management;
- (3) Urban Water Services Branch was responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supply systems. In January 1984, the Commission's Local Authorities Division was transferred to the Ministry of Water Resources. Prior to this date the Urban Water Services Branch was also responsible for engineering and financial supervision of local water supply and sewerage authorities;
- (4) Mechanical Branch was responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works as well as supervising the Commission's plant and vehicle fleets; and
- (5) Planning and Development Branch was responsible for investigations of major proposals and salinity control works, and for developing corporate works programmes.

Support services to these Branches were supplied by the Finance, Stores, Personnel, Property and Legal Services, Valuations, and Secretarial Divisions of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area the Commission services 111 towns with a reticulated water supply scheme. There are also twenty-seven river improvement trusts, and five drainage trusts outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Other services offered by the Commission include: irrigation and agricultural extension services, such as surveying, irrigation land layout, and surface and underground drainage layout; salinity control; licensing and control of private diversions from rivers and streams and from underground sources; and assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water outside the Melbourne metropolitan, La Trobe Valley, and Dandenong Valley areas. The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both manual and automatic, for use in farm channels.

MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, VICTORIA, 1974 TO 1984

Project	Features
Rosslynne Reservoir (1974)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres megalitres.
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme (1975)	Replacement of channels with pipelines, serving 227,000 hectares.
South Otway Pipeline (1975)	80 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 450mm diameter.
Tarago-Western Port Pipeline (1977)	90 kilometre concrete-lined, mild steel pipes of 1,050mm diameter.
Merrimu Stage 2 (Lerderderg River to Goodmans Creek) (1979)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long and Diversion Weir on Lerderderg River.
Dartmouth Dam (River Murray Commission) (1979)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage capacity 4,000,000 megalitres.
Cardinia-Frankston Pipeline (Stage 1) (1981)	11.73 kilometres concrete-lined, mild steel pipes 1,420mm diameter.
Mildura-Merbein Groundwater Interception Scheme (1981)	Construction of bores adjacent to Murray River, and pipeline to inland evaporation basin, to intercept saline groundwater entering Murray River.

MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, VICTORIA, 1974 to 1984 — *continued*

Project	Features
Nyah Pipeline Project (1982)	Replacement of channels with 44.74 kilometres of concrete pipeline serving an area of 1,566 hectares.
Sandhurst Reservoir (1983)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 2,500 megalitres.
Blue Rock Project (1984)	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 198,421 megalitres.

Source: State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Future programmes

Proposed expenditure on major works, urban water supply, provision of sewerage facilities, environmental protection, and water quality improvement under the Commission's three-year programme of capital works for the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 is \$222m (at December 1984 prices). This involves an average annual expenditure of \$74m subject to the availability of funds.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) the enlargement of Merrimu Reservoir and rehabilitation of Goulburn Weir. The total estimated cost of these programmes is \$25.6m;
- (2) Management of waterways and related lands, flood plain management, and control of flood protection districts. Total estimated cost of this programme is \$11.9m;
- (3) Provision of rural water supplies, including private diversions and drainage and salinity control measures. Total expenditure is estimated to be \$27.2m; and
- (4) Provision of urban water supply and wastewater services. Total expenditure is estimated to be \$38.3m, excluding sewerage authorities and waterworks. Responsibility for these bodies was transferred to the Ministry of Water Resources on 1 January 1984, later known as the Department of Water Resources from 1 July 1984.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of 'private diverters', that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used. Water rights are available in all but the driest years, and volumes in excess of water rights are usually available. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year (except in severe drought years). Similarly, the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising.

In 1983-84, the area watered by private diversion from lakes, rivers, etc. was 72,717 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised for irrigation was 9,921. This compares with 84,912 hectares and 9,629 private diversions for 1982-83. The water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruits, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the natural source.

The following table shows the areas irrigated in Victoria for the years 1978-79 to 1983-84:

AREA IRRIGATED, VICTORIA (hectares)

Source of supply	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Goulburn-Campaspe-Loddon system	259,836	256,350	264,786	269,977	245,665	250,634
Murray River system	179,329	193,553	192,216	185,136	186,206	200,420
Other northern systems	6,541	6,975	7,549	7,593	4,990	6,030
Southern systems	34,800	37,725	36,815	37,090	33,491	36,733
Private diversions	71,101	74,045	75,753	76,375	84,912	72,717
Total	551,607	568,648	577,119	576,171	555,264	566,534

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River improvement, 1967, p. 298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p. 298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7; Storages, 1979, pp. 303-5; Water pollution control, 1981, p. 312; River improvement, regional drainage, and flood plain management, 1984, pp. 299-302

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s, large numbers of persons migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, established the Victorian Water Supply Department which constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. From 1872, government loans enabled municipal corporations to construct many waterworks of enduring value.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This Act provided for the constitution of waterworks trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are 449 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. Supplies to 111 of these are managed by the Rural Water Commission – either as part of its major urban supply systems or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 338 towns are supplied by local water authorities.

Sixty-six towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula, and in the Otway and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (although a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo-Castlemaine areas). A further fifty-seven towns are supplied from the irrigation network or from the Wimmera-Mallee channel. At 30 June 1984, a Committee was reviewing water and sewerage services in the Mornington Peninsula-Pakenham area, and considering options for the management structure of those services.

On 1 July 1983 responsibility for urban water supply for the Bellarine Peninsula was transferred from the Water Commission to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (now called the Geelong and District Water Board).

Local authorities

Prior to 1982 the administration of water and sewerage systems by separate authorities in country towns was unique to Victoria. Each authority enjoyed autonomy in most of its functions but, as the Victorian Government usually provided a high degree of financial assistance, it required that each trust submit proposals for new works to the Commission's scrutiny before approval and funds were forthcoming.

Since 1982 there has been substantial reorganisation of these authorities. The main thrust of this activity has been to reduce the excessive number of authorities and to upgrade the level of management within the authorities.

LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE, EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, VICTORIA, 1982-83

Name of district area etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM														
Shepparton	81,955	75,678	182,323	39,987	5,416	288	146	161	10,400	18,441	163	3,743	513	716
Rodney	109,110	100,728	255,405	59,340	—	834	4,748	416	18,241	30,413	55	2,884	1,335	414
Tongala	93,769	69,869	149,517	34,768	1,379	127	913	114	10,113	21,348	1	130	353	290
Rochester	75,572	69,209	148,925	35,353	4,140	225	456	—	10,207	19,512	—	6	751	56
Dingee	4,379	3,815	10,051	2,017	131	—	8	3	474	1,401	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,630	24,615	39,840	10,880	1,281	146	49	54	5,434	3,903	—	—	13	—
Tragowel Plains	88,906	76,299	122,613	44,287	5,438	180	633	1,476	30,034	5,884	—	—	11	631
Boort	47,182	40,539	53,938	14,995	3,242	710	769	—	7,526	1,750	—	—	450	548
Campaspe	8,508	8,095	19,491	3,368	417	266	54	—	267	2,120	—	—	244	—
East Loddon	—	—	—	251	4	12	56	—	145	34	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	419	38	46	—	—	149	36	—	—	—	150
Total	536,011	468,847	982,103	245,665	21,486	2,834	7,832	2,224	92,990	104,842	219	6,763	3,670	2,805
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM Torrumbarry Weir														
Cohuna	52,311	49,277	135,833	40,578	1,147	579	62	358	19,246	19,139	—	1	21	25
Koonbrook	38,069	32,435	73,514	23,386	2,116	277	198	85	15,316	4,950	—	84	2	358
Swan Hill	15,451	14,660	56,731	9,641	633	290	311	50	1,275	5,298	1,044	500	202	38
Third Lake	9,279	8,235	13,749	3,547	723	212	56	—	2,370	186	—	—	—	—
Mystic Park	8,673	7,735	11,845	4,141	1,020	19	—	91	2,660	296	21	10	24	—
Tresco	1,834	1,040	6,589	1,027	—	—	—	1	27	3	752	152	92	—
Fish Point	7,431	7,044	10,319	2,631	469	10	208	506	1,159	273	—	—	6	—
Kerang	34,246	29,668	62,139	22,203	2,429	229	535	886	13,637	3,959	—	2	2	524
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	665	196	58	48	—	214	3	80	43	23	—
Total	167,294	150,094	370,719	107,819	8,733	1,674	1,418	1,977	55,904	34,107	1,897	792	372	945

LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE, EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, VICTORIA, 1982-83 - *continued*

Name of district area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM - continued Yarrowonga Weir														
Murray Valley (direct from river by pumping)	128,483	113,144	255,113	58,505	9,420	785	273	20	22,270	22,937	110	1,865	102	723
Nyah	1,566	1,328	9,387	1,148	8	6	46	47	23	157	644	82	108	27
Red Cliffs	5,500	5,160	43,800	4,875	-	12	-	68	-	7	4,502	183	23	80
Merbein	3,732	3,501	30,337	3,338	-	4	-	9	-	13	2,962	304	3	43
Robinvale	3,608	3,081	17,566	2,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,165	103	4	14
Carwarp-Yelta	-	-	-	251	175	22	-	34	-	20	-	-	-	-
Total	142,889	126,214	356,203	70,403	9,603	829	319	178	22,293	23,134	10,383	2,537	240	887
First Mildura Trust	15,863	7,984	73,005	7,984	-	-	-	-	-	214	6,134	284	-	1,352
Murray River system Total	326,046	284,292	799,927	186,206	18,336	2,503	1,737	2,155	78,197	57,455	18,414	3,613	612	3,184
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS														
Coliban	-	-	-	2,039	7	27	4	75	374	1,091	13	394	44	10
Wimmera	-	2,988	-	2,951	59	10	-	-	28	2,796	-	34	20	4
Total	-	2,988	-	4,990	66	37	4	75	402	3,887	13	428	64	14
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS														
Bacchus Marsh	2,064	1,294	3,751	1,262	7	87	-	20	1	613	-	247	233	54
Werribee	3,760	3,510	9,678	3,215	6	67	-	-	2	999	-	28	2,081	32
Maffra-Sale	34,653	28,703	67,325	17,458	-	4	173	468	-	16,768	-	-	45	-
Central Gippsland	17,892	15,410	40,885	11,327	80	-	59	17	119	11,052	-	-	-	-
Mornington Peninsula	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	46
Bellarine Peninsula	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	20
Total	58,369	48,917	121,639	33,491	93	158	232	505	122	29,432	-	275	2,522	152
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE														
Total	-	-	-	84,912	5,417	3,923	4,950	289	13,525	32,667	4,247	4,857	10,979	4,058
GRAND TOTAL 1982-83	920,426	805,044	1,903,669	555,264	45,398	9,455	14,755	5,248	185,236	228,283	22,893	15,936	17,847	10,213
GRAND TOTAL 1981-82	921,921	805,947	1,895,232	576,171	20,485	7,818	8,217	8,239	217,776	232,731	22,996	16,005	19,332	22,572

LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE, EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, VICTORIA, 1983-84

Name of district area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM														
Shepparton	81,873	75,577	182,221	38,027	754	260	130	328	13,154	18,843	98	3,386	477	597
Rodney	109,046	100,656	255,546	57,871	1,127	872	577	744	20,149	29,652	53	2,959	1,352	386
Tongala	92,741	69,927	150,002	33,817	845	157	420	—	10,763	21,058	1	124	311	138
Rochester	76,047	69,378	148,691	38,953	1,696	311	—	—	14,800	20,288	—	20	736	1,102
Pyramid Hill	119,915	104,731	172,579	61,386	3,500	389	—	—	45,602	11,000	—	—	20	875
Boort	46,301	39,679	52,994	16,076	1,021	1,073	—	134	11,324	1,585	—	—	483	456
Campaspe	8,488	8,075	19,356	3,874	40	308	—	—	569	2,610	—	—	252	95
East Loddon	—	—	—	123	4	—	—	—	81	38	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	507	—	76	—	—	379	18	—	—	—	34
Total	534,411	468,023	981,389	250,634	8,987	3,446	1,127	1,206	116,821	105,092	152	6,489	3,631	3,683
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM Torrumbarry Weir														
Cohuna	52,340	49,242	135,976	42,728	458	643	262	—	21,422	19,738	—	37	24	144
Koondrook	38,064	32,395	73,516	26,463	3,406	151	4	—	17,213	5,307	—	79	4	299
Swan Hill	15,415	14,630	56,598	9,697	466	346	206	—	1,252	5,606	991	458	188	184
Third Lake	9,276	8,233	13,749	3,178	411	247	80	—	2,235	184	—	1	—	20
Mystic Park	8,673	7,735	11,845	4,140	1,020	19	—	—	2,700	346	21	10	24	—
Tresco	1,835	1,092	6,601	1,104	33	6	—	—	16	1	784	168	96	—
Fish Point	7,431	7,043	10,319	2,883	583	13	496	—	1,512	277	—	—	2	—
Kerang	34,261	29,674	62,269	22,599	3,357	220	34	—	15,178	3,558	—	2	4	246
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	408	126	94	—	—	76	—	74	37	1	—
Total	167,295	150,044	370,873	113,200	9,860	1,739	1,082	—	61,604	35,017	1,870	792	343	893

LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE, EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, VICTORIA, 1983-84 — *continued*

Name of district area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned (including extra water right)	Area irrigated (including lands adjoining a district)										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM—continued Yarrawonga Weir														
Murray Valley (direct from river by pumping)	128,372	113,221	255,676	67,462	1,207	998	652	—	35,841	23,892	110	1,808	204	2,750
Nyah	1,566	1,323	9,397	1,045	3	14	15	—	58	132	623	81	113	6
Red Cliffs	5,499	5,156	43,793	4,876	—	18	—	68	—	7	4,495	175	27	86
Merbein	3,733	3,500	30,327	3,313	—	3	—	13	—	6	2,906	311	3	71
Robinvale	3,613	3,085	17,565	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169	101	2	93
Carwarp-Yelta	—	—	—	187	113	25	—	38	—	—	—	3	2	6
Total	142,783	126,285	356,758	79,248	1,323	1,058	667	119	35,899	24,037	10,303	2,479	351	3,012
First Mildura Trust	15,863	7,972	72,896	7,972	—	—	—	—	—	214	6,124	284	—	1,350
Murray River system Total	325,941	284,301	800,527	200,420	11,183	2,797	1,749	119	97,503	59,268	18,297	3,555	694	5,255
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS														
Coliban	—	—	—	3,162	31	57	25	226	468	1,696	25	504	63	67
Wimmera	—	2,988	—	2,868	13	12	—	—	31	2,747	—	34	20	11
Total	—	2,988	—	6,030	44	69	25	226	499	4,443	25	538	83	78
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS														
Bacchus Marsh	2,069	1,297	3,762	1,193	2	132	—	—	—	584	—	256	218	1
Werribee	3,760	3,510	9,679	3,014	—	69	—	—	2	830	—	15	2,080	18
Maffra-Sale	34,637	28,727	67,413	19,528	—	17	2	—	223	19,256	—	—	30	—
Central Gippsland	17,892	15,407	41,013	12,894	166	11	94	—	825	11,797	—	—	—	1
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	46
Total	58,358	48,941	121,867	36,733	168	229	96	—	1,050	32,467	—	271	2,386	66
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE														
Total	—	—	—	72,717	2,369	2,984	1,777	275	12,340	28,551	4,197	4,551	10,496	5,177
GRAND TOTAL 1983-84	918,710	804,253	1,903,783	566,534	22,751	9,525	4,774	1,826	228,213	229,821	22,671	15,404	17,290	14,259
GRAND TOTAL 1982-83	920,426	805,044	1,903,669	555,264	45,398	9,455	14,755	5,248	185,236	228,283	22,893	15,936	17,847	10,213

At 30 June 1984, of the 339 bodies which existed prior to 1982, 327 had been abolished and replaced by 147 successor bodies; the remaining 12 bodies were in the process of restructuring.

As part of the management improvements, major changes were being made to the system of financial accounting, to the reporting arrangements, and to the measurement of both financial and non-financial performance. This will make the authorities more accountable and performance orientated than was previously the case.

Present level of service

(1) *Water.* By 30 June 1984, 338 towns throughout rural Victoria – with an estimated total population of 937,288 people – had reticulated water supplies. The construction of new town supplies have commenced at Blackwood and Amphitheatre, with detailed plans being prepared for a supply to Oxley.

(2) *Sewerage.* By 30 June 1984, 141 towns outside the Melbourne metropolitan area had operating facilities serving an estimated total population of 1,078,560.

During 1983-84, construction began on new sewerage schemes at Halls Gap, Rutherglen, Wahgunyah, Woodend, and Kialla. Sewerage schemes have been approved for a further fifteen towns. Proposed schemes for sewerage for a further forty-five towns have been submitted for approval. There still remain twenty-four towns throughout the state with populations of 1,000 or more that do not have reticulated sewerage.

Further reference: Rural water supply, *Victorian Year Book*, 1984, pp. 287-96

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 36 per cent or 8.1 million hectares of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. Of this, 6.9 million hectares are State forest of which 2,890,000 hectares are reserved forest. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The remaining 4 million hectares are mainly protected forest which are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the eastern coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 840,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State, ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 210,000 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 630,000 hectares.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,300,000 hectares.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for over a century and some have entered their third rotation of timber production. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for railway sleepers, fencing timbers, and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and shrublands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict and marginal farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) is approximately 195,000 hectares.

Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands and rehabilitation of lands degraded by mining and bad farming practices.

Management

Since 1919, the State forests of Victoria have been managed by the Forests Commission under various Forests Acts. The *Forests Act* 1958 provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also had explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

On 1 September, 1983, the Forests Commission was amalgamated with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey and parts of the Ministry for Conservation, to form the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. This Department is responsible for the management of most of the public land in Victoria.

From 1 July 1984, the State Forests and Lands Service, one of the divisions of the new Department, became responsible for the management of State forest. Field management is organised through eighteen regions.

Establishment and tending of State forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued in 1983-84. A total of 579 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during 1983-84 (compared with 443 hectares in 1982-83), the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. A total of 2,068 hectares of new softwood plantations was established in 1983-84 (compared with 3,512 hectares in 1982-83), almost all of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were concentrated in six of the eight development zones where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

**STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT AND
TENDING ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA**
(hectares)

Area	Activity					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
New planting	3,667	2,940	2,608	3,128	3,512	2,068
Re-planting felled areas	520	719	620	568	607	605
Thinning -						
Commercial	940	1,094	1,775	2,120	1,523	1,840
Non-commercial	149	5	—	167	22	11
Pruning	342	127	196	101	172	351
Fertilisation	3,631	3,488	2,218	743	3,327	2,642
Cleaning -						
Ground	4,772	6,064	4,558	4,435	5,594	4,437
Aerial	9	—	398	760	1,796	3,071

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

**STATE FOREST HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT
ACTIVITY, VICTORIA**
(hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other species		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
New planting	246	245	432	125	198	147

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

A total of 28,311 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silvicultural treatment in 1983-84, compared with 18,970 hectares in 1982-83.

**NATIVE STATE FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND SILVICULTURAL
TREATMENT, VICTORIA**
(hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other species		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Aerial seeding	1,445	323	2,109	1,018	636	1,793
Hand seeding	1,071	604	782	1,368	706	585
Induced seed fall (a)	57	15	14	3,398	2,411	2,582
Regeneration felling/ natural seed fall	109	243	191	7,727	6,968	7,328
Liberation felling	75	54	64	1,005	1,003	5,688
Thinning	17	16	14	3,114	2,483	3,503
Coppicing	—	—	—	508	389	493
Other	29	130	129	2,334	2,989	3,036

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

**SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE
FORESTS, VICTORIA, 1982-83**
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box, Iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	323	636	—	—	—	959
Hand seeding	604	696	—	10	—	1,310
Induced seed fall	15	2,271	—	140	—	2,426
Regeneration felling/ natural seed fall	243	4,708	370	1,890	—	7,211
Liberation felling	54	993	—	10	—	1,057
Thinning	16	56	1,036	1,006	385	2,499
Coppicing	—	30	294	65	—	389
Other	130	1,260	424	1,305	—	3,119
Total	1,385	10,650	2,124	4,426	385	18,970

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

**SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE
FORESTS, VICTORIA, 1983-84**
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box, Iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	2,109	1,793	—	—	—	3,902
Hand seeding	782	585	—	—	—	1,367
Induced seed fall	14	2,566	16	—	—	2,596
Regeneration felling/ natural seed fall	191	5,589	513	1,226	—	7,519
Liberation felling	64	5,379	113	196	—	5,752
Thinning	14	468	1,770	740	525	3,517
Coppicing	—	185	108	200	—	493
Other	129	1,613	816	607	—	3,165
Total	3,303	18,178	3,336	2,969	525	28,311

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning and monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation radiata pine plantations and maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes, and crossbreeding is proceeding to further develop the desired characteristics. The natural variation in several eucalypt species is being examined in extensive field studies, and the offspring of outstanding individuals are being grown in progeny trials and seed orchards.

The use of tree planting for salinity control in dry land and irrigated farming areas is under investigation with regard to the short-term and long-term salt tolerance of tree and shrub species, their annual water use and effect on the water table.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine plantation sites; and the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers.

Continuing surveys of the mechanisms of, and factors controlling, the biology of major pests and diseases of forests, are concerned with specifying the timing and type of control procedures to be adopted; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures; assessing the likely environmental impact of control measures; and providing service information within and outside the Department.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at the siren wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and its impact on the management of *Pinus radiata* plantations; and at a bark beetle (*Ips grandicollis*) which is potentially a serious pest of *Pinus radiata*. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria*) including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungi on different species in mixed eucalypt forests.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent native forests after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Information for planning forest management is generated by computer analysis of growth habits of major commercial species under various cultural regimes. These data enable prediction of the quantities and sizes of future timber supplies as stands develop under different patterns of use.

Forest protection

The 1983-84 fire season was the mildest experienced in the past ten years. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 217 wildfires, being the lowest number since 1973-74 (193) and less than half the ten-year average of 498 per year. These fires burnt a total of 14,735 hectares of State forest, national park, and protected public land, being the smallest area over the past decade and about one-ninth of the ten-year average of 132,000 hectares. The total area of these public lands burnt in the past six fire seasons up to and including 1983-84, is shown in the following table:

AREAS OF STATE FOREST, NATIONAL PARK,
AND PROTECTED PUBLIC LAND BURNT BY
WILDFIRES, VICTORIA
(hectares)

Year	State forest	National park	Protected Public Land	Total
1978-79	37,454	3,610	—	41,064
1979-80	25,773	628	1,235	27,636
1980-81	388,681	40,561	2,731	431,973
1981-82	16,657	2,139	67	18,863
1982-83	360,430	74,725	158	435,313
1983-84	8,983	2,559	3,193	14,735

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

The 1980-81 fire season had commenced very early, during September and October, in East Gippsland due to a combination of prolonged dry conditions over the autumn/winter period and the occurrence of strong winds. A very serious fire situation developed in East Gippsland during early October when about 70 fires were burning concurrently in this region. Extensive fires also occurred later in the season in western parts of the State; two large fires, started by lightning, burnt a total of 256,500 hectares. Forests Commission personnel attended 793 fires throughout the season while the area of public lands burnt totalled 431,973 hectares — being 160 and 325 per cent of the ten-year averages, respectively.

During the 1981-82 fire season, Forests Commission personnel attended 468 wildfires which burnt a relatively small area totalling 18,863 hectares, being 94 and 15 per cent of the ten-year averages, respectively.

The 1982-83 fire season was marked by the most destructive wildfires since the holocaust of 1939. A record drought period, which continued throughout the winter and spring after 1981-82, was accompanied by periods of hot and windy weather during the spring and summer months. Major outbreaks of fire occurred from November 1982 to March 1983, inclusive, with the most disastrous fires on 16 February (referred to as 'Ash Wednesday').

In 1982-83, Forests Commission personnel attended 823 fires during the season and the areas of public lands burnt totalled 435,313 hectares, being 165 and 330 per cent of the ten-year averages, respectively. The most extensive fires occurred in East Gippsland during February and March, burning 127,000 and 126,000 hectares, respectively. The most damaging fires occurred on 8 January near Daylesford when two Forests Commission employees died, 11 homes were destroyed, and 13,940 hectares of State forest burnt; and on 16 February when 47 persons died, 2,080 homes were destroyed and 85,500 hectares of State forest and national park burnt.

The wildfires occurring in State forest, national park, and protected public land originated from a variety of sources and by various agencies. The tables below illustrate the respective 'source' and 'agency' which caused wildfires in these areas during each of the past six years. Such tables have been developed and standardised by the Commission from and including the 1978-79 annual report and replace the table, based on twelve causes, previously used.

In 1983-84, lightning accounted for 10.6 per cent of the total outbreaks, while of the balance, 18.4 per cent were attributed to deliberate lighting, 15.7 per cent to landholders' burn-off escapes, 12.9 per cent to campfires and barbecues, and 12.0 per cent to cigarettes and matches. The ten-year averages for these causes are 25.2, 17.8, 14.8, 8.7, and 7.8 per cent, respectively.

CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY AGENCY, VICTORIA

Cause by agency	Number of fires					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Lightning	113	154	207	128	230	23
Children	8	20	38	26	39	13
Employee -						
Forest industry	8	10	19	7	27	6
Forest Department	6	31	26	21	24	10
Other Departments	8	10	10	14	14	10
Other industry	3	8	13	4	5	3
Recreationist -						
Bushwalker	3	2	4	4	2	1
Camper	19	28	27	23	31	21
Hunter	12	31	23	9	35	18
Day Visitor	10	36	50	19	53	7
Resident -						
Permanent	10	31	45	39	49	22
Part-time	2	22	19	10	18	6
Farmer -						
Full-time	36	47	79	40	66	20
Part-time	12	20	26	14	32	10
Military	2	1	1	—	2	—
Traveller	7	18	17	22	54	14
Grazing leaseholder	3	6	7	—	5	—
Other	29	50	32	18	89	15
Unknown	50	188	150	70	48	18
Total	341	713	793	468	823	217

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY SOURCE, VICTORIA

Cause by source	Number of fires					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Lightning	113	154	207	128	230	23
Exhaust -						
chainsaw	6	4	2	7	7	1
other	5	15	7	8	11	2
Snigging, hauling	—	—	—	—	2	2
Burning vehicle, etc.	9	14	7	4	11	7
Pipe/cigarette/match	25	50	56	39	78	26

CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY SOURCE, VICTORIA — *continued*

Cause by source	Number of fires					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Campfire/barbeque	28	75	60	43	66	28
Prescribed burning	2	18	15	8	5	4
Burn off —						
railway	—	1	—	—	—	—
grass/scrub, etc.	18	34	70	21	39	13
windrow/heap	20	19	36	19	30	8
Train	6	2	2	6	2	2
Deliberate lighting	33	157	167	84	149	40
Waste disposal —						
domestic	11	13	10	12	15	5
industrial	5	18	17	13	26	11
Power transmission	9	15	5	10	17	4
House, stove/flue	2	5	5	4	9	3
Burning building	1	6	2	1	2	1
Fireworks	1	—	1	—	—	—
Relight —						
wildfire	—	4	10	3	12	1
prescribed fire	2	9	10	10	9	7
burn-off	9	28	27	21	61	13
Other	15	21	29	14	24	10
Unknown	21	51	48	13	18	6
Total	341	713	793	468	823	217

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

Fire prevention works are effected in State forest in accordance with the fire prevention plans prepared for each of the forty-three forest districts. During 1983-84, the summary of major works (excluding fuel reduction burning) is shown in the following table:

MAJOR FIRE PROTECTION INSTALLATIONS ON STATE FOREST,
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1984

Work	Unit	Construction	Maintenance	Total in use
Firebreaks	kilometres	790	2,759	3,560
Helipads	number	13	160	270
Airstrips	"	1	17	22
Dams, weirs, tanks	"	64	1,436	2,328
Towers and lookouts	"	4	85	85
Dugouts and shelters	"	1	44	44

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

A summary of fuel reduction burning effected in State forest during each of the past six years is shown in the following table:

AREA OF STATE FOREST TREATED
BY FUEL REDUCTION BURNING,
VICTORIA

Year	Area	Percentage of State forest
	(hectares)	
1978-79	98,950	1.6
1979-80	345,045	5.5
1980-81	477,160	7.5
1981-82	167,135	2.6
1982-83	62,345	1.0
1983-84	370,000	5.8

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

A central strategy of fire protection in Victorian forests is to dispose of the dry plant litter, such as bark and leaves, which is shed by eucalypt trees every year in great quantities. The periodic removal of accumulations of this flammable material is the most effective way of preventing intense destructive wildfires during the fire season and enables fire fighters to more readily control any such outbreaks.

Control of these accumulated fine fuels in eucalypt forests is an important factor in protecting adjacent settled areas and private property, intensive-use forest recreation areas, softwood and hardwood timber production areas, plus water supply catchments and significant wildlife habitat areas. This control is achieved by the most natural means of fuel reduction (or controlled) burning operations during the spring and autumn months when weather conditions and dryness of the fuels are suitable for slow, controllable fires that burn at low intensities. These operations are carried out in accordance with district fire prevention plans, updated each year, and have resulted in an average of approximately 200,000 hectares being treated in this way each year over the past two decades.

The methods of ignition are twofold. On small areas, ground lighting is usually done by men moving through the area on foot and lighting separate fires on a pre-determined grid pattern. Where larger areas are being burnt, aerial techniques are used and incendiary capsules are dropped at regular controlled intervals from helicopters or fixed-wing light aircraft; the spacings of these fires are adjusted to suit the conditions of topography, forest fuels, and weather of each situation.

The burning prescriptions provide that the prescribed fires shall be contained within the planned areas; perimeter control lines are established by use of existing roads and tracks, natural features (creeks, etc.) and previous such burns, and supplemented, where necessary, by pre-arranged strip burning on the perimeter.

The fuel reduction system has been developed as a result of research on the conditions under which fires can be lit and kept at low intensities, also on the effects of controlled fires and wildfires on the vegetation, wildlife, forest growth, and timber quality.

Major improvements have been made during the past decade in the methods of suppressing wildfires by the use of aircraft. An effective technique of aerial attack on some fires has been developed in which small agriculture-type aircraft, fitted with hoppers of 550 to 1,500 litres capacity, are loaded with fire retardant which is released during flight on the vegetation near the fire edge. The retardant has a persistent or lasting effect on the vegetation cover, as compared to water, and is usually applied in one or more strips around isolated fires in very remote areas (such as lightning strikes) or to troublesome sections of other fires. The retardant slows up or prevents the spread of the fire edge and enables fire fighters to more readily achieve control of the fire. These aircraft operate from airstrips within the forest where facilities have been installed for storage, mixing, and loading the retardant mixture, and also from other airstrips with similar facilities, near the forest. Similar light aircraft are also used for fire reconnaissance of extensive forest areas, especially after 'dry' thunderstorms have occurred, to pin-point any fires resulting from lightning strikes or other causes.

Helicopters are also used to great effect in fire suppression to transport fire observers searching for new or suspected fires, fire control officers directing ground fire fighting operations from the air, and men, equipment, and supplies into remote or difficult access areas. There are 270 helipads which have been developed in forest areas to enable helicopters to land with fire fighting resources. In more recent years, a helicopter has been fitted with a suspended bucket of about 1,600 litres capacity which is filled with water by immersion in a water storage and the load released vertically on to the fire, this method being especially effective on a troublesome hot-spot or a 'spot' fire away from the main fire.

Further references: Fire protection, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 553-4; Economic aspects of forests, 1967, pp. 361-2; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969, pp. 372-4; Forests of Victoria, 1972, pp. 1-26; Victorian School of Forestry, 1977, pp. 399-400; Victoria's forests and man, 1978, pp. 1-35; R. J. Hamer Forest Aboretum, 1979, pp. 313-14; Forests along the Great Dividing Range, 1980, pp. 325-6; Tree planting on farms, 1981, p. 324; Developments in forestry since 1934, 1984, pp. 303-23

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Service

Introduction

In Victoria the management of fish and other animal resources in the wild has been the responsibility successively of Departments of Trade and Customs (before Federation), Public Works, Agriculture, the Chief Secretary, and, after 1973, Conservation.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Service, now a Division of the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands plans and develops policies for the management of Victoria's natural animal resources in ways which will help to ensure their survival as essential components of the Victorian countryside. Education and extension work encourages sympathetic attitudes in the community. Better knowledge of the fauna enables practical field management to be implemented to improve wildlife habitat and the ways the resources are used.

Victorian laws now protect, or prevent the indiscriminate use of, more than 700 species of vertebrate animals: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Each kind has different characteristics, requirements for survival, and values which must be understood if it is to be effectively conserved.

The Service undertakes inventories of the fauna and studies the way in which animals are distributed and how they exercise a role in functioning ecosystems.

Modern man expects many natural environments, which are prime faunal habitat, to provide a range of products or values such as water, timber, and recreation. The Service provides advice to government on the policies, legislation, and management requirements to enable the needs of the community to be reconciled with wildlife conservation.

Until the 1940s the Service had only about ten staff in addition to several honorary inspectors in country towns, and this limited its role to the enforcement of hunting and fishing laws and the regulation of fish acclimatisation work carried out largely by private organisations. Information about the fauna and its needs was scant and there were few field studies except those undertaken by amateur naturalists. By 1952, there were 40 staff and an annual budget of \$82,000, of which \$5,000 was for research.

By 1980, an organisational structure had evolved which reflected the main categories of the resource and the links between the Service and its traditional client groups or users of the resource, but which made it difficult to co-ordinate the Service's diverse functions or to redeploy staff efficiently in response to changing needs.

During 1981, the Service was extensively reorganised to bring law enforcement and field operations together under one Assistant Director (Field Management), and the routine functioning of this Branch was decentralised by placing District Superintendents in Melbourne, Bairnsdale, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The Marine Science Laboratories and the Arthur Rylah Institute at Heidelberg then became the Service's two major research centres to carry out research related to the Service's interests, in conjunction with other organisations or agencies of the Ministry, such as the National Parks Service and the Environment Protection Authority.

In 1984, the Fisheries and Wildlife Service employed 360 permanent and temporary staff and had a total budget of \$15m. This compares with a budget of \$13m for 1983.

During 1984 the Ministry for Conservation was amalgamated with the departments managing

Forests and Lands to form a Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. The structural model adopted allowed for the regionalisation of departmental management functions and prompted further reorganisation of the Service.

The most significant development was the transfer of all Fisheries and Wildlife field management and enforcement staff to a newly formed Division of Regional Management.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 324-5

Education, extension, and public liaison

There are many avenues by which the Service propagates information and derives ideas from the wider community. Liaison with specially skilled groups such as professional fishermen or anglers requires a detailed knowledge of the subject and is carried out mainly through personal contact by staff of the Commercial Fisheries and Resources and Planning Branches.

The Director and other senior executives keep in touch with community ideas and promote co-operation through regular meetings with organisations such as the Victorian Field and Game Association, the Bird Observers Club, and the Conservation Council of Victoria.

The Service is also represented on a number of formally constituted bodies which are responsible for reporting to the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands. These include the Deer Advisory Council and the Victorian Recreational Fishermen's Advisory Council.

Further references: *Mud Islands*, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 330-1; *Reserve management*, 1983, pp.303-4; *Developments since 1934*, 1984, pp. 327-40

Wildlife on private land

Nearly two-thirds of Victoria is privately owned and much of the land is used for agriculture. Some agricultural land already supports some wildlife species but appropriate management could result in the provision of much more habitat without detracting from the primary purpose of the land.

The provision and management of wildlife habitat on private land can make a significant contribution to conserving Victoria's wildlife resources. An increasing number of landholders are undertaking wildlife conservation practices on their properties and are interested in making known to others their concern for wildlife and this practical response.

In 1981, following a suggestion by the Bird Observers Club, the Division and Club members embarked on a joint initiative, the 'Land for Wildlife' scheme, to recognise new or existing wildlife conservation efforts by landholders and to encourage other landholders to initiate similar wildlife conservation practices on their properties.

The scheme does not provide any financial assistance or incentives; it simply recognises voluntary wildlife conservation work on private land. An attractive 'Land for Wildlife' sign is presented to a landholder whose property meets certain criteria, and this can be displayed on the property. Within a year, this scheme had registered 132 properties throughout Victoria as 'Land for Wildlife' properties from 164 applications.

To qualify as a 'Land for Wildlife' property, landholders need to establish some minimum standards and management practices. They may include developing and protecting farm dams for waterbirds, establishing native trees and shrubs in gardens and shelter belts, protecting streamside and other remnant patches of native vegetation, conserving trees which have hollows for animal nesting and shelter, protecting small areas from stock grazing, and controlling vermin.

Farmers are discovering that good wildlife conservation and good farm management often reinforce each other. The protection or re-establishment of native vegetation enhances the landscape and increases property values; it may also improve shelter for stock and improve stock condition and productivity. Judicious tree planting improves water quality, soil stability, and salinity control. Production of game species for recreational hunting can be increased. Greater numbers of birds may help to suppress outbreaks of insect pests. The growth and development of the wildlife areas is instructive and satisfying, and the presence of wildlife around the farm brings variety and pleasure.

While this 'Land for Wildlife' scheme is obviously ideal for farm properties on which wildlife conservation practices can enhance traditional farming practices, the same ideas can be adapted to land used for many other purposes. Private house blocks, golf courses, school grounds, municipal reserves, roadside reserves, and even some industrial sites can incorporate one or more wildlife conservation practices.

Officers of the Field Management Branch and members of the Bird Observers Club are co-operating to assess properties which are entered for the scheme and they can help landowners to develop further this nurturing of the land from which the owner and the community as a whole both stand to benefit.

Threatened species

There are many different kinds of problems associated with the conservation of wildlife and many demands for the Division to pursue one line of action or another.

One way to establish some priorities is to identify those species which seem to have declined seriously and are most likely to become extinct if deliberate and well planned action is not taken to counter the adverse influences.

Eighteen mammal species and two bird species have already become extinct in Victoria since European settlement. Among remaining species, those whose status is considered threatened may be divided into ranked categories, enabling the extent of threat to be more readily assessed.

Highest priority is afforded to species of the 'Endangered' category. This includes Leadbeater's Possum, Long-footed Potoroo, Orange-bellied Parrot, Plain Wanderer, Regent Honeyeater, Helmeted Honeyeater, Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby, and Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Such species are believed to have been reduced in population size to a critical level or to have suffered drastic habitat reduction (or both) and are considered unlikely to survive if present adverse conditions persist.

The 'Vulnerable' category receives second highest priority and includes wildlife species which are likely to become endangered unless special action is taken. This category presently contains the Baw Baw Frog, Mountain Pygmy-possum, Bush Thick-knee, Australian Bustard, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Large-Footed Myotis, Eastern Horseshoe-Bat, Common Bent-wing Bat, and Little Tern.

Three further categories of threatened species were identified, comprising 30 species in Victoria, representing those which have a restricted distribution or are rare (or both), those which have indeterminate status but are suspected of being threatened, and those which require careful monitoring to detect possible threats.

During 1982, the allocation of wildlife staff and funds was strongly influenced by this ranking system although at present it has been possible to commence limited studies or management of only ten of the seventeen species classified as 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable'.

Ecological inventory and evaluation

Scientists at the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research have been compiling inventories and classifying land in terms of the abundance, quality and distribution of its natural attributes, and some cultural attributes such as archaeological sites. These characteristics, considered individually or in various combinations, provide basic information for planning and sustainable land-use management. Single feature inventories often need to be integrated with other information and interpreted and evaluated in terms which can be directly used by planners.

Information on the distribution of different vegetation cover types within local government areas is provided to municipalities and the importance of each type of soil, water, and wildlife conservation is evaluated and presented in the form of three levels of planning response. A further interpretation of the potential for natural revegetation can also be provided as a guide to those areas which could be expected to regenerate with native vegetation if protected from grazing, and those which would require planting as well as protection. The locations of geological and geomorphic features of special interest can also be provided for certain areas.

Several studies have been undertaken to contribute information on particular conservation issues. A procedure for evaluating the conservation significance of roadsides has been produced for the Service under contract by the Graduate School of Environmental Sciences of Monash University. The report will be distributed widely, especially through the Roadside Conservation Committee to agencies concerned with roadside resources.

A study of the 1983 bushfires on a number of sites of biological significance identified in earlier studies and a survey to locate and assess the conservation significance of areas of remnant native grassland in the western plains are being undertaken under contract by the Botany Department of Latrobe University.

Surveys of wetlands in Victoria have shown that significant areas have been lost through land development practices, and the conservation of the remaining areas is an important task. As many valuable wetlands are on private land, development of community awareness of their value and of the need to establish mechanisms to encourage their conservation is vital. A discussion paper has been prepared to highlight many of the problems relating to wetlands conservation.

Mountain Pygmy Possum

The Mountain Pygmy Possum (*Burramys parvus*) is regarded as a vulnerable species and a major

part of its known range occurs in Victoria. The first living Mountain Pygmy Possum was found in a ski hut in 1966 within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area. Prior to this date, the species was only known from fossil remains.

In an attempt to locate live specimens of the Mountain Pygmy Possum, trapping was carried out within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area in 1979 and 1980. On these occasions, trapping effort was concentrated in the vicinity of Mount Higginbotham because of the occurrence there of a range of plant species which were favoured by this animal in its diet as well as the occurrence of rocky scree which the animal appears to favour as a habitat.

During 1982, trapping was carried out at a range of sites away from Mount Higginbotham. These sites were selected on the basis that their visual appearance was not unlike sites where the animal had been trapped successfully. Trapping was also carried out over a reference grid which had been marked out on Mount Higginbotham.

Specimens of Mountain Pygmy Possum were most frequently encountered on Mount Higginbotham and 80 per cent of all the specimens were encountered in the Mount Higginbotham grid despite the fact that only 20 per cent of total trapping effort was expended there and the grid area represented only 20 per cent of the total area in the Alpine Reserve where traps were laid. These results indicate that Mount Higginbotham is an exceptional area of habitat for the Mountain Pygmy Possum.

Eastern Barred Bandicoot

The Eastern Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*), one of three species of bandicoots found in Victoria is now endangered in mainland Australia, although it is still common in Tasmania. Although the species once had a wide distribution across the western basalt plains of Victoria (from Kew to Coleraine) the only mainland population known to have survived is centred in the city of Hamilton. The facts responsible for the species' decline are not clearly understood, but habitat modification, predation by introduced predators, disease, use of pesticides and herbicides, and road deaths all appear to have contributed to its present status.

In 1983 research was commenced into the ecology of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot which will enable a management strategy to be formulated that will ensure the future survival of the last remaining mainland population at Hamilton, and which may at a future date enable the successful re-introduction of the species into suitable areas of its former range.

Before management decisions can be made on an endangered species such as the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, detailed information on the biology of the species must be collected. To this end a sample population is captured, marked, and released again and data collected on this identifiable sample can then be extrapolated for the population as a whole. Data collected during the project indicate that although the adult bandicoots are breeding successfully there is excessive juvenile mortality within the population. Two major factors appear to be responsible for this high level of mortality. First, is the lack of suitable shelter for the dispersing juveniles, and second, is predation by cats, both feral and, in particular, domestic.

In an attempt to reduce the level of predation by domestic cats and promote public awareness about the plight of the bandicoots, a community education campaign was launched by the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands in mid-1984. The 'responsible pet ownership campaign' was jointly conducted by the Fisheries and Wildlife Service, the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Animal Welfare, and the City of Hamilton. The aim of the campaign was to inform all Hamilton residents how they could play an active role in the conservation of the bandicoot by promoting several aspects of responsible pet ownership.

A captive colony of Eastern Barred Bandicoots is being established at the Serendip Wildlife Research Station which will act as a reserve population in the event of any natural or unnatural disaster occurring. The colony will also enable accurate data on reproduction, growth, and development to be obtained for comparison with the wild population. Techniques for captive propagation will be developed with a view to using surplus stock for re-introduction into suitable sites.

Minimum streamflow

The minimum rate of flow in a stream and the general characteristics of the habitat needed by native and introduced freshwater fish have received much attention over the past few years. These investigations are prompted by the increasing number of water diversion and withdrawal schemes proposed or instituted by water resource managers.

The collection and interpretation of information on species likely to be adversely affected by reduced or altered water flows enables the Division to make biologically sound recommendations to

resource managers concerning the temporal distribution of water releases and the minimum flows which will permit resident fish species to survive and reproduce successfully.

The Division is placing its research emphasis on streams south of the Great Dividing Range, particularly on those streams which have been or will be altered by water development schemes. These include the Gellibrand, Thomson, Tambo, Avon, and Mitchell Rivers. Similar studies will be developed for rivers in other parts of Victoria as the need arises.

Native fish management

Several studies of freshwater fish have been completed recently and a response is now being made to the renewed interest by anglers in some of the excellent native species, several of which have declined seriously in status with changing patterns of water use. In the first stage, mapping of fish distribution and abundance is being carried out to determine the habitat requirements of the larger species north of the Great Dividing Range – Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii*), Macquarie Perch, (*Macquarie australasica*), and Trout Cod (*Maccullochella macquariensis*).

The results will be used not only in the development of techniques for managing the habitat of those species, but also to enable fish produced at the Snobs Creek Hatchery to be used more efficiently for stocking streams. Knowledge gained in the field and in the course of artificial propagation complement each other to build up a better understanding of the species and their ecological needs.

It is now regarded as an essential component of any artificial stocking programme to evaluate the success of the operation in terms of the survival of the fish and their ultimate contribution to the ecology of the stream and the angler's sport.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 311-15; Long-billed Corella, 1983, p. 306; Preserving the habitat, 1984, p. 325; Public participation in conservation, 1984, pp. 325-7

Marine pollution

At the Marine Science Laboratory, techniques are being developed to use the living organisms of the sea to monitor the quality of marine waters cheaply and efficiently.

In one procedure animals and plants are used as accumulators of toxicants from surrounding waters instead of attempting to measure directly the very low but nevertheless important concentrations of pollutants in the sea water itself.

In the course of refining such a technique, methods must be perfected for collecting water samples which adequately represent the variations over time of heavy metal and hydrocarbon concentrations; the response of various organisms to different concentrations of known and potential toxicants must be tested in the laboratory; a relationship must be established between levels of toxicants in sea water and those accumulated by the selected species; and allowance made for the variability of toxicants accumulated by different organisms.

Further reference: Water pollution; Environmental Studies, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, p.331

Mussel culture

Port Phillip Bay naturally produces large quantities of mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) which traditionally have been commercially harvested by dredging. There are fears that continued exploitation by this means will not only deplete the stock but adversely affect the associated fauna including such important commercial and recreational fish as the Snapper (*Chrysophrys aurata*).

A study has been conducted to develop and assess alternative strategies for culturing mussels which would not only avoid the detrimental effects of wild harvesting but possibly enhance productivity, efficiency, and the quality of the product.

Following the successive trials conducted in Port Phillip Bay, twenty-three permits have been issued for mussel farming and the permit holders have formed the Victorian Mussel Growers Association. It is expected to take some years for these farms to become fully productive. One factor that will be very important in determining the growth of this new industry is the development of markets for the product and the Fisheries and Wildlife Service is currently undertaking research in this area.

The Service is also initiating a study on the potential for farming native oysters (*Ostrea angasi*), sometimes called the Mud oyster. This oyster is a close relative of the Bluff oyster from New Zealand and the very popular European Flat oyster. In Europe, Flat oysters bring four times the price of Rock oysters which suggests that the latter may have potential on the export as well as the local market.

Fishing Industry Council

The *Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act* 1979 established a statutory body to promote the use of Victorian fish, develop new and existing markets, encourage the development of new and existing

fisheries, and promote the education of persons engaged in the Victorian fishing industry. The Council consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council on the Minister's recommendation. A representative of the Fisheries and Wildlife Service is chairman, and five members represent processors, marketers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers of fish.

During 1982, the Council undertook a major promotion of scallops, as its first venture of this kind. Since then other small promotions have taken place, but a lack of funds has been a major problem. The Victorian Government decided that there should be a levy placed on the fishing industry so that it makes a contribution for the promotional work done by the Council. Fishermen and processors are already licensed with the Fisheries and Wildlife Service and their licence fees were increased by 15 per cent with the extra revenue raised going to the Council. As well as this levy, a new licence called the Fish Trader's Licence was introduced to cover all people who sell raw fish for human consumption. There are two types of Fish Trader's Licence: an individual Fish Trader's Licence and a Body Corporate Fish Trader's Licence, the latter being for companies. The revenue raised from this licence will be used by the Council specifically for the promotion and development of Victorian fish.

Scallop fishery

Victoria's commercial fish catch is dominated by the two molluscs, scallops and abalone, which account for over 50 per cent of the total value of the State's fisheries. Scallops are the largest single fishery, and production was valued at \$7m in 1982, \$8.5m in 1983, and \$10.6m in 1984..

Scallops are taken from two localities in Victoria – Port Phillip Bay and Lakes Entrance. Total production in 1982 was 1,832 tonnes of flesh, of which 1,014 tonnes came from Port Phillip Bay and 818 tonnes from Lakes Entrance. This was a record year for the Bay, but a relatively poor year for the Lakes. Total production in 1983-84 was 2,206 tonnes of flesh, of which an estimated 784 tonnes came from Port Phillip Bay and 1,422 tonnes from Lakes Entrance.

The number of boats licensed to take scallops is limited. Most of the boats are licensed to fish at both localities (although some are restricted to either one or the other). Those boats which are entitled to do so move between Lakes Entrance and the Bay, depending on the relative profitability in each area.

One important characteristic of scallops from a fisheries management point of view is the extreme variability in the number of young scallops that are introduced into the fishery from year to year as a result of breeding success. The wide fluctuations in stock levels which result mean that the Fisheries and Wildlife Division must continually monitor the fishery and make adjustments to the level of exploitation that is allowed, particularly on the more confined grounds in Port Phillip Bay. In the Bay, the two methods used to control the scallop catch are a daily bag limit on the catch of each boat and limitations on the number of days per week open for fishing.

Each year, during the closed season in summer, the Division's research staff conducts a survey in the Bay to determine the level of stocks. This information is then used to set the bag limits and fishing days for the coming season. The survey of January 1983 indicated that the stocks were below 40 per cent of the 1982 level. This fall coincided with a corresponding fall in the commercial catch.

Further references: Trout surveys, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 330-1; Commercial fisheries, 1984, pp. 340-1

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AGRICULTURE

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers 'squatted' on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately three million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of 'dummy settlers', vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government repurchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

ALIENATION OF LAND, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1983

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,849,175
Lands in process of alienation	124,740
Crown lands	8,786,085
Total	22,760,000

CROWN LANDS, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1983

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under – Perpetual leases	12,812

CROWN LANDS, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1983 — *continued*

Particulars	Area
Land in occupation under — <i>continued</i>	hectares
Grazing leases and licences	2,135,227
Other leases and licences	12,313
Reservations —	
Reserved forest	2,882,428
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	49,331
Water catchment and drainage purposes	83,108
National parks (under National Parks Act)	983,586
Wildlife reserves	62,691
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	308,167
Other reserves	145,714
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	2,110,708
Total	8,786,085

Physical characteristics of statistical divisions*Introduction*

In earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria was based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e. land areas with immutable boundaries.

Since the *Victorian Year Book* 1978, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions, which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. A map of statistical divisions in Victoria can be found on page 325 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Melbourne Statistical Division

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsollic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Krazozems (red loams) and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its oaten hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming of cattle, horses, goats, and sheep. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A continuing development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g. Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE MELBOURNE STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	458	263	129	67	13	930
Orchard and other fruit	44	75	79	82	26	306
Vegetables	30	47	83	145	120	425
Nurseries	20	32	46	74	62	234

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE MELBOURNE STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b) — *continued*

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Poultry	9	19	18	44	77	167
Potatoes	1	4	8	20	18	51
Other	280	218	241	236	49	1,024
Total	842	658	604	668	365	3,137

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the 'estimated value of operations' of the establishment as a whole. This table excludes those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$2,500.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1982-83 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March, 1983 but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g. grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,800 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, potatoes, beekeeping, pigs, and poultry. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to leave the dairying industry. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE BARWON STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	24	66	202	404	36	732
Meat cattle	232	128	61	34	10	465
Sheep	135	121	136	99	21	512
Other	145	136	184	170	96	731
Total	536	451	583	707	163	2,440

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western Statistical Division

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to over 1,400 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil types are derived from basalt and unconsolidated

sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers declined during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and prime lambs and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseed crops such as sunflowers, linseed, rape, and lupins have gained popularity during recent years.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	45	121	564	1,108	120	1,958
Sheep	195	279	583	636	138	1,831
Sheep and meat cattle	82	109	302	433	255	1,181
Meat cattle	330	264	190	115	47	946
Other	66	77	110	155	68	476
Total	718	850	1,749	2,447	628	6,392

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Central Highlands Statistical Division

The Central Highlands is an important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The Division is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

Three soil types predominate in the region: deep friable red volcanic soils, mainly in the east; grey duplex soils on the basalt plains; and shallow hard-setting duplex soils on the Ordovician sedimentary rocks. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee Rivers flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains and have improved soil fertility, which in turn assists crop production.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep	245	229	336	316	74	1,200
Meat cattle	169	75	35	17	5	301
Sheep and meat cattle	66	79	78	108	36	367
Sheep and cereals	19	24	68	106	34	251
Potatoes	10	21	32	73	76	212
Other	133	75	95	86	31	420
Total	642	503	644	706	256	2,751

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Wimmera Statistical Division

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils — friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsolc soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Roseberry Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE WIMMERA STATISTICAL
DIVISION 1982-83 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Sheep and cereals	61	257	681	688	99	1,786
Cereal grains	113	236	319	274	56	998
Sheep	153	150	221	186	32	742
Other	93	69	100	93	60	415
Total	420	712	1,321	1,241	247	3,941

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Northern Mallee Statistical Division

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown soils (Mallee soils) — alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey, highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border — the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Statistical Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, usually associated with wool and prime lambs. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Irrigated land around Kerang and Swan Hill is used for mixed farming. Cattle (dairy and beef) and prime lambs are the major enterprises but there is an increased interest in cropping.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes (for drying, table use, and wine), and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Stone fruits (including avocados), edible tree nuts, and vegetables are also grown.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Grapes	75	226	803	596	56	1,756
Cereal grains	41	82	190	338	93	744
Sheep and cereals	18	53	173	356	83	683
Orchard and other fruit	42	19	44	71	58	234
Other	174	151	247	255	76	903
Total	350	531	1,457	1,616	366	4,320

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division

The Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat, treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense Grey soils), Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Sheep and cattle grazing predominate in the south of the Division, while sheep-cereal properties are the main form of farming in the central and western areas. Dairying predominates in the irrigation areas in the north of the Division. Intensive piggeries and poultry farms are also important.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	276	132	89	50	6	553
Sheep	264	222	223	177	32	918
Milk cattle	18	26	262	490	49	845
Sheep and cereals	61	169	357	290	47	924
Sheep and meat cattle	90	100	111	101	21	423
Pigs	8	11	25	45	48	137
Other	199	168	194	166	81	808
Total	916	828	1,261	1,319	284	4,608

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Goulburn Statistical Division

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths and Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks (grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing of beef cattle and sheep. Irrigated crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have declined with the fall in prices for beef and the effects of drought.

In irrigated areas the threat of salinity, has hastened the adoption of improved irrigation management techniques including laser levelling, and sub-surface pumping to lower water tables, and the provision of additional water for irrigation.

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE GOULBURN STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	37	103	723	1,146	71	2,080
Meat cattle	443	317	223	133	26	1,142
Sheep and meat cattle	76	162	283	222	58	801
Sheep and cereals	32	130	259	187	16	624
Orchard and other fruit	19	32	82	173	121	427
Cereal grains	82	50	30	17	3	182
Meat cattle and cereals	17	32	50	24	3	126
Other	279	303	387	259	124	1,352
Total	985	1,129	2,037	2,161	422	6,734

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

North Eastern Statistical Division

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some arable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur – Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsollic, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm a year.

Traditional agricultural industries include cropping, especially around Rutherglen, Yarrawonga, and north of Benalla. Prime lamb production is usually associated with cropping. Beef cattle are in the higher rainfall areas and the river valleys, and to a lesser extent dairy cattle. Wine grape production takes place around Rutherglen and the King River Valley. Most of Victoria's tobacco is grown in the north-east, mainly in the Ovens Valley near Myrtleford. Lesser crops include apples, stone fruits, edible tree nuts, and hops.

There have been in recent years increases in the area of vines and lucerne, and in the area irrigated. The area sown to lupins has stabilised after several years of increases. Dairying and hops have decreased recently due mainly to falling profitability.

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	370	310	326	198	36	1,240
Milk cattle	16	24	131	260	31	462
Tobacco	-	2	28	151	92	273
Sheep and meat cattle	37	73	111	88	13	322
Other	133	129	155	169	60	646
Total	556	538	751	866	232	2,943

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-eastern Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the

river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation (dairying) district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsoles derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, fine wool production and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	271	200	114	89	16	690
Milk cattle	17	28	118	259	39	461
Sheep and meat cattle	44	68	99	113	22	346
Other	110	95	114	91	44	454
Total	442	391	445	552	121	1,951

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Central Gippsland Division

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems – the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis – separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsoles, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

A substantial portion of rural establishments in the Division are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are dairying, beef raising, fat lamb production, and intensive horticultural and vegetable production (including potatoes). Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Milk cattle	63	143	823	1,394	132	2,555
Meat cattle	513	432	320	196	62	1,523
Other	182	137	205	251	151	926
Total	758	712	1,348	1,841	345	5,004

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

East Central Statistical Division

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland. The East Central Statistical Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Krazozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing and nut tree plantations in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some cattle and horse stud properties.

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN THE EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL
DIVISION, 1982-83 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	223	138	80	53	9	503
Milk cattle	23	38	170	175	18	424
Other	76	79	93	96	72	416
Total	322	255	343	324	99	1,343

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) See footnote to table on page 341.

Further reference: *Agricultural Finance Survey, Victorian Year Book 1981, pp. 341-2*

Agricultural improvements

Pasture improvement

Most of Victoria's sheep, beef, and dairy animals are grazed on pastures described in official statistics as 'improved'. These pastures are based on clovers or medics introduced from overseas, and also contain varying proportions of sown or unsown perennial or annual grasses (also mostly introduced) and of unwanted species ('weeds'). With adequate fertiliser, the introduced species are capable of supporting much greater animal production than pastures of native species.

During the past forty years, the area of improved pastures in Victoria increased from about 2 million to 5.6 million hectares (two-thirds of the total pasture area in the State). Much of this increase has resulted from the widespread use of subterranean clover and superphosphate, which alleviated the almost universal soil shortages of nitrogen and phosphorus.

The remaining 3.1 million hectares of pastures (listed as 'native' pastures in the statistics) comprise indigenous perennial grasses (e.g. spear, wallaby, and kangaroo grasses) or more commonly a range of volunteer exotic species of low productivity. The native pastures contain no useful legumes, receive little or no fertiliser, and are unproductive compared with improved pastures.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Great Dividing Range improved pastures of perennial grasses (e.g. perennial ryegrass and cocksfoot), white clover and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500-750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, sheep and beef cattle are run on pastures comprised of annual clovers, mainly subterranean clover, together with volunteer annual grasses and sown perennial grasses (perennial ryegrass, phalaris, cocksfoot, and tall fescue). The remaining pastoral areas (250-500 mm annual rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, annual fescues, and bromes. Commonly, these pastures are grown in rotation with cereal crops, and are grazed by sheep.

Irrigated pastures of heavily fertilised, highly productive clovers and grasses, principally white clover, perennial ryegrass, and paspalum, are used mainly for dairying. They occupy about 380,000 hectares of the northern plains and 44,000 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland.

The widespread use of superphosphate has been a key factor in increasing the productivity of Victorian pastures, and it is still the main fertiliser used (eighty-two per cent). However, potash, nitrogen, and trace elements (molybdenum and copper in particular) are playing an increasingly important role in maintaining high levels of herbage production.

The productivity from pastures continues to increase steadily, though perhaps less spectacularly than in the early years of pasture improvement. The main advances in recent years have been through

the introduction of more productive, higher quality cultivars of pasture grasses and legumes, use of more appropriate types and rates of fertiliser, better pasture management methods, more efficient use of irrigation water, and more effective control of pests, diseases, and weeds.

Of major concern is the expanding area of pasture land affected by either dryland or irrigation-related salinity. Considerable efforts by a wide range of individuals and organisations are being directed towards finding ways of reversing this trend and of making effective use of existing salt-affected land. Current research has also identified some of the main causes of a widespread serious decline in the proportion of subterranean clover in pastures – they include soil compaction, attacks by root-rotting fungi, and increasing soil acidity leading to lack of beneficial nitrogen-fixing *Rhizobium* bacteria and to toxic levels of aluminium and manganese in the soil.

Fertiliser

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island now provides none. Rock phosphate is also imported intermittently, depending on price differentials at the time, from various other sources, mainly the United States of America (USA) and African countries. A new process being developed may enable the use of huge phosphate deposits in Queensland, which are unsuitable for the manufacture of superphosphate by present methods. Most of the sulphur used in the manufacture of Australian superphosphate comes from Canada, which is also the source of potash fertilisers.

The need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has been generally accepted since the 1920s, and soil fertility has been much improved by this practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, it contains sulphur and calcium which are also essential elements for plant growth. Phosphorus is by far the most important plant nutrient supplied in Victoria as fertiliser, but fertilisers containing nitrogen, potassium, sulphur, and the trace elements molybdenum, copper, cobalt, and zinc are also needed in various parts of the State to produce healthy and vigorous growth of crops and pastures. Nitrogen is applied mainly as nitrate, urea, or ammonium sulphate. Usually, potassium and trace elements are applied as mixtures with superphosphate.

Superphosphate is now relatively much more expensive than in the twenty-five years since the Second World War. Despite this, its usage has steadily increased in recent years after a dramatic slump in the mid-1970s. In 1982-83, 575,000 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria, of which 357,000 tonnes (62 per cent) were applied to pasture. The use of potash on pastures has been increasing slowly. The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has remained almost static in recent years, probably because of rapidly rising costs and the progressive withdrawal of a government bounty.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required that fertilisers sold in Victoria have a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilisers Act* 1974, suppliers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1982-83, 593,000 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,146,000 hectares of wheat and 2,600,000 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures, and in 1982-83 amounted to 82 per cent of the total fertiliser used.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Area fertilised	Quantity used
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1977-78	1,851	277	2,670	408
1978-79	1,913	277	3,093	476
1979-80	n.a.	263	3,530	552
1980-81	n.a.	257	3,494	556
1981-82	1,842	289	3,340	556
1982-83	n.a.	261	2,599	438

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 341.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, p. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal, and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to '... provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them'. Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of its favourable climate, successful government quarantine, and other disease control measures. The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle are tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff. Infected animals are slaughtered, and the owners compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited. Victoria is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, and plans to be declared free of both diseases in 1987.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area exists in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the livestock

industries in overcoming disease problems and keeping abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects the whole range of agricultural industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushland environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy is implemented by the Board throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities, and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural purposes for the season 1982-83.

LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, VICTORIA, 1982-83 (a)

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops hectares	Area of sown pasture and lucerne hectares	Native pasture hectares	Total area of establishments hectares
Melbourne	3,399	28,944	127,117	66,371	262,336
Barwon	2,613	53,773	274,978	95,320	495,239
South Western	6,570	98,866	1,253,251	335,459	1,854,275
Central Highlands	2,966	108,476	484,138	181,200	869,477
Wimmera	4,055	715,799	750,305	382,841	2,424,566
Northern Mallee	4,453	631,397	430,031	567,589	2,567,844
Loddon-Campaspe	5,004	302,039	575,774	419,505	1,598,024
Goulburn	7,031	201,821	675,488	370,634	1,491,869
North Eastern	3,104	63,671	274,599	211,918	835,122
East Gippsland	2,062	9,407	226,969	371,592	1,019,815
Central Gippsland	5,162	15,560	449,725	86,801	650,263
East Central	1,443	3,942	75,907	19,902	120,251
Total	47,862	2,233,695	5,598,282	3,109,132	14,189,081

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 341.

(b) This table excludes data for establishments where the legal entities operating those establishments have an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$2,500.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the 'principal markets' are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the agricultural census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee

farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g. the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1982-83 was \$2,536m. This figure is ten per cent below the gross value of production for 1981-82, and is a consequence of the drought which ravaged large tracts of the Victorian countryside during 1982-83. In 1982-83, Victoria contributed twenty-two per cent of the Australian total value of agricultural production of \$11,708m.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June -					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Crops -						
Cereals for grain	196,950	465,670	587,338	505,360	476,231	99,719
Hay	47,418	64,793	71,752	99,461	153,261	177,858
Industrial crops	29,177	27,708	32,486	33,655	28,606	26,362
Vegetables	98,472	124,332	123,468	148,245	153,446	138,890
Grapes	60,363	63,747	128,333	95,867	99,623	113,664
Fruit	58,697	78,420	94,431	110,621	91,641	104,002
Other	27,492	51,545	70,765	63,945	70,917	60,563
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals -						
Cattle and calves	318,997	419,554	455,072	485,372	420,062	467,668
Sheep and lambs	95,691	116,879	180,896	227,051	182,052	154,686
Other	104,484	123,572	146,468	160,356	183,897	210,702
Livestock products -						
Wool	228,813	271,243	341,201	334,356	358,805	324,109
Dairy products	246,977	281,155	307,987	455,713	520,208	586,188
Other	40,550	41,614	47,005	51,087	69,913	71,100
Total	1,554,081	2,130,232	2,587,202	2,771,089	2,808,662	2,535,511

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, oats, and barley; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, milk and meat cattle, pigs, poultry, goats, deer, and bees, together with the various livestock products.

Field crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, green feed, and silage, represent about ninety-two per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the six-year period 1977-78 to 1982-83 was 1.4 million hectares, about sixty-two per cent of the State's total area under crop. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1982-83 drought-affected season produced a Victorian harvest of 393.9 thousand tonnes of wheat for grain from 1.33 million hectares.

Approximately eighty-four per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern areas. Wheat is normally grown in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley but with increasing areas of grain legume crops - lupins and peas. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Soil nitrogen measurements in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture adds

precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) and the addition of grain legumes into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorous deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are usually not a major problem because routine crop management includes precautionary action. Resistant varieties, seed treatment with fungicides, and crop rotation are usually adequate controls, but there are seasons favourable to outbreaks of rusts, root rots, and cereal cyst nematode. In 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases. The root disease known as 'takeall' took a heavy toll in parts of the Northern Mallee in 1978 where crop yields were reduced by more than twenty-five per cent.

During the 72 years from 1911 to 1983, stem rust occurred in some parts of Victoria, in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen years. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The variety, Millewa, which was released in 1979, is currently resistant to all strains of stem rust, and other rust resistant varieties are included in recommendation lists.

Yellow (stripe) rust occurred for the first time in 1979-80 and, with the exception of the drought season 1982, has re-appeared each subsequent year. Yellow rust forced an immediate re-evaluation of variety recommendations. The search for varieties with yellow rust resistance imposed another constraint on plant breeding research.

Fungicidal sprays are another control option. The extent of leaf infection can be used as a guide to evaluate the economics of spraying and the best time to do so.

The cereal cyst nematode, which exists in most wheat soils in the Wimmera and Northern Mallee is a chronic source of loss and can cause severe damage in some seasons, particularly on more intensively cropped land. A recent development in nematode control is a prediction capability which requires soil samples before sowing and bio-assay to determine the extent of soil infestation. The test results indicate the extent of investment requirement for nematode suppression.

A serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. The prevention of insect infestation of farm stored grain and of grain residues in machinery is a prerequisite for ensuring the delivery of insect free grains to the export terminals.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of marketing legislation prepared after negotiations between the States, the Commonwealth, and farmer organisations. Each Wheat Marketing Act since 1945 has differed in detail from its predecessors but some basic principles have been maintained through a succession of Commonwealth and State Acts which provided a complementary coverage of Commonwealth and State powers.

The current Act provides for a guaranteed minimum price adjusted annually in response to market signals. The Act introduces the option for direct producer to buyer domestic sales and payment of an allowance for deferred deliveries, two innovations which reflect current ideas about the best way to make the principles and logistics of wheat marketing responsive to the needs of all sectors of the industry.

Wheat varieties grown in Victoria were, until recently, almost exclusively of the soft white class. The hard wheat varieties if grown in areas other than the Mallee usually produced flours with unacceptable baking characteristics. However, technological change within the baking industry and the flour quality properties of the newer types of hard wheat varieties such as Millewa, Condor, and Oxley, enabled a re-assessment of the soft wheat policy.

Since 1981, hard wheats only have been recommended for north-west Victoria, the region where wheat with a protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced, while the recommendations for the rest of the State include both hard and soft varieties.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l
1977-78	1,270	1,497	1.18	81.8
1978-79	1,337	2,998	2.24	80.9
1979-80	1,457	3,250	2.23	81.5
1980-81	1,431	2,538	1.77	80.5
1981-82	1,322	2,467	1.87	81.3
1982-83	1,327	394	0.30	83.0

(a) Australian Standard White, quoted in kg/h.l (kilograms per hectolitre).

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp.439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain, grazing, and hay between 1977-78 and 1982-83 was 327,467 hectares of which about 74 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria are held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the 'milled' oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned groats for export. The remaining twenty-five per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crop, pasture conditions during winter and spring, and trends in the world markets for feed grains.

OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1977-78	228	269	1.18
1978-79	291	446	1.53
1979-80	256	390	1.52
1980-81	219	322	1.47
1981-82	245	306	1.25
1982-83	213	98	0.46

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. The increased acceptance of barley in cereal rotations from the mid-1960s is evidenced in the statistics; the area sown to barley for all purposes in 1982-83 was 292,000 hectares, compared to 83,000 hectares in 1965-66. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Removal of wheat delivery quotas in 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in

Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries.

While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheat stubble land.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop. Yields of barley in this region normally average about 1.7 tonnes per hectare compared with about 1.2 tonnes per hectare in the Northern Mallee-Wimmera region. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom, Europe, Taiwan, and the Middle East. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the USSR and intermittent sales to this market have continued. Australia is now a major exporter of barley.

BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1977-78	413	5	354	5	0.86	1.00
1978-79	361	4	513	6	1.42	1.50
1979-80	321	4	487	7	1.52	1.75
1980-81	298	5	412	6	1.38	1.20
1981-82	311	4	455	5	1.46	1.23
1982-83	269	9	71	3	0.27	0.34

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the six seasons to 1982-83 were:

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area			Production			Average yield per hectare
	Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	
1977-78	477	28	505	1,729	119	1,848	3.66
1978-79	421	92	513	1,930	64	1,994	3.89
1979-80	483	92	575	2,798	52	2,850	4.96
1980-81	557	11	568	2,939	63	3,002	5.29
1981-82	434	42	476	2,188	169	2,357	4.95
1982-83	564	38	602	2,331	118	2,449	4.07

Rye

Cereal rye is a crop of minor importance in Victoria but there is a small but specific demand for the grain in specialty breads. Rye is chiefly grown to stabilise loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas.

RYE FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1977-78	1,828	903	0.49
1978-79	2,449	1,750	0.71
1979-80	2,261	1,489	0.66
1980-81	1,898	1,390	0.73
1981-82	2,715	1,622	0.60
1982-83	3,889	875	0.22

Triticale

The synthetic cereal triticale produced from a cross between wheat and rye was grown on a limited scale following release of locally selected adapted varieties. Most crops sown in 1982-83 were grown for grain for sale to pig or poultry farmers. Triticale flour is blended with wheat and rye flours in speciality bread and biscuit production.

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g. lush spring growth contrasts with sparse winter growth and dried off feed in summer. Deficiencies also occur during extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods; or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1982-83

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	223,288	773,850	3.47
Oaten	83,503	178,142	2.13
Lucerne	13,590	65,955	4.85
Wheaten	24,348	39,693	1.63
Barley and other	3,107	6,582	2.12
Total	347,836	1,064,222	3.06

SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE
AND HAY, VICTORIA
(tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1982-83	Stocks at 31 March 1983	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	8,030	2,795	51,029
Barwon	8,469	3,608	73,412
South Western	21,833	8,078	243,274
Central Highlands	1,653	906	62,094
Wimmera	784	1,637	49,667
Northern Mallee	3,926	975	32,131

SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE
AND HAY, VICTORIA — *continued*
(tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1982-83	Stocks at 31 March 1983	
		Silage	Hay
Loddon-Campaspe	3,213	1,524	112,388
Goulburn	6,890	3,170	233,845
North Eastern	5,671	5,930	68,729
East Gippsland	2,471	1,053	32,808
Central Gippsland	47,638	9,988	218,660
East Central	7,852	2,423	38,408
Total	118,430	42,087	1,216,445

Oilseeds

A demand for high protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general worldwide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been evident in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, a return to better market prospects for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1978-79 in both dry land and irrigation districts, and after some uncertainties appears to be established as an important summer cash crop in irrigated districts.

SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
LINSEED			
1977-78	7,048	8,089	1.15
1978-79	4,474	4,747	1.06
1979-80	5,284	5,208	0.99
1980-81	4,567	4,057	0.89
1981-82	3,864	3,898	1.01
1982-83	2,067	942	0.46
RAPESEED			
1977-78	3,798	2,406	0.63
1978-79	2,992	2,825	0.94
1979-80	3,438	3,476	1.01
1980-81	2,539	2,078	0.82
1981-82	3,846	3,584	0.93
1982-83	3,822	1,227	0.32
SAFFLOWER			
1977-78	3,592	1,258	0.35
1978-79	3,227	2,180	0.68
1979-80	1,055	688	0.65
1980-81	3,366	1,630	0.48
1981-82	4,799	3,113	0.65
1982-83	1,305	491	0.38
SUNFLOWER			
1977-78	14,013	11,288	0.81
1978-79	14,220	10,997	0.77
1979-80	9,363	7,325	0.78
1980-81	8,195	8,552	1.04
1981-82	11,970	10,086	0.84
1982-83	1,170	790	0.68

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is worldwide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and favourable experience by growers led to the development of the lupin grain industry in Victoria in the early 1970s. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 21,000 hectares in 1983.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1973-74 to 1982-83 was about 14,000 hectares, the majority being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production from 1976 resulting in substantial increases in sowings in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions. In fact, most of the area of about 65,000 hectares sown in 1982-83 was in these Statistical Divisions. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas for processing locally into split peas for culinary use.

Field peas with twenty per cent protein and lupins with twenty-five to thirty per cent protein are readily acceptable as a substitute for other protein meals in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of a meat substitute for human consumption.

Intensive crops*Fruit**Introduction*

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were among the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of Sunraysia, one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing fruit canning industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine area increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1982-83, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 19,236 hectares, and the area of vineyards was 20,340 hectares. This total of 39,576 hectares is approximately 1.8 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make a valuable contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Northern Mallee, Melbourne, and East Central Statistical Divisions. There are smaller areas in the North Eastern Statistical Division and also in the Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and Ballarat areas.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas and the north-east, while early stone fruit is grown in the Northern Mallee, mainly around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area.

**NUMBER OF BEARING ORCHARD FRUIT AND NUT TREES (EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983**

Statistical division	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Other
Melbourne	438,057	32,150	57,924	3,425	82,217
Barwon	3,222	436	1,327	615	173
South Western	10,628	116	1,299	439	32
Central Highlands	45,851	1,928	5,415	3,423	8,534
Wimmera	1,599	1,080	1,675	762	39,924
Northern Mallee	3,377	236	14,596	46,616	207,313
Loddon-Campaspe	76,048	23,279	715	221	2,897
Goulburn	277,464	915,460	469,374	87,081	46,313
North Eastern	63,649	275	1,670	450	15,863
East Gippsland	4,322	95	50	75	213
Central Gippsland	27,022	924	752	5	2,677
East Central	109,705	7,035	10,243	197	8,885
Total	1,060,944	983,014	565,040	143,309	415,041

**NUMBER OF BEARING CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983**

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Other
Melbourne	2,440	17,308	1,090
Barwon	—	80	—
South Western	75	—	—
Central Highlands	—	510	1
Wimmera	20	26	—
Northern Mallee	604,036	53,606	92,118
Loddon-Campaspe	—	40	—
Goulburn	56,972	21,158	7,166
North Eastern	25,810	4,584	335
East Gippsland	—	147	—
Central Gippsland	—	1	—
East Central	—	3,091	—
Total	689,353	100,551	100,710

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area planted to most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears in the Goulburn Valley; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fresh and processed fruit and many growers have been forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and protective measures limiting the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

**ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(tonnes)**

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March —					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Pears	80,055	100,896	96,844	121,734	85,078	98,712
Apples	62,880	89,343	75,128	77,047	68,535	77,526

ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA — *continued*
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March —					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Peaches	24,670	28,337	35,398	41,765	33,853	34,702
Apricots	6,268	8,135	7,626	8,611	6,754	7,302
Cherries	2,436	2,295	(a)	2,273	1,920	1,705
Plums and prunes	2,550	7,069	(a)	3,263	3,160	2,810
Olives	712	1,492	(a)	556	1,812	226
Nectarines	1,009	4,607	(a)	1,201	1,658	1,816
Quinces	127	179	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Figs	17	65	(a)	5	(a)	(a)
Oranges —						
Valencias	24,100	24,911	28,865	31,950	26,921	32,936
Navels	14,023	15,367	16,741	20,590	15,506	17,117
Other	519	673	911	1,064	310	468
Lemons and limes	5,361	13,883	7,281	10,197	8,004	5,349
Grapefruit	2,845	3,740	(a)	4,367	4,656	4,913
Mandarins	1,980	2,874	(a)	2,898	2,470	2,509

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, and some in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC), disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and other costs, including freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the USA, South-East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears. Over the last few years export markets have been developing for dessert stone fruit in the countries of South-East Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and North America.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. This scheme will be phased out by 1984 and an underwriting scheme will be implemented to cover all apple exports to all markets for the 1981 to 1985 period.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome

periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice used to be significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Commonwealth Government has imposed a variable duty on imported citrus juice.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have taken up the production of strawberries and raspberries, for the fresh fruit market in particular.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has also been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. The use of mechanical harvesters, replacing expensive hand picking, was an additional factor in the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

Currently the blueberry industry is in its infancy and plantings to date have not reached full productive capacity. However, by 1988 these plantings are expected to be in full production. In the meantime, the total area planted is expanding.

SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Strawberries	945,646	1,115,344	1,030,053	1,012,226	1,044,361	1,055,270
Youngberries	80,445	53,860	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Raspberries	80,949	86,741	142,864	186,464	179,905	204,430
Gooseberries	9,103	8,371	(a)	4,531	(a)	(a)
Loganberries	5,635	6,955	(a)	8,859	(a)	(a)
Other berries	16,783	63,739	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Passionfruit	653	910	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, many growers have introduced the 'pick your own' system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods e.g. (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger local outlet for these fruits in the future, while there are also export opportunities, particularly for blueberries.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, pistachios, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers, who wanted to diversify, or others, who wanted to take up farming on a part-time basis, have shown interest in planting nuts. Along the Murray Valley, several almond groves have been established including two large plantations of over 150 hectares each. Although there has been difficulty in obtaining large numbers of young chestnut, hazelnut, and walnut trees with proven capacity, several small plantations have been established in suitable localities.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50 tonnes in 1960-61 to less than 11 tonnes in 1976-77, but is now increasing due to recently established groves commencing production. In 1982-83, production exceeded 600 tonnes. Because of the long establishment period for most of the other nuts, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

Among the other nuts, greatest expansion has occurred with chestnuts and the area of groves has increased tenfold, to well over 200 hectares. However, most of these groves and the more recently planted other nut trees are still not bearing.

NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (kilograms)

Type of nuts	Year ended 31 March -					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Walnuts	77,176	68,016	(a)	122,267	(a)	(a)
Chestnuts	19,851	24,884	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Almonds	98,975	277,212	272,677	444,829	507,692	603,900
Hazelnuts	4,342	1,337	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not collected.

(3) *Marketing.* Nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds, walnuts, hazelnuts, and pistachios are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product (locally produced almonds are protected by tariff).

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and the Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1980, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to over 72,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced. However, since 1977 there has been evidence of over-production. This was partly caused by the stationary consumption of fortified wines and the reduced rate of increase in the consumption of red table wines. A higher rate of increase has been maintained for white table wines, but this has been mainly due to the marketing of bulk wine in soft packs (casks) at low prices.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established in world markets according to supply and demand. The depressing effects of world over-production on prices for dried fruit and wine have been accentuated by the entry of Greece into the EEC. Because of these effects, growers have increasing difficulties in obtaining adequate returns and the industry is facing a period of rationalisation.

(4) *Table grapes.* Table grape production in recent years has increased considerably. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties. However, the greatest change to the industry has occurred through the adoption of improved practices in the vineyard and in handling and storage, which ensure the production of well sized, high quality grapes. As a result, within the last five years, sales of Victorian table grapes on local and export markets have increased to 12,000 tonnes and it is expected that this trend will continue.

VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area		Production for -	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine-making	Drying and table (a)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1977-78	19,149	1,233	56,224	173,857
1978-79	19,597	961	65,201	177,623
1979-80	19,820	944	72,485	283,550
1980-81	19,617	1,139	65,076	196,927
1981-82	19,327	1,192	57,699	292,125
1982-83	18,976	1,365	64,900	254,117

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia and produces approximately thirty per cent of the total national crop. Most of the fresh vegetable production is located adjacent to the Melbourne urban area at Werribee and Keilor to the west, and Narre Warren, Clyde, and Keysborough in the sandy south-eastern area. In recent years there has been a move towards larger enterprises concentrating on only one or two major crops.

As vegetables are basically a fresh market commodity, relative levels of production of different vegetables are closely correlated with consumer preferences.

Potatoes are the largest crop with major production areas in the Central Highlands around Ballarat, Thorpdale in the Gippsland Hills, and Koo Wee Rup, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and metropolitan market gardens.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-orientated with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria.

VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Main type	Area sown			Production		
	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Potatoes	13,702	13,668	13,520	348,950	354,197	291,380
Onions	733	643	627	15,164	14,391	12,229
Carrots	1,026	970	923	32,176	30,635	27,761
Parsnips	(a)	158	181	(a)	4,481	5,387
Beetroot	(a)	(a)	19	(a)	(a)	250
Tomatoes	3,272	3,413	2,928	101,766	108,136	87,403
French beans	771	742	633	3,551	3,540	2,702
Green peas -						
Market (b)	230	287	289	438	608	473
Factory (c)	1,558	2,216	1,675	3,009	5,183	1,868
Cabbages	819	752	809	35,870	29,892	23,677
Cauliflowers	1,075	1,090	1,149	41,303	37,481	26,159
Lettuce	1,147	1,104	1,215	25,441	20,846	24,977
Pumpkins	776	632	727	12,480	9,698	10,486

(a) See footnote to table on page 341.

(b) Sold in pod.

(c) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the north-east with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, Upper King, and Kiewa Rivers. With 37 per cent of the national quota, the 280 tobacco growers produce around 5 million kilograms of cured leaf annually. Australian manufacturers currently use 57 per cent of local leaf in tobacco products while a usage rate of 50 per cent is specified to qualify for by-law duty remission on leaf imports.

Prior to 1965 the Australian tobacco industry was subject to wide fluctuations in production and prices received. Following an oversupply and price decline in the 1963-64 season, a four year Tobacco Stabilisation Plan was introduced in 1965. This has been succeeded by 4 further five year plans to

maintain stability in the industry. The stabilisation arrangements are effected by complementary Commonwealth and State legislation which confers powers on the Australian Tobacco Board over the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf. Tobacco Leaf Marketing Boards operate in the three producing States (Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland).

Under Commonwealth legislation, levy contributions on leaf sales by both growers and manufacturers are matched by the Commonwealth Government in the Tobacco Industry Trust Accounts to support research and extension activities.

The Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford undertakes a comprehensive research programme into agronomic aspects of tobacco production including plant breeding, variety evaluation, fertiliser trials, pest and disease management, and health-related aspects of leaf composition.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1977-78	3,621	5,788	1.60
1978-79	3,505	5,563	1.59
1979-80	3,313	6,119	1.85
1980-81	3,015	5,911	1.96
1981-82	2,757	4,418	1.60
1982-83	2,803	4,928	1.76

Hops

In Victoria, hops production is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. The hop is a summer growing perennial plant, propagated from root cuttings, that develops long vines supported on a post and wire trellis system about six metres above the ground surface. During 1984, there were thirty-four hop gardens in Victoria producing hops for both domestic brewers and export markets. World overproduction has curtailed exports and the industry requires restructuring to match the reduced demand.

The high quality Victorian-bred Pride of Ringwood is the most popular variety of hops and has been well received on world markets. Hops are normally grown under contract to merchants known as hop factors.

Apart from harvesting, hop growing is still labour intensive, especially for pruning and vine training. Machine harvesting is now universal. The whole vines are cut down and transported to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. After kiln drying, the cones are baled for later sale.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry with current emphasis on hop quality, fertiliser requirements, and the control of weeds and insect pests.

HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (a)	tonnes
1977-78	429	959	2.24
1978-79	427	745	1.74
1979-80	457	908	1.99
1980-81	506	751	1.48
1981-82	461	789	1.71
1982-83	499	491	0.98

(a) Dried weight.

Plant nurseries

In 1982-83, the total area of nurseries in Victoria was about 1,765 hectares.

NURSERIES (a), VICTORIA

Particulars	1980-81
Number of nurseries (b)	437
Sales of nursery products (\$'000) –	
Seeds and bulbs	3,753
Seedlings	6,327
Cut flowers (including orchids)	8,964
Cultivated turf and ferns	14,102
Fruit trees and vines	2,959
Rose bushes	1,220
Other shrubs and trees	12,043
Total nursery sales	49,367

(a) Details of sales of nursery products are only collected triennially. For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly 'growing-on' any of these items.

(b) There were 445 nurseries at 31 March 1982 and 445 at 31 March 1983.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and later from north of the Murray River.

According to early statistical records there were 41,332 sheep, 155 cattle, and 75 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1901 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on agricultural holdings for each of the twelve years 1972 to 1983. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small numbers of livestock not on agricultural holdings.

SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS (a), VICTORIA
('000)

Year (b)	Cattle (c)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1901	n.a.	n.a.	1,602	10,842	350
1911	n.a.	n.a.	1,584	12,883	333
1921	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	12,171	175
1931	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	16,478	281
1941	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	20,412	398
1951	1,489	727	2,216	20,012	237
1961	1,717	1,147	2,864	26,620	319
1971	1,974	3,086	5,060	33,761	520
1972	1,927	3,508	5,435	29,496	590
1973	1,957	3,488	5,445	24,105	585
1974	1,933	3,906	5,839	25,787	424
1975	1,939	4,235	6,174	26,411	383
1976	1,871	3,996	5,867	25,395	393
1977	1,681	3,423	5,104	21,925	397
1978	1,609	2,963	4,572	22,021	401
1979	1,516	2,619	4,134	22,750	390
1980	1,527	2,725	4,252	24,400	422
1981	1,538	2,775	4,312	25,487	400
1982	1,530	2,591	4,121	25,341	406
1983	1,488	1,921	3,408	22,748	387

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 is published in the *Victorian Year Book 1984*, pages 700-1.

(b) Figures were established at 31 March of each year except for 1911, 1921, 1931, and 1941 (1 March).

(c) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.



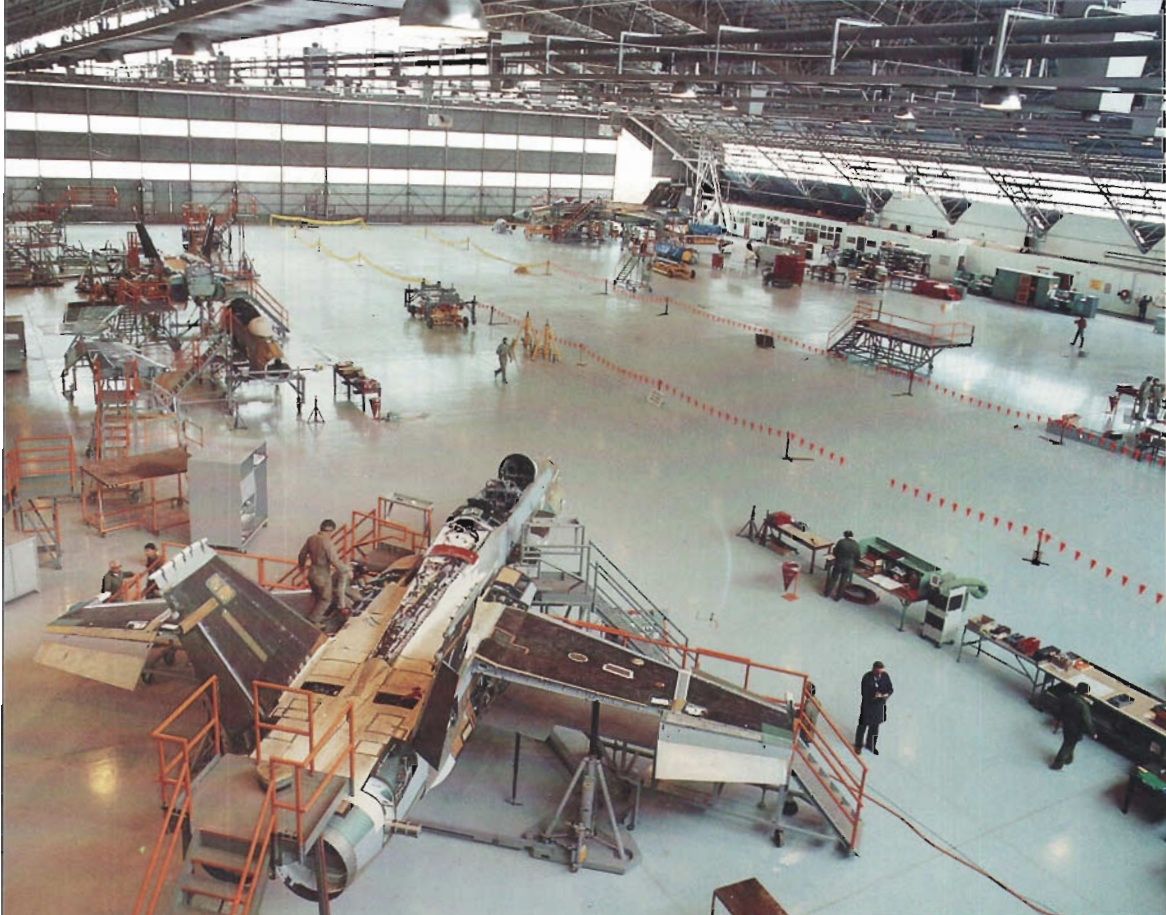
The Loy Yang A power station under construction in the La Trobe Valley. The first of four generating units of the power station commenced service in May 1984. The power station is part of the Loy Yang project comprising a new brown coal open cut and two power stations (A and B).

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

A section of the production facilities associated with the manufacture of personal computers at the IBM plant in Wangaratta.

IBM Australia Limited





(Above) Start of the F/A-18 Hornet fighter aircraft assembly line at the Government Aircraft Factories' Avalon plant.

(Below) A completed fighter, the first of seventy-three of the \$30m supersonic jets to be assembled in Australia, is displayed on the tarmac at Avalon.

Government Aircraft Factories



The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the six years 1977-78 to 1982-83:

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA
(^{'000})

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sheep	4,247	3,879	4,386	5,115	3,869	3,651
Lambs	5,731	5,399	5,945	6,433	6,174	6,390
Cattle and calves	3,856	2,929	2,237	2,435	2,413	2,668
Pigs	1,017	961	978	1,149	1,138	1,167

Sheep

Distribution

During 1982-83, the Victorian sheep population decreased by 10.2 per cent to 22.7 million head — 32.8 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria and the numbers of sheep in each statistical division are shown in the following table:

SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1983
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	3	118	67	53	241
Barwon	20	720	230	308	1,278
South Western	89	3,755	1,364	1,779	6,987
Central Highlands	36	1,582	1,001	721	3,340
Wimmera	38	1,499	863	644	3,044
Northern Mallee	13	589	119	221	942
Loddon-Campaspe	30	1,221	646	501	2,397
Goulburn	32	1,307	468	447	2,254
North Eastern	9	332	105	127	573
East Gippsland	9	411	196	215	831
Central Gippsland	12	451	106	223	793
East Central	1	48	1	18	68
Total	293	12,034	5,166	5,255	22,748

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into 'wool' and 'meat' breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from 'woolgrowing' flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1983, the 11.9 million Merinos represented 52 per cent of the Victorian flock.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woolled strains, in response to limited price margins for fineness (prior to 1983) and greater stress on carcase values, especially of wethers suitable for live export, all during a period of sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 11.9 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 2.5 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreds) made up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreds are used mainly for prime lamb production. At 31 March 1983, these contributed 19.3 per cent (4.4 million) to the total, compared with 25 per cent at 31 March 1974. Prime lamb breeds developed from British breed crosses, and carpet wool breeds derived from mutant Romney types, account for a very small but increasing part of the total flock.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (6.5 per cent in 1983) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs.

Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS), VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1977		1980		1983	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	11,973,587	54.61	12,752,386	52.26	11,896,162	52.30
Corriedale	2,419,208	11.03	3,135,726	12.85	2,696,234	11.85
Polwarth	626,895	2.86	732,463	3.00	579,102	2.55
Border Leicester	782,107	3.57	439,662	1.80	320,141	1.41
Cheviot	4,687	0.02	6,753	0.03	3,233	0.01
Dorset Horn	389,699	1.78	556,201	2.28	237,539	1.04
Poll Dorset	209,465	0.96	443,607	1.82	251,116	1.10
Perendale	7,871	0.04	21,164	0.09	36,526	0.16
Romney Marsh	280,854	1.28	433,876	1.78	486,087	2.14
Ryeland	12,870	0.06	17,014	0.07	12,427	0.05
Southdown	89,612	0.41	134,742	0.55	81,367	0.36
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	18,625	0.08	29,081	0.12	33,737	0.15
Cormo (b)	—	—	32,220	0.13	51,573	0.23
Zenith	40,912	0.19	30,554	0.13	26,905	0.12
Comeback	1,031,150	4.70	1,130,172	4.63	1,593,642	7.01
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	4,017,269	18.32	4,459,959	18.28	4,398,271	19.33
Other (including unspecified)	20,639	0.09	44,485	0.18	44,350	0.19
Total	21,925,450	100.0	24,400,065	100.00	22,748,412	100.00

(a) Collected triennially.

(b) Included under 'other'.

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Favourable seasonal conditions in the year ended 31 March 1983 contributed to the above average lambing. Ewe matings increased to 11.0 million.

Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1977-78	9,462	7,482	79
1978-79	9,562	7,923	83
1979-80	10,723	9,099	85
1980-81	10,836	9,167	85
1981-82	11,066	8,887	80
1982-83	11,018	9,246	84

Wool production

In 1982-83, Victoria produced 109.9 million kilograms of shorn wool (greasy basis), 12.2 per cent higher than in 1981-82, and this represented 17 per cent of Australian production.

Victorian production peaked at 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$359m) was produced in 1981-82. From 1970-71 until 1977-78, the size of the clip declined in line with the decline in sheep numbers but then stabilised until the onset of widespread drought during 1982. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln and a small quantity of speciality (hairy) carpet wool.

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED, VICTORIA

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1977-78	21,449	5,194	96,421	6,867	4.50	1.32
1978-79	22,569	5,896	105,848	8,582	4.69	1.46
1979-80	23,184	6,845	110,404	9,911	4.76	1.45
1980-81	23,604	6,925	110,884	10,179	4.70	1.47
1981-82	25,360	6,802	115,633	9,509	4.56	1.40
1982-83	22,390	5,920	101,556	8,403	4.54	1.42

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1982-83

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	number	number	kg	kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	213,758	52,178	1,014,474	75,496	4.75	1.45
Barwon	1,232,526	344,805	5,127,574	454,862	4.16	1.32
South Western	6,620,952	2,016,623	29,301,967	2,962,182	4.43	1.47
Central Highlands	3,341,251	675,736	14,707,164	937,434	4.40	1.39
Wimmera	3,221,077	716,566	15,355,260	1,011,063	4.77	1.41
Northern Mallee	925,603	253,871	4,442,243	391,367	4.80	1.54
Loddon-Campaspe	2,644,741	621,589	12,635,360	843,042	4.78	1.36
Goulburn	2,252,700	563,098	10,033,700	769,382	4.45	1.37
North Eastern	526,680	140,726	2,265,581	186,724	4.30	1.33
East Gippsland	740,642	207,842	3,549,109	289,264	4.79	1.39
Central Gippsland	624,529	294,109	2,919,366	436,229	4.67	1.48
East Central	45,780	32,500	203,945	46,009	4.45	1.42
Total	22,390,239	5,919,643	101,555,743	8,403,053	4.54	1.42

TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1977-78	103,288	28,346	131,634
1978-79	114,430	24,241	138,672
1979-80	120,316	27,050	147,366
1980-81	121,063	24,756	145,819
1981-82	125,142	22,445	147,587
1982-83	109,959	22,486	132,445

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1982-83, Victoria produced 72,000 tonnes of mutton, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production was 109,000 tonnes in 1982-83, and production levels are generally more consistent from year to year than mutton. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland,

and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State.

During 1982-83, domestic consumption of lamb in Australia decreased marginally to 16.2 kilograms per head per annum. Mutton consumption was 4.5 kilograms per head per annum during 1982-83, still well below the 20-25 kilogram level that prevailed during the early 1970s.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from 1.3 million head in 1974-75 to 7.2 million in 1982-83 with 99 per cent consigned to the Middle East and North African markets.

During the early development of this trade Iran was the major importing country, but ceased live imports early in 1982. In 1982-83, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait imported 26 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Libya has rapidly increased imports to 15 per cent requiring a lighter (45 kilogram) and younger (3 year old) sheep than other countries.

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently looked to the eastern States to fill their contracts. In 1982-83, Western Australia supplied 2.8 million head, while 2.2 million and 1.9 million sheep were shipped from South Australian and Victorian ports, respectively. It is estimated that Victorian flocks contributed nearly one million sheep for shipment from Victorian and South Australian ports in 1982-83, while some sheep from other States were included in shipments from Portland.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil resources. Traditional taste, religious beliefs, and the lack of refrigeration favour meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the growing demand for lamb and young mutton has been the major factor in a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. Carcase meat imports have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigeration storage and distribution facilities have been installed, and traditional habits modified.

The Middle East region currently takes two-thirds of Australian lamb exports and two-thirds of mutton exports. Live exports of breeding sheep are declining to insignificant levels.

Meat cattle

The cattle introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of meat and draught milk, and were quickly replaced by herds of meat cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the meat cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the meat cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million in 1968, to reach a peak of 4.2 million in 1975. This included a large number of heavy bullocks retained by producers anticipating some recovery in market prices, which had dropped dramatically when export demand, especially from Japan, was suddenly curtailed. After 1975, however, several factors combined to force a sharp downturn in meat cattle numbers. They included continued low beef prices, several dry autumn periods, buoyant grain prices, and a gradually improving wool market. Numbers fell to 2 million at the end of 1982-83.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of meat cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1983:

DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983
('000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	3	1	70	37	15	127
Barwon	3	1	49	21	12	86
South Western	10	3	221	82	56	372
Central Highlands	2	1	42	21	9	74

DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983 — *continued*
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Wimmera	1	—	18	10	3	33
Northern Mallee	1	—	24	16	7	48
Loddon-Campaspe	3	1	55	30	24	113
Goulburn	7	2	138	70	34	252
North Eastern	5	1	138	69	43	257
East Gippsland	4	1	90	43	15	152
Central Gippsland	7	2	157	85	79	330
East Central	2	—	39	20	16	76
Total	48	13	1,041	504	314	1,921

(a) Steers, bullocks, etc.

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. There were large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef cattle numbers increased rapidly and beef production reached a peak of 530,199 tonnes in 1978 as producers started to reduce their herds. Exports constituted about 49 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1982-83 and the main markets were the USA, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Canada, and the Middle East. During 1982-83, total beef and veal exports increased, as did exports to the main markets, except the Middle East.

Domestic consumption of beef and veal is very responsive to price. During the low price period of the mid 1970s, consumption rose from about 40 kilograms per head per annum to a peak of 70 kilograms in 1975-76. Consumption fell again to 45 kilograms in 1982-83 in the wake of higher prices which accounted for a large part of the decline in total meat consumption in that year. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers and the table on livestock slaughtering on pages 364-5.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 453-4

*Milk cattle**Distribution*

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas. Although cow numbers have been reasonably stable in recent years production per cow continues to rise.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	25	8	5	—	40
Barwon	1	—	70	17	15	—	104
South Western	5	1	201	44	40	2	293
Central Highlands	—	—	8	3	2	1	15
Wimmera	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Northern Mallee	—	—	22	5	6	1	34
Loddon-Campaspe	2	—	86	20	21	1	129
Goulburn	4	1	198	46	45	1	295
North Eastern	1	—	44	11	11	1	68
East Gippsland	1	—	50	12	12	1	77
Central Gippsland	5	1	254	58	55	1	374
East Central	1	—	37	9	8	—	55
Total	22	5	998	233	220	10	1,488

Recent developments

The high capital investment in dairying is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three persons can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms. The introduction of Australian Breeding Values for bulls and cows will lead to larger increases in cow productivity through genetic improvements as more farmers use superior sires and artificial insemination.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Million litres
1978	3,011
1979	3,247
1980	3,155
1981	3,065
1982	3,028
1983	3,164

Further references: Australian Dairy Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 456; Marketing of milk, 1980, pp. 370-1

Pigs

Approximately two-thirds of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is produced in this State. The remaining one-third is acquired from other States.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about fifteen per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey – by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture – and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many producers left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter producers from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one-third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only a small part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from many of the farms on which they are kept. Increased capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1983 was 386,902. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers. The historical table and the table on slaughtering on pages 364-5 contain further information about the pig industry.

PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1983

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	330	3,418	26,623	30,371	75
Barwon	96	1,080	6,690	7,866	56
South Western	263	2,287	15,132	17,682	174
Central Highlands	162	2,143	19,624	21,929	85
Wimmera	440	4,398	30,297	35,135	306
Northern Mallee	330	3,239	21,991	25,560	222
Loddon-Campaspe	1,231	16,999	125,421	143,651	339
Goulburn	657	7,819	57,696	66,172	291
North Eastern	238	2,810	21,308	24,356	148
East Gippsland	48	426	3,129	3,603	41
Central Gippsland	115	1,274	6,942	8,331	103
East Central	49	358	1,839	2,246	18
Total	3,959	46,251	336,692	386,902	1,858

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and the north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 50,000 layers, and a few with much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most housing currently used is based on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of specially produced crosses between the following breeds: White Leghorn and Australorp, White Leghorn and New Hampshire, and Australorp and New Hampshire. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 250 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley Gardens.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is gas, but electric brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately two kilograms of poultry feed to produce one kilogram of poultry meat, and a two kilogram chicken is grown in less than seven weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of 'high energy' poultry

feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light, all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a 'crop' of about 40,000 to 100,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm may raise from 200,000 to 500,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now inexpensive and a normal part of the diet. Apparent per capita consumption was approximately twenty kilograms in 1982-83, second only to beef and veal.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area – near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by commercial chicken hatcheries (i.e. those making sales of day-old chicks) and by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments:

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA ('000)

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1977-78	35,053	2,029	261
1978-79	38,294	2,276	256
1979-80	45,379	1,775	331
1980-81	45,894	2,894	241
1981-82	42,351	2,508	316
1982-83	43,315	2,330	389

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) ('000kg)

Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1977-78	44,230	3,149	441
1978-79	48,359	3,423	469
1979-80	56,112	2,599	552
1980-81	56,867	4,354	437
1981-82	55,526	3,660	563
1982-83	51,960	4,051	634

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora and the various milking breeds; the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Since 1977, Angora goat numbers have risen from about 4,000 to 45,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in 1983.

Angora goats produce mohair – a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, is soft to handle, and is hard wearing. The rapid rise in Angora numbers is attributed to the improved market price of mohair in the mid to late 1970s. World mohair prices tend to be cyclical and have since declined to about 50

per cent of peak prices. Angora breeding animals have broken world price records; the highest price paid for a buck bred in Victoria was \$42,000 on 8 February 1980, and for a doe, \$7,800.

Angora goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair is sorted into grades after which the fibre is sold by auction. Estimated mohair production in 1983-84 was 90,000 kilograms.

Recent interest in cashmere has stimulated the upgrading of cashmere-type feral goats for fibre production or cross breeding these with Angora goats. Cashmere is the fine undercoat of goats and is harvested by shearing the animals in spring and then removing the coarse hair in sophisticated machines overseas. Cashmere-type goats in Victoria numbered approximately 3,000 in 1981. Sale of cashmere fibre is by private treaty with overseas manufacturers. Victoria produced 1,600 kilograms of dehaired down and 4,000 kilograms of cashgora fibre (i.e. fibre intermediate between cashmere and mohair) in 1984.

Goat milk production declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised goat milk for children allergic to cows' milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goat milk in 1976-77. Although goat milk has been sold in a fresh form in increasing quantities since 1978, dairy goat numbers had declined to approximately 2,000 in Victoria by 1984.

In 1983-84, 12,000 goats were slaughtered for meat in Victoria. Current slaughterings are mainly surplus stock from Victorian herds of fibre and milch goats. In the nine months ending September 1984, exports of goat meat had doubled to 64 tonnes over the corresponding period in the preceding year. However slaughterings have declined from levels of approximately 80,000 per year in the late 1970s, due mainly to the virtual cessation of slaughter in Victoria of feral goats captured in New South Wales. Many of these feral goats are now being used as breeding stock in a cashmere upgrading programme throughout Australia.

Deer

Deer produce two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1983 there were about 2,500 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer being farmed are the fallow and rusa deer. Large herds of sambar deer run wild in Victoria but are not available for capture. The small number of animals available for breeding is hindering the development of this industry.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria fell from 5,417.5 tonnes in 1981-82 to 2,704.8 tonnes in 1982-83. The bulk of the honey produced from the 406 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives each in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About 43 per cent of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

Season ended 30 June --	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1978	455	81,569	3,106	46
1979	477	85,817	2,715	47
1980	362	75,883	4,065	69
1981	446	76,123	5,160	88
1982	444	95,038	5,388	99
1983	406	89,796	2,705	48

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 460-1

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Regulatory services

Introduction

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection; the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, is a client-orientated, knowledge-based Department which exists to provide services to producers and consumers of agricultural products through three main functions; regulation, research, and extension.

The Department operates three service programmes that are directed to maintaining and improving agricultural productivity and product quality in Victoria through the provision of services to various sectors of the community.

The Livestock Industry Services Program encompasses a range of scientific services directed to improving the productivity, health, and welfare of livestock and the quality and marketing of livestock products. It also seeks the eradication and control of zoonoses (TB, brucellosis, anthrax, leptospirosis, etc.).

The Crop Industry Services Program includes a range of scientific services directed to improving the productivity, quality, and marketing of horticultural and field crop products.

The Community Services Program encompasses a range of scientific services to government and the community on environmental issues, disaster relief, analysis and diagnosis, and development assistance.

The Department uses a knowledge base derived from all of its functions in providing a service to individuals, organisations, and industries throughout the State.

In regulation, the knowledge is applied in the administration of legislation regarding standards and procedures to maintain the supply, quality, and marketability of agricultural products. Regulation is authorised by legislation which is introduced in response to community needs. This legislation is reviewed as needs and knowledge change.

In research, the knowledge base is increased through local innovation and confirmation or modification of findings from research elsewhere in the world. Research produces new knowledge, solves problems, and develops new technology. Though local research is chiefly concerned with problems facing agricultural production in Victoria it inevitably makes a significant contribution to world knowledge.

In extension, knowledge is communicated between the Department of Agriculture and its clients. It encompasses communication from clients to the Department, joint integration of knowledge as a basis for management decisions, and group and individual advice on developments in agricultural technology.

The Department also has a role in disaster mitigation under the State Disaster Plan, wherein key inputs are provided during environmental emergencies.

Government objectives for agriculture

The overall goal of the Department is to maintain and improve agricultural productivity and product quality in Victoria by ensuring that producers and processors are provided with efficient technologies and accurate advice, and that demands of consumers for high quality agricultural products are satisfied.

In line with government policy for agriculture, there were four major thrusts in the work of the Department during 1983-84:

- (1) an emphasis on increased productivity, as contrasted to increased production, wherever this can be achieved;
- (2) a concentrated extension effort to disseminate available knowledge and increase the impact of research;
- (3) an emphasis on marketing wherever the Victorian Government can have a significant impact; and
- (4) an increased emphasis on obtaining industry support before government services are significantly expanded in any area.

Financial services*Introduction*

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers in carrying out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war special terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

Rural Finance Commission

The Rural Finance Commission was established by legislation in 1961 under the name of Rural Finance and Settlement Commission. This legislation and further detailed legislation in 1963 merged the functions of the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation.

Legislation enacted in 1977, effective from 1 January 1978, changed the Commission's name to the Rural Finance Commission. It also provided greater flexibility in the management of funds administered by the Commission by bringing into the Rural Finance Fund money held or to be received by the Commission as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria, as well as providing for loans to be raised by the issue of inscribed stock or debentures. These measures had the effect of significantly increasing the availability of funds for inclusion in the Commission's lending programmes for the rural community.

Among other changes arising from the 1977 legislation was a provision for more flexible arrangements for the disposal of land in the most appropriate manner having regard to general economic and industry circumstances.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under Part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans 'to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry', primary or secondary, on such terms as the Commission thinks appropriate in each case, subject to the Act. Lending to primary industry may be for farm purchase, farm development, re-finance, soil and water conservation projects, and seasonal advances. The Commission always endeavours to work in co-operation with other lenders, particularly those within the banking system, to achieve the most appropriate financing arrangements for farmers. Loans for secondary industry – especially those allied to primary activities – are made to assist with the establishment of country based industries and include advances for plant, equipment, and factory buildings.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government Schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Dairy Adjustment Programme, Rural Adjustment Scheme, Beef Industry Assistance Scheme, and the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme, are administered in Victoria by the Commission.

Under legislation passed in 1981 and effective from 1 July 1981, the Victorian Treasurer may determine terms and conditions to apply to special assistance for young farmers. Loans for young farmers with suitable experience and potential are provided in three categories and generally involve interest rates and other terms more favourable than those applicable to finance from other sources.

Assistance provided includes loans to assist young persons working in farming as lessees, sharefarmers, or contractors to purchase stock and equipment. Loans are also available to help young persons with experience in farming who are currently engaged in allied occupations and who intend to take up farming full-time as soon as practicable. The other category of lending is the provision of special loans at concessional interest rates to help with the purchase of a first farm property.

Loan statistics

Loan assistance provided by the Commission had totalled \$536m by 30 June 1983 and details of loans made and outstanding loan balances for recent years are provided in the following table:

LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Lending -						
Primary industry -						
Ordinary lending	11,903	22,076	31,576	20,935	12,408	19,813
Salinity	..	27	544	582	760	206
Young Farmers Finance	..	..	..	2,175	1,061	715
Agency lending -						
General	3,867	597	733	795	30,096	12,735
Rural reconstruction	35	..	..	..	..	..
Rural adjustment (a)	9,032	6,443	3,453	4,075	3,605	4,910
Dairy adjustment	119	6	..	..	..	..
Fruit growing	..	..	..	..	587	..
Beef industry	294	4	..	..	..	..
Secondary industry -						
Ordinary lending	331	834	2,371	1,107	1,864	1,124
Agency lending	1	216	19	..	..	..
Land settlement	7	800	2,956	1,390	784	772
Total lending (b)	25,589	31,003	41,652	31,059	51,165	40,275
Loans outstanding at 30 June -						
Ordinary lending	40,873	57,812	85,870	103,660	112,499	123,361
Agency lending -						
General	12,031	9,271	7,632	6,252	37,402	32,392
Rural reconstruction	30,784	26,205	22,280	19,090	17,354	15,122
Rural adjustment (a)	22,251	26,377	27,904	30,048	31,753	34,072
Dairy adjustment	14,914	11,212	8,451	5,984	4,291	3,104
Fruit growing	1,285	1,164	1,033	310	588	841
Beef industry	3,450	2,578	1,823	1,175	684	242
Land settlement	13,634	12,998	14,952	15,379	15,282	14,856
Soldier settlement	20,381	18,118	16,391	14,858	13,997	12,850
Total loans outstanding	159,603	165,735	186,336	196,756	233,850	236,840

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes grants and subsidies.

Assistance for rural adjustment

From time to time, the farming community suffers from depressed prices for its product, largely due to overseas market conditions beyond the control of Australian farmers, as well as rising costs and other adverse conditions. In certain situations like this, assistance for reconstruction and adjustment has been provided under schemes implemented after consultation between Commonwealth and State Governments. The Rural Finance Commission administers these arrangements in Victoria.

Loan assistance provided under these arrangements is mainly for debt reconstruction, farm build-up, farm improvement, retraining and rehabilitation and, subject to special agreement from time to time between the Commonwealth and a State or States, to help with essential carry-on requirements.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm Development Loan Fund of the trading banks and the State Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity. Additional finance is made available by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd to prime bank and other approved lending institutions for lending to the rural community to assist with re-financing arrangements.

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources – a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils – have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within eighty kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush period has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietteville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt harvested by solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip Bay and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee.

Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers. In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967-68, 1972-73, and 1982-83 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended.

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of black coal is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe Valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn-Morwell region presently produce about 30.8 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1982, 79.5 per cent of Victoria's 12,625 manufacturing establishments and 83.2 per cent of its labour force engaged in manufacturing, were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division (this compares with 79.2 per cent of Victoria's 12,145 manufacturing establishments and 82.7 per cent of its labour force at 30 June 1983): of the 12,625 manufacturing establishments (12,145 in 1983) the full range of financial data was only collected from the 8,916 manufacturing establishments (8,392 in 1983) owned by all multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 389-92 for further details). There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services, with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing developments since 1982

The food processing industry constitutes one of Victoria's largest manufacturing industries, and in 1982-83 the industry accounted for eighteen per cent of value added in manufacturing (\$1,890m) and fourteen per cent of employment (51,450). Approximately one-third of Australia's food processing occurs in Victoria.

Some of the important characteristics of the food processing industry include:

- (1) value added per employee is twenty-four per cent higher in food processing establishments than in manufacturing establishments overall, reflecting the capital intensity of food processing;
- (2) profitability has been slightly lower in food processing than in manufacturing overall;
- (3) the export orientation of the Australian food processing industry is nearly double that of manufacturing as a whole; and
- (4) the penetration of imports into Australian domestic sales is lower in the food processing industry (8 per cent) than manufacturing as a whole (twenty-five per cent).

The food processing industry is generally internationally competitive and requires little assistance against imports. This is reflected in the average effective rate of assistance for the food, beverage, and tobacco industries in 1981-82, being eight per cent compared with twenty-six per cent for manufacturing as a whole.

The number of establishments in the Victorian food processing industry has remained static at about 1,000 in recent years. Traditionally the industry has had a fragmented structure, with operations concentrated on small regional markets. However, in recent years the industry has undergone substantial rationalisation which has resulted in operations becoming more nationally orientated both in terms of marketing and distribution, particularly in the beverages, flour milling, and fruit and vegetable products sectors. Economies have been obtained in sourcing of raw materials and in marketing and distribution through ownership by a national company often with linkages to other food processing industries.

The process of rationalisation has been assisted by improvement in surface transport which allows more efficient location and geographic distribution of plants. Improvement in preservation techniques and the development and implementation of technologies which have extended shelf life, have also been significant factors influencing the change in the food industry's structure.

On export markets, the food processing industry has encountered many of the problems common to other sectors of the Australian economy, including barriers to trade in importing countries and other policies which have given precedence to locally based industries, and greater competition in export markets, including competition from the subsidised exports of major trading blocs (notably the EEC).

Based upon the abundant gas resources of Bass Strait, the synthetic resins and rubber industry is firmly established in Victoria. Victoria contributes over seventy per cent of the Australian industry sector's value added and sixty-four per cent of its employment. Bass Strait ethane and gas oil are processed into ethylene, propylene, and butadiene and their downstream products such as polyethylene, styrene polypropylene, latexes, and rubber.

The brown coal-based industry has received much attention during 1983 and 1984. In early 1983 a large consultant study concluded that there was ample brown coal available for uses other than electricity generation. A comprehensive world wide marketing exercise was started in July 1984 to promote the potential of Victorian brown coal as an industrial feedstock. One major use of brown coal is as a feed stock to liquefaction plants that can produce liquid fuels. The Japanese Government-funded pilot plant at Morwell in the La Trobe Valley commenced in late 1984. Future potential for the coal-based chemical industry is regarded as extremely high.

Activities in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries in Victoria went through a minor reduction in 1982-83, but by 1984, there were strong signs of recovery, with activity exceeding 1981-82 levels. Notable rationalisation within the textile industry occurred, largely as a result of acquisition by a small number of major corporations and this process of rationalisation is expected to continue.

In the clothing industry, significant investment in computerised equipment for the purposes of fabric making and cutting, has taken place, reflecting the move to improved technology in the industry. In the footwear industry, the continuing growth of non-leather footwear has continued; there were also some signs of industry rationalisation.

Over the last two years the metal and engineering industry has been severely affected by the recent economic recession. In 1982-83, sales, output, employment, and capital expenditure suffered the worst decline in more than two decades, resulting in large retrenchments and significant problems of excess capacity. Employment and sales decreased by more than twenty per cent in the agricultural equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and metal fastener sectors. In 1983-84 activity levels in the metal and engineering industry started to recover, and expectations were for this to continue. Levels of production activity increased strongly as sales and employment stabilised, but the heavy engineering and pumps sectors suffered a severe decline in both employment and sales.

In response to the Victorian Government's economic strategy, a tripartite Metal and Engineering Development Committee was established, and the benefits of a number of projects (such as the Portland aluminium smelter) are expected to provide an incentive to the manufacturing industry over the coming years.

The Victorian automotive and component manufacturing industry faced accelerated rationalisation and sharp swings in consumer demand over the past two years, with the industry continuing to shed labour as a short-term reaction to a slump in car sales, and on a permanent basis as part of its restructuring. In May 1984, the Commonwealth Government announced the Government Motor Vehicle Policy to replace the car industry plan that was announced in late 1981. The new policy became fully effective from 1 January 1985.

During the two years, the automotive component manufacturing sector was further rationalised, with a number of Victorian-based firms closing down or moving out of the industry.

Production activity in the Victorian automotive industry was severely affected by the slowdown in retail car sales during 1983, but the market improved in 1984 with sales in the six months to 30 June well above the same period in 1983, and nearly at the levels of 1982.

There have been developments in the use of technology in manufacturing. The number and extent of Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture centres continued to expand through 1984 suggesting the need for a measure of co-ordination between facilities and research programmes. The understanding and implications of this new technology can be expected to be advanced by a major study of Computer Aided Technology in the Metal Trades Industry, which was commenced in March

1984 by the Technological Change Committee of the Australian Science and Technology Council.

A draft National Technology Strategy has been released with a principal purpose of bridging the gap between research and development, and industrial application. Moves are underway to expand the scope of the Technology Transfer Council and several governmental initiatives have begun to produce commercial products using research discoveries from government, private, and university research institutions. In particular, the Commonwealth Government launched Sirotech Limited to harness CSIRO research output, and the Victorian Government has announced joint ventures in biotechnology, and related scientific areas.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 223-5.

Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology

The Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology operates primarily under the *Economic Development Act* 1981, as amended in 1983. The Department replaces the former Ministry of Economic Development as the major catalyst for business development in Victoria and directs its attention specifically to developing industry and commerce in the State, and promoting appropriate use of modern technologies.

The Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology was created on 2 November 1983. The Department has eight main objectives:

- (1) to prepare advice to the Victorian Government on development objectives, plans, and strategies for Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors, and advise the Government on the impact of its policies on these sectors;
- (2) to participate in the development of advice to the Victorian Government on economic objectives, plans, and strategies;
- (3) to develop, implement, monitor, and review policies and programmes in line with Victorian Government plans to enhance growth in Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors, including policies and plans for particular industries and regions;
- (4) to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Victorian Government's objectives and plans for the development of technology and Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors, as well as consulting and advising other government departments and agencies on matters related to these sectors;
- (5) to act as the focal point for relationship between the Victorian Government and business and community groups on matters concerning technology, and Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors to facilitate co-ordinated government responses to emerging business, commercial, and regional needs and opportunities in Victoria;
- (6) to consult with business and community groups to assist the Victorian Government to develop industry development objectives, policies, and programmes, as well as to communicate the Government's objectives, policies, and programmes relating to technology and Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors to these groups and to the public;
- (7) to act as a referral point within the Victorian Government for nominated projects in Victoria's manufacturing and commercial sectors, as well as assisting the Victorian Government to formulate responses to specific proposals in those sectors and to ensure that the implementation of these proposals is not frustrated or unreasonably delayed by Victorian Government approval and control processes; and
- (8) to provide and co-ordinate business promotion and support services at both State and regional level in Victoria in co-operation with other agencies and government departments.

Agencies within the Department

The following agencies also report to the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Technology, and each maintains a working relationship with the Department:

- (1) *Victorian Economic Development Corporation*. This agency provides a range of advisory, funding, and promotional services to encourage development of worthwhile enterprises, including encouragement of overseas investment, and export assistance.

(2) *Small Business Development Corporation*. This agency provides counselling, educational, and financial services to meet the needs of small businesses.

(3) *Geelong Regional Commission*. This agency has responsibility for a wide range of economic, social, and land-use planning matters, with a particular focus on co-ordinating and promoting industrial development in the Geelong region.

(4) *Albury/Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation*. This agency works with its NSW counterpart to provide direction to the development of Albury-Wodonga as a major growth centre.

(5) *Victorian Tourism Commission*. This agency promotes the attractions of Victoria as a tourist destination both within Australia and overseas.

(6) *Liquor Control Commission*. This agency is responsible for administering Victoria's liquor licensing laws.

The following two bodies were established in 1983-84, each charged with the task of promoting appropriate development within prescribed areas:

(1) *Latrobe Regional Commission*. This body is charged with the task of co-ordinating and promoting industrial development in the La Trobe region.

(2) *Alpine Resorts Commission*. This body now works to develop and manage co-ordinated approaches to the development of Victoria's alpine tourist areas.

Policies and schemes administered by the Department

To carry out its newly defined role, new State and regional industry policies were developed and announced on 12 April 1984, as part of the State Economic Strategy. These policies, and the schemes which give them effect, follow from a process of wide community involvement and discussion. They are intended to strengthen firms operating in the international sectors of manufacturing and tertiary industries involved with overseas trade, and are tailored to assist those firms to gain new outlets as well as to improve their competitiveness.

The schemes are designed particularly for small to medium-sized firms with growth potential, and slower growing industries with a capacity to improve their growth prospects.

Industry throughout Victoria is eligible for support and assistance under State industry schemes, while additional support is available through regional industry schemes, which give particular emphasis to designated centres identified as offering growth potential or in need of special attention to overcome difficulties. The schemes fall into the following three categories:

(1) *Business Support Services*. This scheme provides information or assistance with government processes, which are intended to improve the ability of Victorian firms to gain access to new markets, information, and technology.

(2) *Business Development Assistance*. This scheme provides assistance with planning and finance and is intended to foster the growth of small to medium-sized firms and revitalise companies, particularly in the manufacturing sector, which currently are not internationally competitive.

(3) *Regional Industry*. This scheme is designed to improve the economic performance of regions within Victoria by helping industries to build on the regional economic bases and to alleviate problems arising from the concentration of slow growing or declining industries in certain regions.

The complete policy document sets out the priorities and mechanisms for achieving objectives in much greater detail, including provision for non-standard assistance measures. Copies of the *State and regional industry policies* book are available from the Department.

Victorian Economic Development Corporation

History

The Victorian Economic Development Corporation (VEDC) was established in June 1981, through a merger of the Victoria Promotion Committee and the Victorian Development Corporation (VDC). The Victoria Promotion Committee was established under Trust arrangement on 22 March 1956, to capitalise on the potential investment resulting from the international interest generated by the Melbourne Olympic Games. The VDC was created on 17 April 1973.

On 1 July 1984, the VEDC was restructured to become the principal agency for the provision of loan and equity funds to business, in line with the Victorian Government's economic strategy. To support this role the Corporation's equity base has been increased to \$20m.

Structure and policy

The Corporation is a Statutory body, incorporated under an Act of the Victorian Parliament and controlled by a board comprising eight businessmen, a representative from the Victorian Government, and an executive officer from the trade union movement.

The Corporation's issued capital of \$20m is owned by the Government of Victoria.

The financing operations of the Corporation are not subsidised by the Victorian Government. They are run on a commercial basis and expected to make a profit sufficient to meet the payment of dividends and the creation of adequate reserves.

The Corporation meets all of its funding requirements on the open market through the issue of inscribed stock.

Its main responsibility is to promote and facilitate the establishment, continuance, and expansion of industry, commerce, tourism, and the production of goods and services in Victoria with finance and financial services.

General financial assistance

The financial services, which have been the basis of the Corporation's activities from its inception, include the provision of loan and equity funds above the limits which may be extended by conventional finance sources.

For instance, a business may be seeking \$1m for a project and can put \$400,000 towards the total. A bank or other lending institution may provide \$200,000 and the Corporation may – providing the venture meets normal commercial criteria – provide the remainder in loan funds, at competitive rates of interest, or equity funds, or a mixture of both.

Finance may be for short-term working capital or long-term expansion. The maximum loan term is eight years with provision for subsequent renewal or roll over. There is no minimum loan period, and the minimum loan amount is \$10,000. The maximum amount is not specified, but is subject to negotiation.

The overall objective of the Corporation's financial assistance is to help Victorian industry and commerce become more efficient, productive, and outward looking. For that reason general loan criteria include growth in production, innovation, exports, import replacement, employment creation, and greater efficiency. Exports includes sales to other States as well as overseas.

While conformity with every one of these criteria is not essential, they indicate the Corporation's assessment priorities. All applications are judged on commercial viability, as well as the impact of the proposal on the Victorian economy. Assessment embraces such factors as marketing objectives, state of technology, competition, trends in population, economic climate, legal circumstances as well as internal considerations such as personnel, production facilities, business plans, calibre of management, location, public image, research and development, and product details.

The following specific lending situations also fall within the guidelines:

- (1) The Corporation would normally reject an application for funds to either take over an existing business or buy out other partners. However, where the owner reaches retirement or, due to ill health, wishes to sell or close down the business, the Corporation will consider loan applications from employees or others to buy the business if this is the only way to either save the business from closure or to bring about increases in efficiency and/or output.
- (2) The Corporation takes a unique stand between the banks' requirement for security and the finance companies' charging of high interest rates. Where businesses can be accommodated by the banks the Corporation encourages them to do so. However, if businessmen are forced to pay uncompetitive interest rates, VEDC loan funds may be obtained if it can be demonstrated that lower rates will materially assist the business.

There are customers who wish the Corporation to fund all their requirements. In some instances this makes sense, as the legal costs of, for example, executing separate first and second mortgages, floating debenture charges, and giving personal guarantees to different financiers can be substantial.

The advantage of consolidating all borrowings must be clearly demonstrated, as the Corporation, as a matter of policy, does not seek to compete against banks. If, however, the client wishes to exploit such an advantage, a loan application may be considered.

In a number of cases the Corporation has taken the role of a lead financier, i.e. the total amount of the loan is approved by the Corporation and subsequently taken up by other financiers in either equal or various other degrees of security rankings.

Overseas investment in Victoria

The Corporation offers overseas investors both equity finance, to comply with the Foreign Investment Review Board guidelines, and loan funds to establish a business in Victoria. For example, an investor wanting to set up a plant in Victoria may contribute forty-five per cent of the capital proposed for equity. The Corporation may then advance fifteen per cent, plus the necessary loan funds

which may encourage other Australian shareholders to contribute the remaining forty per cent. This facility is known as 'straddling' finance, and demonstrates the Corporation's commitment to consider all possible types of investment.

The Corporation also offers support finance to local industry. For example, an overseas investor may depend on a number of local sub-contractors and suppliers of raw material and services essential for the successful running of his investment in Victoria. The Corporation will look after the financial needs of the local sub-contractors and suppliers in conjunction with the local banks.

Export pre-shipment finance

The Corporation is the only Victorian Government organisation in Australia which provides an Export Pre-shipment Finance Scheme. Under the provisions of this Scheme, money will be provided to Victorian exporters.

One of the most important points of this Scheme is its capacity to ensure the continuing viability of many industries in their existing export efforts and allow other companies to explore new overseas markets with strong confidence based on the knowledge that funds are available.

Terms and conditions of export pre-shipment finance

Any exporter of goods or services produced in Victoria is eligible providing proof of having received a firm, profitable export order is submitted together with acceptable arrangements for securing payment. The time associated with executing an export pre-shipment facility should be stressed. Hence the application for a standby facility prior to the receipt of an export order is recommended as this enables the order to be executed forthwith.

The maximum amount of any loan is \$1m per shipment with a minimum of \$50,000 per year. There is no minimum term, and the maximum term can be in line with the terms of payment from overseas.

The stamp duty and other charges are payable by the exporter and will be deducted in advance on the first settlement, and the security will be the normal available commercial security plus, where applicable, a lien or equitable charge over the goods to be exported.

The funds may be used for such items as extra labour, production capacity, purchase of raw materials, transport, insurance, performance bonds, tender deposits, etc.

Current market rates of interest are charged for this facility. An initial establishment fee of 1 per cent will be charged with the first transaction, but will not be charged on subsequent transactions during the lifetime of the commercial relationship between the Corporation and the exporter.

VICTORIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, APPROVAL OF LOANS

Sector	1982-83			1983-84		
	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent
DECENTRALISED MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	7	1,560,000	10.0	7	995,000	3.0
Textiles	5	1,345,000	8.6	5	1,863,000	5.6
Clothing and footwear	3	360,000	2.3	1	300,000	0.9
Wood, wood products, and furniture	6	300,000	1.9	4	161,000	0.5
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	2	95,000	0.6	2	50,000	0.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	3	80,000	0.5	1	70,000	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	6	604,000	3.9	5	1,134,200	3.4
Basic metal products	5	262,250	1.7	1	1,000,000	3.0
Fabricated metal products	10	424,700	2.9	9	707,625	2.1
Transport equipment	4	58,000	0.4	—	—	—
Other machinery and equipment	3	177,500	1.1	3	845,257	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	—	—	1	35,000	0.1
Personal services	—	—	—	1	190,000	0.6
Total decentralised manufacturing and processing	54	5,266,450	33.7	40	7,351,082	22.2
PREFERRED INDUSTRIES						
Basic chemicals	—	—	—	1	240,000	0.7
Chemical products	2	93,750	0.6	3	2,040,000	6.2
Appliances, electrical and electronic equipment	18	3,202,000	20.5	33	5,715,620	17.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	8	805,000	5.2	6	1,447,000	4.4
Business services, data processing	7	1,480,000	9.5	8	1,461,000	4.4
Food, beverages, and tobacco	2	1,600,000	10.3	1	20,000	0.1
Textiles	2	1,750,000	11.2	6	1,440,000	4.3
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	—	—	—	7	3,925,000	11.8

VICTORIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, APPROVAL OF LOANS — *continued*

Sector	1982-83			1983-84		
	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent
PREFERRED INDUSTRIES — <i>continued</i>						
Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	1	250,000	0.8
Wood, wood products, and furniture	—	—	—	1	100,000	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	1	30,000	0.1
Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	4	455,000	1.4
Transport equipment	—	—	—	1	100,000	0.3
Total preferred industries	39	8,930,750	57.2	73	17,223,620	52.0
TOURISM						
Parks and zoological gardens	2	140,000	0.9	—	—	—
Cafes and restaurants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation (a) —						
Hotels, motels, guest houses	17	1,020,000	6.5	14	1,455,000	4.4
Tourist flats	2	107,500	0.7	2	95,000	0.3
Group tour accommodation and holiday farms	4	85,000	0.5	5	442,000	1.3
Caravan parks	4	57,000	0.4	4	177,000	0.5
Snow accommodation and facilities	—	—	—	1	50,000	0.2
Others	—	—	—	9	4,412,000	13.3
Total tourism	29	1,409,500	9.0	35	6,631,000	20.0
OTHER						
Export pre-shipment finance	—	—	—	6	575,000	1.7
Growth firm assistance program	—	—	—	1	100,000	0.3
Small business development loans	—	—	—	12	1,263,000	3.8
Grand total	122	15,606,700	100.0	167	33,143,702	100.0

(a) This classification has been sub-divided for Victorian Economic Development Corporation statistical purposes.

Source: Victorian Economic Development Corporation.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The role of the Department is to:

- (1) provide advice to the Commonwealth Government on policy for the development of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries, including small business;
- (2) monitor industry trends and conditions and undertake reviews of specific industries. This work is augmented by the Bureau of Industry Economics, which publishes its findings; and
- (3) administer the Australian Customs Service which is responsible for the collection of customs and excise revenue, provision of assistance to industry through the administration of the Customs tariff, by-law, import quota, and anti-dumping systems, and the control of imports and exports for community protection purposes.

The Department has recently become responsible for regional development and petroleum retail marketing.

Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology

The Department of Science and Technology is responsible for the registration of patents, trademarks, and designs, and for a number of programmes aimed at transferring technology from innovative sources to manufacturers. These programmes are concerned with information technology awareness, manufacturing technology transfer, and the formation and support of research organisations. The Department also administers the Assistance to Inventors' Schemes which support individuals with grants and advice to develop inventions. The Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Scheme, which is administered by the Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentive Board, offers grants to companies to undertake or extend industrial research and development activities.

The Department has assisted in the development of such centres as the Australian Microcomputer Industry Clearinghouse conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. The centre enables businesses and individuals to test and evaluate both microcomputers and software in an impartial environment prior to making purchasing decisions.

The Victorian State Office of the Department participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and Victorian Government organisations.

Prices Surveillance Authority

The Prices Surveillance Authority, which subsumed the activities of the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority, was established on 19 March 1984 pursuant to the *Prices Surveillance Act* 1983. The functions of the Authority are to consider price notices submitted to it in accordance with section 22 of the Act and to hold inquiries into matters relating to prices for the supply of goods and services. The Authority is required to report to the Minister the results of each such inquiry.

The Act provides for the declaration of persons in relation to the supply of specified goods and services. Notifications to the Authority are required where declared persons propose to charge higher than currently existing prices for those specified goods and services. Action by the Authority in relation to price notifications includes the issuing of a notice stating that it has no objection to the proposed prices, a notice that it has no objection to a price lower than the proposed price, and recommending to the Minister that a public inquiry be held.

The Authority is required to hold such inquiries as directed by the Minister and, with the approval of the Minister, such other inquiries as it thinks fit.

Although the Act provides that prices shall not be increased during an inquiry, provision exists for the granting of interim price increases pending the outcome of an inquiry.

Further references: *Prices Justification Tribunal, Victorian Year Book* 1982, p. 368; *Ministry for Economic Development, 1983*, pp. 358-9; *Petroleum Products Pricing Authority, 1983*, p. 361

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) was established as an independent statutory corporation by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. It succeeded the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. The Act was substantially amended in 1978.

The main role of the Organization is to plan and execute a comprehensive programme of general scientific research on behalf of the Commonwealth. Research is carried out mainly in the physical and biological sciences, with the emphasis on strategic research. Strategic research is undertaken to achieve practical results and is characterised by its orientation towards the basic research end of the research and development spectrum.

The transfer of research results into commercial use or other beneficial applications is a principal aim of the CSIRO. Other activities are undertaken to the extent that they can be carried out conveniently in conjunction with the Organization's main research and technology transfer activities.

The CSIRO's statutory functions, in summary form, are to:

- (1) carry out scientific research relevant to Australian industry, the community, national objectives national or international responsibilities, or for any other purpose determined by the Minister;
- (2) encourage and facilitate the application and utilisation of research results;
- (3) liaise with other countries in matters of scientific research;
- (4) train research workers;
- (5) make grants and award fellowships and studentships relevant to the Organization's research;
- (6) recognise, co-operate with, and make grants to, industrial research associations;
- (7) establish, and promote the use of, standards of measurement of physical quantities;
- (8) collect, interpret, and disseminate scientific and technical information; and
- (9) publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals, and papers.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia (SAA) in 1929. Approximately thirty per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the

Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application.

The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use. The presence of the 'AS Mark' on a product provides the purchaser with an independent assurance that the item so marked has been manufactured to comply with the particular designated Australian standard. The SAA also administers a national scheme for assessing suppliers' quality supply systems, namely, the Supplier Assessment Scheme.

The Association has international affiliations, being the Australian member body of the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); it also maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, medical, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its Victorian headquarters at the Victorian Centre for Innovation and Design in East Melbourne. The Council provides three authoritative types of endorsements for companies and their products and these endorsements are made on the recommendation of independent panels with a wide range of technical and design expertise.

The Design Council's field advisers who are experts in engineering, design, and marketing are available to assist manufacturers with new product development including the provision of scientific and technological abstracts that apply to specific product development needs. The Council's Design Referral Service offers quick access to pre-selected lists from the Council's extensive register of specialists in all aspects of product development.

The Design Council also runs new product development workshops and lectures. These training programmes, for middle and upper management, follow a logical progression through the product development process from idea generation to sales and promotion, and include such important stages as financial planning, product design, and research.

The Council assists manufacturers with product design management, helping establish corporate design policies, and strategies for new product development. If required, the Council can develop a complete product development programme that is tailored to the specific needs of particular companies. Such programmes may encompass design audit, new product idea searches, idea development and evaluation, development of a product profile, and the contracting of external talent and the supervision of their work. The Council can also assist manufacturers with the assembly of panels of creative persons who can apply techniques of creative problem solving. These panels also assist in the training of company staff.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Manufacturing censuses

From the year ended June 1969, the Census of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas has been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual manufacturing census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole – reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data – such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks – can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data – employment, and wages and salaries – is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e. all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) are considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this *Victorian Year Book* show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons.

From the 1977-78 manufacturing census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*. The 1978 edition of the classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 census.

The 1977-78 data used in the following tables are classified according to the 1978 edition of ASIC. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC division and sub-division levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. The ASIC division and sub-division levels are the levels used in this chapter.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pp. 368-89

Manufacturing statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous manufacturing censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement* (8208.0), was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions, permitting comparisons to be made between States, but not between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1982-83, the four metal products sub-divisions employed 145,900 persons or 40.2 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco with 51,450 or 14.2 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear with 41,240 or 11.4 per cent, and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing with 33,759 or 9.3 per cent of the total.

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1977-78(c)	(d)8,571	396,372	3,829	16,191	9,475	6,916	651
1978-79(c)	(d)8,546	394,964	4,102	(e)18,228	(e)11,109	(e)7,377	742
1979-80(c)	(f)(d)8,902	397,313	4,563	(e)21,233	(e)13,353	(e)8,505	735
1980-81(c)	(d)8,726	391,489	5,032	(e)23,856	(e)14,814	(e)9,440	712
1981-82(c)	(d)8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
1982-83(c)	(d)8,392	363,018	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998

(f) The coverage of the 1979-80 manufacturing census was improved as a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of establishments in some States or industries, its effects on any other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
		1981-82					
New South Wales	10,625	431,783	6,623	29,538	17,923	11,812	1,314
Victoria	8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
Queensland	3,556	122,717	1,700	10,590	7,316	3,448	622
South Australia	2,219	104,874	1,446	6,651	4,084	2,620	283
Western Australia	2,603	70,799	1,013	5,491	3,501	2,053	719
Tasmania	555	25,809	370	1,898	1,238	713	84
Northern Territory	106	2,489	43	297	231	59	11
Australian Capital Territory	126	3,451	49	188	112	78	6
Total	28,706	1,154,659	17,001	81,862	51,434	31,362	4,084

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) - continued

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
		1982-83					
New South Wales	10,471	384,608	6,638	29,024	17,520	11,332	1,325
Victoria	8,392	363,018	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998
Queensland	3,440	114,646	1,786	10,716	7,393	3,445	541
South Australia	2,099	95,906	1,502	6,708	4,041	2,709	220
Western Australia	2,499	64,980	1,038	5,597	3,574	2,041	537
Tasmania	528	24,085	388	1,969	1,260	695	45
Northern Territory	117	2,434	45	344	251	91	6
Australian Capital Territory	150	3,228	55	218	126	97	6
Total	27,696	1,052,905	17,403	82,321	51,226	31,059	3,678

For footnotes see table on page 389.

The total value added in 1981-82 was \$10,578m. Of this amount, the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$4,145m which represented 39.2 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,666m or 15.7 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$1,009m, 9.5 per cent, and the Chemical, petroleum, and coal products sub-division with \$940m, 8.9 per cent.

The total value added in 1982-83 was \$10,649m. Of this amount, the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$4,006m which represented 37.6 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,890m or 17.7 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$1,049m, 9.8 per cent, and the Chemical, petroleum, and coal products sub-division with \$953m, 9.0 per cent.

The following tables contain a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
			1981-82					
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,000	53,139	797	5,452	3,801	1,666	151
23	Textiles	325	19,147	270	1,107	682	445	31
24	Clothing and footwear	1,011	43,547	491	1,647	878	800	22
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,130	20,058	239	1,016	584	447	22
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	916	32,839	521	2,066	1,106	1,009	121
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	293	20,249	356	2,365	1,468	940	97
28	Non-metallic mineral products	406	12,482	215	902	482	438	32
29	Basic metal products	181	14,840	267	1,809	1,319	516	190
31	Fabricated metal products	1,197	36,632	515	2,043	1,161	924	48
32	Transport equipment	413	59,566	911	3,825	2,614	1,276	196
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,259	53,004	779	3,196	1,824	1,429	80
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	785	27,234	395	1,780	1,112	690	57
	Total	8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, VICTORIA - *continued*

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		number	number 1982-83	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	966	51,450	863	5,959	4,145	1,890	135
23	Textiles	307	17,358	277	1,087	658	420	28
24	Clothing and footwear	943	41,240	509	1,717	894	821	21
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,074	17,992	241	1,014	571	443	15
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	881	33,759	573	2,262	1,213	1,049	82
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	289	20,323	397	2,451	1,518	953	111
28	Non-metallic mineral products	392	11,181	209	884	470	425	23
29	Basic metal products	191	13,379	267	1,721	1,258	445	199
31	Fabricated metal products	1,086	32,232	509	1,953	1,076	833	41
32	Transport equipment	374	54,383	968	4,014	2,601	1,403	212
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,159	45,906	768	2,987	1,618	1,324	72
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	730	23,815	368	1,701	1,037	643	60
	Total	8,392	363,018	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998

For footnotes see page 389.

The following table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY,
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, VICTORIA
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
			1981-82					
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	30	31	32	32	31	27
23	Textiles	50	53	54	51	50	52	44
24	Clothing and footwear	50	56	58	57	56	58	65
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	27	25	25	25	24	25	23
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	31	32	33	34	34	34	41
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	31	34	33	30	29	34	31
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	27	28	24	22	26	18
29	Basic metal products	33	15	15	18	18	17	11
31	Fabricated metal products	27	31	32	30	29	32	29
32	Transport equipment	30	45	46	50	55	43	59
33	Other machinery and equipment	32	33	33	35	34	35	32
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	41	43	44	46	43	45
	Total	31	34	34	33	33	34	26

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY,
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, VICTORIA – *continued*
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
1982-83								
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	28	29	30	32	32	32	23
23	Textiles	49	53	54	51	50	52	48
24	Clothing and footwear	56	59	60	59	58	61	72
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	27	25	25	25	25	26	16
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	30	34	33	35	36	34	39
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	31	35	35	30	29	34	34
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	27	27	24	21	27	16
29	Basic metal products	35	16	16	18	18	18	14
31	Fabricated metal products	25	32	32	30	29	31	28
32	Transport equipment	29	45	45	50	54	43	71
33	Other machinery and equipment	31	33	33	35	35	35	34
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33	40	41	43	44	41	44
	Total	30	34	34	34	33	34	27

For footnotes see page 389.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1978 to 1983, classified according to sub-division of industry:

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF
INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978	1979	1980 (f)	1981	1982	1983
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	984	957	982	975	1,000	966
23	Textiles	301	291	312	309	325	307
24	Clothing and footwear	1,079	1,041	1,038	1,004	1,011	943
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,078	1,068	1,156	1,129	1,130	1,074
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	848	853	949	903	916	881
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	276	286	295	283	293	289
28	Non-metallic mineral products	380	380	397	393	406	392
29	Basic metal products	166	169	175	174	181	191
31	Fabricated metal products	1,097	1,114	1,133	1,153	1,197	1,086
32	Transport equipment	409	434	456	437	413	374
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,228	1,216	1,245	1,230	1,259	1,159
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	725	737	764	736	785	730
	Total	8,571	8,546	8,902	8,726	8,916	8,392

For footnotes see page 389.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1982 and 1983 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS),
VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE**

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering –	1982		1983	
	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,853	22,727	3,643	21,099
10 to 19	2,018	27,167	1,901	25,558
20 to 49	1,544	46,863	1,453	43,785
50 to 99	695	47,944	650	44,801
100 to 199	444	61,608	431	58,338
200 to 499	274	79,575	231	65,495
500 to 999	59	40,752	57	36,366
1,000 and over	29	50,455	26	43,320
Total	8,916	377,091	8,392	338,762

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,709 single establishment enterprises employing 7,557 persons in the one to three persons employed group for 1982, compared with 3,753 enterprises and 7,685 persons for 1983.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding; furniture (excluding sheetmetal); joinery and wooden structural fittings; and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1982 and 1983 is shown in the following tables where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
VICTORIA**

Statistical division	Establish- ments operating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expen- diture less disposals
	number	number 1981-82	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	7,174	327,099	4,819	22,150	13,842	8,686	707
Barwon	297	19,046	306	1,656	1,032	634	73
South Western	120	4,316	61	390	262	126	107
Central Highlands	205	8,097	109	443	236	217	20
Wimmera	71	1,280	13	59	37	24	2
Northern Mallee	91	1,396	17	95	56	38	4
Loddon-Campaspe	236	9,323	118	550	332	207	11
Goulburn	215	6,355	92	590	396	196	17
North Eastern	139	5,826	79	471	305	179	19
East Gippsland	103	2,132	27	164	101	64	7
Central Gippsland	206	6,338	95	534	356	173	70
East Central	59	1,529	21	108	75	34	8
Total	8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
		1982-83					
Melbourne	6,734	300,741	4,945	22,424	13,592	8,782	680
Barwon	292	17,740	340	1,679	1,100	566	110
South Western	116	4,728	71	455	310	144	121
Central Highlands	195	7,194	110	458	248	212	12
Wimmera	55	1,057	13	57	36	22	2
Northern Mallee	87	1,195	16	127	79	49	3
Loddon-Campaspe	216	8,958	125	608	398	219	17

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
VICTORIA — continued**

Statistical division	Establish- ments op- erating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expend- iture less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
		1982-83					
Goulburn	207	6,153	96	624	433	201	7
North Eastern	135	5,666	88	489	306	185	16
East Gippsland	102	2,014	27	171	109	60	2
Central Gippsland	194	5,988	93	533	366	172	26
East Central	59	1,584	26	123	84	37	4
Total	8,392	363,018	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998

For footnotes see page 389.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of persons employed comprises: (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year as specified in the following tables:

PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VICTORIA

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	58,234	55,283	54,477	55,349	53,139	51,450
23	Textiles	19,460	19,046	20,210	19,711	19,147	17,358
24	Clothing and footwear	45,012	44,983	44,219	43,614	43,547	41,240
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,089	18,401	19,136	19,628	20,058	17,992
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	31,654	31,656	33,268	33,629	32,839	33,759
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	21,174	21,610	19,792	19,972	20,249	20,323
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,950	12,737	12,974	12,448	12,482	11,181
29	Basic metal products	12,475	12,817	13,836	14,045	14,840	13,379
31	Fabricated metal products	35,267	35,061	36,269	36,027	36,632	32,232
32	Transport equipment	58,752	61,319	60,994	56,790	59,566	54,383
33	Other machinery and equipment	55,052	54,793	54,356	53,403	53,004	45,906
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	27,253	27,258	27,782	26,873	27,234	23,815
	Total	396,372	394,964	397,313	391,489	392,737	363,018

For footnotes see page 389.

It should be noted that the metal fabricating sub-divisions (31-33) (including transport equipment, and other machinery and equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) are large contributors.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division, employing four or more persons, constituted 80.5 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1982, 83.3 per cent of the persons employed, and 82.1 per cent of the value added. This compares with 30.2 per cent of the total number, 82.8 per cent of the persons employed, and 82.5 per cent of the value added at 30 June 1983.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

**NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1981-82**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	579	45	34	39	21	31	63	61	44	17	50	16	1,000
23	Textiles	266	22	3	5	3	1	5	9	4	—	5	2	325
24	Clothing and footwear	928	16	4	11	1	—	17	11	6	2	13	2	1,011
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	807	45	21	35	11	9	25	42	27	50	39	19	1,130
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	776	15	11	14	9	12	20	18	10	10	17	4	916
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	266	12	3	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	4	—	293
28	Non-metallic mineral products	216	25	13	26	7	14	29	25	14	10	24	3	406
29	Basic metal products	150	11	2	7	1	—	5	—	1	—	3	1	181
31	Fabricated metal products	1,009	45	9	24	10	9	24	16	12	4	30	5	1,197
32	Transport equipment	348	13	5	9	—	3	14	13	3	1	4	—	413
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,113	29	13	23	5	9	23	13	10	4	13	4	1,259
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	716	19	2	10	3	2	8	6	7	5	4	3	785
Total		7,174	297	120	205	71	91	236	215	139	103	206	59	8,916
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	37,277	1,347	1,821	1,510	319	743	2,436	3,412	1,768	479	1,455	572	53,139
23	Textiles	14,011	1,756	n.p.	239	n.p.	n.p.	563	361	n.p.	—	295	n.p.	19,147
24	Clothing and footwear	36,559	1,729	n.p.	772	n.p.	n.p.	1,426	444	n.p.	n.p.	839	n.p.	43,547
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	14,289	636	580	841	101	98	268	619	781	1,065	522	258	20,058
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	28,614	422	173	499	102	168	436	398	n.p.	142	n.p.	137	32,839
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	18,071	1,765	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	20,249
28	Non-metallic mineral products	9,380	1,188	60	689	66	88	307	205	147	n.p.	266	n.p.	12,482
29	Basic metal products	10,384	3,086	n.p.	800	n.p.	—	202	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	14,840
31	Fabricated metal products	32,806	751	73	442	92	68	907	294	191	n.p.	756	n.p.	36,632
32	Transport equipment	52,199	n.p.	44	1,128	—	n.p.	942	361	14	n.p.	35	n.p.	59,566
33	Other machinery and equipment	47,541	1,442	235	985	121	132	1,426	189	404	116	382	31	53,004
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	25,968	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	40	n.p.	90	17	27,234
Total		327,099	19,046	4,316	8,097	1,280	1,396	9,323	6,355	5,826	2,132	6,338	1,529	392,737

For footnotes see page 389.

**NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1982-83**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	554	44	34	35	19	32	61	61	45	18	47	16	966
23	Textiles	253	19	4	5	2	2	5	8	3	—	4	2	307
24	Clothing and footwear	860	17	5	10	1	—	17	10	7	2	12	2	943
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	778	47	17	36	6	6	24	37	26	44	35	18	1,074
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	754	14	9	12	8	11	16	18	10	11	14	4	881
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	264	12	2	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	3	—	289
28	Non-metallic mineral products	205	26	14	25	6	13	26	26	13	9	25	4	392
29	Basic metal products	156	14	1	7	1	—	5	—	1	1	4	1	191
31	Fabricated metal products	915	43	9	22	7	9	18	14	13	7	24	5	1,086
32	Transport equipment	311	11	5	8	—	4	11	13	3	1	7	—	374
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,021	27	14	23	3	6	22	13	8	3	14	5	1,159
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	663	18	2	10	2	3	8	6	5	6	5	2	730
Total		6,734	292	116	195	55	87	216	207	135	102	194	59	8,392
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	35,457	1,355	2,019	1,332	289	641	2,670	3,397	1,861	515	1,290	624	51,450
23	Textiles	12,366	1,547	n.p.	254	n.p.	n.p.	489	355	n.p.	—	253	n.p.	17,358
24	Clothing and footwear	34,284	1,743	n.p.	793	n.p.	—	1,425	412	n.p.	n.p.	694	n.p.	41,240
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	13,072	627	459	765	42	51	239	508	706	889	426	208	17,992
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	29,496	n.p.	168	452	99	165	407	387	371	152	n.p.	139	33,759
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	18,293	1,666	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	20,323
28	Non-metallic mineral products	8,225	1,179	73	576	63	90	288	194	150	40	260	43	11,181
29	Basic metal products	9,192	2,833	n.p.	726	n.p.	—	194	—	n.p.	n.p.	286	n.p.	13,379
31	Fabricated metal products	28,522	730	65	420	68	66	836	292	227	n.p.	716	n.p.	32,232
32	Transport equipment	47,475	n.p.	43	n.p.	—	58	837	315	14	n.p.	40	n.p.	54,383
33	Other machinery and equipment	41,748	919	224	733	n.p.	71	1,198	206	312	n.p.	317	33	45,906
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,611	231	n.p.	141	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	31	n.p.	89	n.p.	23,815
Total		300,741	17,740	4,728	7,194	1,057	1,195	8,958	6,153	5,666	2,014	5,988	1,584	363,018

For footnotes see page 389.

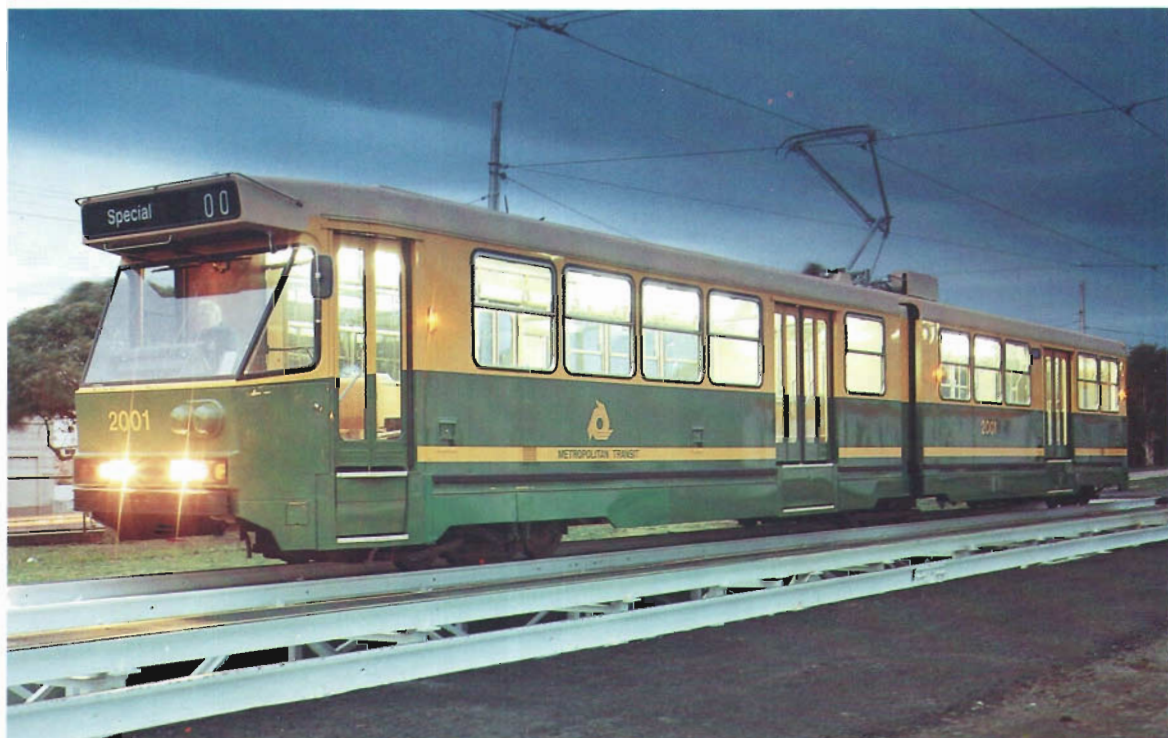


This articulated cable tram (No. 1) was typical of Melbourne's cable cars which operated from 1885 to 1940.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

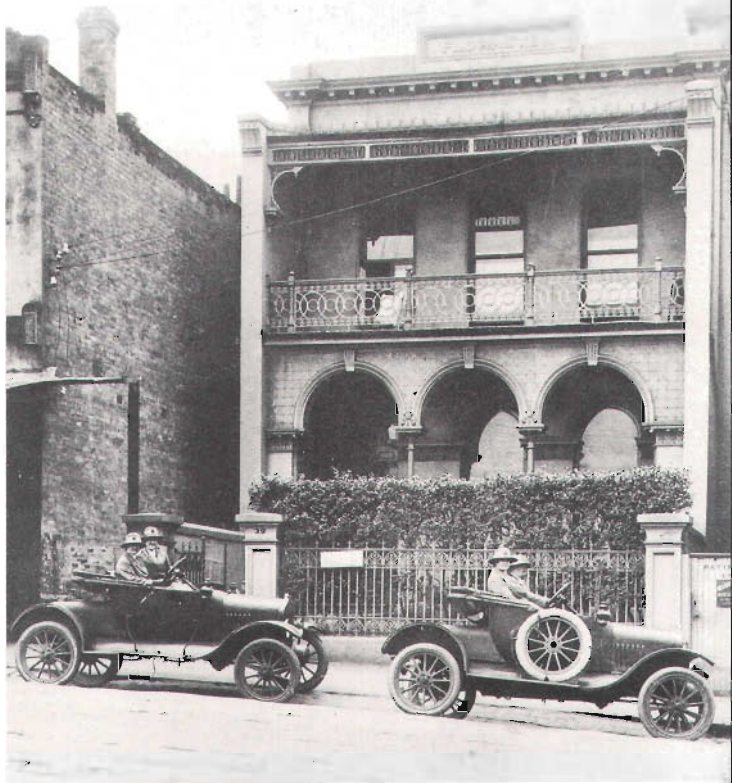
A modern articulated electric tram (No. 2001) undergoing trials in 1985, one hundred years after the establishment of cable trams in Melbourne.

Metropolitan Transit Authority



Part of the Royal District Nursing Service Car Fleet in 1920 outside the then headquarters in Victoria Parade, East Melbourne.

Royal District Nursing Service



(Above and right) An important aspect of the activities of the Royal District Nursing Service is assistance with rehabilitation and patient care at home.

Royal District Nursing Service



In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at 30 June 1978 to 1983:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT,
VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June -	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1978	4,007	98,705	288,099	390,811
1979	4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346
1980	4,160	98,425	288,442	391,027
1981	3,744	97,885	290,172	391,801
1982	3,475	98,178	287,219	388,872
1983	2,869	89,517	257,293	349,679

For footnotes see page 389.

The following tables show the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1982 and 1983, classified according to industry sub-division:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1982

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administra- tive, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	602	13,537	37,696	51,835
23	Textiles	79	4,563	14,096	18,738
24	Clothing and footwear	502	5,501	37,533	43,536
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	632	4,066	14,904	19,602
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	339	10,573	22,044	32,956
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	34	7,805	12,433	20,272
28	Non-metallic mineral products	125	3,230	8,941	12,296
29	Basic metal products	29	5,305	9,341	14,675
31	Fabricated metal products	417	8,743	26,782	35,942
32	Transport equipment	131	13,138	46,954	60,223
33	Other machinery and equipment	352	15,096	36,788	52,236
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	233	6,621	19,707	26,561
	Total	3,475	98,178	287,219	388,872

For footnotes see page 389.

Although 'production and all other employees' constitute 73.9 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 86.2 per cent in sub-division 24 to 61.3 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also had the highest percentage of 'administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees', 38.5 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.2 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This was particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprised 3.2 per cent of the total number employed.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE, 1983

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administra- tive, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	522	12,886	35,459	48,867
23	Textiles	55	4,156	12,939	17,150
24	Clothing and footwear	407	5,304	35,176	40,887

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 83 - continued

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	529	3,631	13,583	17,743
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	294	11,261	21,780	33,335
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	26	7,560	12,575	20,160
28	Non-metallic mineral products	99	2,760	7,943	10,802
29	Basic metal products	34	4,507	8,193	12,734
31	Fabricated metal products	311	7,531	22,770	30,612
32	Transport equipment	125	12,185	39,058	51,368
33	Other machinery and equipment	285	12,209	31,018	43,512
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	182	5,527	16,800	22,509
	Total	2,869	89,517	257,293	349,679

For footnotes see page 389.

Although 'production and all other employees' constituted 73.6 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 86.0 per cent in sub-division 24 to 62.4 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also had the highest percentage of 'administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees', 37.5 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.6 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This was particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprised 3.0 per cent of the total number employed.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population per 10,000 working in these establishments in 1982-83 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES,
VICTORIA

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1977-78 (g)	280,498	1,460	115,874	600	396,372	1,029
1978-79 (g)	279,315	1,454	115,649	598	394,964	1,025
1979-80 (g)	281,959	1,455	115,354	592	397,313	1,022
1980-81 (g)	277,744	1,424	113,745	575	391,489	996
1981-82 (g)	278,908	1,416	113,829	569	392,737	989
1982-83 (g)	257,870	1,294	105,148	520	363,018	904

For footnotes see page 389.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1982 and 1983 were 29.0 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.4 per cent of the sub-division total in 1982 and 75.1 per cent in 1983.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.8 per cent in 1982, compared with 11.0 per cent in 1983.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June -					
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
		MALES					
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	39,929	37,907	37,727	37,737	36,944	34,875
23	Textiles	11,083	11,139	11,852	11,919	11,326	10,537
24	Clothing and footwear	11,221	11,053	10,741	10,777	10,752	10,335
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16,023	15,682	16,431	16,655	16,407	14,981

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA – *continued*

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June –					
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
MALES — <i>continued</i>							
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	23,418	23,417	24,526	24,408	23,795	24,014
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	15,959	16,369	15,004	15,289	15,562	15,501
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,959	11,073	10,852	10,582	10,566	9,364
29	Basic metal products	11,027	11,824	12,423	12,942	13,084	11,289
31	Fabricated metal products	27,981	28,303	29,242	29,578	29,317	24,962
32	Transport equipment	49,565	53,835	48,689	48,604	50,396	43,150
33	Other machinery and equipment	40,889	41,658	41,415	40,945	39,756	32,923
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	18,544	18,910	19,068	18,581	18,625	15,698
Total		276,598	281,170	277,970	278,017	276,530	247,629
FEMALES							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	14,983	14,733	14,403	15,190	14,891	13,992
23	Textiles	8,223	7,948	7,949	7,824	7,412	6,613
24	Clothing and footwear	33,758	34,084	33,609	33,200	32,784	30,552
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,908	2,882	2,905	3,038	3,195	2,762
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	8,379	8,328	9,061	9,141	9,161	9,321
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,322	5,445	4,782	4,717	4,710	4,659
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,788	1,920	1,858	1,865	1,730	1,438
29	Basic metal products	1,253	1,342	1,450	1,508	1,591	1,445
31	Fabricated metal products	6,960	6,916	6,939	7,034	6,625	5,650
32	Transport equipment	8,983	10,173	8,594	9,221	9,827	8,218
33	Other machinery and equipment	13,342	13,749	13,120	12,722	12,480	10,589
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	8,314	8,656	8,387	8,324	7,936	6,811
Total		114,213	116,176	113,057	113,784	112,342	102,050

For footnotes see page 389.

Wages and salaries

The following tables give details of wages and salaries paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Amounts paid to 'administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees' are shown separately from those paid to 'production and all other workers'. It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), WAGES AND SALARIES PAID,
VICTORIA, 1981-82
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to –		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	239	558	797
23	Textiles	87	183	270
24	Clothing and footwear	83	408	491
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	56	183	239
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	175	346	521
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	150	206	356
28	Non-metallic mineral products	64	151	215
29	Basic metal products	108	159	267
31	Fabricated metal products	140	374	515
32	Transport equipment	257	654	911
33	Other machinery and equipment	263	516	779
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	112	283	395
Total		1,735	4,021	5,757

For footnotes see page 389.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1981-82—\$5,757m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$2,472m or 42.9 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$797m or 13.8 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$491m or 8.5 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$521m or 9.1 per cent.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), WAGES AND SALARIES PAID,
VICTORIA, 1982-83
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to -		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	245	619	863
23	Textiles	93	185	277
24	Clothing and footwear	85	424	509
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	55	185	241
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	195	378	573
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	164	233	397
28	Non-metallic mineral products	59	149	209
29	Basic metal products	109	158	267
31	Fabricated metal products	143	366	509
32	Transport equipment	279	689	968
33	Other machinery and equipment	249	519	768
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	108	260	368
Total		1,785	4,165	5,950

For footnotes see page 389.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1982-83—\$5,950m—the metal products sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$2,512m or 42.2 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$863m or 14.5 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$509m or 8.6 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$573m or 9.6 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, the value of capital work done on own account, and from 1978-79, rents and leasing revenue. Interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION (e), VICTORIA
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	3,477	3,901	4,435	5,029	5,452	5,959
23	Textiles	710	827	930	1,020	1,107	1,087
24	Clothing and footwear	1,073	1,208	1,355	1,524	1,647	1,717
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	618	661	750	871	1,016	1,014
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,165	1,314	1,539	1,788	2,066	2,262
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1,216	1,458	1,750	2,121	2,365	2,451
28	Non-metallic mineral products	586	635	703	787	902	884
29	Basic metal products	773	953	1,318	1,519	1,809	1,721
31	Fabricated metal products	1,196	1,360	1,599	1,797	2,043	1,953
32	Transport equipment	2,444	2,656	3,034	3,077	3,825	4,014

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION (e), VICTORIA —continued**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,901	2,078	2,419	2,751	3,196	2,987
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,032	1,177	1,402	1,573	1,780	1,701
	Total	16,191	18,228	21,233	23,856	27,208	27,747

For footnotes see page 389.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, and from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN, AND
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	2,339	2,707	3,173	3,549	3,801	4,145
23	Textiles	420	511	582	623	682	658
24	Clothing and footwear	551	653	730	805	878	894
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	335	371	432	492	584	571
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	604	703	826	962	1,106	1,213
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	723	881	1,128	1,338	1,468	1,518
28	Non-metallic mineral products	299	322	362	414	482	470
29	Basic metal products	486	677	943	1,109	1,319	1,258
31	Fabricated metal products	640	739	912	1,005	1,161	1,076
32	Transport equipment	1,510	1,689	2,037	1,989	2,614	2,601
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,008	1,160	1,363	1,574	1,824	1,618
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	561	697	864	955	1,112	1,037
	Total	9,475	11,109	13,353	14,814	17,031	17,060

For footnotes see page 389.

Stocks

The figures in the following table includes all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), STOCKS
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA**
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
OPENING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	407	482	515	579	641	646
23	Textiles	141	150	162	183	186	204
24	Clothing and footwear	169	186	217	245	265	289
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	82	84	94	112	127	140
26	Paper, paper products printing, and publishing	145	166	187	225	263	291
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	202	239	254	320	369	404
28	Non-metallic mineral products	73	89	83	101	104	121
29	Basic metal products	152	139	163	183	263	293
31	Fabricated metal products	215	222	254	306	330	364
32	Transport equipment	462	514	537	659	640	674
33	Other machinery and equipment	472	509	550	653	742	781
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	176	178	200	241	270	274
	Total	2,695	2,959	3,216	3,809	4,200	4,480

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), STOCKS
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA —continued
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CLOSING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	464	497	596	652	655	722
23	Textiles	144	158	181	187	206	195
24	Clothing and footwear	187	219	241	266	295	287
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	85	89	107	121	143	140
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	160	185	222	269	312	291
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	232	257	325	368	411	425
28	Non-metallic mineral products	91	81	93	106	121	132
29	Basic metal products	139	160	207	261	290	275
31	Fabricated metal products	226	236	307	333	371	320
32	Transport equipment	478	555	664	649	705	665
33	Other machinery and equipment	512	578	654	731	799	737
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	178	200	243	265	291	253
Total		2,896	3,217	3,840	4,207	4,601	4,442

For footnotes see page 389.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VALUE
ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,195	1,208	1,342	1,553	1,666	1,890
23	Textiles	293	324	367	401	445	420
24	Clothing and footwear	540	588	650	740	800	821
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	285	296	331	388	447	443
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	576	630	748	870	1,009	1,049
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	523	595	693	830	940	953
28	Non-metallic mineral products	305	306	351	377	438	425
29	Basic metal products	275	297	419	487	516	445
31	Fabricated metal products	567	635	740	819	924	833
32	Transport equipment	950	1,008	1,124	1,078	1,276	1,403
33	Other machinery and equipment	933	987	1,160	1,255	1,429	1,324
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	474	502	580	641	690	643
Total		6,916	7,377	8,505	9,440	10,578	10,649

For footnotes see page 389.

Relation of costs to turnover

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the following tables:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), COSTS AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of —		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1981-82						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	5,452	+ 14	3,801	797	868
23	Textiles	1,107	+ 20	682	270	175
24	Clothing and footwear	1,647	+ 30	878	491	308
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,015	+ 16	584	239	208
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	2,066	+ 49	1,106	521	488
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	2,365	+ 42	1,468	356	583
28	Non-metallic mineral products	902	+ 17	482	215	222

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), COSTS AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA — continued
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
29	Basic metal products	1,809	+ 27	1,319	267	250
31	Fabricated metal products	2,043	+ 41	1,161	515	408
32	Transport equipment	3,825	+ 65	2,614	911	365
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,196	+ 57	1,824	779	650
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,780	+ 22	1,112	395	295
Total		27,208	+401	17,031	5,757	4,822
1982-83						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	5,959	+ 76	4,145	863	1,026
23	Textiles	1,087	— 8	658	277	143
24	Clothing and footwear	1,717	— 2	894	509	312
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,014	—	572	241	202
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	2,262	—	1,213	573	475
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,451	+ 21	1,518	397	557
28	Non-metallic mineral products	884	+ 11	470	209	216
29	Basic metal products	1,721	— 18	1,258	267	178
31	Fabricated metal products	1,953	— 43	1,076	509	325
32	Transport equipment	4,014	— 10	2,601	968	435
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,987	— 44	1,618	768	556
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,701	— 21	1,037	368	274
Total		27,747	— 38	17,060	5,950	4,700

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 389.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1981-82
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	100.0	0.3	69.7	14.6	15.9
23	Textiles	100.0	1.8	61.6	24.4	15.8
24	Clothing and footwear	100.0	1.8	53.3	29.9	18.7
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	100.0	1.5	57.5	23.5	20.5
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	100.0	2.4	53.5	25.2	23.6
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	100.0	1.8	62.1	15.1	24.7
28	Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	1.9	53.4	23.8	24.7
29	Basic metal products	100.0	1.5	72.9	14.8	13.8
32	Fabricated metal products	100.0	2.0	56.8	25.2	20.0
32	Transport equipment	100.0	1.7	68.4	23.8	9.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	100.0	1.8	57.1	24.4	20.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	1.2	62.5	22.2	16.5
Total		100.0	1.5	62.6	21.2	17.7

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnote see page 389.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are due to the differences in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 29.9 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 53.3 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 14.6 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.7 per cent of the value of turnover.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS TO
TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1982-83
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)
				Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	100.0	1.3	69.6	14.5	17.2
23	Textiles	100.0	-1.8	60.6	25.5	13.2
24	Clothing and footwear	100.0	-0.1	52.1	29.7	18.2
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	100.0	—	56.4	23.7	19.9
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	100.0	—	53.6	25.3	21.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	100.0	0.9	62.0	16.2	22.7
28	Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	1.3	53.2	23.6	24.5
29	Basic metal products	100.0	-1.0	73.1	15.5	10.3
31	Fabricated metal products	100.0	-2.2	55.1	26.0	16.6
32	Transport equipment	100.0	-0.2	64.8	24.1	10.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	100.0	-1.5	54.2	25.7	18.6
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	-1.2	61.0	21.7	16.1
Total		100.0	-0.1	61.5	21.4	16.9

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent (prior to 1978-79), interest, insurance, pay roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.
For other footnote see page 389.

In sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 29.7 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 52.1 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 14.5 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.6 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1977-78 to 1982-83:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), SPECIFIED COSTS OF
PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA
(\$m)**

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of—		Balance between turnover, stocks and costs (a)
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1977-78	16,191	+201	9,475	3,829	3,088
1978-79	18,228	+258	11,109	4,102	3,275
1979-80	21,233	+624	13,353	4,563	3,941
1980-81	23,856	+399	14,814	5,032	4,409
1981-82	27,208	+401	17,031	5,757	4,822
1982-83	27,747	-38	17,060	5,950	4,700

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.
For other footnote see page 389.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED
COST OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER, VICTORIA
(per cent)**

Year	Turnover	Movement in stocks	Cost of -		Balance between turnover, stocks and costs (a)
			Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	
1977-78	100.0	1.2	58.5	23.6	19.1
1978-79	100.0	1.4	60.9	22.5	18.0
1979-80	100.0	2.9	62.9	21.5	18.6
1980-81	100.0	1.7	62.1	21.1	18.5
1981-82	100.0	1.5	62.6	21.2	17.7
1982-83	100.0	-0.1	61.5	21.4	16.9

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as interest, insurance, pay roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.
For other footnote see page 389.

Fixed capital expenditure, and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses are the amounts paid for renting, leasing, and hiring of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS
DISPOSALS AND RENT, LEASING, AND HIRING EXPENSES, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals			Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
1981-82					
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	35,226	115,451	150,677	49,105
23	Textiles	3,734	27,670	31,404	22,016
24	Clothing and footwear	3,095	18,927	22,023	26,251
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	6,597	15,044	21,641	25,198
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	4,431	116,396	120,827	39,875
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	10,134	86,620	96,755	16,053
28	Non-metallic mineral products	3,510	28,859	32,368	6,749
29	Basic metal products	65,024	125,014	190,038	9,969
31	Fabricated metal products	7,804	39,794	47,598	31,951
32	Transport equipment	44,024	151,529	195,553	42,646
33	Other machinery and equipment	15,842	63,897	79,739	45,262
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,299	49,689	56,988	30,968
Total		206,719	838,892	1,045,611	346,041
1982-83					
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	30,144	104,990	135,133	53,395
23	Textiles	496	27,093	27,589	24,060
24	Clothing and footwear	1,628	19,493	21,121	29,506
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,316	11,336	14,652	26,982
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	7,055	74,529	81,584	45,275
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	17,890	92,615	110,506	21,412
28	Non-metallic mineral products	-595	23,854	23,260	7,097
29	Basic metal products	80,026	119,404	199,431	11,064
31	Fabricated metal products	4,800	36,147	40,948	30,829
32	Transport equipment	31,546	180,352	211,898	32,752
33	Other machinery and equipment	7,736	64,737	72,474	49,522
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,219	55,441	59,660	35,604
Total		188,262	809,993	998,255	367,499

For footnote see page 389.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS
DISPOSALS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	91,453	120,962	130,116	137,907	150,677	135,133
23	Textiles	11,576	15,667	19,338	10,966	31,404	27,589
24	Clothing and footwear	11,148	13,393	14,900	19,653	22,023	21,121
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	9,169	16,970	13,164	16,340	21,641	14,652
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	60,106	62,933	56,259	59,278	120,827	81,584
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	161,264	159,475	117,646	105,263	96,755	110,506
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26,724	25,657	46,833	59,364	32,368	23,260
29	Basic metal products	55,970	46,125	61,106	114,585	190,038	199,431
31	Fabricated metal products	27,685	32,505	35,231	33,762	47,598	40,948
32	Transport equipment	120,689	154,718	143,567	46,962	195,553	211,898
33	Other machinery and equipment	43,392	59,760	62,820	65,282	79,739	72,474
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	31,974	34,327	33,760	42,712	56,988	59,660
Total		651,151	742,492	734,738	712,074	1,045,611	998,255

For footnote see page 389.

Electricity and fuels used

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	44,530	49,925	57,767	67,754	73,732	85,746
23	Textiles	11,521	13,563	15,347	16,395	18,973	22,557
24	Clothing and footwear	5,925	7,161	8,530	9,523	11,172	13,086
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	6,318	7,376	9,126	10,592	13,062	13,962
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	13,754	16,947	20,020	23,524	26,924	41,135
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	29,822	35,060	41,538	46,366	58,609	75,721
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23,555	24,577	27,154	31,868	37,274	42,379
29	Basic metal products	25,816	35,086	40,067	49,891	73,435	84,770
31	Fabricated metal products	12,667	14,965	18,877	19,606	23,950	25,044
32	Transport equipment	18,258	22,384	26,815	28,317	33,221	32,355
33	Other machinery and equipment	15,196	17,595	20,224	23,638	27,014	29,475
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	14,594	17,682	20,560	23,492	26,914	29,127
Total		221,955	262,321	306,027	350,967	424,283	495,357

For footnote see page 389.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
BY COMMODITY, VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Commodity	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Electricity	131,909	158,654	183,317	215,366	274,257	309,852
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	31	30	58	26	n.p.	73
Brown coal	1,382	1,884	1,893	2,312	n.p.	n.p.
Brown coal briquettes	3,931	4,716	5,067	5,736	5,904	n.p.
Coke (including coke breeze)	3,137	3,882	4,298	4,555	3,728	1,818
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	5,921	5,741	7,063	7,497	8,161	8,301
Industrial diesel fuel	6,486	6,570	8,412	9,892	6,980	5,863
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	17,169	18,812	24,393	21,923	19,235	16,313
Reticulated gas	42,240	50,634	57,422	69,734	89,149	122,073
Other fuels	9,748	11,397	14,105	13,925	14,629	n.p.
Total	221,955	262,321	306,027	350,967	424,283	495,357

For footnote see page 389.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED BY COMMODITY, VICTORIA

Fuel	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonne	693	658	859	458	n.p.	1,322
Brown coal	"	310,475	426,639	399,197	336,058	n.p.	n.p.
Brown coal briquettes	"	279,249	285,135	274,199	291,236	265,203	n.p.
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	35,264	37,816	36,546	35,811	27,083	10,936
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	40,902	33,795	33,012	26,988	25,309	21,457
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	71,795	54,626	40,956	38,308	21,831	14,749
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	232,865	221,094	181,673	112,320	83,862	63,699

For footnote see page 389.

Selected factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1982-83 and 1983-84. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat-canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	12	12	29	29
051.56-59	Ice cream	mill. litres	75	65	208	197
062.01	Flour, white (including sharps)	'000 tonnes	228	218	1,048	1,091
063.15	Malt	"	233	200	545	482
064.21	Biscuits	"	51	53	126	129
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill. litres	39	37	150	133
076.60	Jam etc.	'000 tonnes	20	19	29	30
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	33	37	122	141
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	33	36	63	69
104.21-29	Other	"	36	39	58	61
123.18	Sauce-tomato	mill. litres	n.p.	20	22	30
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	170	n.p.	190	199
171.03, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill. litres	273	251	1,013	986
261.41	Briquettes-brown coal	'000 tonnes	760	746	760	746
385.09, 11, 13, 15, 29, 31	Finished woven fabric-woollen (c)	'000 sq.m	3,742	4,088	7,381	7,041
389.09-12	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	28	36	72	89
403.22, 52-96	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	459	529	720	820
404.01-98						
471.91, 93	Bricks-clay	mill.	359	401	1,655	1,773
472.15, 475.32	Tiles, roofing	'000 sq.m	3,959	4,947	15,127	18,385
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub. m	2,280	2,541	10,885	11,523
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	1,063	953	2,543	2,669
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (d)—Cars and station wagons	'000	193	218	335	342

SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a) — continued

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
775.01-39	Women's hosiery	'000 doz.				
		pairs				
775.51-82	Men's hosiery	"	5,836	7,039	7,454	8,818
775.91-98;	Children's hosiery	"	1,613	1,620	2,071	2,133
776.11-22			1,065	1,117	1,072	1,127
776.31-42	Infants' hosiery	"	101	117	101	117
	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (e)—					
793.05.08,	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	6,499	6,762	9,837	10,838
21, 22, 31,						
32, 41, 46,						
51, 61, 65						
66, 71, 81						
793.06, 09, 23,	Women's and maids'	"	12,238	13,870	15,393	17,280
24, 33, 34,						
42, 47, 52,						
62, 67, 68,						
72, 82						
793.04, 07, 10,	Children's and infants'	"	4,536	4,653	5,450	5,747
25, 35, 43,						
48, 53, 63,						
69, 73, 83						

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Excludes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Excludes blanketing and rug material.

(d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(e) Excludes thongs and adults' boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electrical Appliances, Australia (8357.0)	5	Building Materials and Fittings, Australia (8361.0)
2	Clothing and Footwear, Australia (8358.0)	6	Chemicals and By-products, Australia (8362.0)
3	Food, Drink and Tobacco, Australia (8359.0)	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts and Accessories, Australia (8363.0)
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings, Australia (8360.0)	8	Miscellaneous Products, Australia (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp.531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-18; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7; Manufacturing industry in the Geelong area, 1980, pp. 406-8; Development of Point Wilson, 1981, pp. 382-3; History of the brewing industry in Victoria, 1981, pp. 405-7; Manufacturing industry in the Bendigo area, 1981, pp. 407-9; Manufacturing industry in the Ballarat area, 1982, pp. 386-7; Economic activity in the La Trobe region, 1983, pp. 379-81; Manufacturing since 1935, 1984, pp. 471-90

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ABS publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Sub-division, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)

Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, Victoria (8201.2)

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8202.0)

Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Industry and Employment Size, Victoria (8202.2)

Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8203.0)

Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, Victoria (8203.2)

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class Victoria (8205.2)

Production Bulletins Nos.1 to 8 (see page 408 of this *Year Book*) (8357.0-8364.0)

INTERNAL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

Wholesale Trade Survey, 1981-82

A sample survey of wholesale establishments was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in respect of the year ended 30 June 1982. It was the second collection of the wholesale trade sector carried out by the ABS as part of the programme of integrated economic data collections. The first collection was conducted in respect of 1968-69. Within the ABS's programme of integrated economic collections, data for each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparisons between and across industry sectors. The results for the two wholesale trade collections are therefore comparable with results from economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, manufacturing, electricity, and gas industries and periodically for the retail trade and construction industries.

The aim of the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey was to cover the activities of all wholesale establishments which operated at any time during 1981-82 by means of a sample survey of businesses selected from the ABS's register of businesses. However, because of the methodology used to conduct the Survey, estimates are available only for Australia as a whole and not for individual States or Territories.

The industry classification of establishments in the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey was based on the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Wholesale trade as defined in the ASIC includes the resale of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). Generally speaking, it excludes the resale of goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption (defined as retail trade). However, sales of goods under the general heading of 'builders' hardware and supplies' are conventionally treated as wholesale sales in economic statistics.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA

Year	Establishments operating during year	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	33,296	346	992	13,187	2,545	229
1981-82	39,319	361	4,996	80,778	15,707	555

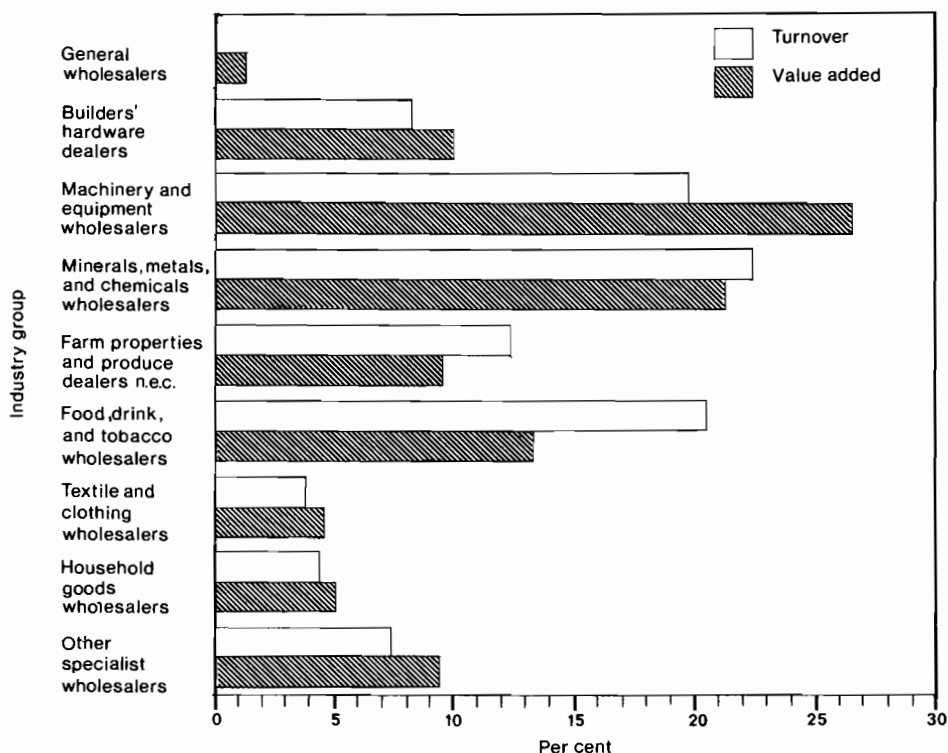


FIGURE 19. Wholesale establishments, turnover and value added by industry group as a percentage of total wholesale trade, Australia, 1981-82.

RETAIL TRADE

Censuses of retail establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, and 1979-80 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses were designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts etc., were included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail census data are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80

The 1979-80 census was the eighth in the series of Censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia, and the third conducted as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' programme of integrated economic data collections. Within the programme, data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors.

A much wider range of data was collected than for the previous retail census in 1973-74. The 1979-80 retail census was similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 retail census and was the first retail census in which details of total floor space were collected for all States and the Northern

Territory. Floor space data were not collected for bread and milk vendors, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers, nor for selected service establishments.

The scope of the 1979-80 retail census included all establishments classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) (1978 Edition) Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade) and the 'selected service' classes from ASIC Division L (Recreation, Personal, and Other Services). The ASIC classes from Division L are 9133 - Motion picture theatres, 9231 - Cafés and restaurants, 9232 - Hotels, etc., (mainly drinking places), 9233 - Accommodation, 9241 - Licensed bowling clubs, 9242 - Licensed golf clubs, 9243 - Licensed clubs n.e.c., 9340 - Laundries and dry cleaners, 9351 - Men's hairdressers, and 9352 - Women's hairdressing and beauty salons.

The types of establishments not included were vending machine operators, door to door salesmen (other than bread and milk vendors), independent van salesmen, and occasional stall holders (including markets operated on a one day basis).

A range of census data was collected from all retail and selected service establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of \$50,000 or more (except for establishments classified to the ASIC classes 9232 - Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) and 9233 - Accommodation, for which the full range of data was collected irrespective of the enterprises' value of turnover). Employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and floor space (retail enterprises only) were also collected from single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. These small enterprises generally contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments and floor space.

Lack of comparability of the 1979-80 retail census with the 1973-74 retail census

Comparisons of the results of the 1979-80 and 1973-74 and previous censuses have not been made because of the increased scope and coverage of the 1979-80 census, the differences in methodologies used, and the changes in classification of census units as a result of the later version of ASIC.

Selected statistics from the 1979-80 retail census

The tables below provide some results of the 1979-80 retail census. For more statistics and further information on the scope, coverage, definition, etc. of the census, reference should be made to a series of publications that are available for Australia as a whole and for each State and Territory. The publications include details of operations by industry class; industry and commodity details by regional areas; commodity sales and service takings; selected statistics by retail sales, turnover, and employment size, etc. The publications also include one for the accommodation component of the census and one on selected shopping centre statistics in Victoria.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

Establishments at 30 June. The number of establishments in operation at 30 June relates to retail and selected service establishments as such and does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons employed. Working proprietors and employees (including both full-time and part-time) on the pay roll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded.

Wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

Retail Sales. Total value of retail sales of goods.

Turnover. Sales of goods (retail and wholesale); all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise such as repair and service revenue; hiring of consumer goods; commissions; takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions, laundry and dry cleaning; and rent, leasing, and hiring revenue. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. Purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing; transfers in from establishments of the enterprise other than retail or selected service establishments; charges for commission and sub-contract work; purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuel, and repair and maintenance expenses; outward freight and cartage; motor vehicle running expenses; sales commission payments and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

Total floor space. Total floor area occupied by establishments (whether rented, leased, or owner occupied) including basements and upper floors. Parking areas and residential areas are excluded.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY
INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons (b) employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Total floor space
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Department and general stores	204	22,281	174,672	904,590	953,273	706,794	874,679
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	5,336	23,794	153,605	1,181,357	1,202,859	905,940	1,181,916
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,149	11,979	86,823	754,098	857,313	670,020	563,463
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	6,644	44,390	329,788	3,173,288	5,319,574	4,410,701	—
Food stores	11,069	70,237	304,573	3,579,074	3,615,046	2,944,572	1,944,717
Other retailers	4,637	20,161	109,325	891,448	926,577	676,020	809,875
Total	30,039	192,842	1,158,786	10,483,854	12,874,641	10,314,047	5,374,650

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**RETAIL SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN
\$50,000, SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Total floor space
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
General stores	12	10	16	26	26	311	1,010
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	2,268	1,270	2,390	3,660	3,845	58,355	125,419
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,112	1,043	799	1,842	1,832	28,284	76,389
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	1,575	2,389	628	3,017	4,560	44,842	—
Food stores	3,026	2,847	3,407	6,254	4,340	96,664	155,499
Other retailers	2,306	1,598	2,032	3,630	2,952	51,026	278,766
Total	10,299	9,157	9,272	18,429	17,554	279,482	637,083

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY
INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres	127	1,744	12,121	8,071	49,112	21,170
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	4,294	44,240	240,021	619,561	1,128,615	630,857
Licensed clubs	424	5,024	33,264	64,844	110,148	52,931
Laundries and dry cleaners	416	3,811	29,906	579	74,347	20,262
Hairdressers and beauty salons	545	2,876	19,452	2,729	43,870	12,394
Total	5,806	57,695	334,765	695,784	1,406,092	737,614

(a) Excludes single selected service enterprises with turnover less than \$50,000 (except for hotels, etc. mainly drinking places, and accommodation establishments).

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**SELECTED SERVICE SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES (a) WITH TURNOVER
LESS THAN \$50,000, SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres	20	42	25	67	74	324
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	606	745	1,181	1,926	2,191	19,152
Licensed clubs	47	69	17	86	333	1,574
Laundries and dry cleaners	443	415	413	828	981	9,278
Hairdressers and beauty salons	2,185	1,067	3,377	4,444	13,142	47,331
Total	3,301	2,338	5,013	7,351	16,721	77,660

(a) Excludes hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), and accommodation establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SELECTED ITEMS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION,
VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Total floorspace (d)
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Melbourne	28,304	79,408	74,759	154,167	898,150	10,164,311	4,123,282
Barwon	1,913	5,040	5,364	10,404	52,723	554,677	296,888
Central Highlands	1,166	2,880	2,855	5,735	30,266	305,319	214,268
South Western	1,088	2,501	2,257	4,758	22,043	240,327	163,838
Wimmera	718	1,489	1,308	2,797	12,881	142,894	103,413
Northern Mallee	848	2,184	2,084	4,268	21,758	228,764	131,446
Loddon-Campaspe	1,688	3,920	3,871	7,791	36,138	381,322	232,725
Goulburn	1,381	3,446	3,389	6,835	32,701	357,815	217,791
North Eastern	817	1,960	1,674	3,634	18,435	196,991	179,146
East Gippsland	678	1,617	1,544	3,161	15,155	178,465	98,642
Central Gippsland	1,298	2,933	3,380	6,313	31,139	337,129	187,665
East Central	439	708	700	1,408	4,953	66,108	62,629
Total	40,338	108,086	103,185	211,271	1,176,340	13,154,123	6,011,733

(a) Includes all retail establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(d) Excludes ASIC group 486 - motor vehicle dealers, and petrol and tyre retailers.

**SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SELECTED ITEMS BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons		
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	5,630	20,433	25,155	45,588	261,718	1,027,832
Barwon	480	1,364	1,832	3,196	16,420	75,277
Central Highlands	342	729	1,051	1,780	7,855	42,835
South Western	305	717	1,009	1,726	7,322	38,007
Wimmera	211	409	582	991	3,939	21,637
Northern Mallee	228	680	985	1,665	8,885	39,451
Loddon-Campaspe	477	929	1,357	2,286	8,584	52,219
Goulburn	417	929	1,216	2,145	9,031	53,417
North Eastern	313	690	992	1,682	7,399	37,785
East Gippsland	244	526	749	1,275	7,012	31,123
Central Gippsland	312	737	1,226	1,963	9,606	45,858
East Central	148	319	430	749	3,716	18,312
Total	9,107	28,462	36,584	65,046	351,486	1,483,752

(a) Includes all single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF
RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY ITEM, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Commodity item	Establishments at 30 June	Retail sales
	number	\$'000
Groceries and confectionery	8,835	1,767,035
Fresh meat	3,021	549,393
Fresh fruit and vegetables	2,951	231,542
Bread, cakes, and pastries	5,424	154,927
Ready to eat take away food, including fresh seafoods	4,770	240,302
Ice cream, soft drinks, milk drinks - for immediate consumption	5,961	107,249
Beer, wine, and spirits	821	250,156
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	7,929	264,916
Furniture, mattresses, awnings, blinds, etc.	1,193	250,975
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, floor tiles, etc.	721	125,337
Fabrics, piecegoods, drapery, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, etc.	1,601	228,384
Clothing and accessories - men's and boys'	2,056	334,018
Clothing and accessories - women's, girls' and infants'	3,169	559,019
Footwear	1,781	200,186
Radios, radiograms, record players, tape recorders, television sets, and accessories	1,131	197,852
Musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	602	83,409
Domestic refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, stoves, clothes dryers, dishwashers, air conditioners, and evaporative coolers	611	139,372
Other household appliances and accessories	1,138	124,462
Kitchenware, china, glassware, and garden equipment	2,181	206,988
Petrol, oils, and motor lubricants, etc.	3,316	754,280
New motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	656	1,070,603
New parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2,519	271,317
Used motor vehicles including trucks and commercial vehicles	1,206	739,548
Used parts and accessories for motor vehicles	485	37,768
New and used motor cycles, motor scooters, parts, and accessories	289	60,244
New and used tyres, tubes, and batteries for motor vehicles and motor cycles	2,199	155,588
New and used boats, outboard motors, car, box and boat trailers	204	37,210
New and used caravans	103	40,312
Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc.	2,431	166,944
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	1,472	168,309
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,611	57,936
Watches, clocks, jewellery, and silverware	1,408	154,528
Sporting goods and requisites, camping equipment, bicycles, toys, etc.	2,230	189,652
Books, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, devotional and religious goods, artists' requisites	3,790	307,739
Antiques, disposal goods, unredeemed pledges, and other secondhand goods	545	73,570
Cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, trees, and other nursery stock	752	63,170

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY
COMMODITY ITEM, VICTORIA, 1979-80 — continued**

Commodity item	Establishments at 30 June	Retail sales
	number	\$'000
Goods not included above	2,247	119,614
Total retail sales of goods		10,483,854

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from representative samples of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for a substantial proportion of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

Series based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments are available from September quarter 1975 until June quarter 1982.

Following completion of the 1979-80 retail census a redesigned survey system was introduced for monthly and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales. The new series of monthly and quarterly estimates are based on the results of the 1979-80 retail census and differ in scope and coverage from that of the previous survey. The new series includes establishments in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, but excludes those in the Northern Territory, whereas the previous series excluded establishments in both Territories.

In addition to total estimates for Australia, the new monthly series provides statistics of the value of retail sales classified by broad industry group for each State and Australia. The new quarterly series provides estimates of the value of retail sales for each State and Australia by broad commodity groups.

In the new series, all establishments in Subdivision 48 of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) are included in the scope of the survey, with the exception of motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, and electrical repairers. The following service establishments are also included: cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), licensed clubs, and hairdressers.

While the previous survey included licensed hotels and motels predominantly engaged in providing accommodation, these businesses are excluded from the new survey.

The survey is based on a random sample of retail and selected service establishments within the scope of the survey. From the data reported by the sampled establishments, aggregates comprising all retail sales in Australia (excluding Northern Territory) are estimated.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a), VICTORIA
(\$m)**

Commodity group	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Groceries	1,310.5	1,530.5	1,728.5	1,912.9	2,441.9	2,786.8
Butchers' meat	512.3	586.3	630.6	667.8	639.4	645.7
Other food (b)	693.3	757.1	884.6	989.6	1,083.4	1,142.4
Total food and groceries	2,516.1	2,873.9	3,243.7	3,570.3	4,164.7	4,574.9
Beer, wine, and spirits	813.7	897.7	993.7	1,097.6	1,329.9	1,411.0
Clothing and drapery	1,032.1	1,092.0	1,250.0	1,370.8	1,596.9	1,690.2
Footwear	174.0	190.5	215.5	236.8	242.0	266.8
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (c)	286.6	325.8	379.2	424.1	507.0	552.5
Electrical goods (d)	488.1	538.1	638.3	732.7	763.3	881.3
Furniture and floor coverings	329.6	373.4	419.2	457.1	476.5	488.1
Chemists' goods	361.3	394.5	444.4	500.0	477.8	503.2
Newspapers, books, and stationery	247.9	286.1	324.6	350.7	405.9	470.3
Other goods (e)	625.6	700.1	776.0	867.1	932.6	1,010.4
Total (excluding motor vehicle parts, petrol, etc.)	6,875.0	7,672.1	8,684.6	9,607.2	10,896.7	11,848.7

(a) Surveys based on 1973-74 retail census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit, and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware, garden supplies, and garden fertilisers and pesticides.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, and bottled liquefied petroleum gas.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, and antiques.

OTHER INTERNAL TRADE

Consumer protection

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The objects of the Ministry are to promote a fair market place by the improvement of consumer and trader relations, the encouragement, by education, of consumer awareness and responsibility, the investigation and settling of disputes, the investigation of practices which prejudice a fair market, the administration and enforcement of the Acts for which the Minister is responsible, and through legislative development and review.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs administers the following legislation: *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, *Consumer Affairs Act 1972*, *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*, *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*, *Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1982*, *Market Court Act 1978*, *Residential Tenancies Act 1980*, (part), *Credit Act 1984*, *Credit (Administration) Act 1984*, *Credit Reporting Act 1978*, *Weights and Measures Act 1958* (part), *Chattel Securities Act 1981* (part), *Employment Agents Act 1983*, *Finance Brokers Act 1969*, and the *Local Government Act 1958* (part).

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: Proceedings on behalf of consumers; dishonest or undesirable trade practices (including trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling schemes, and referral selling); marking of merchandise; safe design and construction of goods; imposition of safety requirements by regulation; provisions for packaging regulations; and regulations and standards regarding trade descriptions and product safety. The *Consumer Affairs Act* also covers the establishment of the Victorian Consumer Affairs Committee.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs comprises five divisions: Education and Community Programs, Policy, Complaints and Claims, Regulation and Standards, and Management and Information Services. In addition, it co-ordinates five bodies: the Victorian Consumer Affairs Committee, the Motor Car Traders Committee, the Market Court, the Small Claims Tribunals, and the Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

Assistance is provided by the Ministry through the following services:

(1) Customer information and referral service

This provides the first point of contact for telephone and personal inquiries. It seeks to provide accurate information and advice on consumer and tenancy matters and to make appropriate referrals. Any member of the public is eligible to use the service, which can be obtained by telephone or personal visit.

(2) Complaints processing and investigation

Staff receive and investigate consumer and tenancy complaints and seek to resolve them through conciliation by mediating between traders and consumers, and landlords and tenants. The service is available to all consumers, traders, tenants, and landlords, but complaints must be lodged in writing or in person.

(3) Redress and adjudication

Articles on the Small Claims Tribunals and the Residential Tenancies Tribunal can be found in Chapter 28 of this *Year Book*.

(4) Regulation and enforcement

This service seeks to minimise unfair business conduct and unsafe and misrepresented products by ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs also identifies and regulates products which require standardisation in terms of information provided, safety, packaging, and labelling, in order to achieve safe and correctly represented products.

The enforcement of legislation involves periodic inspections being undertaken in particular categories of business to maintain a visible presence in the market place. Alleged breaches and particular complaint trends are investigated to ascertain whether legislative requirements are being breached.

(5) Motor Car Traders Committee

This is an independent statutory authority which administers the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*. This Act regulates motor car trading activities through the licensing of motor car traders and the investigation of complaints and breaches of the Act and its regulations.

(6) Regional and local services

These services aim to reduce barriers to the public's access to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs through an office at Footscray, a mobile van, a visiting service to regions in Victoria, and development of strong links with community groups to provide for the assistance of organisations in the delivery of Ministry programmes. The aim is to ensure that accurate information on consumer affairs is available, relevant referrals made, and recourse to remedial action facilitated.

(7) Consumer and trader education

The Ministry seeks to provide consumers and traders with an understanding of market practices and problems in order that all parties enter the market-place on an equal footing so that informed judgements and choices can be made and complaints and errors minimised. This work involves media campaigns, literature dissemination, public speaking engagements, and advice to and training of consumer groups.

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the Victorian Parliament in June 1976. It operates under the *Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976* and has five members appointed by the Governor in Council. These members have responsibility for the Corporation's overall operations.

The Corporation reports to the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources, the Minister designated with Special Responsibility for Small Business.

The objective of the Corporation is to do all things possible to develop, increase, and assist small and medium businesses in Victoria. This objective is achieved through the work of the Corporation's divisions — Business Advice, Finance, and Training.

The Business Advice Division determines the specific needs of all enquirers and provides information or refers to the appropriate community sources of advice and expertise. In-depth interviews are arranged and a systematic plan of action developed to help the small business acquire the necessary expertise and financial resources.

The Finance Division counsels new starters and people already in business on finance matters and assists viable businesses to seek suitable finance.

The Training Division aims to increase the participation of existing and intending small business owner/managers in management training. It also encourages the provision of additional courses seen as relevant by small business people.

In addition to these divisions the Corporation is also involved in research on matters of interest to the small business community and publishes booklets and leaflets of educational and informational value.

Further references: Retailing in Victoria since 1957, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; Retailing in Victoria 1975, pp. 510-2; Changes in retailing during the 1970s, 1981, pp. 411-12; Economic Censuses, 1968-69, 1983, pp. 382; Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1981, p.413, 1983, p. 383; Retailing, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 392-402

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EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly, the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1983-84, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 34.0 per cent of imports and 20.7 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and industrial machinery, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, textile fibres, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Singapore.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 527-8; 1984, pp. 403-13

Constitutional provisions and legislation

Constitutional provisions

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Australian Parliament. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution.

Commonwealth Government legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act* 1901, the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966, and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

Customs Tariff

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia.

The Australian Customs Tariff was developed in a period when government industry policy was influenced by a desire to protect Australian industries from import competition. More recently, however, governments have held the view that for Australia to maximise its national income, it must encourage industries which are capable of operating under lower levels of protection. While customs collections are still a major source of revenue, the reliance on tariffs as an industry assistance measure is diminishing, with more emphasis being placed on measures which actively assist industry to improve its efficiency.

The tariff has recently been simplified and it is anticipated that on 1 January 1987 Australia will introduce a new tariff based on the Customs Co-operation Council Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the principles of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This system is given effect by section 154 and section 161(D) of the Customs Act. The system provides several methods of valuing goods for customs purposes as provided in section 157(1) – section 157(8).

The customs value of imported goods will be based as far as possible on the transaction value method. This method provides for the acceptance of the price actually paid or payable to the vendor, provided sufficient and reliable information is available for this purpose. This price may be subject to adjustments—*vide* section 154(2) and section 159(3). If there is no price paid or payable or the price is unacceptable, the other valuation methods must be attempted sequentially.

The *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 provides for three distinct types of rates:

General rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods from all countries that do not qualify for either special rates of duty or concessional rates of duty for a particular tariff classification.

Special rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods the produce or manufacture of specified countries being:

(1) *Forum Island countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act and preference is given to goods the subject of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA).

(2) *Declared preference countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1.

(3) *Developing countries.* These countries are set out in Part III of Schedule 1.

(4) *Papua New Guinea.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Papua New Guinea/Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA). Wherever PNG is not mentioned in Schedule 3, goods take a *free* rate of duty.

(5) *New Zealand.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 5 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Australia/New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (CER). Wherever a tariff classification does not appear in relation to goods in Schedule 5 a *free* rate of duty shall apply.

(6) *Canada.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement (CANATA).

Concessional rates. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 4 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982. Part I applies to special concessional rates of duty and is applicable to imports from all sources complying with particular ownership or other provisions. Part II applies to substituted concessional rates of duty and is applicable to goods subject to tariff quotas.

The Tariff Concession System

The Tariff Concession System is the machinery whereby importers may obtain relief from protective rates of duty where goods serving similar functions to the imported goods are not produced in Australia or are not capable of being produced in Australia in the normal course of business and where no substantially adverse effect would be caused to the market for any goods produced in Australia.

The system provides for the publication of applications for concession in special weekly editions of the Commonwealth Gazette (available for perusal at Customs Houses and major Post Offices). Anyone opposing an intended concession has twenty-eight days to inform the Australian Customs Service of objections.

Concessions finally approved are published in schedule form called 'Schedule of Commercial Tariff Concessions' and are available to any person importing the goods described therein.

Enquiries in respect of any aspect of the system should be directed either to the Tariff Concession Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra or to the Tariff Concession Liaison Officer, Customs Houses in the capital cities. An explanatory booklet, which is regarded as the primary guide on the system, is also available from these locations.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping or countervailing duties see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 and the publication *Facts about the Australian Dumping Law* which is available from the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.

Import controls

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission. At present, the textile, footwear, and clothing industries are assisted by tariff quotas, while the motor vehicle industry had, until 31 December 1984, been assisted by import licensing. From 1 January 1985, the control of the motor vehicle industry was altered to tariff quotas. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action, and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 58 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Goods subject to these import controls are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations. Import prohibitions may also be imposed under the Quarantine Act, the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act, and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Quota Control Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.

*Export controls**Export restrictions*

Section 112 of the *Customs Act* 1901 provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (1) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (2) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (3) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. Export prohibitions may also be imposed under the Export Control Act administered by the Department of Primary Industry; the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act administered by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment; the Quarantine Act; and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation.

Trade descriptions

The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905, administered by the Australian Customs Service of the Department of Industry and Commerce, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 422-7

Trade promotion and incentives

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity programme.

Trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions throughout the world.

Initially, the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed toward the public and the general commercial community. However, with the development of specialised export promotion techniques and the diversity of goods available for export, emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, Wellington, and Auckland. Limited display space is also available in Tokyo.

Trade missions

At present, the following types of trade missions are in use:

Survey missions. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas

markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and negotiates sales.

Publications and advertising

The Department of Trade produces a range of English and multi-lingual publications for distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate editorial publicity and advertising in foreign media publications.

Market advisory services

The Australian Government has established a Market Advisory and Preferences Section in the Department of Trade to advise and assist developing countries, and countries with centrally planned economies, in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two Australian Trade Commissioners—one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne—to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

Export awards

The Department of Trade in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual programme of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition, various other awards are also given from time to time.

Export incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides financial incentives to encourage exports. The Export Market Development Grants Act was introduced in 1974 and will operate until 30 June 1988. The scheme resulting from the Act, administered by the Export Development Grants Board which is responsible to the Minister for Trade, is designed to encourage exporters and potential exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets. The scheme covers exporters of primary products, industrial goods, certain services including tourism, technical expertise, and industrial property rights, whether the exporter is an individual, partnership, company, or marketing organisation.

The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$200,000 in respect of eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

Promotion of high technology products and services

The Department of Trade is continuing the special promotion of exports of high technology products and services. Audio-visual displays and prestige publications, as well as a catalogue of Australian technology, have been produced.

Specialised Trade Commissioners are also being appointed to stimulate exports of selected advanced technology products and services (e.g. computer software, and professional and scientific services).

Government authorities

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance indemnity guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. The EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

Australian Overseas Projects Corporation

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established in November 1978 as a statutory authority of the Commonwealth Government to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. Its prime objective is to assist Australian consultancy and construction organisations to compete for contracts for overseas development projects, particularly those which are beyond the resources of individual organisations and require an introduction and multi-disciplinary approach, or require a government-to-government involvement. The Corporation's major functions are, on request, to act as prime contractor, consortium member, or agent on behalf of Australian organisations.

Trade relations

Trade policy

Australia is reliant on international trade for its economic well-being. A substantial proportion of Australia's agricultural and mineral production is exported. Australia is a major world exporter of a range of commodities including coal, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, manganese, mineral sands, wool,

meat, wheat, and sugar. Imports, particularly capital equipment, play a vital role in the country's economic development. Consequently, Australia is dependent on a stable international trade and payments system to secure its general trading objectives.

Australia's fundamental trade policy objectives include:

- (1) the maintenance of an open international trade and payments system;
- (2) the maintenance of an equitable framework of rates based on the principles of multilateralism, non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and which provides for progressive trade liberalisation;
- (3) in relation to agricultural trade, fair and predictable access to major markets, restraints on subsidised competition in third markets, and stability in commodity markets;
- (4) the maintenance of secure and stable markets for minerals and assistance in obtaining stable and remunerative prices for mineral exports; and
- (5) the promotion of employment through increased exports, and in particular, increased exports of manufactures.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory. Since that date GATT membership has expanded to 90 countries, with a further 30 countries applying its rules on a *de facto* basis.

Seven rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalise world trade have been held under GATT, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1973–1979). Concessions negotiated by member countries are incorporated in their 'Schedules of Concessions' which form an integral part of each country's obligations under GATT. These concessions generally involve commitment not to increase tariffs on specific products above specified levels. The Tokyo Round negotiations also resulted in a number of agreements on non-tariff measures which clarified and expanded the existing rules of GATT. These agreements included codes of conduct on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, trade in civil aircraft, and a group of texts under the heading 'Framework for the Conduct of International Trade'. The latter includes texts which deal with reciprocity, more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries, trade measures for balance of payments purposes, safeguard action for development purposes, consultation, dispute settlement, and surveillance. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

All major developed countries have acceded or intend to accede to most of these agreements and Australia has already acceded or intends to accede to those on customs valuation, anti-dumping, import licensing, standards, subsidies, countervailing duties, the 'Framework' texts, and the arrangements on bovine meat and dairy products.

An important aspect of GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- (1) trade without discrimination: the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all contracting parties;
- (2) agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions;
- (3) provision of a mechanism for consultations and dispute settlement;
- (4) safeguard, or emergency protection provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports; and
- (5) special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus rather than vote, although two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of 'waivers' (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975, a Consultative Group of 18 comprising high level officials from key member countries was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

The Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) reflects GATT's increased focus on the problem of developing countries and has the duty of following all activities of GATT to ensure that problems of concern to developing countries are given priority attention. The CTD was formed after the introduction, in 1965, of Part IV of GATT which embodies commitments to individual and joint action by Contracting Parties, aimed at ensuring that the developing countries can increasingly find the means to raise living standards and promote rapid economic development through increased participation in international trade. This commitment has been elaborated by the 'Framework' agreement enabling differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system.

A number of other committees have also been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements, examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions for balance of payments purposes, multi-fibre arrangements, anti-dumping practices, and financial/administrative questions. Working parties are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession, verification that agreements concluded by members are in conformity with GATT, and to investigate disputes.

The developed country contracting parties to GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences.

The Australian System of Tariff Preferences for Developing Countries, in common with those of other donors, is a unilateral, non-reciprocal, and non-contractual provision of specified preferential tariff advantages. Accordingly, Australia reserves the right at any time to modify, withdraw, suspend, or limit the preferential treatment for any item or with respect to any beneficiary.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976, and 1979. On 1 January 1981, the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing, and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products from the system are referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report within forty-five days. This procedure gives all interested parties the opportunity to submit their views in evidence to a public inquiry.

Bilateral arrangements

Western Europe

Although the European Economic Community (EEC) has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia.

In recent years Australia has experienced a large and growing trade-deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. In the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, finalised in 1979, Australia was able to negotiate with the EEC improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. However the benefits Australia expected to receive from these arrangements have not been fully realised due to EEC policies.

Proposals for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are being considered by the EEC. While welcoming suggestions for CAP reform, Australia has expressed concern to the EEC about proposals to further reduce access into the Community for imports of some products as part of the adaptation of CAP.

While the bilateral relationship has been overshadowed by the operations of CAP and agricultural issues, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as supplier of minerals and energy to the EEC and in attracting increased European investment to resource-based development projects in Australia.

The Commonwealth Government has indicated that it wishes to pursue a new and more constructive approach in order to improve the relationship with the EEC. Senior Australian officials met with the EEC Commission in July 1983 with this objective and further consultations at Ministerial level are planned.

Trade agreements

Asia

People's Republic of China — signed in 1973. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the inter-change of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement. A protocol of Economic Co-operation to the Trade Agreement was signed in September 1981. The Protocol has the objective of notifying to enterprises and organisations of the two countries that their governments have agreed on a range of industry and industry sectors regarded as holding prospects for co-operation between the two countries, and the form in which co-operation projects may be implemented. In 1984, an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation in the iron and steel industry between Australia and China was signed. The main objective of the Agreement is to facilitate and promote economic and technical co-operation in trade in raw materials, iron and steel and related products, equipment and services, technology transfer, and training.

Japan — signed in 1957. The current Agreement on Commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963, and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

Republic of Korea — signed in 1975. The current Agreement replaces an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The present Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements; and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines — signed 1975. The current Agreement replaces an earlier Agreement entered into in 1965. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; and encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. It provides for a Joint Commission to meet annually, or more frequently if required. The Agreement came into operation in May 1979.

Thailand — signed in 1979. It provides, *inter alia*, for strengthening and diversification of bilateral trade; supports trading arrangements among Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries; supports international commodity agreements; and encourages economic, commercial, and industrial co-operation, including investment in joint ventures. It provides for a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually or as required.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam — signed 1974. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports and expresses support for the principle of long-term commercial contracts.

Indonesia — signed 1972. The current Agreement replaces an earlier Agreement signed in 1959. It provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of ASEAN; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia; and provides for consultation as required on trade matters.

Malaysia — signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian

wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

Pacific

New Zealand — The Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement, which came into operation on 1 January 1983, is designed to complete the process to free trade between Australia and New Zealand which was commenced under the New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement. Remaining tariffs and quantitative restrictions on goods traded between Australia and New Zealand are to be progressively eliminated by 1995 at the latest, under conditions of fair competition.

The Agreement also addresses other factors affecting trans-Tasman trade such as export incentives, government purchasing and investment policies, and provides a framework for the harmonisation of matters such as standards, technical specifications, and restrictive trade practices. A general review of the operation of the Agreement is scheduled for 1988.

Papua New Guinea — The Papua New Guinea Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA) which came into force in 1977 provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Pacific Islands — The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) which came into force in January 1980 provides, *inter alia*, that Australia will progressively provide duty free and unrestricted access for as wide a range of Forum Island country products as possible.

Americas

Canada — signed 1960. It provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

Brazil — signed 1978. The Agreement represented a significant development in strengthening trade and economic links between Australia and Brazil. It basically confirms GATT rights and obligations and emphasises industrial co-operation including investment. A significant feature is the ten year initial life of the Agreement to cover long-term commodity contracts. It also establishes a Joint Consultative Committee.

Europe

Eastern Europe — The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification in the mid-1960s. Since 1965 Australia has signed trade agreements with Yugoslavia and all Eastern European centrally planned economies, except Albania.

Australia's trade agreement with the USSR (signed in 1965) provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment. A supplementary agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973. This agreement provides for the encouragement and facilitation of trade, industrial, and technical co-operation, support for international commodity agreements, and the establishment of a Mixed Commission on Trade and Economic Co-operation to meet once every two years. At the third session of the Mixed Commission in 1976, a Working Group on Trade in Machinery and Equipment was established to promote two-way trade in machinery and equipment. In 1983–84, committees comprised of Commonwealth and State officials and businessmen were established in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia to advise on the development of Australia/USSR trade.

Australia's trade agreement with Yugoslavia (signed in 1970) provides for mutual exchange of most favoured nation treatment under GATT, mutual encouragement of economic and technical co-operation, and consultations upon request. The agreement does not provide for meetings of a Mixed Commission but informal meetings are held periodically.

Australia's trade agreements with Poland (signed in 1966, with a supplementary agreement signed

in 1978), Czechoslovakia (signed in 1972), the German Democratic Republic (GDR) (signed in 1974 with a supplementary protocol signed in 1977), Hungary and Bulgaria (both signed in 1974), and Romania (signed in 1975) are all broadly similar in their provisions. All of the agreements provide for the establishment of, and regular meetings (usually every two years) of, a Mixed Commission or Joint Trade Committee; and either confirm reciprocal MFN treatment, as in the trade agreements with the GDR and Bulgaria, or acknowledge that trade will be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under GATT, as in the trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The agreements also provide for the encouragement and facilitation of trade, and industrial and technical co-operation; the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts; as well as support for international commodity agreements.

Other Europe — An agreement with Cyprus (signed in 1983) provides a basis for the strengthening and diversification of trade and encouragement and facilitation of commercial and technical co-operation between Australia and Cyprus.

An Economic and Commercial Co-operation Agreement with Italy was signed in 1984. This agreement provides for the continuing expansion of mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations between Australia and Italy.

Middle East

Bahrain — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in May 1979. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations by the establishment of a Joint Committee, the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encouraging the exchange of technology and technical expertise between commercial enterprises.

Iraq — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment between Australia and Iraq, encouragement to the negotiation of commercial contracts between relevant organisations and commercial enterprises, and the establishment of a Joint Governmental Commission.

Saudi Arabia — The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980 and provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in each country, encouraging the exchange of scientific and technological research, and the establishment of a Joint Commission.

Oman — The Agreement on Trade, Economic, and Technical Co-operation was signed in October 1981. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations, provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise. The Agreement also establishes a Joint Commission.

Kuwait — The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in April 1982 and expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations. The Agreement provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise, and establishes a Joint Commission.

Others

India — The Agreement was signed in 1976 and confirms that trade between the two countries shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of GATT. It provides for encouragement and co-operation between India and Australia and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually and review the operation of the Agreement and advance its objectives.

Trade services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. There were 166 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia at 54 posts in 43 countries by late 1984.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial information in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper

supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian Government representative.

Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the Public Service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission, it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank—Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial), or First or Second Secretary (Commercial).

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are (except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only); Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic of; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco); USSR; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade, Canberra.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 427-30; 1984, pp. 405-12

Victoria's business representation overseas

Victoria is represented overseas by the Agent-General's Office in London and other representative offices in Frankfurt, Los Angeles, and Tokyo. Prior to October 1984, the Agent-General's Office and Tokyo office were administered by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, and the Frankfurt and Los Angeles offices by the Victorian Economic Development Corporation's Development Division. In 1984, this Division was integrated into the Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology and the Department assumed direct responsibility for all four offices. In addition, a new position covering the Western Pacific (including Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines) was created. This office is located in Melbourne and regular visits are made to the region.

In various ways, these offices seek to promote investment in Victoria and trade with other countries. Direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations is maintained. Job creation through the attraction of overseas investment into industries identified as priority industries, which can cover manufacturing, financial services, tourism, and construction projects, is emphasised. Topics discussed with overseas inquirers include the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, industrial locations, and the utilisation of Victorian expertise and skills.

In order to maintain and promote an awareness of the export potential of the State, Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays in important overseas markets. Assistance is also provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits. The overseas offices are placing more emphasis than in the

past on identifying export opportunities for Victorian goods and services and providing support to develop these opportunities into sales. As well as promoting Victorian technology overseas, they also seek out advanced technology to introduce into Victorian industry to improve its efficiency.

Further references: Victoria's pattern of trade, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 781-5; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975, pp. 531-2; Historical background, 1977, pp. 527-8; World Trade Centre, Melbourne, 1980, pp. 431-2; Industries Assistance Commission, 1981, pp. 423-4; Temporary Assistance Authority, 1981, p. 424; Victoria's overseas representation, 1984, pp. 412-13

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Collection and presentation of statistics

Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a *general trade basis*, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

Exports of Australian produce are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

Re-exports are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Total exports are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

State statistics

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Australian Customs Service (then known as the Bureau of Customs). Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation, and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

Valuation

Exports

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

Imports

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis, i.e. charges and

expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia are excluded. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, *country* refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported *For orders* and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as *Destination unknown*. For imports, *country* refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Overseas trade statistics

OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000)

Year	Imports	Exports		Excess of imports
		Victorian Origin (a)	Total (b)	
1978-79	4,693,631	3,129,109	3,254,582	1,439,049
1979-80	5,506,400	3,570,304	3,782,932	1,723,468
1980-81	5,929,278	3,786,553	3,989,429	1,939,849
1981-82	7,175,772	3,981,604	4,177,187	2,998,585
1982-83	6,989,815	3,991,396	4,321,674	2,668,141
1983-84	8,185,953	4,708,310	5,059,214	3,126,739

(a) Exports for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in Victoria.

(b) Includes re-exports.

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1978-79	13,751,845	14,242,747	27,994,592	34.1	22.9	28.4
1979-80	16,217,505	18,870,079	35,087,584	34.0	20.0	26.5
1980-81	18,964,266	19,169,243	38,133,509	31.3	20.8	26.0
1981-82	23,004,685	19,575,206	42,579,891	31.2	21.3	26.7
1982-83	21,806,015	22,060,306	43,866,321	32.1	19.6	25.8
1983-84	24,060,997	24,766,639	48,827,636	34.0	20.4	27.1

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to AICC and AECC classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84:

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
00	Live animals chiefly for food	11,635	8,076	12,574	18,712	44,027	58,557
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,356	2,944	3,029	320,869	410,772	220,821
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	21,408	27,635	29,770	252,628	274,662	310,488
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	60,434	60,937	69,881	31,538	29,335	30,126
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	10,418	13,971	16,052	610,712	239,428	412,255
05	Vegetables and fruit	54,617	55,248	83,891	117,730	133,389	121,388
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	5,612	5,682	7,291	4,212	4,221	3,577
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	57,510	73,265	85,040	25,653	29,831	30,961
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6,147	15,863	7,647	16,404	23,696	25,839
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	8,114	10,245	14,710	2,557	3,206	3,958
11	Beverages	25,965	27,579	27,231	6,442	5,530	3,885
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	19,343	21,422	28,253	1,644	1,810	1,420
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	2,660	2,251	2,861	95,944	99,925	98,977
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	3,923	6,572	4,156	533	802	715
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	34,351	29,500	40,773	1,266	1,083	954
24	Cork and wood	49,622	47,115	69,542	326	619	557
25	Pulp and waste paper	32,862	29,010	27,460	274	1,125	1,129
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	51,525	43,206	60,138	605,114	588,605	655,211
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	48,624	48,067	40,724	476	1,911	921
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,732	1,957	1,807	9,996	15,576	11,637
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	16,462	17,135	19,421	15,465	13,278	10,110
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	265	221	568	5,708	6,835	8,054
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	292,399	391,820	269,276	313,665	476,955	726,258
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	33	83	63	(b)	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	197	168	222	24,691	21,944	22,768
42	Fixed vegetables oils and fats	26,034	23,977	33,469	1,150	861	2,769
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	9,862	14,122	19,899	2,484	2,818	2,640
51	Organic chemicals	150,782	154,317	183,917	20,179	24,756	2,423
52	Inorganic chemicals	38,279	33,749	39,720	14,599	12,639	16,995
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	41,001	37,962	53,937	6,370	6,066	7,679
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	41,266	47,580	48,453	25,087	31,858	33,602
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	23,936	23,928	32,483	4,107	4,748	6,237
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	14,847	17,364	21,911	86	135	149
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	6,350	2,466	5,054	4	3	10
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	213,990	178,255	227,734	22,438	19,411	20,821
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	83,888	87,874	99,998	29,605	36,022	33,049
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	25,472	27,139	50,000	7,097	10,253	9,955
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	84,576	71,526	96,243	4,603	4,219	4,334
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	28,961	26,795	35,406	1,318	1,457	1,699
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	206,580	206,875	261,854	16,031	12,509	13,702
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	527,436	493,223	664,705	28,940	24,938	34,012
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	126,391	113,957	125,941	14,290	14,917	23,344
67	Iron and steel	186,541	154,213	154,102	71,651	73,836	94,241
68	Non-ferrous metals	45,538	34,821	40,219	29,443	21,540	26,039
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	223,166	212,004	233,816	72,255	68,055	81,641
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	269,069	232,009	213,524	64,964	94,212	142,657
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	426,742	335,401	415,793	44,924	31,534	38,147
73	Metalworking machinery	94,701	76,629	69,014	4,298	4,961	6,151
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	453,311	394,413	443,884	42,520	47,558	54,466
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	109,926	112,482	162,982	3,222	4,166	8,535
76	Telecommunications, and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	226,711	247,539	310,015	16,571	13,598	16,208

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	368,752	352,263	408,948	27,459	34,169	49,040
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	702,423	678,417	907,123	122,792	116,431	158,606
79	Other transport equipment	386,799	256,843	253,076	16,056	6,715	15,149
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	16,458	16,177	19,251	1,130	2,602	2,614
82	Furniture and parts thereof	46,496	41,025	55,672	5,080	5,577	7,015
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	28,135	31,732	38,668	150	55	78
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	179,666	191,733	218,595	5,881	6,609	8,134
85	Footwear	66,122	73,667	79,680	1,891	1,802	1,868
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	153,556	161,639	172,370	25,150	29,283	38,276
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	158,395	154,391	158,606	63,701	91,926	99,531
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	326,503	355,025	406,602	42,218	49,427	48,866
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	166,616	197,255	392,404	(c)565,148	(c)631,411	(c)782,794
	Total merchandise	7,102,493	6,810,758	8,077,451	3,907,454	3,971,638	4,654,045
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	73,279	179,058	108,503	74,150	19,758	54,265
	Total	7,175,772	6,989,815	8,185,953	3,981,604	3,991,396	4,708,310

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, see page 429.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is shown in the following table:

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports (a)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Arab Republic of Egypt	63	76	84	103,675	46,730	83,391
Belgium-Luxembourg	53,021	45,648	63,581	18,773	29,271	16,742
Brazil	34,646	49,215	63,663	1,765	3,011	6,252
Canada	165,600	126,330	136,420	45,043	40,631	43,038
China—						
Excluding Taiwan Province	97,126	93,124	123,556	176,800	111,758	132,870
Taiwan Province only	273,460	284,827	383,845	96,238	127,660	145,656
Denmark	21,605	24,940	33,687	4,075	2,094	2,388
Fiji	2,141	3,413	5,975	81,244	94,045	93,750
Finland	50,029	48,302	66,963	2,550	3,155	1,880
France	145,758	190,702	219,457	80,178	83,663	81,627
Germany, Federal Republic of	576,533	609,184	675,742	80,849	86,308	125,065
Hong Kong	210,071	210,587	243,423	115,773	111,862	147,311
India	48,789	54,651	45,643	82,872	30,759	35,255
Indonesia	103,058	131,109	98,597	115,523	125,662	69,466
Iran	17,956	13,748	1,053	52,661	34,558	76,353
Italy	176,490	180,065	223,116	95,468	71,865	87,061
Japan	1,287,142	1,429,170	1,718,311	749,115	752,430	818,077
Korea, Republic of	121,547	122,909	164,404	121,491	125,811	134,540
Kuwait	97,704	114,626	108,966	20,818	32,314	47,017
Malaysia	67,995	69,460	95,442	76,430	86,306	103,681
Nauru, Republic of	19,158	21,105	15,358	9,422	9,160	9,908
Netherlands	72,438	94,799	108,876	21,008	30,855	20,248
New Zealand	277,686	261,232	343,132	345,757	339,257	445,535
Pakistan	17,295	11,275	15,086	18,024	5,005	17,066
Papua New Guinea	33,033	39,849	38,869	132,590	184,544	151,663
Philippines	34,113	32,754	34,391	74,273	66,835	53,948
Poland	5,906	3,702	4,346	18,199	16,140	29,149
Saudi Arabia	42,484	48,947	13,583	93,969	117,798	114,951
Singapore	72,325	77,344	91,760	133,651	152,945	343,800
South Africa	28,478	27,298	39,738	44,002	30,764	37,163

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Spain	26,827	23,869	31,785	21,337	21,761	11,854
Sweden	129,002	115,153	139,933	10,548	7,114	6,067
Switzerland	80,611	68,920	71,671	4,545	8,595	4,593
Thailand	25,882	30,809	49,807	33,718	63,053	69,566
United Kingdom	632,721	515,643	597,677	116,714	136,094	154,857
United States of America	1,907,897	1,565,179	1,820,797	272,825	326,547	441,842
U.S.S.R.	1,440	1,916	3,694	177,952	76,901	123,277
Yugoslavia	4,876	4,958	6,237	20,606	21,889	7,678
Other and unknown	212,866	242,977	287,285	311,123	376,246	413,725
Total	7,175,772	6,989,815	8,185,953	3,981,604	3,991,396	4,708,310

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, see page 429.

Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1981-82 totalled 2,806,584 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 868,213 tonnes; miscellaneous manufactures, 715,303 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 392,099 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 50,667 tonnes; chemicals, 45,521 tonnes; food preparations, 56,963 tonnes; iron and steel, 33,558 tonnes; and beverages, 39,623.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,127,018 tonnes, the principal commodities being iron and steel, 314,776 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 301,262 tonnes; petroleum products, 193,246 tonnes; timber, 179,616 tonnes; gypsum, 165,519 tonnes; raw sugar, 263,615 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 233,023 tonnes; and fruit and vegetables, 178,088 tonnes.

Interstate exports during 1982-83 totalled 2,772,231 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 1,113,643 tonnes; miscellaneous manufactures, 667,322 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 328,254 tonnes; crude oil, 84,015 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 45,551 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 30,702 tonnes; beverages, 29,195 tonnes; and food preparations, 26,324 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,652,412 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and newsprint, 265,460 tonnes; petroleum products, 243,399 tonnes; raw sugar, 248,052 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 217,054 tonnes; iron and steel, 188,738 tonnes; timber, 160,511 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 148,814 tonnes; and gypsum, 140,741 tonnes.

Interstate exports during 1983-84 totalled 2,673,824 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 937,876 tonnes; miscellaneous manufactures, 778,380 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 360,249 tonnes; crude oil, 145,675 tonnes; fruit and vegetables 48,632 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 30,752 tonnes; food preparations, 25,385 tonnes; and cereal products, 21,857 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,619,606 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and newsprint, 313,853 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 297,566 tonnes; gypsum, 225,988 tonnes; raw sugar, 208,575 tonnes; petroleum products, 201,320 tonnes; timber, 191,905 tonnes; touring vehicles, 185,503 tonnes; cement, 138,950 tonnes; chemicals, 109,846 tonnes; and miscellaneous manufactures, 104,874 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1982 amounted to 1,705,478 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,704,238 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period

amounted to 520,124 tonnes, and consisted mainly of alumina, 342,580 tonnes; crude oil and petroleum products, 114,282 tonnes; and dry bulk products, 19,092 tonnes.

Total interstate exports during 1983 amounted to 1,376,766 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,375,797 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 620,814 tonnes, and consisted mainly of alumina, 344,246 tonnes; crude oil and petroleum products, 159,178 tonnes; and bulk grain, 90,550 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For 1979–80 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$709.8m. Petroleum products, \$172.7m; transport equipment, \$65.6m; clothing and accessories, \$19.3m; and machinery other than electric, \$54.8m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1979–80 was approximately \$51.4m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$441.4m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$61.4m; preserved vegetables, \$40.7m; and refined zinc, \$23.5m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1979–80 was approximately \$51.1m.

For 1980–81 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$737.5m. Petroleum products, \$186.2m; transport equipment, \$75.8m; clothing and accessories, \$22.2m; and machinery other than electric, \$48.9m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1980–81 was approximately \$60.3m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$484.2m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$61.0m; preserved vegetables, \$45.2m; and refined zinc, \$27.3m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1980–81 was approximately \$61.5m.

For 1981–82 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$769.9m. Petroleum products, \$222.5m; transport equipment, \$73.1m; clothing and accessories, \$18.8m; and machinery other than electric, \$50.8m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1981–82 was approximately \$66.0m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$536.2m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$56.8m; preserved vegetables, \$42.5m; and refined zinc, \$29.6m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1981–82 was approximately \$69.2m.

For 1982–83 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$832.4m. Petroleum products, \$252.4m; transport equipment, \$71.8m; clothing and accessories, \$23.4m; and machinery other than electric, \$79.8m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1982–83 was approximately \$74.0m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$535.4m. Major items, for which no figures can be released, were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$47.8m; preserved vegetables, \$33.8m; and refined zinc, \$21.1m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1982–83 was approximately \$73.4m.

Further references: Customs and excise revenue, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 418–19; Interstate trade, 1984, pp. 403–4

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PUBLIC FINANCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which, experience has shown, can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian public authority finance

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (a) the principal government of the State and (b) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the Victorian Government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the Victorian Government which affect the public accounts (e.g. interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables

which follow in this section all expenditure by the Victorian Government on certain institutions, whether directly (e.g. a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included, nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services, including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to:

- (1) consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, VICTORIA (\$m)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CURRENT OUTLAYS						
Final consumption expenditure	2,537	2,845	3,194	3,620	4,169	4,948
Required current transfer payments –						
Interest payments to –						
Commonwealth Government	300	323	344	391	431	478
Other	275	339	416	526	718	945
Unrequited current transfer payments –						
Subsidies paid	199	216	225	267	332	450
Personal benefits	61	60	57	50	51	136
Grants	211	237	261	326	387	360
Other	8	10	12	13	12	17
Total current outlays	3,591	4,030	4,509	5,193	6,100	7,334
CAPITAL OUTLAYS						
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,642	1,784	1,840	2,082	2,524	2,513
Increase in stocks	4	7	19	18	-12	17
Expenditure on land and						
intangible assets	18	19	27	16	17	50
Capital transfer payments	20	23	18	15	15	26
Advances paid to enterprises (net)	92	57	28	7	- 5	35
Total capital outlays	1,776	1,890	1,932	2,138	2,539	2,641
Total outlays	5,367	5,920	6,441	7,331	8,639	9,975

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$m)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
RECEIPTS						
Taxes, fees, and fines	1,655	1,810	2,064	2,333	2,761	3,334
Net operating surpluses of public enterprises	387	431	474	552	675	795
Property income	172	198	245	294	332	346
Other revenue	99	111	95	96	87	74
Grants from the Commonwealth Government —						
For current purposes	1,770	1,929	2,152	2,410	2,670	3,109
For capital purposes	362	358	352	380	418	495
Total revenue and grants received	4,445	4,837	5,382	6,065	6,943	8,153
ADDITIONAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS						
Advances received	314	284	205	219	198	235
Net borrowing	472	569	745	767	1,097	1,350
Deposits received	- 5	-28	-14	- 4	- 40	6
Decrease in investments	-74	-17	22	88	- 1	- 5
Decrease in currency and deposits	97	76	-39	23	60	-42
Increase in provisions	124	129	131	183	201	276
Other funds available	- 6	70	9	- 9	181	2
Total financing items	922	1,083	1,059	1,267	1,696	1,822
Total receipts	5,367	5,920	6,441	7,331	8,639	9,975

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
General public services	225	265	311	353	430	511
Public order and safety	193	222	263	302	351	440
Education —						
Primary and secondary	744	810	903	1,006	1,074	1,293
Tertiary	353	364	402	457	582	660
Other	77	124	137	153	180	215
Health —						
Hospital services	558	621	676	782	881	1,014
Clinical services	40	42	43	51	72	81
Other	20	24	31	38	44	53
Social security and welfare	47	58	62	72	87	105
Housing and community amenities	59	66	75	85	90	151
Recreation and culture	76	87	100	117	144	182
Fuel and energy (electricity and gas)	—	1	1	2	1	5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	70	78	85	91	108	116
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	12	13	15	17	21	24
Transport and communication	30	32	47	46	51	49
Other economic affairs and purposes	32	38	43	50	60	27
Total	2,537	2,845	3,194	3,623	4,176	4,925

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, EXPENDITURE ON NEW
FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
General public services	84	88	90	99	107	37
Public order and safety	25	28	19	25	24	31
Education —						
Primary and secondary	118	113	100	96	93	116
Tertiary	35	64	62	67	64	72
Other	18	13	11	8	8	9
Health —						
Hospital services	49	55	50	57	53	46
Clinical services	9	6	4	4	2	4
Other	13	7	6	2	2	1
Social security and welfare	4	5	6	7	6	6
Housing and community amenities	292	277	289	326	389	489
Recreation and culture	56	64	64	61	73	97
Fuel and energy (electricity and gas)	336	449	543	622	1,016	955
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	60	55	50	63	65	40

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$m)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3	3	3	3	3	2
Transport and communication	469	492	500	568	637	813
Other economic affairs and purposes	15	18	33	49	64	44
Total	1,587	1,737	1,830	2,057	2,606	2,762
Total —						
General government	870	918	909	1,010	1,078	1,301
Public trading enterprises	717	819	921	1,047	1,528	1,461

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including, more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) is given in the following pages. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

General

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. During 1975-76, amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1982-83 and 1983-84, the sinking fund contributions made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria were \$11.1m and \$11.4m, respectively.

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its wartime obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the

years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government.

Tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments became entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*. The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year.

Stage 2 of the arrangements came into effect in 1977-78. Each State became entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions and the basic income tax rate structure were to remain uniform throughout Australia. There would continue to be one income tax collection form and the Commonwealth was to remain the sole collection agency.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers' Conference to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to using 39.87 per cent, and not 33.6 per cent, as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements.

In 1980-81, the guarantee provision for maintaining entitlements in real terms came into effect and the States' entitlement amounted to \$6,011.3m.

The arrangements under which State governments are entitled to a share of net personal income tax collection were reviewed at the May 1981 and June 1981 Premiers' Conferences. For 1981-82, the State's entitlements were to be 9 per cent higher than in the previous year. At the May 1981 Premiers' Conference it was also decided to move, after a transition year in 1981-82, to the use of a total tax base to calculate State tax sharing grants, instead of the former net personal income tax collections base. Pending a further review of relative shares by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the Commonwealth Government provided some of the States with special additional grants, Victoria's share being \$15m, without prejudice to any future decisions about movement towards whatever new relativities may eventually be adopted. These grants were also conditional to there being no application by any State to the Commonwealth Grants Commission for special grants in respect of 1981-82.

Following the transitional year in 1981-82, 1982-83 was the first year of operation of the new tax sharing arrangements introduced by the Commonwealth Government at the May 1981 Premiers' Conference. Under those arrangements, for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85, the States are to share in a total grant equivalent to a fixed and predetermined percentage of total Commonwealth taxation collections in the preceding year. The predetermined percentage is the States' actual tax sharing grant in 1981-82 taken as a proportion of total tax collections in 1980-81.

This percentage was 20.72 per cent and, when applied to 1981-82 Commonwealth tax collections, gave a total tax sharing pool of \$7,772.5m for 1982-83, of which Victoria's share amounted to \$1,739.8m, comprising the basic tax sharing pool of \$1,713m and the supplementary tax sharing pool of \$26.8m.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission presented its second report on 31 May 1982, which confirmed the view expressed in its earlier report, that a change was desirable in the existing State factors which govern the distribution of shared tax revenue between the States. At the June 1982 Premiers' Conference it was decided that, among other things:

- (1) the Commission's 1982 assessed relativities be modified so that South Australia's and Tasmania's hospital cost sharing grants did not adversely affect their shares of the tax sharing grant;
- (2) the relativities so modified be phased in over the three years ending 1984-85 at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent each year; and

(3) there be a guarantee that each State's tax sharing grant would increase by at least 2 per cent in real terms in 1982-83 and a further 1 per cent in real terms in each of 1983-84 and 1984-85.

The Premiers' Conference in June-July 1983 agreed that a working group should examine the issue of the distribution of taxation powers between the States and the Commonwealth. The report of the Working Group will be considered at a meeting of Premiers in May 1985, so that the new arrangements for revenue sharing can be worked out in the light of the recommendation of this report before 30 June 1985 when the *States Act* 1981 ceases to have application.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO OR FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a), VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

Nature of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS					
Tax sharing grants	1,233,934	1,354,860	1,502,472	1,743,372	1,926,238
Special revenue assistance	—	—	—	19,500	62,800
Health grants	—	—	325,936	300,549	323,248
Total	1,233,934	1,354,860	1,828,408	2,063,421	2,312,286
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL FUNDS					
Capital works grant	104,260	109,473	109,473	114,979	123,019
SPECIFIC PURPOSE GRANTS FOR RECURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	9,649	10,100	10,586	11,078	11,398
Education —					
Colleges of advanced education	178,870	196,213	206,082	228,280	249,985
Universities	184,235	203,353	234,267	251,885	271,514
Technical and further education schools	31,554	46,513	49,390	60,444	62,514
Government —					
Capital grants	33,440	30,055	32,752	35,276	38,446
Recurrent grants	76,204	85,756	98,720	108,889	115,505
Non-government —					
Capital grants	10,478	10,460	15,940	14,201	14,783
Recurrent grants	93,410	116,292	149,456	190,964	214,886
Pre-school education	9,015	7,108	8,930	9,015	9,015
Other education	1,385	1,578	1,466	98	79
Health —					
Public hospitals, running costs	268,476	308,585	5,057	—	—
Medicare	—	—	—	—	80,045
Blood transfusion services	2,172	2,575	2,958	3,682	3,854
Community health programmes	13,134	16,323	—	—	—
School dental scheme	3,770	3,465	—	—	—
Other	1,504	1,592	1,409	1,271	973
Social security and welfare —					
Aboriginal advancement	1,837	2,005	1,475	1,618	1,864
Child care services	3,722	4,524	4,161	5,472	4,044
Home care	4,226	4,331	4,098	5,892	8,024
Senior citizens centres	1,433	1,738	1,373	2,921	2,095
Other	102	77	86	1,108	1,113
Housing grants —					
Assistance for housing	13,045	13,570	12,375	28,818	67,991
Housing assistance for Aborigines	2,000	2,100	2,522	2,527	3,417
Pensioner housing grants	7,186	7,409	7,447	7,371	7,793
Welfare housing, recurrent	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Mortgage and rent relief	—	—	—	5,300	5,250
Transport and communications —					
Roads	113,683	126,359	137,828	147,671	156,523
Urban public and other transport	13,973	15,168	35,000	35,000	—
Bicentennial road development	—	—	—	20,467	72,604
Recreation and community amenities —					
International standard sports facilities	—	387	2,730	539	258
National estate	300	330	330	330	417
Water resources projects	1,779	2,072	2,287	2,392	2,480
Tanjil dam	—	—	1,700	2,092	2,018
Agriculture —					
Drought-fodder subsidy	—	—	—	41,663	6,274
Bovine Brucellosis and TB eradication	5,754	4,432	3,651	4,314	4,504

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO OR FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 AUTHORITIES (a), VICTORIA — *continued*
 (\$'000)

Nature of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS					
<i>Agriculture — continued</i>					
Murray Valley salinity control	1,409	1,463	1,665	1,988	1,304
Rural adjustment scheme	594	745	608	642	1,261
Other agricultural grants	1,200	1,186	149	586	402
Local government tax sharing assistance	56,436	76,554	89,300	108,037	116,907
School to work transition	1,292	6,249	8,912	11,862	5,795
Community employment programme	—	—	—	—	64,012
Special employment programme	—	—	—	37,311	41,704
Participation and equity programme	—	—	—	—	7,771
Public safety grants	400	560	702	659	787
Natural disaster relief	—	—	1,087	18,491	9,464
Other Commonwealth grants	2,880	471	499	101	3,216
Specific purpose	1,156,148	1,317,299	1,142,599	1,415,856	1,677,890
General purpose	1,338,194	1,464,333	1,937,881	2,178,400	2,435,306
Total Commonwealth grants	2,494,342	2,781,632	3,080,479	3,594,256	4,113,196

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, and cash benefit payments to persons in Victoria paid by Commonwealth departments.
 (b) Paid to National Debt Sinking fund.

Commonwealth advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States, which are repayable, for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, including Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 are shown in the following tables:

COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES, DEBT CHARGES ON ADVANCES, AND NET
 ADVANCES, VICTORIA
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
ADVANCES					
Loan Council borrowings	208,521	218,947	218,947	229,959	246,036
Commonwealth Government loans —					
Housing for servicemen	45	400	—	467	—
Public housing	41,744	43,440	36,135	36,333	36,452
Growth centres	8,804	10,244	12,099	12,534	13,806
Land acquisition	3,267	3,649	—	—	—
Railway mainline upgrading	3,230	5,894	3,787	10,727	1,785
Softwood forestry	415	521	339	—14	—
Rural adjustment scheme	3,281	3,303	3,230	3,354	5,577
Natural disaster relief	—	—	48	21,868	7,855
Total Commonwealth loans	60,787	67,452	55,638	85,270	65,475
Total advances	269,308	286,399	274,585	315,229	311,511
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES					
Sinking Fund payments on Loan Council borrowings (c)	48,195	50,313	52,878	55,469	57,525
Repayments of Commonwealth Government loans —					
Housing for servicemen	260	272	286	299	312
Unemployment relief works	2	2	2	2	4
Public housing	9,748	10,327	10,921	11,522	12,562
Growth centres	207	205	205	234	236
Land acquisition	—	—	6,000	6,000	4,000
Sewerage	248	273	300	329	361
Railway projects	96	96	96	—	192
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	—	247
Softwood forestry	32	51	84	84	145
Dairy adjustment programme	1,513	1,427	1,515	1,266	1,181
Rural adjustment scheme	25	90	406	704	897

COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES, DEBT CHARGES ON ADVANCES, AND NET
ADVANCES, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES — <i>continued</i>					
Repayments of Commonwealth Government loans — <i>continued</i>					
Beef industry assistance	349	543	389	326	115
Rural reconstruction	1,687	1,515	1,528	1,620	1,721
Canned fruit industry	1,255	491	263	—	—
Dartmouth dam	—	—	—	—	45
War service land settlement	196	203	211	219	227
Natural disaster relief	343	369	369	299	360
Total repayments of Commonwealth Government loans	15,962	15,866	22,573	22,904	22,606
Total sinking fund payments and total of loan repayments	64,157	66,178	75,451	78,373	80,131
NET ADVANCES (Advances less repayments)					
Loan Council borrowings	160,326	168,634	166,069	174,490	188,511
Commonwealth Government loans	44,825	51,586	33,065	62,366	42,870
Total net advances	205,150	220,221	199,134	236,856	231,381

Further reference: *New Federalism Policy, Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 453-6

Capital assistance

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g. schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes with Victoria receiving 25.12 per cent of total Loan Council Programmes. In 1982-83 they amounted to \$457.7m of which Victoria received \$115m. In 1983-84 the total was \$489.7m of which Victoria received \$123m.

Education

Grants to the States for education began with assistance for the recurrent expenditures of universities in 1951-52 and the area of assistance has been progressively extended. The magnitude of Commonwealth assistance in particular areas has also been increased, the most notable example being the assumption by the Commonwealth of full financial responsibility for universities and colleges of advanced education in 1973-74 with corresponding offsets in general purpose assistance to the States. Other examples are the substantially increased assistance for schools as from 1973-74 and for technical and further education as from 1974-75, and the provision of funds for school-to-work transition activities as from 1979-80. As a result of these developments, payments to the States for education have grown from \$259.4m in 1972-73 to \$3,079.8m in 1982-83, and \$3,343m in 1983-84.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1982-83 were \$970.3m of which Victoria received \$251.9m (\$238.8m for recurrent expenditure and \$13.1m for capital expenditure). Total grants for universities in 1983-84 were \$1,036.0m, of which Victoria received \$271.5m.

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education

since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1982-83, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$637.6m of which Victoria received \$228.3m (\$215.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$12.6m for capital expenditure). In 1983-84 the total to the States for these were \$709.6m, of which Victoria received \$250m.

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. Grants to the States amounted to \$223m in 1982-83 and \$230m in 1983-84, of which Victoria received \$60m in 1982-83 and \$62m in 1983-84.

Schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. For 1981 and 1982, rolling programme planning guidelines allowed for maintenance of the same level of funds in real terms as those allocated for the 1980 base programme. In 1982-83, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$1,164.7m of which Victoria received \$349.3m. In 1983-84, grants to States were \$1,271m with Victoria receiving \$383.6m.

School-to-work transition

The Commonwealth Government is providing up to \$150m in real terms during the five years from the beginning of 1980 for a range of education, training, and counselling activities in schools and technical and further education institutions. These activities are directed particularly to young persons who have left or are likely to leave school early, and are intended to better equip them to move into the work force. In 1982-83, grants to the States amounted to \$40.5m of which Victoria received \$11.9m.

Pre-schools

Commonwealth grants to the States for pre-schools commenced in 1973-74 with the provision of funds for both capital and recurrent purposes. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for the recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grants have represented the total Commonwealth contribution to the States towards capital and recurrent costs of pre-schools. The grants in 1982-83 and 1983-84 amounted to \$32.7m of which Victoria received \$9m.

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government meet 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as 'recognised' hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid, new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria were not renewed after a one year extension of their expiry date to 30 June 1981 during the course of the Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals. Consequently, payments for public hospital have been replaced by identified health grants within the arrangements for general purpose payments for 1981-82 and later years. In 1982-83 and 1983-84 the States received \$1,017.3m and \$1,168.9m respectively of which Victoria's share was \$300.5m and \$323.2m.

Children's services

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. Grants for pre-school were discussed earlier in this chapter. The grants in 1982-83 and 1983-84 for children's services other than pre-schools amounted to \$16m and \$14.8m respectively of which Victoria received \$5.5m and \$4m.

Home care services

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their own homes. Grants provided in 1982-83 and 1983-84 totalled \$17.7m and \$24.9m of which Victoria received \$5.9m and \$8m, respectively.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners are now being assisted. In 1982-83 and 1983-84, grants amounted to \$31.5m each financial year to all States.

Roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms – general assistance, and assistance for specific road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. An amount of \$709.3m was made available to the States in 1982-83 and \$751.8m in 1983-84. Victoria's share of this was \$147.7m and \$156.5m respectively.

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARIES 1983-84 AND 1984-85**Highlights from the Budget speech 1983-84**

The Victorian Budget for 1983-84 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 21 September 1983. Among the aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) Victoria's revenue base for State taxation; (2) other State sources of revenue, especially the rates of return and dividends from services provided by Public Authorities; (3) the policy on recurrent expenditure from the current account of the Consolidated Fund; (4) provisions for major expenditure on community services, on health, education, and work training programmes, and on community welfare; and (5) the Government Works Programme and the policy for its finance.

Victoria's revenue base for State taxation

The Treasurer referred to the High Court's decision to invalidate the ESSO/BHP Pipeline Licence Fee, a loss of at least \$50m to revenue; the need for selective tax increases; direct incentives to boost private sector employment; and tax measures to improve the equity of the taxation system. The new tax measures in revenue terms included:

- (1) an increase in the tobacco franchise fee, with the rate of duty payable in respect of tobacco products increased from 12 per cent to 25 per cent. The estimated yield to Revenue is \$43m in a full year;
- (2) an increase in the franchise fee on petroleum from 5.4 to 7.8 per cent, which would add \$31m in 1983-84 and \$53m in a full year;
- (3) the liquor licence fee on wine increased from 9 to 20 per cent yielding an extra \$8m in 1983-84 and \$10m in a full year;
- (4) a continued campaign to eradicate tax avoidance and evasion; especially, the stamp duty on transfers of secondhand cars to be enforced on a monthly payment system for dealers, in order to reduce the understated values, and this should increase revenue by \$10m;
- (5) stamp duty on properties selling for \$100,000 or more increased by about 1 per cent, for example, for properties between \$125,000 and \$150,000 the duty payable rises from 2.7 per cent to 3.5 per cent. The benefit to revenue would be \$10m in 1983-84 and \$23m in a full year;
- (6) pay roll tax exemption level for employers rose from \$14,000 to \$200,000 freeing 18 per cent of all employers paying tax at a cost of \$9m in 1983-84 and \$21.5m in a full year.
- (7) under the new Tattersalls licence the present government share of subscriptions of 32.5 per cent would increase by between 2.5 and 3.5 per cent, depending on the level of turnover, and this would increase revenue to Victoria by \$10m in 1983-84 and \$20m in 1984-85;
- (8) an incentive for purchasing Australian-made cars of a \$250 grant to be paid to individuals who after 21 September 1983 purchase a car. This would cost \$7m in 1983-84;
- (9) from restructuring transport charges for passenger fares an increase in revenue was expected of \$14m.

Other State sources of revenue

The government had taken a decision to further extend the thrust of the policy on Public Authority Dividends announced in 1982-83. The dividend policy of the Government on Statutory Authorities in Victoria would be applied to two other profitable authorities, the State Bank and the Grain Elevators Board. These two sources would add \$14.4m to the \$190m revenue from SEC, MMBW, Gas and Fuel Corporation, and The Port of Melbourne Authority.

Policy on recurrent expenditure

Spending cuts in all Government Departments would be enforced, resulting in only a 6.6 per cent increase in 1983-84. Total expenditure would rise from \$4,864m in 1983-84 to \$5,217m in 1984-85. Priority would be given to Community Health facilities and mental retardation.

Expenditure on community services

Provisions for expenditure on community services included: (1) health services' estimated cost of \$1,466m in 1983-84 of which the major element was the increased contribution from State sources towards maintaining public hospital services; (2) the total provision in the Budget for Education was \$2,104m, including \$240m from the Works and Services account and \$114.7m for non-government schools; (3) Community Welfare Services included the expansion of the Dental Health Service for school children and pensioners with the provision of \$1.5m in 1983-84, and \$7.5m for rebates to pensioners on their electricity and gas bills for the winter months, additional funding for correctional services as a separate agency reporting to the Minister for Community Welfare Services, with the establishment of a pre-release programme; (4) Employment and Training to develop programmes to maximise the demand for apprentices in the coming year; and (5) in Arts a special provision of more than \$10m for infrastructure for the film industry in Victoria.

Government works programme

The total expenditure under the Government works programme was estimated to be \$1,699m in 1983-84, an increase of \$490m or 40 per cent, on expenditure in 1982-83. The major increases were in Transport and Roads, Education, Housing, and Police. The total Transport programme within the Government works programme was estimated at \$724m in 1983-84, an increase of \$279m or 63 per cent, but included \$60m for the Transport Early Retirement Plan. The Education Programme included the allocation of \$47m for new pupil places and \$38m for maintenance works on school buildings. The public housing programme has an allocation of \$180.5m from the Works and Services Account. For the semi-government authorities capital expenditure was expected to rise by only \$52m, or 3.6 per cent in 1983-84. However, with the provision of substantially increased funds from the Commonwealth, the expenditure on employment programmes was expected to rise from \$9m in 1982-83 to \$141m in 1983-84.

In addition to the above expenditures from the Consolidated Fund of \$7,859m, there was an additional amount of \$2,084m available and spent from Trust Funds and State Development Accounts.

The proposed sources of funds and the amounts of revenue to meet the total estimated outlays of \$7,859 were: State taxation \$2,497m, other receipts from State sources \$2,023m, tax sharing grants from the Commonwealth \$1,916m, Loan Council programmes \$369m, and other Commonwealth payments \$1,054m.

Highlights from the Budget speech 1984-85

The Victorian Budget for 1984-85 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 18 September 1984. Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) State taxation; (2) other State sources of revenue; (3) recurrent expenditure (running costs); (4) expenditure on services by government departments; (5) development of the Budget process and programme; (6) Capital works programme; and (7) The Consolidated Fund and Commonwealth-State financial agreements.

State taxation

The tax measures introduced in the Budget were as follows:

(1) Stamp duty on workers compensation. The Victorian Workers Compensation system of insurance had become a major on-cost for the employers. The Victorian Government, to encourage employment, had decided to reduce the stamp duty on premiums by 50 per cent, that is, from 7 to 3.5 per cent, as from 1 January 1985. This was estimated to cost revenue \$9.2m in 1984-85 and \$22m in a full year;

(2) Pay roll tax. A further increase of the exemption level for employers from \$200,000 to \$215,000, and an increase of the pay roll threshold to \$1.1m from which the higher rate of 6 per cent is progressively phased in. These would cost \$2.6m in 1984-85 and \$6.4m in a full year. Victoria's pay roll tax receipts in 1983-84 were \$964m or 39 per cent of State taxation;

(3) Wine franchise fee. The Victorian Government decided to abolish the differential in the licence fee on wine by reducing the fee from 15 per cent to 9 per cent, which is the same as for beer and spirits. This reduction would cost revenue \$10.2m in 1984-85 and \$13m in a full year;

(4) Third party insurance surcharge. The abolition of the \$8 surcharge on Compulsory Third Party car insurance premiums would cost \$10m in 1984-85 and \$20m in a full year;

(5) The rebate of \$250 to car buyers of new Australian-made vehicles introduced in 1983-84 was discontinued;

(6) Extension of land tax taper zone. The exemption starts at \$51,750 and is decreased by \$2 for every \$5 increase in the land value. The reduction in land tax from this for the taxpayers affected ranges from \$6 to \$314 and would cost revenue \$3m in 1984-85 and \$72.5m in a full year.

The overall increase from State taxation (i.e. sources of revenue, from business and households) would be 7.8 per cent, from \$2,493m to \$2,688m.

Other State sources of revenue

The revenue from the public authorities and departments and any other State source would increase from \$1,421m to \$1,619m or 13.7 per cent. A significant amount of this comes from fees and charges for departmental services and public authorities, SEC, MMBW, and Gas and Fuel Corporation. Receipts from these sources would increase from \$573m to \$665m, or 16 per cent.

Recurrent expenditure

The policy of containing the running costs of Victorian Government departments would be maintained during 1984-85. The estimated increase was from \$5,263m to \$5,874m in 1984-85 or 16 per cent, but if the Medicare payments from the Commonwealth Government (\$80m in 1983-84 and \$229m in 1984-85) were allowed, the increase in recurrent expenditure would be only 8.9 per cent.

Expenditure on services by government departments

The Treasurer also highlighted the following social initiatives within the framework of fiscal responsibility and the strategy of government:

(1) Health – the Budget allocation for health services from State sources was \$1,516m, an increase of \$130m, or 9.4 per cent over last year. Major initiatives in the health area were: provision of \$14m for the employment of staff to perform domestic and other services within hospitals; funding of extra facilities in the critical care and intensive care areas to cost over \$7m in a full year; a further \$7m programme under joint Commonwealth-State arrangements to upgrade child-care facilities;

(2) Education – total spending on education for 1984-85 was estimated at \$2,329m, comprising \$2,093m for salaries and other recurrent items and \$236m for the works and services programme. Much of the increase of \$212m was directed at reducing the cost burden on parents and School Councils by increasing grants and allowances to Government schools, to the School Improvement Plan in general, and in particular to increase the number of clerical assistants in primary schools as well as a substantial allocation of funds to the programmes for the integration of disabled children into the mainstream school system.

(3) Community Welfare Services – Budget provisions for the Department of Community Welfare Services totalled \$175m, an increase of \$17m or 10.8 per cent, from the \$158m in 1983-84. A significant new initiative was an allocation of \$20m through the Ministry of Housing for a new form of home ownership assistance directed particularly to families affected by long-term unemployment, and families living in Ministry high rise estates. Additional funding provided for expansion of foster care services and non-parent assistance payments and other services for needy families.

(4) Employment and training – A Budget expenditure of \$32m in 1984-85, \$5m more than in 1983-84, for the programmes would be administered by the Ministry of Employment and Training. The programmes cover expansion of retraining schemes for persons already in the labour force and extension of the pilot employment training scheme, an additional \$1m expenditure on training for out-of-trade apprentices, and a large increase in funds allocated to TAFE institutions for apprenticeship training.

(5) Arts – the total Budget allocation including provision for Victoria's 150th Anniversary Celebrations, was \$84m. This allocation included \$11m on activities related to the Anniversary, \$16m

subsidies to municipal and regional libraries (55 per cent increase) and \$3.5m investment on Film Victoria in the film industry.

(6) Youth, Sport and Recreation – expenditure by the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation was estimated to increase by \$7m to \$42m, a 20 per cent increase.

(7) Government and Justice – the Budget provided for a large increase in the funds available for the Office of Corrections for 1984-85 from \$50m to \$74m. The total allocation for Police Services in 1984-85 was \$342m, an increase of \$28m or 9 per cent; for the Emergency Services Section (Fire Authorities, etc), the allocation was \$29m.

(8) Planning and Environment – the Ministry would receive \$29.8m in 1984-85, almost \$6m more than in 1983-84, and the programme for Land use and Environmental Planning to spend \$10.9m.

(9) Industry, Commerce and Technology – The resources available to the Department in 1984-85 would increase from \$59m to \$66m, or 11.4 per cent. Within this Budget, total expenditure on industry development schemes in 1984-85 was estimated at \$48m, an increase of \$6m over 1983-84. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Technology had undergone significant change. Three programmes, Government Support, Business Support, and Industry and Regional Development Assistance are the vehicles through which economic assistance was being provided.

Development of the Budget process and programmes

Progress had been made in the programme of fundamental reform of the financial operations and accountability of the public sector. A key feature of the Government's budgetary reform was the review of the nature and degree of financial control to be exercised through Appropriation in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. There was a need to show appropriations in line with the items within programmes. This required changes in the form of the Appropriation Bill and in the form of the information being provided on expenditure proposals. Under the new arrangements, the Works and Services Account was to cease to be the vehicle for the Works and Services Appropriation, which would now be made direct from the Consolidated Fund.

Capital works programme

The total capital funds available to the Victorian public sector for 1984-85 were estimated at \$3,577m.

The sources of these funds were as follows: Internal funds and State sources, \$955m; Specific Purpose Commonwealth payments, \$498m; Loan Council allocation for government purposes, \$393m; and Loan Council global borrowings limit for State authorities, \$1,731m.

The Government Departments capital works allocation for 1984-85 was \$1,783m, and for Public Authorities was \$1,794m.

The Government, under the Works and Services Program for 1984-85, spent \$1,783, an increase of \$405m. Transport expenditure was \$750m, Education \$236m, Health \$98m, Housing \$204m, and all other Departments, \$495m. The Public Authorities in 1984-85 would spend less on capital works for the third consecutive year. In the case of the State Electricity Commission and Gas and Fuel Corporation total capital requirements decreased by \$78m while all other authorities increased by \$53m.

Consolidated Fund and Commonwealth-State financial agreements

The Treasurer, after referring to the receipts side of the Consolidated Fund for the 1984-85 Budget which showed 42 per cent of the total receipts coming from Commonwealth Government controlled sources, went on to address constructively the fundamental imbalance in the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and the States. States do not have access to revenue sources to match their expenditure responsibilities and they have little flexibility in raising necessary revenue in an equitable way which does not inhibit economic activity. From the Commonwealth Government controlled sources, \$3,705m or 42 per cent of total Consolidated Fund receipts was determined outside the control of the State Government and its Parliament. Tax sharing grants accounted for \$2,104m of the \$3,705m, that is, almost 57 per cent, but if Victoria were to receive its share of the 1984-85 tax sharing pool on a per capita basis (\$594) it would receive an additional \$412m. The Commonwealth Grants Commission in its 1982 report recognised that the existing distribution of tax grants should be revised in the near future in order to reduce the imbalance. On tax sharing relativities, the Commission was to report on the results of its current review in time to be considered at a Special Premier's Conference to be held during May 1985.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

From 1 July, 1970, legislation established the Consolidated Fund which was designed according to the provisions of the Constitution Act relating to the revenues of the States to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a Works and Services Account to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1979-80 to 1983-84:

CONSOLIDATED FUND, RECEIPTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Taxation	1,366,866	1,601,587	1,945,861	2,286,065	2,492,811
Recoveries of debt charges	136,733	139,323	185,332	207,526	224,052
Land revenue	141,312	181,438	170,327	174,499	193,990
Harbour revenue	8,928	9,245	12,051	10,463	9,850
Fees and charges for departmental services	131,240	148,051	155,747	176,081	200,465
Forests Commission	18,857	24,649	26,919	25,104	31,721
State Rivers and Water	44,955	52,115	61,800	75,162	81,674
Public Authorities (a)	..	..	..	235,959	372,227
Miscellaneous receipts (b)	153,956	163,725	234,159	203,567	111,320
Railways (c)	228,704	252,272	264,123	242,377	..
Revenue previously paid directly to the Trust Fund (Current)	..	..	..	248,471	196,108
Commonwealth payments	1,372,228	1,501,809	2,008,504	2,297,932	2,568,045
Proceeds of loan raisings	208,521	218,947	218,947	229,959	246,036
Loan repayments	15,469	14,869	12,280	15,683	24,946
Works grant	104,260	109,473	109,473	114,979	123,019
School building grants	50,244	59,053	58,569	69,905	68,391
Transport (d)	3,230	5,213	2,260	176,536	229,127
Housing	..	..	..	81,816	121,899
Revenue previously paid directly to the Trust Fund (Capital)	..	..	..	40,164	27,012
Sale of railway assets	..	..	..	161,242	293,469
State development account	..	..	..	129,550	162,423
Other	..	..	..	100	2,400
Total	3,985,502	4,481,768	5,466,352	7,203,140	7,780,985

(a) From 1982-83 public authorities pay dividends into Consolidated Fund.

(b) Includes \$97.7m from Cash Management Account.

(c) Included under Transport from 1983-84.

(d) Includes receipts from the national railway network.

The principal payments for each of the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 are shown in the following table.

CONSOLIDATED FUND PAYMENTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Public debt charges (a) –					
Interest, including exchange	291,370	332,864	370,751	458,161	518,073
National debt sinking fund	37,469	39,350	41,376	44,335	45,706
Repayment of advances –					
Cash management and State development account	..	..	..	..	67,100
Commonwealth – State housing	10,158	10,753	11,364	11,982	12,627
Expenses on loan management floating	1,825	1,859	2,524	3,553	2,489
Payment to Commonwealth of share of royalties	43,337	54,567	52,321	39,671	..

CONSOLIDATED FUND PAYMENTS, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Education	1,140,741	1,290,909	1,484,117	1,797,882	1,930,449
Health — annual appropriation	412,176	455,094	819,757	955,045	1,124,114
Hospital and Charities Fund (Totalizator)	48,727	54,656	59,455	65,042	72,907
Hospital and Charities and Mental Hospital (Tattersalls)	104,495	112,823	174,131	190,568	201,313
Hospital and Charities Fund — Hospital Benefits Levy	..	..	..	36,444	21,630
Pensions and Superannuation (other than Transport)	90,370	107,323	127,947	156,902	182,111
Transport — departmental authorities (b)	36,522	41,899	53,583	386,353	694,859
Roads and Special Projects Fund	42,227	101,472	129,054	..	..
Police and Emergency Services	192,762	222,976	244,401	312,405	325,976
Community Welfare Services	112,320	123,131	142,683	139,061	155,041
Office of Corrections	..	..	..	33,561	42,880
Conservation, Forests and Crown Lands (c)	71,755	85,333	94,517	101,840	107,221
Minerals and Energy	7,482	9,376	11,833	14,903	16,117
Water Resources	56,597	66,499	73,230	88,185	93,580
Agriculture (d)	53,583	53,845	63,263	123,780	81,989
Industry, Commerce and Technology, and Tourism (c)	34,652	41,581	50,438	58,452	67,096
Ministry for the Arts	29,072	33,341	37,806	39,430	46,007
Planning and Environment (c)	4,321	4,922	6,203	17,413	20,839
Treasurer	84,977	118,991	178,032	231,977	249,511
Public Works	62,230	69,590	77,037	91,165	82,679
Attorney-General — Law and Justice	46,163	54,412	63,667	76,331	86,653
Premier and Cabinet	17,080	21,451	22,437	26,411	27,792
Property and Services	11,447	13,154	15,587	17,915	19,769
Employment and Training	..	209	12,108	17,671	19,306
Youth, Sport and Recreation, and Racing	5,188	7,850	12,212	29,844	30,228
Parliament	5,332	6,895	8,088	9,209	10,350
Labour and Industry	10,476	12,210	7,981	9,419	9,224
Local Government	11,425	13,045	8,284	7,848	8,370
Railways	363,793	411,091	460,369	531,838	..
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (special appropriation)	18,548	24,536	30,654	36,598	..
Other from annual appropriations	4,323	6,172	8,375	10,311	10,710
Railway debt charges (e)	27,919	31,896	36,158	..	..
Railway — State Transport Pensions, etc.	26,322	30,370	34,480	40,165	45,861
Works and Services Account	419,433	417,155	419,517	976,299	1,298,722
Other from special appropriations	16,489	18,140	26,917	21,291	23,558
Total	3,953,105	4,501,740	5,472,656	7,209,260	7,752,858

(a) Includes railways debt charges for 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(b) Includes Public Transport Authority from 1982-83, and Railways in 1983-84.

(c) New departments in second half of 1983.

(d) Includes drought assistance subsidy in 1982-83.

(e) Railway debt charges in 1982-83 and 1983-84 are shown in Public debt charges.

VICTORIAN TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Funds. The number of special funds or accounts is likely to be reduced in future with the integration of most financial resources.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1983-84 aggregated \$24,852.7m and credits \$24,940.1m. The aggregated accounts figure of Trust Funds includes the Cash Management Account of \$17,934m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts was \$332.9m.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the years 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84.

CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1981	1981-82		Balance at 30 June 1982
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	247.5	4,592.2	4,531.0	186.3
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	9.9	13.7	6.8	3.1
Commonwealth Government funds	21.1	1,023.0	1,020.2	18.2
Bequests, deposits, etc.	24.5	30.3	12.6	6.8
Total	303.0	5,659.2	5,570.6	214.4
Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1982	1982-83		Balance at 30 June 1983
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	167.9	14,450.5	14,481.0	198.4
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	2.9	78.0	85.6	10.5
Commonwealth Government funds	11.7	900.3	924.4	35.9
Prizes, scholarships, research, and private donations	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Accounts closed	31.0	31.0	..	..
Total	214.4	15,460.5	15,491.6	245.5
Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1983	1983-84		Balance at 30 June 1984
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	198.4	23,753.2	23,847.1	292.3
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	10.5	92.1	110.2	28.7
Commonwealth Government funds	35.9	1,006.4	981.7	11.1
Prizes, scholarships, research and private donations	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
Total	245.5	24,852.7	24,940.1	332.9

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1982-83, other than suspense and clearing accounts, and the Cash Management account, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited (receipts) with \$1,041.5m; (2) Hospitals and Charities Fund, credited with \$877.1m; (3) The Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$583.3m; and (4) The Licensing Fund, credited with \$57.8m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Salaries and Wages in Suspense Account, credited with \$426.4m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$303.6m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$754.1m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading were the State Disaster Appeal Bushfires 1983 Account and the Victorian Natural Disasters Relief Account with receipts of \$21.8m and \$61.3m, respectively, in 1982-83.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts were created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend money received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories in 1982-83 were: (1) government education, \$487m; (2) non-government education, \$193.8m; and (3) home purchase assistance \$60.7m.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created, at the same time, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT PAYMENTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
General public services –					
General administration	13,545	11,255	15,145	15,374	17,696
Law, order, and public safety	15,123	15,561	16,075	20,515	35,027
Total	28,668	26,816	31,220	35,889	52,723
Social services –					
Education	143,885	146,091	142,438	169,970	207,114
Health	59,161	59,990	57,950	51,607	63,693
Community welfare	5,913	4,616	4,231	13,874	22,141
Housing	3,396	11,308	10,448	165,787	178,880
Total	212,355	222,005	215,067	401,238	471,828
Community development and amenities and the environment	5,918	6,117	6,284	5,631	5,839
Recreation and related cultural services –					
Recreation	3,117	3,492	7,408	13,698	9,758
Cultural	27,295	31,880	29,732	20,682	23,197
Historical and other	3,299	3,828	3,683	5,077	6,604
Total	33,711	39,200	40,823	39,457	39,559
Economic services –					
Transport—					
Road and rail transport	47,215	53,853	72,708	192,014	182,021
Sea transport	3,250	4,911	3,547	4,027	4,943
Other transport services	847	10,582	6,247	185,427	471,656
Power, sewerage, drainage, and water supply services	34,084	39,085	38,713	88,768	119,119
Agriculture, fishing, and rural development	4,749	5,072	6,763	11,481	12,120
Land resources management	3,098	4,145	4,868	5,557	4,113
Forests	13,502	17,368	14,549	25,007	25,548
Other economic services	5,601	6,981	11,280	8,113	12,425
Total	112,346	141,997	158,675	520,394	831,945
Other purposes	1,449	300	955	7,098	363
Total	394,447	436,435	453,024	1,009,707	1,402,257

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation, taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles, is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See page 456 for details of this allocation.)

STATE TAXATION, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Pay roll tax	562,518	598,655	766,149	894,530	920,943
Taxes on property –					
Land tax and special tax	90,225	120,971	115,922	139,347	143,118
Inheritance and gift duties	52,212	52,382	56,207	43,014	30,234
Stamp duties on financial transactions –					
Insurance	56,713	63,419	76,647	101,072	114,699
Other finance	245,704	272,357	288,175	268,328	344,530
Financial institutions duty	..	..	..	39,498	80,869
Levies on statutory corporations	45,238	57,100	88,000	209,494	142,800
Taxes on lotteries	106,986	105,055	129,650	130,433	143,605
Race betting taxes	70,955	78,034	84,885	93,128	104,136
Taxes on other gambling	..	1,415	1,720	2,506	2,700
Taxes on insurance –					
Contributions to fire brigade	..	50,607	56,779	77,432	76,081
Motor vehicle third party insurance surcharge	12,531	16,906	18,026	18,880	19,023
Other taxes on insurance	..	1,661	2,150	39,652	25,130
Motor vehicle taxes –					
Registration fees	134,974	128,268	152,321	175,810	195,363
Stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations	53,550	64,580	75,394	80,029	83,016
Driver's licences	34,426	36,196	28,939	30,550	42,834
Franchise taxes (licence) –					
Petroleum products	48,366	68,928	88,684	109,457	151,647
Tobacco taxes	34,763	38,017	42,223	47,847	83,802
Liquor taxes	42,841	49,448	52,236	57,832	72,779
Other taxes (pipelines and energy resources levy)	..	..	30,140	73,456	13,625
Total	1,592,002	1,803,999	2,154,247	2,632,295	2,790,934

Specific collections

Pay roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. An amendment came into operation on 1 October 1981, which provided for a surcharge tax of 1 per cent to be paid where the wages for the period 1 October to 30 June 1982 exceeded \$750,000, or in subsequent financial years exceeded \$1,000,000 per annum. Initially the tax was shown as an additional surcharge tax of 1 per cent, however, from July 1984 the effective rate of pay roll tax became 5 per cent where the annual wages bill does not exceed \$1,000,000 and 6 per cent where the annual wages bill exceeds that figure. As from 1 January 1985, the 6 per cent only applied where the annual wages exceeded \$1,050,000 for the year ended 30 June 1985, or \$1,000,000 in subsequent financial years. The main exemptions from pay roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Exemptions from pay roll tax on wages and salaries paid by other employers are also provided.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives.

In essence, the amount of Probate Duty payable in respect of the estate of a person (Victorian or ex-Victorian) who died:

- (1) in 1982, was two-thirds of the amount otherwise payable;
- (2) in 1983, was one-third of the amount otherwise payable; and
- (3) on or after 1 January 1984, shall be nil.

For information on Probate Duties payable in earlier years refer to *Victorian Year Book* 1983, pages 432-3.

Land tax

The Land Tax Act provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Prior to 1983 unimproved value was equal to the municipal site value for the purposes of the Land Tax Act and meant the sum which the land might in ordinary circumstances be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a bona fide seller might be expected to require and assuming the improvements (if any) had not been made. In 1983 the unimproved value of all land in Victoria was equal to the municipal site value increased by 10.6 per cent. This was an interim measure, pending the availability of the Valuer-General's equalisation factors. From 1984, the prescribed equalisation factor to be applied was to accord with levels of value within a prescribed area as at a date determined by the Treasurer.

Land Tax is assessed at the rate of 0.357 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$47,163 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$1,078,000. A surcharge of 1 per cent has been imposed on the taxable value of land in excess of \$1,078,000.

The main changes for Victorian Land Tax for 1984-85 which operated from 1 January 1985 include:

- (1) the general exemption level has been increased from \$51,750 to \$55,125. All landowners with aggregate holdings below this value are totally exempt from land tax.
- (2) equalization factors for 1984 apply to levels of value as at June 1981.

Exemptions from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions, unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972 and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary production purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1978 to 1983:

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, VICTORIA

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1978	60,840	97,860	1,608.48	6,119,197
1979	59,415	89,772	1,510.94	6,102,393
1980	57,974	92,251	1,591.25	6,382,539
1981	56,975	90,796	1,593.61	5,939,374
1982	177,932	120,180	675.43	11,112,088
1983	65,023	142,400	2,189.99	9,649,428

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensations, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

LIQUOR TAX, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Licences –						
Victuallers	17,898	20,294	23,498	27,547	28,633	32,008
Spirit merchants and grocers	12,559	13,066	14,704	17,749	18,764	19,352
Others	911	865	1,176	1,478	1,647	1,922
Club certificates	1,727	1,913	2,256	2,752	2,759	3,077
Permits – extended hours, etc.	745	852	948	1,008	1,138	1,181
Fees	248	252	259	253	283	292
Total	34,088	37,243	42,841	50,787	53,224	57,832

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct lotteries in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*. They are also licensed to sell the lotteries in Tasmania, Northern Territory, and Australian Capital Territory. In addition to Sweepstakes, a consultation named 'Tattslotto' was introduced in 1972, 'Soccerpools' in 1974, 'Gold Lotteries' in 1977, 'Super 66' in 1979, 'Instant Lotteries' in 1981, 'Midweek Tattslotto' in 1983, and 'Tatts 2' in 1984. In 1984 the traditional Sweepstakes were reformatted (following necessary legislative changes) in order to provide for a \$2 Sweepstake drawn every week and a \$5 Sweepstake drawn every month. The traditional Melbourne Cup Sweep was retained in its past format. The object of the lotteries is to provide prizes, and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects.

In February 1981, the Trustees joined with Lottery Commissions of South Australia and Western Australia to form the Australian Lotto Bloc to combine and share in a common prize pool, commencing with the first draw on 7 March, 1981. In March 1981, the Trustees entered into an agreement with the Queensland Golden Casket Office, to co-operate and provide guidance in promoting Gold Lotto in that State and selling commenced on 1 July 1981. Queensland also joined the Australian Lotto Bloc. In October 1983, the Trustees joined with the Lottery Commissions of South Australia and Western Australia to share in a common prize pool for Midweek Lotto. Queensland joined this arrangement in April 1984.

The Trustees' licence to conduct lotteries expired on 31 December 1983. Late in 1982 the Victorian Government called for tenders to conduct the lotteries business, and in July 1983 announced that the licence of the Trustees of the Estate of the late George Adams would be renewed to June 30 1991. The Trustees thereupon introduced a computerised 'on-line' selling system. By September, 1984 more than 75 per cent of all lottery sales were on-line.

Amendments to the Tattersalls Consultations Act provides that of the first \$200m sales, 35 per cent is paid into the Consolidated Fund; for sales in excess of \$200m and less than or equal to \$600m, 35.5 per cent is paid into the Consolidated Fund, and for sales in excess of \$600m, 36 per cent is paid. Of their net profit, the Trustees retain 65 per cent and pay 25 per cent into the Consolidated Fund, and 10 per cent into a Lotteries Development Fund. The monies in the Lotteries Development Fund must be applied for the purposes of research and development or the acquisition of property. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two-thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund. Arrangements in respect of the conduct of Soccerpools are currently under review.

TATTERSALL LOTTERIES, DUTY COLLECTED AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE TRUST FUNDS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Duty received –						
Ordinary consultations	3,683	3,250	3,468	2,691	2,604	2,613
Tattslotto consultations	80,431	95,464	100,100	138,925	152,965	161,451

TATTERSALL LOTTERIES, DUTY COLLECTED AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE
TRUST FUNDS, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$m)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Super 66	..	4,960	8,589	9,357	9,242	10,303
Soccer football pools	1,926	2,462	1,996	1,224	2,452	2,077
Instant lotteries and other	775	850	813	24,207	24,940	26,254
Duty paid to Consolidated fund	86,815	106,986	114,966	176,404	192,203	202,698
Consolidated Fund contributions to funds—						
Hospitals and Charities	77,114	94,515	101,133	161,072	172,901	177,113
Mental Hospitals	7,642	9,980	11,690	13,059	17,667	23,200
Historical and Community (a)	775	850	813	1,457	..	..
Sports and Recreation (a)	1,284	1,641	1,330	816	..	..
Total	86,815	106,986	114,966	176,404	190,568	200,313

(a) These two trust fund accounts ceased to receive funds from Tattersall consultations pursuant to the provisions of the *Public Account Act* 1982.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing Amendment Act* 1978 provided that the 15 per cent commission deducted from the on-course totalizator for win, place, quinella, double, and trifecta wagers from 5 December 1978 be divided as follows: double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to Consolidated Fund and 6.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments are divided 4.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 10.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 3.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 11.25 per cent to the club.

The *Racing Financial Provisions Act* 1979 which came into operation on 19 December 1979 further amended the *Racing Act* 1958 by increasing the commission deducted from the trifecta totalizator from 15 to 17 per cent.

The trifecta commission is now divided as follows: for metropolitan meetings, 7.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 9 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund; for country meetings, 5.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 11 per cent to the Club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund.

The *Racing (Further Amendment) Act* 1980 which came into operation on 24 March 1981 provided that daily double (including feature double) and quadrella bet types be available at on-course totalizators with commission to be deducted at the rate of 17 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. The commission is allocated in the same proportions as for the off-course totalizator except that the race club receives the 8.25 per cent commission instead of the Totalizator Agency Board. The Act also made provision for the introduction of jackpot and treble bet types.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960 off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted;

- (1) from investments for win, place, and quinella — 15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles, feature doubles, and trifecta — 17 per cent;
- (3) from investments for quadrella — 19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR, PERCENTAGES OF COMMISSION
DEDUCTED, VICTORIA, EFFECTIVE FROM 2 AUGUST, 1982
(per cent)

Paid to —	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles, trifecta	Quadrella
Consolidated Fund	5.75	4.75	4.75
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds			
Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25

INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR, PERCENTAGES OF COMMISSION DEDUCTED, VICTORIA,
EFFECTIVE FROM 2 AUGUST, 1982 — *continued*
(per cent)

Paid to —	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles, trifecta	Quadralla
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.50	0.50	0.50
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	—	2.00	4.00
Country Assistance Fund	0.25	0.25	0.25
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND
TOTAL RACING TAXATION, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Totalizator investments		Investments with licensed book- makers (a)	Racing taxation		
	On- course	Off- course		Totali- zator	Bookmakers' betting instruments	Total
1979-80	125.3	628.5	496.4	60.2	10.8	71.0
1980-81	137.0	688.4	509.7	67.0	11.0	78.0
1981-82	165.4	731.0	516.3	73.8	11.1	84.9
1982-83	r181.2	825.2	551.3	81.2	11.9	93.1
1983-84	r210.0	980.1	594.6	91.3	12.8	104.1

(a) Estimated.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration to passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. There is no Gift Duty payable in respect of any gift made on or after 1 January 1983.

Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles

TAXES ON OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES
BY TYPE OF TAX, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Type of tax	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Vehicle registration fees and taxes —					
Motor Car Act 1958 — section 7A fees	38,322	36,492	43,381	48,560	48,687
Fees — Motor Car Act	83,525	78,502	93,680	110,705	123,026
Registration surcharge	4,688	4,850	5,149	5,362	11,350
Transport Fund — other registration fees	8,437	8,424	10,111	11,183	12,300
Total registration	134,972	128,268	152,321	175,810	195,363
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	53,550	64,580	75,394	80,029	83,016
Drivers' licences	25,232	27,745	27,978	30,550	42,835
Road transport taxes	9,195	8,451	961	..	..
Third Party insurance taxes	12,531	16,906	18,026	18,880	19,023
Total other taxes	100,508	117,682	122,359	129,459	144,874
Total all taxes	235,480	245,950	274,680	305,269	340,237

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act 1958* and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

In the 1982 Budget the Victorian Government announced the introduction of a financial institutions

duty at the rate of 3 cents per \$100 of receipts by financial institutions. *The Financial Institutions Duty Act 1982* was passed by the Parliament and the duty operated from 1 January 1983. As part of the package which introduced that duty, the *Stamps Act 1958* was amended to abolish a range of stamp duties such as those previously payable on cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, hire purchase agreements, credit card business, and credit business.

In the 1983 budget, the Victorian Government announced a number of proposals affecting stamp duty, namely the extension of the duty on transfer of real property to include chattels sold with the property, increases in the rates of duty on transfer of real property valued over \$100,000, an increase in the level of exemption from duty on rental business from \$2,000 to \$15,000 and a change in the method of collection of stamp duty on motor cars by placing the obligation on licensed motor car dealers to pay the duty in respect of all cars sold by them (with the right to recover from the purchaser). The amendments to the *Stamps Act 1958* operated from 1 January 1984.

In the 1984 budget, the Victorian Government announced further changes in rates of stamp duty, namely, reduction of the duty on workers compensation premiums from 7 per cent to 3.5 per cent (as from 1 January 1985), the exemption for the first \$15,000 of annual rental to be extended to all persons carrying on rental business, exemption from stamp duty in favour of residential tenancies where the rent is up to \$110 a week and the abolition of motor boat stamp duty.

The rates of stamp duty payable as at 1 January 1985 on the principal classes of documents etc., are shown in the following table:

STAMP DUTIES, RATES PAYABLE, VICTORIA, 1 JANUARY 1985

Dutiable class		Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—Based on value—	up to \$100—per \$25 or part	14c
	over \$100—per \$100 or part	60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	for each \$100 or part of the value —	
Based on value of the property	\$	\$
(including chattels being	over 20 to 7,000	1.45
transferred with the property)	„ 7,000 „ 15,000	1.70
	„ 15,000 „ 40,000	1.95
	„ 40,000 „ 100,000	2.20
	„ 100,000 „ 125,000	3.00
	„ 125,000 „ 150,000	3.50
	„ 150,000 „ 200,000	3.75
	„ 200,000 „ 300,000	4.25
	„ 300,000 „ 600,000	4.75
	„ 600,000 „ 1,000,000	5.25
	„ 1,000,000	5.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)	based on annual premium income	
	—Workers' Compensation	3.5 per cent
	—Other	7 per cent
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part	12c
	over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus	
	per \$200 or part of remainder	24c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT		\$10
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000	\$4
	up to \$10,000—\$4 for first	
	\$8,000 plus per \$200 or part	
	of remainder	70c
	over \$10,000—\$11 for first	
	part of remainder	80c
RENTAL BUSINESS	based on amount of rental	1.5 per cent
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		\$10
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—		
Partnerships, sale of business, etc. Caveats		} \$10
Licence to use real property, etc.		
Discharge of mortgage of real property		
Discharge of mortgage of personal		
property other than of a life policy		
Appointment of trustee		
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy		
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable		

STAMP DUTIES, RATES PAYABLE, VICTORIA, 1 JANUARY 1985 — *continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
MOTOR CAR —	
On every application for registration of a motor car or trailer not previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere —	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value	\$5
On every other application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer —	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value	\$8
MOTOR BOAT —	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor boat —	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value	\$5

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Business franchise licences

The *Business Franchises (Tobacco) Act* 1974 requires every person carrying on the business of tobacco wholesaling or retailing to hold a licence issued under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$50 plus 25 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a wholesale merchant and \$50 a year for tobacco retailers.

The *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act* 1979 requires petroleum wholesalers, group petroleum wholesalers, and petroleum retailers to acquire a licence under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$50 plus 7.8 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 8.6 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold for petroleum wholesalers and \$50 a year for petroleum retailers.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections*Commonwealth income tax*

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1982-83 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS (a) (b), VICTORIA, 1980-81 INCOME YEAR

Grade of taxable income (c)	Number of taxpayers			Net income (d)	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	47,533	71,805	119,338	542,369	533,094	18,205
5,000- 5,999	45,373	60,773	106,146	594,528	582,828	47,350
6,000- 6,999	45,436	56,836	102,272	678,169	664,656	74,911
7,000- 7,999	46,607	53,555	100,162	767,160	751,385	102,510
8,000- 8,999	47,236	58,381	105,617	917,758	898,209	141,194
9,000- 9,999	54,600	59,146	113,746	1,105,825	1,081,780	186,807
10,000-10,999	67,771	60,883	128,654	1,381,535	1,352,210	250,026
11,000-11,999	77,046	56,543	133,589	1,569,370	1,535,958	298,625
12,000-12,999	81,347	42,869	124,216	1,587,659	1,551,400	313,579
13,000-13,999	76,821	30,261	107,082	1,479,702	1,444,068	301,537
14,000-14,999	68,405	22,641	91,046	1,352,849	1,318,800	283,224
15,000-15,999	62,058	17,265	79,323	1,260,706	1,228,487	270,062
16,000-16,999	53,753	13,646	67,399	1,139,950	1,111,229	249,425
17,000-17,999	47,129	11,458	58,587	1,050,167	1,023,447	236,357
18,000-18,999	37,586	7,550	45,136	855,903	833,938	200,573
19,000-19,999	30,482	5,206	35,688	714,397	695,393	173,886
20,000-21,999	44,472	6,978	51,450	1,104,880	1,075,808	282,411
22,000-23,999	27,686	4,005	31,691	747,326	726,805	202,132
24,000-25,999	18,685	2,795	21,480	550,336	535,436	156,091
26,000-27,999	12,441	1,956	14,397	399,942	387,894	117,513

INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS (a) (b), VICTORIA, 1980-81 INCOME YEAR — *continued*

Grade of taxable income (c)	Number of taxpayers			Net income (d)	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total			
28,000-29,999	8,695	1,482	10,177	303,620	294,586	92,361
30,000-34,999	13,353	3,753	17,106	570,228	554,804	183,269
35,000-39,999	6,157	1,386	7,543	288,578	280,112	99,100
40,000-49,999	5,112	1,051	6,163	280,301	272,137	106,242
50,000-99,999	4,379	853	5,232	345,683	336,514	153,118
100,000 and over	692	164	856	152,174	145,289	79,227
Total	1,030,855	653,241	1,684,096	21,741,118	21,216,266	4,619,734

(a) Particulars shown in this table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

(b) Excludes trustee assessments.

(c) Taxable income is defined briefly, as 'total assessable income less all allowable deductions'.

(d) Net income is defined briefly as 'total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income'.

INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS (a) (b), VICTORIA, 1981-82 INCOME YEAR

Grade of taxable income (c)	Number of taxpayers			Net income (d)	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	33,071	55,787	88,858	414,164	406,397	10,457
5,000- 5,999	42,592	60,100	102,692	575,380	562,917	37,178
6,000- 6,999	40,420	53,447	93,867	623,982	609,763	61,614
7,000- 7,999	41,815	50,276	92,091	706,593	690,334	85,881
8,000- 8,999	41,738	48,351	90,089	784,589	765,772	111,697
9,000- 9,999	41,922	51,594	93,516	910,985	888,896	145,506
10,000-10,999	45,720	51,643	97,363	1,048,297	1,022,663	181,075
11,000-11,999	54,278	53,175	107,453	1,267,006	1,236,999	232,364
12,000-12,999	61,489	52,648	114,137	1,460,399	1,426,831	280,226
13,000-13,999	67,338	46,023	113,361	1,567,302	1,529,766	311,004
14,000-14,999	68,894	35,360	104,254	1,550,194	1,510,810	316,116
15,000-15,999	65,875	26,275	92,150	1,465,515	1,427,124	306,155
16,000-16,999	61,677	20,804	82,481	1,397,093	1,359,884	298,137
17,000-17,999	57,299	18,441	75,740	1,361,868	1,325,664	297,432
18,000-18,999	49,443	13,096	62,539	1,188,254	1,155,879	267,041
19,000-19,999	42,203	9,609	51,812	1,038,440	1,009,568	243,352
20,000-21,999	67,002	13,254	80,256	1,727,783	1,679,809	426,607
22,000-23,999	47,647	7,359	55,006	1,297,429	1,261,181	339,902
24,000-25,999	31,229	4,387	35,616	914,599	888,206	251,667
26,000-27,999	21,587	2,968	24,555	681,557	661,707	195,666
28,000-29,999	15,400	2,264	17,664	527,003	511,165	156,533
30,000-34,999	21,917	3,872	25,789	857,843	831,437	267,813
35,000-39,999	10,816	3,347	14,163	537,809	522,920	179,804
40,000-49,999	7,864	1,486	9,350	425,840	412,129	157,796
50,000-99,999	5,648	1,210	6,858	448,079	436,101	195,669
100,000 and over	798	205	1,003	165,010	160,939	86,947
Total	1,045,682	686,981	1,732,663	24,943,014	24,294,862	5,443,638

For footnotes see previous table.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1977-78 to 1982-83:

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
State Superannuation Fund – Railways	19,591	22,582	25,437	29,359	39,020	40,088

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
State Superannuation Fund — <i>continued</i>						
Other	61,317	73,436	86,212	102,864	121,726	150,438
Total	80,908	96,018	111,649	132,223	160,746	190,526
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4	4
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	2,442	3,280	3,280	3,280	4,902	4,902
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	93	89	69	139	125	130
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	668	739	804	1,036	1,191	1,557
Grand total	84,115	100,130	115,807	136,682	166,968	197,119

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975). In succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) a basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66 ⅔ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contribution limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) surviving spouse pensions at the rate of two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) right to convert part of the pension into a lump sum;
- (6) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1981-82	1982-83
Receipts—						
Employees' Contributions	55,837	65,280	72,491	79,482	91,086	115,759
Consolidated Revenue share of pensions (b)	58,532	67,624	77,005	77,556	88,052	107,121
Interest on investments	26,245	30,155	36,050	47,870	45,271	21,669
Other income	5,470	6,139	6,915	2,689	7,059	10,494
Total revenue	146,085	169,197	192,461	207,597	231,468	255,043
Disbursements—						
Pension payments	61,547	69,886	79,275	90,375	104,562	122,830
Lump sum and cash options	23,510	24,098	24,781	9,623	12,026	19,601
Contributions refunded	5,093	5,719	9,671	8,988	9,999	7,571
Transfer to Pension Supplementation Fund	12,819	14,945	16,956	20,497	23,700	28,563
Administration	5,352	2,532	15	125	3,076	4,268
Total expenditure	108,321	117,182	130,698	129,608	153,363	182,833
Balance in Fund at 30 June	373,652	425,667	487,430	660,307	738,413	810,617

(a) Figures from 1980-81 are not comparable with figures for earlier years due to the revised accounting system of the State Superannuation Fund.

(b) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that almost 100 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following table excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government of which the most important liability is for housing with a debt of \$1,185m in 1984. For the other Victorian Government debt outstanding from Advances and Loan Council Borrowings see pages 441-2.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed under the financial Agreement during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown. At the bottom of the table has been added the liability to the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

**STATE PUBLIC DEBT, CAPITAL LIABILITY TO THE COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA (a)
(\$A'000)**

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Liabilities to the Commonwealth —						
Debt at 1 July in Australia	3,222,352	3,417,227	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112
New debt incurred from raisings	541,163	425,966	916,674	867,328	1,022,087	638,503
Total	3,763,515	3,843,193	4,492,633	4,619,768	4,952,882	4,682,615
Less net redemptions	346,288	267,235	740,192	688,974	908,770	479,003
Debt at 30 June, Australia	3,417,227	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112	4,203,612
Debt maturing overseas —						
Debt outstanding at 1 July	22,294	10,327	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216
Less net redemptions	11,967	1,412	3,221	4,074	404	701
Debt outstanding at 30 June, overseas	10,327	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216	514
Debt outstanding in Australia	3,417,227	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112	4,203,612
Debt outstanding overseas	10,327	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216	514
Total	3,427,554	3,584,874	3,758,135	3,932,414	4,045,328	4,204,126
Less cash at credit of National Debt Sinking Fund	7,686	3,945	3,664	1,948	648	114
Liability under the Financial Agreement	3,419,868	3,580,929	3,754,470	3,930,466	4,044,680	4,204,012
Add liability under the Housing Agreement (b)	1,047,284	1,079,019	1,111,860	1,136,789	1,236,302	1,304,419
Total liability of Victoria	4,467,152	4,659,949	4,866,330	5,067,255	5,280,982	5,508,431

(a) Includes debts from Housing Agreements' loans.

(b) The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and *Works and Housing Assistance Act* 1982, as distinct from the 1927 Financial Agreement of the Commonwealth with the States.

The following table shows particulars of the loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84:

PUBLIC DEBT, LOANS OUTSTANDING, VICTORIA (a)
($\$A'000$)

At 30 June -	Amount					Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Netherlands and Canada	Total overseas	
1979	3,417,227	4,347	3,915	2,065	10,327	3,427,554
1980	3,575,959	4,559	2,611	1,745	8,915	3,584,874
1981	3,752,441	3,802	1,711	181	5,694	3,758,134
1982	3,930,795	460	1,160	..	1,620	3,932,414
1983	4,044,112	472	743	..	1,216	4,045,328
1984	4,203,612	..	514	..	514	4,204,126

(a) Excluding debt from housing agreements' loans.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84 are shown in the following table:

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPT, VICTORIA
($\$A'000$)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing -				Total interest	Expenses on loan management and floatation	Grand total (a)
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas			
1978-79	256,231	772	273	128	257,403	1,587	258,990
1979-80	274,095	276	166	116	274,653	1,825	276,477
1980-81	318,103	247	131	91	318,572	1,859	320,431
1981-82	358,928	206	88	10	359,232	2,254	361,486
1982-83	401,792	28	52	..	401,873	3,553	405,426
1983-84	435,970	13	35	..	436,017	2,489	438,506

(a) Includes $\$A4,254,318$ contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND, RECEIPTS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Contributed under Financial Agreement –						
Victorian Government	35,849	38,208	40,141	42,224	44,336	45,706
Commonwealth Government	9,098	9,649	10,100	10,586	11,078	11,398
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	44,947	47,857	50,241	52,810	55,414	57,104
Interest on investments	922	338	72	69	56	58
Total	45,868	48,195	50,313	52,879	55,470	57,162
Total to date	673,562	721,757	772,070	824,949	880,419	937,581

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND, SECURITIES REPURCHASED
AND REDEEMED, VICTORIA**
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Australia –						
Face value	45,596	50,417	48,249	50,676	56,226	57,052
Net cost	45,544	50,413	48,243	50,361	56,222	57,040
London –						
Face value	10,746	—	1	3,344	..	472
Net cost	11,996	—	1	3,351	..	432
New York –						
Face value	1,673	1,219	914	678	525	236
Net cost	1,659	1,202	907	688	549	224
Canada –						
Face value	188	64	1,248	..	..	..
Net cost	181	63	1,212	..	..	..
Netherlands –						
Face value	217	245	250	181	..	..
Net cost	234	259	229	194	..	..
Total –						
Face value	58,421	51,945	50,662	54,879	56,751	57,760
Net cost	59,615	51,937	50,592	54,594	56,770	57,696
Total to date –						
Net cost	665,875	717,813	768,405	822,999	879,769	937,465

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PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1982 and 1983

Bank deposits

Total deposits with the major trading banks (MTBs) in Australia rose by 11.6 per cent (\$3,273m) during the year to December 1982 to \$31,424m, compared with 12.0 per cent (\$3,024m) in the 12 months to December 1981. MTB deposits increased only 4.9 per cent (\$1,528m) to reach \$32,952m at the end of 1983. The slowdown in deposit growth in 1983 reflected the economic downturn and drought conditions over much of Australia. In 1982 fixed deposit growth (including certificates of deposit) remained strong at 23.4 per cent compared with 20.6 per cent in the previous year, while current deposits declined 4.0 per cent after increasing 2.4 per cent in 1981.

A reversal of the 1982 pattern occurred in 1983 with fixed deposits declining 2.1 per cent, while current deposits rose 16.8 per cent. As a result of these trends, the ratio of current deposits to total deposits as at December fell from 42.9 per cent in 1981 to 36.9 per cent in 1982 and then rose to 41.1 per cent in 1983. Factors influencing the turnaround in this ratio by December 1983 included the less favourable interest rates offered on trading bank fixed deposits relative to savings bank investment accounts and strong capital inflow from overseas in the December quarter 1983 (immediately prior to the floating of the Australian dollar) which boosted current account deposits.

Savings bank deposits increased by \$6,118m (22.6 per cent) to \$33,181m in the year ended December 1983, significantly higher than the growth of \$2,758m (11.3 per cent) in the year ended December 1982 and the low growth of 7.1 per cent in December 1981. During much of 1982 and 1983, deposit growth was assisted by the competitive interest rates offered by savings banks and the lack of competing investment avenues.

A large portion of the increased savings bank deposit growth in 1982 and 1983 was attributable to investment accounts. These accounts increased by 35.7 per cent during the year to December 1983, compared with 23.8 per cent and 15.8 per cent for the 12 months to December 1982 and December 1981, respectively. The resultant growth in the proportion of total deposits accounted for by investment accounts was 54.3 per cent in December 1983, as opposed to 49.1 per cent in December 1982 and 40.8 per cent in December 1981. This resulted in increased cost-of-funds pressure for savings banks, as their low cost passbook deposits declined as a proportion of total deposits.

Bank lending

New lending commitments by the MTBs in 1982 peaked in March at \$185m a week, and averaged \$163m a week during the year, compared with \$177m a week in 1981. In 1983 new lending commitments averaged \$221m a week, peaking at \$258m a week in March. However, the inclusion of temporary advances to woolbuyers from August 1983 (previously excluded from these statistics) assisted the higher weekly average of new lending commitments recorded in 1983. Loans, advances, and bills discounted by MTBs increased 8.5 per cent (\$1,786m) in the year to December 1982 and 12.1 per cent (\$2,776m) in the following year, compared with 13.1 per cent (\$2,441m) in the 1981 calendar year. Slower lending growth in 1982 and 1983, compared with 1981, reflected the downturn in economic activity and weak private sector demand for funds.

The level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,925m (13.4 per cent) to \$16,262m in the year ended December 1982, and a further \$2,684m (16.5 per cent) to

\$18,946m in the year ended December 1983. Lending growth in both years was higher than the 1981 outcome of 12.9 per cent (\$1,636m). The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose over the year to December 1982 from 59.0 per cent to 60.1 per cent, then declined during the year to December 1983 to 57.1 per cent.

Banking in Victoria

Deposits in Victoria for the MTBs totalled \$7,015m in December 1981, \$7,954m at the end of 1982, and \$9,033m at the end of 1983, annual increases of 14.0 per cent, 13.4 per cent, and 13.6 per cent, respectively. Victoria's share of national deposits was 25.3 per cent at December 1982 and 27.4 per cent at the end of 1983, compared with a share of 24.9 per cent in December 1981.

Savings bank deposits in Victoria grew by \$2,083m (20.4 per cent) over the year ended December 1983 to reach \$12,308m, compared with increases of \$712m (8.5 per cent) and \$1,150m (12.7 per cent) for the corresponding periods in 1981 and 1982 respectively. Victoria's share of all savings bank deposits in Australia rose over the year to December 1982 from 37.3 per cent to 37.8 per cent then declined during the year to December 1983 to 37.1 per cent. Per head of population, savings bank deposits in Victoria averaged \$2,308 in December 1981, \$2,568 in December 1982, and \$3,051 in December 1983, compared with the Australia wide average of \$1,636, \$1,761, and \$2,159 for the corresponding periods. The difference between the Victorian and Australian figures is partly explained by the relatively greater importance in Victoria, than in some other States, of banks as repositories for household savings.

Both the Victorian and Australian results highlight an increased attractiveness of savings bank deposits during this period and also a possible higher level of precautionary savings associated with the 1982-83 recession.

Major changes to the Australian banking environment

The path towards lessening direct regulation of the Australian financial system was well established during the early 1980s with the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System (Campbell Committee), which reported in late 1981, playing an important part in this development. The thrust of the Committee's report and recommendations was the relaxation of restrictions to enhance competition and some key recommendations were subsequently implemented.

The election of a Labor Federal Government in March 1983 ushered in a reassessment of the Campbell Committee recommendations. In late May 1983, the Treasurer announced the establishment of a group to review the Australian financial system, having regard to the Campbell Committee recommendations, the Government's economic and social objectives, as well as the need to improve efficiency and maintain stability of the financial system. At the same time, the Treasurer announced that the Government would not proceed with the previous Government's decision (of January 1983) to allow entry of foreign banks into the Australian financial system, pending the outcome of the review.

The Martin Review Group Report

The report of the Review Group, chaired by Mr V.E. Martin, was made public in February 1984. By that time a number of changes had already been made to the regulatory environment of the finance sector including the decision by the Government in December 1983 to float the Australian dollar against other currencies and, at the same time, to abolish a major part of the exchange control regulations governing movement of funds into and out of Australia.

There was not in fact a great deal of difference in the general thrust of the Campbell Report and the Martin Report. Both reports favoured substantial deregulation of the banking and other financial systems and greater competition in financial markets, although the Martin report, in some cases, took a more cautious line.

Proposals of the Martin Review Group

A major proposal of the Martin Review Group was a one-off tender arrangement for a limited number of new banking authorities, open to both domestic and foreign interests, aimed at increasing competition in banking. For the tender process, a relaxation of a provision of the Banks (Shareholdings) Act, whereby a shareholding limit of less than ten per cent applied to a single interest in any one bank, was recommended.

In regard to the foreign currency market, the Martin Review Group concluded that there would be likely net benefits from increasing the number of foreign exchange dealers and the magnitude of these benefits would be increased by the developments during the latter part of 1983 toward a more market orientated and less regulated foreign exchange regime.

The Martin Review Group also recommended removal of interest rate controls on all forms of bank lending, including lending to the personal sector. It was acknowledged that regulations setting maximum interest rates for particular types of lending fail in their prime purpose of increasing the supply of funds to sectors they are designed to assist, since rationing devices, which become necessary when a concession is offered, generally favour low risk borrowers at the expense of others.

Maturity controls on bank deposits were another area that received the particular attention of the Martin Review Group. The Group felt restrictions on bank deposits operated to limit competition and restrict lending and the range of financial services offered by banks.

Introduction of some proposals of the Report

In the period since the release of the report of the Martin Review Group, the Commonwealth Government and monetary authorities have introduced a number of changes to the regulatory environment of banks and the financial system.

On 12 April, 1984 the Treasurer announced that from 1 August, 1984, a number of controls on the ability of banks to offer interest on deposits would be lifted. The controls removed included those: (1) prohibiting trading banks from offering interest on deposits of over \$50,000 for periods of less than fourteen days and deposits under \$50,000 for periods of less than thirty days, (2) restricting the minimum size and term of savings bank fixed deposits, and (3) prohibiting both trading and savings banks from offering fixed deposits with maturities over four years.

The Commonwealth Government also decided to amend the Banking (Savings Bank) Regulations to allow savings banks immediate freedom to offer cheque facilities on all accounts and remove the \$100,000 limit on deposits by a trading or profit making body.

Since the removal of maturity restrictions, banks have introduced a variety of deposit facilities including 11 a.m. call accounts, 24-hour call accounts, short-term deposit facilities, charge-free cheque accounts, and interest-bearing cheque accounts.

In April 1984, a proposal to establish a new bank, to be called the Macquarie Bank, was announced – the first since the Australian Bank began operations in 1981. The amalgamation of The Savings Bank of South Australia and The State Bank of South Australia also occurred in 1984.

Also in April 1984, the Commonwealth Government announced its decision to increase the number of foreign exchange dealers by authorising non-bank financial institutions that met certain criteria and conditions, to operate in the foreign exchange market. Up until this time, foreign exchange dealing was, for the most part, confined to banks.

Dealing licences were issued from June 1984 and, by the end of September, a total of 43 new foreign exchange dealing licences had been issued, although not all new licencees had begun trading in the market.

On 10 September, 1984 the Commonwealth Government invited applications from foreign and domestic parties for new bank licences. At the same time, the Government decided to amend the *Banks (Shareholdings) Act 1972*, lifting the individual shareholding limit in a bank from ten per cent to fifteen per cent and to allow for exemptions from this new higher limit in the national interest. Such exemptions would be approved to facilitate the entry of new banks.

The Government also decided to initiate proceedings to enable the Bank of China to open a branch in Australia. This decision has been taken having regard to the Bank of China's previous operations in Australia and the steady development of relations between the two countries since 1972.

The removal of deposit controls on trading and savings banks and the likely entry of new foreign banks with established merchant banking interests could result in the need for rationalisation of merchant banking operations. In its report, the Martin Review Group proposed that the Commonwealth Government adopt, at least for a period, a more flexible approach to foreign investment policy in the non-bank financial institutions sector. In recognition of these developments, on 10 September, 1984, the Federal Treasurer announced that the Commonwealth Government would waive for 12 months sections of its foreign investment policy relating to the merchant banking sector. This would allow the industry to rationalise and adjust to the new circumstances.

State governments have also been involved in reviewing the financial system. The Victorian Government in December 1983 instigated a review of certain non-bank financial institutions under its control and the recommendations of this review (the report was released in June 1984), will, if implemented, contribute to increased competition.

The progress made towards a less regulated, more dynamic Australian banking and financial system since the beginning of the Campbell Committee of Inquiry is impressive and to the benefit of the overall national interest.

Further references: History of banking in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 625-9; Commonwealth banking legislation, 1966, pp. 648-50; Committee of inquiry into the Australian Financial System, 1983, p. 449 and 1984, p. 444

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are spelled out in the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Financial Corporations Act* 1974, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. Internationally, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control, and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 511; Central banking, 1984, p. 444

RESERVE BANK, CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT), AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Liabilities –						
Capital and reserves	46	46	46	46	46	54
Special reserve –						
IMF Special Drawing Rights	276	373	407	393	383	326
Australian notes on issue	3,950	4,416	4,958	5,572	6,090	6,826
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	870	1,272	1,632	1,975	2,178	2,309
Other deposits of trading banks	33	16	6	13	25	24
Deposits of savings banks	1,093	657	393	146	72	16
Other liabilities	2,815	4,296	4,865	4,040	5,793	7,045
Total	9,083	11,076	12,310	12,185	14,587	16,600
Assets –						
Gold and foreign exchange	3,236	4,553	5,496	4,673	9,342	11,896
Australian notes and coin	38	41	50	48	44	50
Cheques and bills of other banks	4	5	7	7	5	3
Commonwealth Government securities –						
Redeemable in Australia –						
Treasury bills and notes	2,300	3,378	3,759	4,054	2,145	1,554
Other	2,590	2,315	2,281	2,531	2,274	2,316
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	86	137	158	200	191	156
Loans, advances, and all other assets	829	647	559	672	586	625
Total	9,083	11,076	12,310	12,185	14,587	16,600

RESERVE BANK, RURAL CREDITS DEPARTMENT, AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	549.3	381.9	224.1	292.3	233.5	233.2
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	619.4	455.8	302.5	378.6	330.6	341.2

Foreign exchange arrangements in Australia

Foreign Exchange business in Australia is governed by the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations of the *Banking Act* 1959. These regulations prohibit persons from entering into foreign exchange transactions without authority from the Reserve Bank. Prior to June 1984, only banks and certain travel related businesses were authorised to deal in foreign currencies; since 25 June 1984, the Reserve Bank has authorised a number of non-bank financial institutions to deal in the market. The Bank has also issued a general authority under which all persons in Australia may undertake foreign exchange transactions through banks and authorised non-bank dealers.

Exchange rates

The Australian dollar is now floating; its value in terms of other currencies is determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange market.

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government replaced that arrangement with a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the U.S. dollar. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the U.S. dollar was succeeded by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. Under this system the exchange rate of the Australian dollar in terms of U.S. dollars was varied from day to day against the \$US (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the Australian dollar in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia traded, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

From November 1976 to December 1983 the arrangement for setting the exchange rate was altered to consist of a *variable* link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Adjustments were made to the trade-weighted index (TWI) when an assessment of all relevant factors indicated a need for movement in the level of the exchange rate.

Under all the above arrangements, between late 1971 and 28 October 1983, the Reserve Bank announced, each morning, rates at which it would deal with banks in U.S. dollars. The Bank also set the outer limits within which banks were required to set their buying and selling rates for their U.S. dollar transactions with their customers. From 31 October 1983 banks were granted more flexibility in setting exchange rates with customers but the Reserve Bank continued to set the rates for dealings in U.S. dollars between banks and itself.

On 9 December 1983 the system whereby the Reserve Bank set the daily exchange rate was abolished and, with effect from 12 December 1983, the Australian dollar was floated. Under these arrangements exchange rates are determined by the market. Banks and non-bank foreign exchange dealers are free to deal with their customers in currencies at mutually agreed rates.

TRADE WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Date (at end of month)	Value of \$A in terms of \$US (a)	Trade weighted index (b) (May 1970 = 100)
September 1981	1.1414	93.8
December 1981	1.1279	90.5
March 1982	1.0503	88.8
June 1982	1.0223	88.2
September 1982	0.9493	83.8
December 1982	0.9806	83.4
March 1983	0.8629	76.1
June 1983	0.8745	77.7
September 1983	0.8965	80.4
December 1983	0.9020	81.1
March 1984	0.9350	82.9
June 1984	0.8613	79.2
September 1984	0.8330	80.3

(a) Prior to December 1983, this rate was the mid-point of rates at which the Reserve Bank was prepared to deal with Australian trading banks. Beginning that month, the rate became a representative mid-point determined by the Reserve Bank on the basis of market quotations.

(b) Index of average value of \$A vis-à-vis currencies of Australia's trading partners. Further details on the compilation of this index appear in the Reserve Bank *Bulletin* for July and October 1984.

Forward exchange

The forward exchange market enables organisations or individuals with commitments to pay or receive foreign currency in the future to offset their exchange risks. In Australia the forward exchange

market consists of two segments. First, there is the market where the customer, in fulfilling his contract, takes or makes delivery of foreign currency on the due date – this is the normal form of the market abroad. Secondly, there is the hedge market in which the customer fulfils his contract by making a payment denominated in Australian dollars.

Until 24 June 1984 forward transactions of the first type could, in general, be undertaken only with banks in Australia and only for forward exchange risks arising from import and export transactions by residents of Australia. Since that date, which coincided with the authorisation of non-bank foreign exchange dealers, all forward risks may be covered in this market. No official restrictions have applied to transactions in the currency hedge market. There is also a currency futures market (established by the Sydney Futures Exchange in March 1980) which provides opportunities for covering forward exchange risks.

Exchange controls

As from 12 December 1983 virtually all of the exchange controls that were administered by the Reserve Bank on behalf of the Commonwealth Government since 1939 were abolished. The Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations are still in force, but exchange controls now apply only to investments in Australia by foreign governments, government agencies, foreign banks and central banks and to the taking or sending out of Australia of Australian notes or coins. A brief history of exchange control in Australia, an outline of its legal basis, and a summary of the main current policies are contained in the booklet *Exchange Control* published by the Reserve Bank.

Arrangements have recently been introduced to screen certain overseas transactions for taxation policy purposes.

Authorisation to deal in foreign exchange

In April 1984, the Commonwealth Government invited applications from financial institutions to apply for authorisation to deal in foreign exchange under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations. Institutions wishing to be authorised as foreign exchange dealers are required to satisfy, on a continuing basis, certain basic criteria, namely shareholders' funds of at least \$10m plus competence in foreign exchange dealing. Authorities granted to non-bank dealers to conduct foreign exchange business are similar to those granted to banks and are conditional upon observance of tax screening arrangements. At 15 November 1984, 38 non-bank dealers had been authorised by the Reserve Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* came into being on 14 January 1960 and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The name of the Commonwealth Trading Bank was changed from 29 June 1984 to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, a name which existed in Australian banking from 1912 to 1959, when the central banking, commercial, and savings banking functions of the then Commonwealth Bank of Australia were separated into the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

On 1 July 1984 the Commonwealth Savings Bank (CSB) became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The revised structure is organisationally more closely orientated to the broad financial market sectors served by the Bank. The restructured Banking divisions, namely Retail, Corporate, and International, together with Group Treasury, encompass both the domestic and international money markets and represent the primary operating sectors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia (CDB), which was established as part of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation Group in 1959, has the role of supplementing other sources of finance in circumstances where funds would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions. The CDB is not affected by the changes to the corporate structure and continues under the Corporation Board to be independent of the competitive arms, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

*Commonwealth Bank of Australia**Retail banking*

Retail banking is the major component of the Commonwealth Bank's operations and provides a wide range of personal banking services including savings and cheque accounts, home loans, and other facilities.

At 30 June 1983 savings account deposits with the CSB totalled \$10,258m and at 30 June 1984, \$11,504m. In these years the CSB conducted 8,811,000 and 8,953,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia wide network of 1,025 and 1,281 branches and sub-branches as well as 5,742 and 5,461 agencies respectively. The Bank is also a leader in electronic banking in Australia. At the end of February 1983 the Bank's network of automatic telling machines (Autobank) totalled 160 and by August 1984 had increased to 252.

In the year to June 1983 the Bank approved personal loans totalling almost \$900m (and \$950m the following financial year) for a wide range of purposes including home and land purchase, home improvements, and consumer goods. The Bank introduced during the year a Personal Credit Line facility which provides for both an extended repayment period and a revolving credit arrangement.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank (CSB) is Australia's largest lender for housing. Loan approvals totalled \$1,285m in 1982-83 and \$1,681m in 1983-84. Additionally, the CSB added two new facilities to its range of loans associated with home ownership.

A new 'Home Seeker Loan' was introduced to provide applicants with a firm approval prior to locating the home they wished to acquire, and the CSB's 'Home Improvement Loan' was also established to facilitate renovations, additions, and a range of similar expenditures.

The CSB's Insurance Scheme, which provides replacement and indemnity insurance cover for houses purchased or erected with CSB assistance, grew strongly in 1983-84.

Other important developments for the Bank in 1984 were the introduction of MasterCard (which meets the full range of customers' plastic card needs - credit card purchases and cash advances both locally and overseas) and Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) which enables customers to debit their accounts electronically at various retail outlets.

**COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA,
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AUSTRALIA**

Year	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1979	3,140	1,738	4,878	3,397	1,769
1980	3,495	1,960	5,455	3,736	1,801
1981	3,884	2,216	6,100	4,110	1,902
1982	4,291	2,356	6,647	4,739	1,935
1983	4,773	2,344	7,117	5,057	1,878
1984	5,704	2,475	8,179	5,760	1,842

Coupled with the general services of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia is the Bank's general finance company, CBFC Limited. The major activity of CBFC was commercial leasing which represented just over 54 per cent of business, while the other major component, mortgage and commercial loans accounted for 37 per cent.

The Commonwealth Banks Travel Service, Travelstrength Limited, continues to provide a comprehensive travel-booking facility with offices in all major cities and regional centres and is accessible readily through all branches of the Commonwealth Bank.

Through the CSB, the Commonwealth continued to provide substantial support to local and semi-government bodies for essential services such as roads, electricity, water, and sewerage. In 1983-84 direct loans of this nature reached \$209m, while loans to commercial enterprises and for community projects totalled \$168m.

Major changes in the Australian Financial System, notably the floating of the Australian dollar in December 1983, created a totally new environment for Foreign Exchange Dealers in Australia. The Bank's objective in these operations is to provide competitively priced foreign currency loan facilities to customers. The significant fluctuations that occurred in interest rates throughout 1983-84 presented

both major opportunities and challenges to the money market operations, in particular the period covering the floating of the Australian dollar.

The Commonwealth Bank significantly extended its broking activities through 1983-84, and was actively involved also in the underwriting and management of new issues of cumulative redeemable preference shares. The participation in the futures industry took a further step when approval was received to purchase full floor-membership of the Sydney Futures Exchange Limited. In so doing, the Commonwealth Bank became the first Australian trading bank to attain such membership.

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS AMOUNT AT
CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.,
AUSTRALIA**

At 30 June -	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held (a)
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1979	8,281	7,103	3,534	3,328
1980	8,336	7,531	3,937	3,431
1981	8,410	8,100	4,270	3,962
1982	8,572	8,658	4,830	3,919
1983	8,811	10,261	6,354	4,050
1984	8,953	11,504	6,669	5,084

(a) Includes loans to local and semi-government bodies.

Corporate and international banking

The deregulation of the financial system coupled with technological innovation has increased opportunities for corporate activities in Australia.

The Commonwealth Bank approved in excess of \$3,000m in commercial bill facilities during 1983-84, an increase of more than 50 per cent on the previous year.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia (CDB), which commenced operations in 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the CDB provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an over-riding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the CDB is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium to long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for farm development such as clearing, fencing, irrigation, water conservation, pasture improvement, and erection of farm buildings including dwellings. Also, loans are made for purchase of farm properties, plant and machinery, livestock, refinancing of non-bank debt which is on unsuitable terms and conditions, and bedding down hard core debts which have developed in the books of trading banks and other lenders in circumstances to allow those lenders to provide carry-on finance. The CDB also provides finance to the fishing industry, mainly for purchase or construction of fishing boats.

The words 'business undertakings' are interpreted as applying to all kinds of businesses including service industries, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, professions, tourism, mining, accommodation, and leisure industries. The CDB is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings. Loans for business undertakings are provided for most purposes. These include purchase of land, purchase or construction of buildings, working capital, plant and machinery, refinancing of non-bank debt which is on unsuitable terms and conditions and purchase of an existing business where developmental aspects are evident.

In addition, the CDB also provides finance under hire purchase or other approved instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income earning plant, equipment, and motor vehicles used in primary production and business.

The CDB has a well-qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1983 numbered 2,550 for a total amount of \$129m (compared with 3,918 approvals valued at \$270m for the year ended 30 June 1984). Equipment finance approvals numbered 3,631 valued at \$55m in 1983, compared with 5,530 approvals totalling \$87m in 1984.

**COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK, OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES AT
30 JUNE, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)**

Type of industry	Primary production loans			Type of industry	Business loans		
	1982	1983	1984		1982	1983	1984
Beef cattle	53.4	56.2	61.5	Manufacturing	40.9	46.5	53.3
Sheep	90.7	97.4	116.2	Transport, storage and communication	3.4	4.5	6.2
Dairying	45.1	56.3	75.9	Commercial (a)	14.0	21.0	35.7
Other livestock	19.9	22.3	28.9	Building and construction	3.0	4.6	6.3
Wheat	81.9	98.4	123.2	Tourism	13.3	14.5	19.8
Other grain crops	23.2	24.7	29.9	Other business and services	14.5	23.1	38.5
Fishing	23.7	21.0	19.0				
Fruit	14.6	15.3	14.0				
Other primary production industries	41.0	47.4	67.0				
Total (b)	393.5	439.1	535.7	Total	89.1	114.1	159.7

(a) Listed in previous years as Retail and Wholesale.

(b) Fishing and sawmilling have now been classified as primary industries.

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 688-9

State Bank of Victoria

General

The State Bank of Victoria, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the Chief Executive Officer (General Manager), his assistant (Chief Deputy General Manager), and three other deputy general managers.

The State Bank is the largest bank in Victoria, having assets of \$7,094m at 30 June 1983, and \$7,519m at 30 June 1984. The total deposits of its 4,576,076 operative accounts amounted to \$4,508m at 30 June 1983. This compares with 4,602,515 accounts amounting to \$5,942m at 30 June 1984, which represented approximately 46 per cent of all savings bank balances, or 26.9 per cent of all bank balances in Victoria.

The Bank in 1984 had 547 branches and sub-branches. It has continued to have an intensive programme of renovation or renewal of branches together with considerable emphasis on the upgrading of security.

In 1962, the State Bank of Victoria became the first bank in Australia to install a computer. By September 1984, 433 branches were directly linked to the computer by telegraph line.

All Head Office accounting functions are now connected to this computer system. Other computer installations during 1984 provided the Bank with the ability to offer Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) facilities and to increase the number of automatic teller machine (ATM) installations.

The Bank provides a full range of domestic and international banking services for both business and personal customers. Interest bearing deposits are accepted through passbook, statement savings, deposit stock and investment accounts, school bank, coupon club accounts, term deposits, and accounts denominated in foreign currencies. The Bank also provides a full range of cheque accounts, some of which are interest bearing.

The Bank's funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms; overdrafts to businesses and individuals; secured and unsecured loans for personal and

other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government Securities. Other investments include shareholdings in the merchant bank Tricontinental Holdings Limited (25.8 per cent), Tricontinental Finance (Hong Kong) Limited (39 per cent), and in the finance company Associated Midland Limited (50 per cent).

During 1983 and 1984 there have been several changes to the State Bank Act which have had the effect of varying or clarifying its powers. The Bank now may conduct its business both within or outside the State of Victoria including through new branches overseas, and may operate in the various domestic and international capital markets. The State Bank Act was amended to include in the provisions covering the guarantee of depositors' funds by the Government of Victoria, advances or other financial accommodation obtained from outside Victoria by the Bank or its nominated subsidiaries.

The earlier requirement that the Bank pay one half of its annual Savings Bank Department profits into Consolidated Revenue was varied in 1983. From the 1983-84 financial year inclusive, the Bank is required to calculate its profit as though it is liable to Commonwealth income tax and to pay 46 per cent of the profit thus calculated to the Consolidated Fund of the State. A further amount, payable as a dividend to the State Government from 1983-84 inclusive, is determined by the State Treasurer after consultation with the Commissioners. The dividend is based in part on the Bank's profit performance in the previous financial year but also having regard to matters such as capital adequacy, level of reserves, and Government equity in the Bank. The Treasurer of Victoria has announced that certain concessional loans by the Government of Victoria to the Bank totalling \$45m will be converted to equity thus improving the Bank's capital ratios.

In February 1984 the Bank joined with the State Banks of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia to form the State Banks Association and so formalise the relationship between these banks.

Lending

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank of Victoria has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1983, outstanding long-term housing loans totalled \$2,514m, compared with \$2,834m in 1984.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home buyers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1984, \$41.5m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1984, owed the bank \$2.3m.

Agricultural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. In addition, the Bank is a shareholder in the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited (PIBA) and supplements its traditional lending to the agricultural sector with loans re-financed through PIBA. Farm loan approvals were \$13m in 1983-84 and long-term farm loans outstanding at 30 June 1984 totalled \$58.6m, compared with \$51.3m for 1983.

Personal loans

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced by the Bank in 1963. These short-term loans are available for a wide range of purposes, such as to assist in the purchase of a dwelling, home improvements, to establish or carry on a business, travel, and to purchase a motor vehicle or other consumer items. At 30 June 1984, 98,981 personal loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$425m. This compares with a debt of \$363m for 1983.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services: the amount invested with them at 30 June 1983 was \$921m, and at 30 June 1984 was \$1,061m.

Overdraft lending

Following amendments to the State Savings Bank Act which were proclaimed during 1978, the Bank extended overdraft lending to small business customers in April 1979. Further extensions to overdraft powers resulted from amendments to the Act passed in December 1980. These amendments enabled the Bank to provide overdraft facilities to any customer.

Corporate banking

Since 1982, the Bank has been able to meet the demand for specialised financial services from large companies and statutory authorities through its Corporate Finance Department. During 1983-84, the Bank widened its scope by providing multi-currency funding and has been involved in a number of major syndications with other State-based banks.

International services

The Bank offers a range of international trade and finance services for businesses with import and export dealings. These services include letters of credit, documentary collections, negotiations of shipping documents, foreign exchange spot and forward sales and purchases, hedge market cover, funds transfer (drafts, telegraphic transfers), credit information, and trade introductions and advice.

*Other facilities**School banking*

The State Bank of Victoria's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1984 banking was provided at 2,096 schools for 554,005 depositors whose balances totalled \$16.0m. A new coupon-book system was launched successfully in more than 500 Victorian schools in 1981-82.

Secondary securities market

In September 1981, the Bank established a secondary market for the purchase and sale of securities of certain semi-government authorities. This facility was established to assist small holders wishing to sell securities prior to maturity, and to aid development within Victoria by making the securities of Victorian semi-governmental authorities more marketable.

Automatic teller machines

In November 1981, a pilot scheme launching EASY BANK, the Bank's automatic teller machines, was implemented at 22 branch locations, enabling various transactions to be carried out between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. seven days a week. The facility proved popular, and at 30 September 1984, a total of 78 machines were in operation throughout the State.

New investment services

Three new investment facilities were introduced during 1981-82 to meet specific customer needs. They were State Bank Investment Accounts, Statement Savings Accounts and 28 Day Income Accounts. Additionally, the call period on the Bank's Deposit Stock was reduced from one month to 14 days. Term deposits for larger amounts may be accepted for one day or longer.

The general reserves of the State Bank of Victoria at 30 June of each of the six years to 1984 were: 1979, \$110.8m; 1980, \$127.2m; 1981, \$151.2m; 1982, \$183.7m; 1983, \$216m; and 1984, \$307.1m.

STATE BANK OF VICTORIA, DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1978-79	3,804	3,467.6	14,098.6	14,031.6	177.7
1979-80	3,897	3,872.4	16,755.8	16,581.6	194.8
1879-81	4,027	4,259.8	22,167.4	22,093.5	241.1
1981-82	4,289	4,780.8	29,178.7	29,117.1	337.1
1982-83	4,576	5,383.7	45,150.7	44,941.7	420.1
1983-84	4,603	5,941.9	62,868.6	62,579.8	431.4

STATE BANK OF VICTORIA, ADVANCES AND
BALANCES OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE
AND OTHER LOANS (a)
(\$m)

Year	Advances			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.	
1978-79	352.6	6.6	1.4	1,704.9
1979-80	439.5	8.0	1.5	1,959.4
1980-81	461.4	10.0	2.5	2,165.5
1981-82	475.9	9.6	1.3	2,358.1
1982-83	500.3	8.1	3.0	2,532.2
1983-84	636.4	12.9	2.2	2,806.0

(a) Excludes overdrafts, personal loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

Further reference: *History of the State Savings Bank, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 630-4*

Trading banks

Merger of trading banks and other developments

In August 1980, the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System submitted its Interim Report which was followed in November 1981 by the publication of the Final Report. In February 1984 a report was published by the Martin Review Group which was commissioned in May 1983 by the Commonwealth Government. Both reports favoured substantial deregulation of the financial system in Australia.

During 1981, two mergers of existing trading banks were announced. The Bank of New South Wales merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd to form a new organisation, Westpac Banking Corporation, and the National Bank of Australia Ltd merged with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd to form the National Australia Bank. Both new entities began their operations late in 1982.

Statistics on major trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria. The first table illustrates the changing pattern of lending, particularly in regard to Personal loans, Bankcard and Leasing.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: LOANS, ADVANCES, BILLS DISCOUNTED BY TYPE OF LOAN, AUSTRALIA (June average)

Type of loan	1982		1983		1984	
	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total	\$m	Per cent of total
Personal instalment of loans	3,704	16.7	4,245	17.7	4,645	17.6
Leasing (a)	947	4.3	948	4.0	938	3.5
Other overdraft	12,341	55.8	12,763	53.4	14,291	54.0
Temporary advances to wool buyers	256	1.2	129	0.5	—	—
Term loans	2,353	10.6	2,748	11.5	3,177	12.0
Farm development loans	951	4.3	1,071	4.5	1,004	3.9
Bills discounted	231	1.0	370	1.5	460	1.7
Bankcard outstanding	1,338	6.1	1,646	6.8	1,929	7.3
Total	22,120	100.0	23,919	100.0	26,444	100.0

(a) Residual value leasing only.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES OF BORROWERS, VICTORIA (\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Resident Borrowers –						
Business advances –						
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	333	357	430	476	659	615
Manufacturing	697	911	804	974	1,031	927
Transport, storage, and communication	59	70	99	89	119	121
Finance	253	270	270	310	344	458
Commerce	471	521	574	718	713	706
Building and construction	128	125	148	131	148	171
Mining	101	106	70	86	101	90
Other business	362	423	525	477	576	618
Unclassified	106	96	102	198	163	226
Total business advances	2,510	2,879	3,022	3,459	3,854	3,931
Advances to public authorities	53	53	92	98	75	116
Personal advances	1,401	1,521	1,817	1,881	2,054	2,537
Advances to non-profit organisations	40	43	47	60	68	78
Total advances to resident borrowers	4,004	4,496	4,979	5,498	6,051	6,663
Non-resident borrowers	5	12	14	3	13	19
Grand total	4,009	4,508	4,993	5,501	6,065	6,682

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, AVERAGES (a) DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, VICTORIA, MONTH OF JUNE 1983 AND 1984 (\$m)

Bank	1983				1984			
	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b) advanced and bills discounted	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total		Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	400	866	1,266	1,022	410	1,105	1,515	1,195
Private trading banks –								
Australian and New Zealand								
Banking Group Ltd	749	1,501	2,250	1,427	816	1,659	2,475	1,368
Westpac Banking Corporation (c)	710	1,579	2,289	1,556	689	1,790	2,479	1,593
National Australia Bank (d)	693	1,871	2,564	1,812	743	1,788	2,531	2,064
Total	2,552	5,817	8,369	5,817	2,658	6,342	9,000	6,220

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) From October 1982, the Bank of New South Wales merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd to form the Westpac Banking Corporation.

(d) From January 1983, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd and the National Bank of Australia Ltd merged to form the National Australia Bank.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a) AND ADVANCES, VICTORIA (\$m)

June	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b) advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1979	2,062	2,813	4,874	3,987
1980	2,285	3,444	5,729	4,416
1981	2,637	3,921	6,558	4,964
1982	2,469	5,184	7,652	5,251
1983	2,552	5,817	8,369	5,817
1984	2,658	6,342	9,000	6,220

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

The following table shows the average weekly amounts for June each year debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in

Victoria and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**TRADING BANKS AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO
CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)**

June	Average weekly debits	June	Average weekly debits
1979	7,050	1982	13,027
1980	7,855	1983	13,679
1981	8,871	1984	19,075

TRADING BANKS' NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Bank	At 30 June 1982		At 30 June 1983		At 30 June 1984	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks —						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	191	72	194	71	194	68
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	295	58	298	63	301	67
Westpac Banking Corporation	394	34	388	34	352	23
National Australia Bank	394	63	393	92	394	83
Total major trading banks	1,274	227	1,273	260	1,241	241
Other trading banks —						
Bank of New Zealand	2	—	2	—	2	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—	1	—
Australian Bank Ltd	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total other trading banks	4	—	4	—	4	—
Total all trading banks	1,278	227	1,277	260	1,245	241
Melbourne metropolitan area	799	120	804	142	784	126
Remainder of Victoria	479	107	473	118	461	115

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. However, recent developments in the structure and operations of the banking system (as outlined by the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System) will affect their number.

**PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS'
BALANCES AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$m	per cent
1979	2,260.1	31.4
1980	2,389.1	30.5
1981	2,630.9	30.5
1982	2,814.8	29.7
1983	3,632.9	32.1
1984	4,383.7	33.9

At 30 June 1983, private savings banks had 1,081 branches and 481 agencies and at 30 June 1984, 1,049 branches and 483 agencies throughout Victoria.

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1980 to 1984.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Savings Bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June —				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
State Bank (a)	3,872.4	4,259.9	4,780.8	5,383.7	5,941.9
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	1,577.3	1,731.3	1,879.3	2,290.9	2,590.7
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	774.6	827.3	874.8	1,098.3	1,354.4
Westpac Savings Bank	852.9	933.6	994.2	1,281.5	1,518.6
National Australia Savings Bank	760.4	868.6	944.1	1,251.4	1,508.9
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
Total deposits	7,838.7	8,621.9	9,474.9	11,307.5	12,916.3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	2,029	2,206	2,400	2,824	3,186

(a) Including school bank and stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

Further reference: *Trading and savings banks, 1934 to 1982, 1984*, pp. 447-51

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Total assets and development of the institutions

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e. funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition – between physical and financial assets – and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g. in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Financial institutions	At 30 June—					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983(p)
AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS (\$m)						
Trading banks	25,008	29,494	34,578	41,172	49,267	55,381
Savings banks	19,026	21,040	22,684	24,886	27,267	32,820
Other banking institutions	1,197	1,354	1,648	1,783	2,082	2,394
Other banks (consolidated)(a)	44,002	50,366	57,350	66,132	76,304	87,791
Reserve Bank	8,679	10,247	12,007	11,880	12,747	15,523
Life offices and pension funds	20,956	23,423	26,280	30,296	34,538	39,195
Non-life insurance offices	6,195	8,349	8,865	9,681	11,602	13,500
Finance companies	14,468	15,854	17,780	21,821	25,460	26,009
General financiers	1,384	1,643	1,959	2,358	2,920	2,839
Money market corporations	3,897	4,932	6,460	8,669	11,966	13,741
Permanent building societies	7,496	9,023	10,860	12,328	13,655	15,230
Terminating building societies	1,242	1,374	1,463	1,517	1,560	1,605
Authorised money market dealers	1,499	1,579	1,698	1,810	1,405	2,005
Credit co-operatives	1,342	1,760	2,192	2,559	2,957	3,775
Pastoral finance companies	811	949	1,255	1,305	1,633	1,924
Cash management trusts	—	—	—	180	1,685	2,214
Other financial institutions	2,177	2,622	3,555	4,348	5,868	6,773
Total (b)	114,148	132,121	151,724	174,884	204,300	232,124
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS (per cent)						
Trading banks	21.9	22.3	22.8	23.5	24.1	23.9
Savings banks	16.7	15.9	15.0	14.2	13.3	14.1
Other banking institutions	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other banks (consolidated)(a)	38.5	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.8
Reserve Bank	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.8	6.2	6.7
Life offices and pension funds	18.4	17.7	17.3	17.3	16.9	16.9
Non-life insurance offices	5.4	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8
Finance companies	12.7	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.5	11.2
General financiers	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Money market corporations	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.9	5.9
Permanent building societies	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6
Terminating building societies	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Authorised money market dealers	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9
Credit co-operatives	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Pastoral finance companies	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Cash management trusts	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	1.0
Other financial institutions	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
Total (b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Banks, other than the Reserve Bank, with identifiable inter-bank balances netted out.

(b) Excludes Trading, Savings, and other banking institutions but includes other banks (consolidated). Although, ideally, all intra-group transactions should be netted out, this is only possible for the banking sector.

Historical development

It should be noted that the importance of these financial institutions cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g. finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 52 per cent of total assets was, twenty-five years later, in a less dominant position with about 38 per cent. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position — banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-orientated. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms; the ceiling on bank deposit interest rates was removed in December 1980 and in August 1981 the minimum term for certificates of deposit was reduced to 30 days, in August 1984, the remaining controls on deposits applying to savings and trading banks were removed. On the lending side, in June 1982 the guideline on the rate of growth of trading bank advances was removed and in August 1982, in order to enhance the competitive position of savings banks, amendments were made to the related regulations. New arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. During the 1970s, the growth rate of the building societies was very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans was facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compounding annual rate of growth of 11.7 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth in most years since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970 to 1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. From 1974 to 1977, their growth was slower but regained its impetus in 1978. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short-term or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only become available since July 1976 in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds on reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy since the Second World War. New demands by a resource rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in both the financial system and the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

General

In the 1960s, finance companies were the major providers of credit for private consumption expenditure through hire purchase and other instalment credit. As a source of credit they responded to the needs of borrowers with relative freedom and were able to fill gaps in those areas where official control of banking restricted the banks' ability to respond to the changing needs of the financial

market. The 1970s saw finance company emphasis on consumer instalment credit change to a more balanced portfolio of business and consumer loans. The progressive moves towards deregulation of the whole financial sector which have followed the Reports of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System and of the subsequent Review Group have brought further changes to portfolio structures and market shares. It is anticipated that these changes will continue throughout the 1980s.

Finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales. Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ('related' as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) the sales, by unrelated businesses, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

FINANCE COMPANIES, AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (e)						
1978-79	341.6	224.1	1,421.3	167.7	419.6	2,574.3
1979-80	298.0	239.5	1,536.2	158.2	514.9	2,746.8
1980-81	326.5	243.3	1,671.6	185.7	601.0	3,028.2
1981-82	r378.4	r266.5	r1,905.5	227.5	r768.2	3,546.0
1982-83	378.0	213.3	1,835.4	205.4	756.6	3,388.7
1983-84	472.9	238.0	2,294.5	236.6	1,175.8	4,417.8
BALANCES OUTSTANDING						
1978-79	609.5	412.4	384.6	541.8	807.4	2,755.7
1979-80	572.1	423.0	423.3	497.2	898.1	2,813.7
1980-81	575.7	439.2	451.4	472.7	1,018.0	2,957.0
1981-82	737.8	486.1	459.8	544.1	r1,113.8	r3,341.6
1982-83	781.7	461.4	373.9	500.7	1,227.1	3,344.7
1983-84	926.0	432.8	444.4	486.3	1,438.9	3,728.5
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (f)						
1978-79	488.6	276.8	1,406.7	336.5	480.6	2,989.2
1979-80	476.5	316.5	1,572.9	278.5	572.8	3,217.3
1980-81	463.3	324.0	1,714.8	249.1	637.6	3,388.8
1981-82	485.8	r332.5	r1,984.7	r270.7	r766.3	r3,840.0
1982-83	523.9	353.8	2,003.5	352.5	856.6	4,090.3
1983-84	585.2	378.8	2,349.4	378.7	1,200.1	4,892.3

(a) The statistics of finance companies presented from July 1978 are not completely comparable with those for earlier periods, especially the figures for housing, other commercial loans and total, because of changes in coverage and size criteria.

(b) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost less than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(c) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost more than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(d) Includes loans for the purpose of developing land into residential blocks.

(e) The actual cash provided. It excludes initial deposits, hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(f) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest, and insurance and other liquidations such as bad debts, debts written off, and rebates for early payouts.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on pages 480-1), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments (see Chapter 18 of this *Year Book*), and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of 'producer' type goods (e.g. plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales* (5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (INCLUDING HIRE
PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY
GROUPS (a), VICTORIA
(\$m)**

Year	Motor vehicles etc. amounts financed by finance companies	Household and personal goods			Total
		Finance companies	Other business	All business	
1978-79	279.5	62.2	69.3	131.5	411.0
1979-80	231.2	66.7	74.5	141.3	372.5
1980-81	248.7	77.8	82.7	160.5	409.3
1981-82	297.8	80.6	94.0	174.6	472.4
1982-83	307.9	70.1	91.8	161.9	469.8
1983-84	396.0	77.0	74.5	151.5	547.5

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

**RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS, AMOUNTS FINANCED BY
COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a), VICTORIA
(\$m)**

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1978-79	70.1	122.5	26.3	218.9	49.3	268.2
1979-80	60.5	100.9	22.1	183.6	56.7	240.2
1980-81	71.6	100.5	23.0	195.1	65.0	260.1
1981-82	95.9	116.7	24.0	236.6	59.8	296.4
1982-83	99.7	114.4	39.1	253.2	41.5	294.7
1983-84	144.5	160.0	48.1	352.6	47.5	400.2

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market (authorised dealers)

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as 'lender of last resort' the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against their holdings of certain Commonwealth Government securities

and to that extent have an assured source of funds to repay loans. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for his solvency generally.

The Bank not only lends to the nine dealers and trades in securities with them, but provides a range of other facilities which contribute towards the efficient operation of the market. It maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another. It also maintains a security acknowledgement system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUTHORISED DEALERS, LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED
BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a), AUSTRALIA**
(\$m)

Clients	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
All trading banks	354	333	453	301	610	465
Savings banks	133	204	132	124	470	403
Insurance offices	75	76	57	71	65	90
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	72	33	31	28	68	62
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	27	7	14	11	10	7
Companies, n.e.i.	315	322	285	235	322	309
Commonwealth and State Government	212	131	136	187	129	137
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	208	168	157	117	135	197
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	108	103	102	109	86	136
Total	1,504	1,376	1,367	1,184	1,895	1,806

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Interest rates paid by authorised dealers on the great bulk of clients' loans are re-negotiated daily and average levels reflect the substantial day to day variation in funds' positions. The pattern of payments by the Commonwealth to the States each month, and the timing of taxation receipts by the Commonwealth, have a substantial influence. Rates paid may reflect not only earnings (including expected capital gains) on assets held by dealers but, at the margin, also a wish to avoid transactions' costs in selling and buying back securities, or being locked into last resort loans.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUTHORISED DEALERS, INTEREST RATES,
AUSTRALIA**
(per cent per annum)

Period	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
June 1981	5.00	21.76	11.75	15.00	13.04
September 1981	1.10	22.60	6.11	15.65	12.91
December 1981	2.50	19.00	7.30	15.10	12.78
March 1982	3.00	23.90	8.00	18.00	14.85
June 1982	1.00	26.10	4.00	19.25	14.88
September 1982	3.00	22.33	7.00	17.50	13.12
December 1982	0.50	23.30	1.50	14.80	10.87
March 1983	0.50	30.00	1.00	18.60	9.92
June 1983	1.00	25.00	2.00	15.00	9.76
September 1983	2.00	16.20	3.50	12.50	9.68
December 1983	0.00	12.30	0.50	11.80	4.55
March 1984	5.00	17.56	5.00	13.75	11.17
June 1984	1.00	17.46	4.00	13.75	11.42

(a) Weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may hold. The great bulk of dealers' assets normally comprises Commonwealth Government securities (including

Treasury notes) maturing within five years with lesser amounts in securities issued by public authorities and bank paper. Also, a small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities with longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangements.

The business conducted by a dealer – borrowing funds for short terms, holding a portfolio of selected assets, and trading in those assets – is a highly individual one, and considerable scope exists for differences in the pattern of business pursued by the different members of the market. Dealers are, however, expected to trade readily in, and thereby broaden the market for, Commonwealth Government securities. While their portfolios and turnover are dominated by Commonwealth Government securities, paper issued by public authorities and short-term private sector securities comprise a sizeable part.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUTHORISED DEALERS, SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a), AUSTRALIA
(**\$m**)

Period	Commonwealth Government securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
June 1981	581.9	813.1	1,395.0	257.9	25.2
September 1981	553.8	620.4	1,174.2	338.5	33.9
December 1981 (d)	285.3	861.6	1,146.9	316.5	24.6
March 1982	808.3	590.7	1,399.0	210.2	28.0
June 1982	375.1	672.1	1,047.2	265.6	85.2
September 1982	606.5	456.5	1,063.0	337.8	66.0
December 1982	923.5	435.9	1,359.4	268.5	37.7
March 1983 (d)	775.9	476.1	1,252.0	288.4	137.5
June 1983	637.7	462.0	1,099.7	361.0	176.7
September 1983	757.1	462.5	1,219.6	312.3	171.7
December 1983 (d)	508.2	517.4	1,025.6	405.8	129.7
March 1984	647.3	713.9	1,361.2	360.4	203.7
June 1984	377.2	803.9	1,181.1	449.5	231.3

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Cash management trusts

Similar in concept to the 'money funds' of the United States, which have operated there since the early seventies, the first cash management trust in Australia was launched by the Hill Samuel merchant bank in December 1980. The sixteen trusts in the industry had funds invested of \$2,219m in June 1983 but dropped to \$1,476m in June 1984. Several of these trusts have their head office in Melbourne, and all are represented there.

The trusts achieve their combination of security, liquidity, and high yield by pooling investors' funds to purchase short dated securities in the money markets. Most trusts purchase only government and bank securities with a maximum maturity of 12 months. Several trusts also provide a capital guarantee to investors.

Funds placed with the trusts are at 24 hour call and, for this reason, the average maturity pattern of the trusts is much shorter than 12 months.

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Number of societies	53	52	51	44	38	31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE						
Income –						
Interest from loans	128,299	151,345	187,052	214,381	281,870	332,857
Interest from deposits	16,086	15,524	14,929	18,063	34,386	45,173
Income from holdings of securities	6,839	14,821	20,970	27,359	47,866	109,362
Other income	4,851	5,569	6,871	7,072	8,440	12,200
Total	156,075	187,259	229,822	266,875	372,562	499,592
Expenditure –						
Interest on shares	28,596	38,037	45,426	49,037	78,098	99,791
Interest on deposits	86,312	101,226	123,984	149,925	200,436	275,465
Income on loans	1,673	1,590	2,225	2,646	2,954	5,167
Other expenditure	29,758	38,155	47,366	56,899	77,938	99,948
Total	146,339	179,008	219,001	258,507	359,426	480,371
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)						
Liabilities –						
Share capital and reserves –						
Non-withdrawable shares	18,886	22,774	26,318	26,384	31,170	32,177
Withdrawable shares	337,725	444,118	514,918	514,440	786,295	756,095
Statutory reserves	7,736	8,183	9,672	10,478	13,137	13,971
Other reserves (b)	11,746	14,312	16,783	17,757	21,513	29,985
Deposits	973,733	1,222,901	1,497,151	1,744,243	2,023,440	2,361,915
Loans	22,759	21,588	28,374	35,259	21,532	72,733
Other liabilities	9,315	10,440	12,249	15,054	18,147	26,403
Total	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465	2,363,615	2,915,234	3,293,279
Assets –						
Amount owing on loans	1,113,424	1,371,054	1,644,039	1,874,674	2,035,285	2,156,035
Cash on hand	813	2,236	3,954	4,546	7,029	7,433
Deposits with banks	118,790	90,960	88,901	80,957	89,576	96,466
Deposits with other institutions	27,206	49,602	65,943	61,692	163,758	148,666
Bills, bonds, and other securities	90,350	190,538	245,543	268,167	526,218	771,253
Accounts receivable	3,740	3,937	5,279	9,050	15,208	24,761
Physical and other assets	27,577	35,989	51,806	64,529	78,160	88,665
Total	1,381,900	1,744,316	2,105,465	2,363,615	2,915,234	3,293,279

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act* 1981. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At 30 June 1982, 654 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$18,041,000.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on pages 286-7. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, VICTORIA
(number)

Type	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Producer	67	70	68	68	68	67
Trading	99	106	108	106	107	104
Community settlement	26	29	28	28	29	24
Community advancement	928	1,002	1,028	1,030	1,027	1,035
Credit societies (a)	213	213	210	207	207	204
Associations	4	4	4	5	6	6
Total	1,337	1,424	1,446	1,444	1,444	1,440

(a) Credit Union co-operatives, see following table.

One of the outcomes of the Review of Commonwealth Government Functions in 1980-81 was the discontinuance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics collection relating to the producer and consumer co-operatives. The year 1978-79 was the last for which statistics were available. However, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Victoria collects similar data for the co-operative societies registered under the *Co-operation Act* 1981.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Number of societies	205	199	192	186	178	172
Number of members	241,026	280,228	326,393	366,756	395,409	413,242
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE						
Income -						
Interest from loans	29,019	40,142	56,843	75,992	90,586	104,279
Interest from deposits	1,758	3,759	5,383	6,694	10,762	16,914
Other income	1,485	1,676	2,640	3,981	7,048	10,972
Total	32,262	45,577	64,866	86,667	108,396	132,165
Expenditure -						
Interest on deposits	17,392	26,592	39,056	53,573	70,184	87,423
Interest on loans	686	617	1,052	1,213	846	717
Wages and salaries	6,121	7,664	9,551	12,185	14,539	16,852
Other expenditure	6,485	9,387	12,576	16,840	21,902	23,257
Total	30,684	44,260	62,235	83,811	107,471	128,249
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)						
Liabilities -						
Paid up share capital	2,192	2,566	3,002	3,393	3,636	3,831
Statutory reserves	387	638	933	1,237	1,587	2,174
Other reserves (b)	1,240	2,690	4,797	7,033	8,312	11,598
Deposits	265,306	395,133	537,080	642,584	738,961	867,662
Loans	8,475	8,915	16,152	14,644	11,790	13,026
Other liabilities	1,683	2,143	3,001	4,106	5,414	7,733
Total	279,282	412,085	564,967	672,998	769,700	906,023
Assets -						
Amount owing on loans (c)	233,191	336,639	462,437	555,250	583,440	622,949
Cash on hand	687	1,266	1,639	1,783	3,039	3,474
Deposits	30,250	54,365	67,180	65,803	98,029	176,075
Bills, bonds, and other securities	7,093	6,700	12,738	21,023	45,154	54,992
Physical and other assets	8,062	13,115	20,973	29,140	40,038	48,533
Total	279,282	412,085	564,967	672,998	769,700	906,023

(a) At the balance dates of credit societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) Net of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Life insurance

History

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 75 per cent of the business is handled by wholly mutual offices – with no shareholders – where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by share capital companies which offer life insurance services to the public. These offices are required to be at least 75 per cent mutual with respect to surplus funds that may accrue.

Most of the wholly mutual offices are Australian controlled and several share capital offices are Australian owned or controlled. However, many share capital offices are owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, offer Australia wide facilities. There are 45 registered life offices in Australia (including re-insurers) and, in addition there are State government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute – the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria; and
- (2) The Life Insurance Federation of Australia – a national life insurance industry organisation, which was formed on 30 April 1979. Forty-one private enterprise life insurance companies joined together to form the Federation. This association was an amalgamation of the Life Offices' Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the accumulation of a substantial pool of funds which represents protection for, and the savings of, millions of Australian policyholders. In June 1982, life offices held assets in Australia with a value in excess of \$17,100m. There were 7.1 million policies in force covering about 4.5 million persons for sums insured of more than \$171,000m.

Life insurance is important to the community for a number of reasons. It provides an avenue for individuals to pool risks and thereby to reduce uncertainty by sharing the losses associated with premature death. This function of life insurance also relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities. Life insurance is important also because the funds which are accumulated are the result of contractual savings programmes.

Types of life insurance

The life insurance industry provides five basic categories of policies: whole of life, endowment, term insurance, approved deposit funds, and annuities.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries (brokers) are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance although recent Commonwealth legislative amendments may see this trend reversed.

Statistics

The Life Insurance Commissioner's quarterly, half yearly, and annual reports provide a wide range of accurate industry statistics. The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures have been distorted by the widespread practice of placing policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, although the policyholder is not a resident of the ACT. Care should also be taken when using the figures for 'Policies discontinued or reduced'. This term includes death claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States, or overseas. The Life Insurance Commissioner, maintains a surveillance over the industry and its investment patterns (see Regulation of the industry, page 489).

**LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA, SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN
AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)**
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December -					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Fixed assets -						
Property	2,831.9	3,124.8	3,527.7	r3,961.9	4,272.1	4,788.6
Furniture	30.5	39.2	42.0	42.7	39.2	74.2
Total fixed assets	2,862.4	3,164.0	3,569.7	4,004.5	4,311.3	4,862.8
Loans (excluding advances of premiums) -						
On mortgage -						
Rural	76.8	72.1	67.8	r88.0	84.7	88.0
Housing	501.8	486.2	497.3	r534.7	590.3	547.3
Other	679.3	673.6	692.1	r717.2	708.0	607.5
On policies	297.0	301.5	r319.6	r343.6	360.3	329.3
To controlled companies	68.2	78.3	100.4	127.0	220.8	499.7
To building or housing societies	7.1	6.8	8.5	r13.9	18.4	5.8
Other	41.6	49.3	83.3	r77.9	102.5	111.3
Total loans	1,671.8	1,667.8	r1,769.0	r1,902.4	2,085.0	2,188.9
Investments -						
Government securities	2,706.9	2,887.3	3,096.8	r3,423.0	4,015.4	4,736.0
Local and semi-governmental securities	1,121.1	1,199.3	r1,344.6	r1,484.2	1,624.7	1,702.9
Debentures	800.9	827.3	794.2	749.6	702.8	606.8
Secured and unsecured notes	165.9	169.8	224.2	239.0	259.6	237.9
Preference shares	69.0	70.1	68.4	70.6	81.2	134.0
Ordinary shares	2,075.0	2,496.8	3,221.4	r3,409.0	3,828.1	5,059.4
Holdings in controlled companies	127.4	125.2	167.1	226.2	393.5	533.8
Other	86.1	94.2	178.2	237.0	385.0	370.6
Total investments	7,152.3	7,869.9	r9,094.9	9,838.4	11,290.3	13,381.4
Cash -						
On deposit -						
Banks	0.4	0.2	5.6	2.3	11.2	10.0
Official short-term money market	78.2	(b)169.3	42.3	137.1	49.7	49.3
Other	87.5	n.a.	67.2	207.0	134.8	263.5
On current account and in hand	12.2	51.6	92.0	r187.6	160.8	37.0
Total cash	178.3	221.1	r207.1	r533.9	356.5	359.8
Total selected assets	11,864.8	12,922.8	r14,640.7	r16,279.6	18,043.1	20,792.9

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date. Figures include those for State Government insurance offices.

(b) Includes other cash on deposit.

*Taxation**Life offices*

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973-74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. In the 1974-75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased up to the normal rate for companies.

Rebates for policyholders

Superannuation lump sum payments are subject to a complex tax regime which is dealt with in the sections on recent amendments to the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936 and the introduction of the 'Assets Test' under the Social Security legislation.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act* 1945 which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although they voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

General insurance*Introduction*

The general insurance industry provides security for policy owners in the event of loss, and by its investments, holds readily convertible assets to cover unforeseen or unexpected claims. Insurance companies also invest capital in many large-scale projects. As the national body of the general insurance industry, the Insurance Council of Australia Limited (ICA) promotes the role of the industry to governments and the community.

The ICA has two principal functions: it explains the interests of the general insurance industry in Australia and it provides a statistical, technical, and information service to the industry. The main areas in which the ICA represents the insurance industry include dealings with governments, other trade and business organisations, the media, and consumers. The ICA seeks to provide effective representation for its members to these groups.

For some time, the ICA has been concerned with disaster mitigation and alleviating the trauma experienced by victims of natural disasters. Consequently, the ICA, in association with the Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters and the Council of Loss Adjusters, representing the loss adjusting professions, has established the Insurance Emergency Service (IES).

The IES is intended to speed up the processing of insurance claims in the event of a major disaster. The agreement provides for the pooling of administrative and technical resources by the members of the IES to enable claims to be assessed and paid promptly. The service operates in liaison with governments who have recognised its work in situations where a catastrophe takes place.

The general insurance industry in Victoria comprises: property and liability insurance companies (of which most are members of the ICA), representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers, Victorian Government insurance offices, local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies, and independent private brokers.

The insurance industry contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by providing protection for a wide range of risks. Workers compensation cover and motor vehicle third party insurance are compulsory by law in all States.

TYPES OF GENERAL INSURANCE POLICIES, VICTORIA

Type of policy	Type of policy	Type of policy
Aviation hull	Employers liability (including workers compensation)	Marine hull
Baggage	Fidelity guarantee	Personal accident
Boiler explosion	Fire	Plate glass
Burglary	Houseowners and householders	Pluvius
Business interruption	Industrial special risk	Public liability
Cargo in transit	Leisurecraft	Travel
Cash in transit	Livestock	Wool (sheep's back to store)
Credit insurance		
Crop (fire and hail)		

Statistics

The following tables show premiums and claims relating to general insurance business undertaken by authorised insurers and government instrumentalities in Victoria for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83. Statistics for 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with previous years. Details relating to stamp duty, fire service charges, management expenses, and investment income were not collected as part of this collection for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

In general, business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. Due to the centralised record keeping of brokers (usually in the major capital cities) it is considered inappropriate to classify their business by State.

Premiums comprise the full amount receivable in respect of direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business written or renewed within Australia (including business placed overseas by Australian brokers) during the year, less outward facultative reinsurance within Australia, stamp duty and fire service charges paid, and returns, rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policyholders. (Facultative reinsurance is a contract whereby an insurance company cedes parts of individual risks to a reinsurance company.) Premiums are not adjusted to provide for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts differ from *earned premium income* appropriate to the year.

Claims comprise, for direct insurance and facultative reinsurance business, payments made during the year, plus the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of outstanding claims at the beginning of the year. Salvage and other amounts recoverable, including outward facultative reinsurance claims recovered or recoverable, have been deducted.

PREMIUMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a), VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	78,073	71,469	67,607	78,032	86,770	96,192
Loss of profits	14,023	9,321	9,150	8,809	11,158	8,706
Crop (including hailstone)	2,288	3,935	5,074	3,939	3,496	1,091
Houseowners and householders	71,513	76,331	87,274	104,871	127,926	153,069
Contractors risks	4,692	5,125	4,924	5,911	6,900	7,220
Marine hull -						
Private pleasure craft	4,345	4,320	3,596	4,722	6,210	7,854
Other	1,689	2,391	2,682	4,646	4,960	4,775
Marine cargo	22,682	22,113	25,477	28,718	30,800	31,738
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	215,725	227,088	219,683	231,170	257,482	298,663
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	186,950	189,474	194,955	223,684	269,159	299,861
Employers liability	324,867	250,216	247,212	275,295	371,247	546,519
Public liability	19,828	19,492	20,560	24,345	32,017	39,543
Product liability	1,078	1,578	1,763	2,150	1,922	3,543
Professional indemnity	3,530	3,319	5,370	6,911	7,730	11,461
Burglary	8,722	8,947	8,779	8,832	10,082	12,149
Travel (including baggage)	7,826	9,803	11,007	9,237	10,623	12,548
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	4,538	5,244	5,633	6,520	8,691	9,337
Plate glass	2,700	2,927	3,101	3,091	3,283	4,277
Guarantee	1,437	1,837	1,533	1,794	2,112	2,935
Livestock	948	971	1,269	1,293	2,726	3,710
Personal accident	19,753	19,212	20,269	21,820	24,923	26,322
Other (b) (c)	29,774	30,612	38,157	47,035	46,636	49,651
Total	1,026,981	965,725	985,075	1,102,825	1,326,853	1,631,164

(a) Excludes brokers.

(b) From 1980-81, the item 'All risks, baggage' will be called 'Travel (including baggage)' because risks other than those associated with 'Travel' are now included in 'Other'.

(c) Also includes Aviation cargo, loan, mortgage and lease.

CLAIMS ON AUSTRALIAN RISKS UNDERWRITTEN (a), VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Class of business	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	26,490	43,195	54,099	73,992	64,618	91,284
Loss of profits	2,520	3,931	6,189	3,971	11,855	7,222
Crop (including hailstone)	2,070	2,673	1,712	1,241	5,039	345
Houseowners and householders	41,122	54,760	64,377	85,406	83,135	143,541
Contractors risks	2,686	2,986	3,786	5,236	9,676	6,310
Marine hull -						
Private pleasure craft	2,384	3,086	3,048	3,678	3,832	4,558
Other	1,323	1,868	2,227	3,438	3,822	5,994
Marine cargo	12,105	12,921	16,495	20,964	28,176	27,879
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	129,423	159,183	168,364	186,093	214,046	230,227
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	211,215	222,638	235,420	291,223	452,682	559,799
Employers liability	197,246	180,287	210,928	268,770	395,635	459,003
Public liability	13,551	10,926	15,324	20,418	27,404	28,108
Product liability	1,165	2,367	801	-623	414	1,302
Professional indemnity	2,014	2,265	4,934	5,209	8,574	10,271
Burglary	4,657	5,667	7,329	7,691	7,619	7,818
Travel (including baggage)	5,017	6,507	7,978	7,322	7,319	6,887
Boiler, engineering, machinery breakdown	2,184	2,776	2,826	4,909	6,896	6,511
Plate glass	1,910	2,176	2,326	2,585	2,654	2,671
Guarantee	55	585	726	1,210	1,090	1,401
Livestock	1,408	991	1,022	1,006	2,476	3,574
Personal accident	8,506	10,055	11,414	14,061	14,140	14,915
Other (b) (c)	14,628	10,896	17,156	27,929	22,700	29,793
Total	683,679	742,739	838,481	1,035,729	1,373,802	1,649,414

For footnotes see previous table.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

The classification of the motor vehicle is dependent upon a variety of factors including the general use of the vehicle (private, taxi, delivery van), frequency of accidents experienced by the vehicle type (recreation vehicles used off-road have few accidents) and the total cost of a claim when an accident occurs (due to the number of passengers, a bus accident would generally cost more than a private car accident). The premium for Compulsory Third Party Insurance is generally paid at the same time as the registration of the vehicle is renewed.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY), NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, VICTORIA

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged -					
	Within a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the GPO, Melbourne		Outside a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the GPO, Melbourne		Total	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
Private and business	1,045,977	1,077,964	665,480	694,778	1,711,457	1,772,742
Goods carrying	123,025	128,908	197,346	210,034	320,371	338,942
Hire	3,856	4,215	3,848	4,089	7,704	8,304
Hire and drive yourself	4,105	3,994	1,010	1,107	5,115	5,101
Passenger transport	1,667	2,595	1,812	2,422	3,479	5,017
Miscellaneous	11,785	11,467	60,845	62,301	72,630	73,768
Motor cycle	29,647	30,601	40,259	44,243	69,906	74,844
Recreation vehicles	687	967	700	773	1,387	1,740
Total	1,220,749	1,260,711	971,300	1,019,747	2,192,049	2,280,458

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established on 1 July 1975, under an Act of the Victorian Parliament which brought together the functions and staff of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office.

In 1983 by Act of Parliament, the functions of the State Insurance Office were extended to allow it to underwrite a wide range of insurance business and in 1984 a further Act established a Board of Management and created the position of General Manager as Chief Executive of the Office.

The State Insurance Office transacts employers liability, motor vehicle, householders/homeowners, small craft, personal accident, and other insurance business. The Office also manages matters associated with uninsured employers, nominal defendants in the motor car and employers liability jurisdiction, casual firefighters, jurors, civil defence volunteers, education volunteer workers, and the Standard Insurance Act.

Assistance is provided by State Insurance Office staff to the Department of Management and Budget in matters associated with the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1977-78 to 1982-83 are shown in the following table:

STATE INSURANCE OFFICE, TOTAL BUSINESS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Gross premium	275,877	240,887	281,723	309,128	409,825	473,593
Net earned premium	259,497	261,548	279,492	292,544	360,801	428,363
Investment income	46,847	64,938	85,250	103,565	129,895	157,743
Net claims	229,946	273,894	328,689	363,877	595,059	712,610
Expenses and commission	14,723	18,914	15,711	17,396	25,530	33,204
Underwriting profit (loss)	14,828	-31,260	-64,908	-88,728	-137,515	-168,353
Net profit (loss)	61,675	33,678	20,342	14,836	-129,893	-159,708
Underwriting reserves	603,842	721,915	935,518	1,014,348	1,348,715	1,681,956
Other reserves	28,671	46,422	52,471	53,364	52,470	52,470

Further references: Finance companies, *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 451-4; Short-term money market and the merchant banks, 1984, pp. 454-6; Life insurance, 1984, pp. 460-3; General insurance, 1984, pp. 465-7; Friendly societies, 1984, pp. 467-8; Credit unions, 1984, p. 468; Building societies, 1984, p. 468-9

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited*Introduction*

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited in 1984 celebrated 100 years of continuous and effective operation.

Objects of the Stock Exchange

The objects of The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited which are set out in its Memorandum of Association can be briefly summarised as the provision of the market for the quotation, purchase, and sale of securities, and for dealing in securities generally, the facilitation of the raising of funds by companies, government, and semi-government authorities, and the promotion and protection of the public in its dealings with members of the Exchange.

Role and responsibilities

The Stock Exchange performs essential roles within the free enterprise system in facilitating the primary market for capital and in the provision of a secondary market for capital. The primary market is the market where new equity and debt capital is raised which cannot function efficiently unless there is a strong and liquid secondary market. The secondary market is the market where existing capital in the form of securities is bought and sold. The operation of the Stock Exchange enables the transfer of otherwise idle funds from those who spend less of their disposable incomes to the manufacturing and business sectors of the economy which spend more. Through the auction or market system which characterises the Stock Exchange the efficient allocation of capital resources is facilitated. Capital accumulation and the allocation or application of capital for investment are the engines of economic growth which in turn leads to increases in the standard of living for all.

The need for the stock market to be free and open is particularly important to ensure a true market and to provide proper protection for investors and shareholders. To these ends the Stock Exchange has enshrined within its operating framework stringent rules and regulations which ensure that members of the Exchange are suitably qualified, experienced, and of high integrity, while the existence of a large fidelity fund protects the investing public in the event of member defalcation. Moreover, the existence of extensive requirements for companies listed on the Stock Exchange, provides for full disclosure of information necessary to avoid the establishment of a false market in a company's securities.

While the Stock Exchange is a self regulatory organisation, its broader function within the securities industry generally can be described as that of co-regulation with the National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC). The NCSC has overall responsibility with respect to company law, and the regulation of the securities industry generally, including the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange is funded largely by levies paid by its Members, fees paid by member organisations, and by listing fees paid by the companies with shares and other securities listed for trading on the Stock Exchange.

Development of the market

The market has developed over the years from the 'call room' style of trading to the present post trading method which was introduced in December 1961 and is practiced in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity.

At 30 June 1984 Membership of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited totalled 256. The number of member organisations at this date totalled 28.

A committee, comprising twelve members elected by the membership formulates domestic policy for its members and administers the Australian Associated Stock Exchange (AASE) Listing Requirements for those companies for which it acts as Home Exchange. Two members of the Committee are elected annually by the membership as chairman and vice-chairman.

In December 1976, a Joint Committee consisting of five committee members from each of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges held its inaugural meeting. The Joint Committee adopted uniform rules covering accounts, audit, capital requirements, brokerage, client relations, membership, delivery and settlement, trading and dealing, and advertising, and meets monthly alternately in Melbourne and Sydney to administer these rules and determine policy within these rules for members of both Exchanges. The two Exchanges have also formed a jointly owned company, Joint Exchange Computers Pty Ltd, which is responsible for the computer installations of the two Exchanges.

Common Articles adopted by the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges allow member organisations of one Exchange direct access to the trading floor of the other Exchange for the purpose of buying and selling securities. At 30 June 1984, fifteen Sydney member organisations had applied for and been granted access to the trading floor of the Melbourne Exchange and eleven Melbourne organisations had applied for and been granted access to the Sydney Exchange trading floor.

A number of major changes occurred to the operation of the Exchange during 1984, in relation to brokerage rates, membership, and with the proposal to establish a Second Board Market.

Brokerage

After one hundred years of trading with fixed rates, brokerage was 'de-regulated' as from 1 April 1984. However, while this has resulted in very little change in normal private client business, which accounts for the large majority of buying and selling transactions, it has nevertheless resulted in a reduction in the brokerage paid by the larger investors – mainly institutions.

Membership

In the past, members of the Stock Exchanges have permitted their members to operate only in partnerships which confer personal, joint, and several liability on the partners. It now has become possible for broking establishments to operate as corporations. These corporations may take in non-broker shareholders for up to 50 per cent of the capital, except for foreign shareholders which are individually limited to 15 per cent, with a maximum of 40 per cent for total foreign ownership in a member corporation.

Second Board market

During 1984 substantial steps were taken to establish a new market in The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited for the admission of smaller companies to listing on what will be called Melbourne's Second Board. This will provide existing small enterprises with readier access to the equity capital they require for growth and development. Listing will enable those companies to attract more shareholders as there will then be a ready market for existing shareholders to sell and for other investors to buy.

Official Listing Requirements

The Listing Manual of the AASE prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. The Listing Manual is uniform to all Exchanges in Australia. In order to provide for changing conditions, Official Listing Requirements are continually updated and expanded.

Stock market from 1982 to 1984

During the two year period to June 1984, the AASE All Ordinaries Share Price Index rose 78 per cent from the lowest yet recorded value of 443.1 on 8 July 1982, to the highest yet recorded value of 787.9 on 9 January 1984. The Index then steadied through to May 1984 when it fell sharply to close at 654.9. The All Ordinaries closed the year at 658.9 displaying an overall increase for the two years of 39 per cent.

The All Ordinaries Index has risen 32 per cent from its base value of 500.0 (1 January 1980) representing an annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent.

At 30 June 1984, the All Ordinaries Index covered 75 per cent of all quoted equity securities accounting for 250 listed companies.

All composite groups recorded rises over the two years, the greatest being the All Industrials Index which rose 46 per cent, followed by the 50 Leaders Index which rose 39 per cent. In the resource sectors, the Metals and Minerals Index rose 25 per cent while the All Resources Index rose 31 per cent.

Largest group relative size

The percentage of aggregate market value in the All Ordinaries Index for the four composite groups has moved as follows:

AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE BY GROUP, IN THE ALL ORDINARIES INDEX, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

Group	June 1983	Sept. 1983	Dec. 1983	March 1984	June 1984
50 Leaders	70.4	70.4	70.6	69.5	69.9
All Industrials	54.2	53.7	56.5	55.9	59.8
All Resources	45.8	46.3	43.5	44.1	40.2
Metals and Minerals	27.7	25.2	23.0	22.7	20.7

THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF MELBOURNE LIMITED, MARKET TURNOVER BY VALUE AND VOLUME OF SHARES AND NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS, AT 30 JUNE

Type of securities	Value of shares			Volume of shares			Number of transactions		
	1983	1984	Percentage variation	1983	1984	Percentage variation	1983	1984	Percentage variation
	\$m	\$m		million	million		'000	'000	
Share securities –									
Industrial	1,717.6	3,809.7	+122	929.6	1,678.4	+81	232.6	353.4	+52
Mining	1,119.1	1,344.4	+20	1,075.7	1,454.9	+35	173.0	214.0	+24
Oil	336.5	685.4	+104	545.3	910.2	+67	67.5	118.4	+75
Preference	2.0	8.3	+315	3.6	5.5	+53	0.9	1.5	+67
Total share securities	3,175.2	5,847.8	+84	2,554.2	4,049.0	+59	474.0	687.3	+45
Loan securities –									
Commonwealth loans	2,935.5	9,081.2	+209	3,141.2	9,219.3	+193	4.3	8.0	+86
Semi-government loans	1,639.6	641.8	–61	1,786.2	659.6	–63	5.4	3.4	–37
Debentures, notes	45.8	14.0	–69	52.9	15.9	–70	1.1	0.8	–27
Total loan securities	4,620.9	9,737.0	+111	4,980.3	9,894.8	+99	10.8	12.2	+13
Total	7,796.1	15,584.8	+100	7,534.5	13,943.8	+85	484.8	699.5	+44

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law to the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, as well as to the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if it is intended to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his or her place; the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his or her place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE, COMMON FUND, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	45,655	54,010	62,296	67,849	82,119	88,230
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	33,889	41,995	49,801	55,072	59,455	66,590
Cash variation	11,766	12,015	12,495	12,777	22,664	21,640
Balance at 1 July	63,672	75,438	87,453	99,948	112,725	135,389
Balance at 30 June	75,438	87,453	99,948	112,725	135,389	157,029

APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC., AND NUMBERS OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY, VICTORIA

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1978-79	1,194	2,851
1979-80	1,108	2,783
1980-81	1,115	2,458
1981-82	1,032	2,342
1982-83	1,127	2,160
1983-84	965	1,808

Statutory trustee companies

There are now eight companies authorised to operate in Victoria, most having been incorporated for more than 90 years. These companies are the only independent incorporated bodies authorised by the Trustee Companies Act to administer estates of deceased persons. In addition they offer a complete range of fiduciary services to persons during their lifetime including assets and investment management and supervision, taxation services, retirement planning, pastoral and property management, and as trustees of family trusts, charitable trusts, and foundations. They may also act as

trustees for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. Companies act as trustees for holders in cash management, property, and other unit trusts.

Statutes of the Victorian Parliament were enacted at the formation of each company to authorise the Courts to grant Probate or Letters of Administration to a corporation, to limit them to fiduciary business as executor and trustee and as agent for individuals, and to limit the number of shares an individual could own in any one of the companies. These enabling Acts were consolidated into one statute of the Victorian Parliament in 1928 – the Trustee Companies Act.

As a protection for the proper administration of trust funds, all companies have funds lodged as security with the Department of Management and Budget; there is a statutory reserve liability attached to the share capital; and company assets and reserves are, by law, liable as additional protection.

After a review by the Victorian Parliament of the services appropriate to the community, the controlling legislation was amended during the 1950s to remove the original limitations on business activities. That legislation also authorised the establishment of Common Funds to permit the blending of trust funds into a common investment pool by the trustee companies. Changes to the Companies Act in that period specifically authorised the statutory trustee companies to act as trustee for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. This brought a diversification of commercial trust business to the hitherto restricted trust operations of the companies.

Investment responsibilities of trustees increased further in 1979 when the Victorian Trustee Act was amended to widen statutory trustee investments with an additional range of fixed interest investments, including the trustee companies' Common Funds, and to authorise investment of up to one-third of the value of an estate in the purchase of real estate.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table which represents information provided by member companies of the Trustee Companies Association of Australia and New Zealand.

STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES, TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED, VICTORIA,
AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Stock and debentures	102.4	97.7	93.1	199.4	88.7	99.5
Advances on mortgages	179.5	204.5	259.2	291.1	257.6	355.4
Real estate, farms, etc.	157.5	142.8	181.5	155.0	152.4	229.9
Shares	246.5	296.6	379.9	287.1	336.8	259.2
Deposits, cash, etc.	104.6	102.4	126.0	169.5	116.2	211.6
Unit trusts, superannuation funds, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	593.5	544.2
Other	33.3	38.8	30.8	31.6	33.3	38.8
Total	823.8	882.8	1,070.5	1,133.7	1,578.5	1,738.6

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to those trust funds, the companies were responsible as trustees for debenture and note holders of approximately \$2,900m.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 758-60; 1980, pp. 506-7

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC., VICTORIA

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Number of new companies registered –						
Victorian	11,131	12,017	18,370	18,015	10,580	12,170
Other	542	660	722	916	1,693	980
Total	11,673	12,677	19,092	18,931	12,273	13,150
Number of companies struck off –						
Victorian	2,699	2,869	2,537	2,854	1,879	4,287
Other	158	164	105	125	88	647
Total	2,857	3,033	2,642	2,979	1,967	4,934
Approximate number of existing companies at end of June –						
Victorian ('000)	114.4	123.5	140.0	156.8	165.5	173.4
Other ('000)	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.4	10.0	10.7
Total ('000)	121.4	130.9	147.6	165.2	175.5	184.1
Nominal capital of new companies –						
Victorian (\$m)	377.4	822.9	1,843.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other (\$m)	514.3	311.5	1,425.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total (\$m)	891.7	1,134.4	3,269.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during the financial year (\$m)	1,169.5	2,112.9	3,942.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Further reference: Company law in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 891-5

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a 'General Law' title; the other as a 'Torrens' or 'Transfer of Land Act' title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*). The *Strata Titles Act 1967* introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book 1968*.

NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, VICTORIA

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1980-81	43,191	1,072	296	44,559
1981-82	55,107	970	138	56,215
1982-83	n.a.	793	463	n.a.
1983-84	n.a.	1,248	226	n.a.

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

Two summaries of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land and Property Law Acts are shown in the following tables for the years 1978-79 to 1983-84:

NUMBER OF DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE, TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, VICTORIA

Year	Transfers	Mortgages	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
1978-79	127,314	124,360	18,541	6,795	35,876	138,262	451,148
1979-80	137,123	126,774	17,781	6,378	37,943	144,786	470,785
1980-81	143,580	126,934	17,176	6,171	39,340	149,493	482,694
1981-82	139,082	117,884	17,325	6,164	37,405	150,629	468,489
1982-83	134,137	114,081	17,897	5,662	34,344	149,048	455,169
1983-84	163,787	135,589	17,839	3,114	39,136	171,528	530,993

NUMBER OF DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, VICTORIA

Year	Mortgages	Reconveyances	Conveyances
1978-79	2,145	1,981	3,384
1979-80	2,521	2,075	3,387
1980-81	2,551	2,247	3,640
1981-82	2,195	2,189	3,473
1982-83	2,000	1,998	3,303
1983-84	2,305	2,267	3,561

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1978 to 1983 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

NUMBER OF MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, VICTORIA

Security	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Stock mortgages	298	404	496	490	346	283
Liens on wool	10	4	10	7	4	2
Liens on crops	204	82	71	74	77	86
Total	512	490	577	571	427	371

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1978 to 1983:

NUMBER OF BILLS OF SALE, VICTORIA

Security	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Bills of sale	28,845	34,675	37,195	38,554	36,906	29,498

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pp. 708-11; Assurance fund, 1977, pp. 626-7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538-9; Credit facilities in the 1970s, 1982, pp. 454-7; Mortgages of real estate, 1982, p. 493; Stock Exchange of Melbourne, 1984, pp. 456-8; Statutory trustee companies, 1984, p. 459

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Life Insurance (annual), final issue 1980 (5622.0)
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PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the 'price mechanism' is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision-making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This Chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail, wholesale, and foreign trade prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure changes, over time, in retail prices of a constant basket of consumer goods and services. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgement by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pages 471-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984, and *Labour Report* (6.7) last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of ten short-term retail price indexes, which

have been linked together at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, September quarter 1976, and March quarter 1982.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or 'indexed', using movements in the Index. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures 'price movement' and not actual 'price levels'. For example, it does not indicate whether beef is dearer than lamb or whether bus fares are dearer than train fares. The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index, among other things, would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures

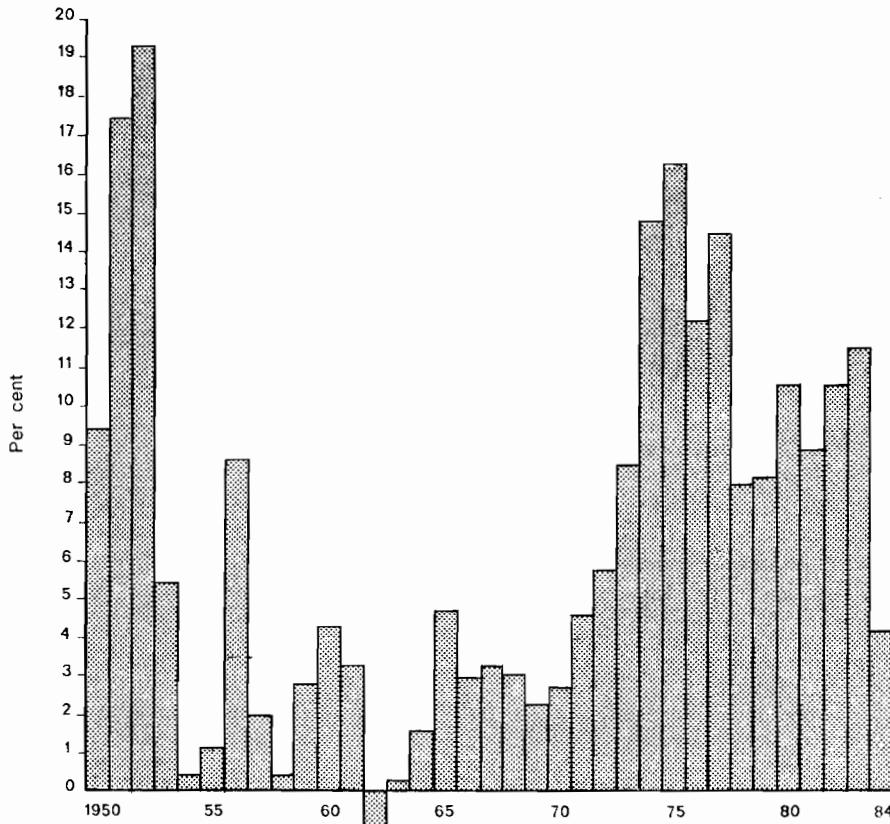


FIGURE 20. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne – percentage movements in 'All Groups' from June to June of each year since 1950.

price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending pattern of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed 'the Consumer Price Index population group'. For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the six State capital cities, Canberra, and Darwin.

The current series (the tenth) of the Consumer Price Index was introduced in June 1982. Its main adjustments were as follows: the geographic coverage was widened to include Darwin; some additional items were included in the basket to cover areas of expenditure such as holiday travel and accommodation, education fees, and pharmaceutical prescriptions; the expenditure weights were revised to reflect expenditure patterns in 1979-80 (the previous weights reflected expenditure patterns in 1974-75); and the reference base period was changed from 1966-67 = 100.0 to 1980-81 = 100.0.

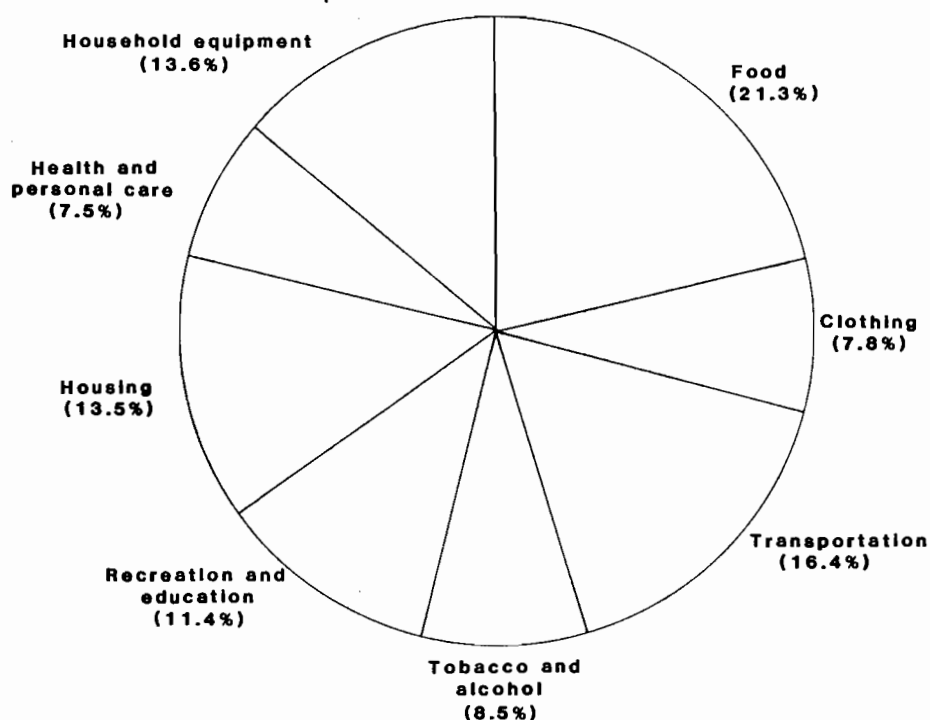


FIGURE 21. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne – weighted average of the eight capital cities, sum of value grouped by source.

Information on the spending habits of Australian households in 1979-80 was obtained from a number of sources, the most important being the 1979-80 Retail Census and the 1979-80 Manufacturing Census. Information from these and other sources such as the 1974-75 and 1975-76 Household Expenditure Surveys provided the basic foundation for selection of the basket of goods and services for which prices are collected.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items were chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as 'all groups, goods component' and 'all groups, excluding food'.

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a 'weight' (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied wherever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table, indicating the relative importance of them at the March quarter 1982. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AT MARCH
QUARTER 1982, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		21.287	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION - <i>continued</i>		
Dairy produce	2.023		Drapery	0.897	
Cereal products	2.257		Household utensils and tools	1.421	
Meat and seafoods	4.928		Household supplies and services	3.401	
Fresh fruit and vegetables	1.691		Postal and telephone services	1.303	
Processed fruit and vegetables	0.896		TRANSPORTATION		16.377
Soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery	2.751		Private motoring	14.980	
Meals out, takeaway food	4.633		Urban transport fares	1.397	
Other food	2.108		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		8.455
CLOTHING		7.826	Alcoholic beverages	6.070	
Men's and boys'	2.347		Cigarettes and tobacco	2.385	
Women's and girls'	3.268		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		7.503
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.462		Health services	4.749	
Footwear	1.334		Personal care products	2.085	
Clothing and footwear services	0.415		Personal care services	0.669	
HOUSING		13.508	RECREATION AND EDUCATION		11.417
Rent	4.188		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.532	
Home ownership	9.320		Other recreational goods	2.660	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		13.627	Holiday travel and accommodation	3.616	
Fuel and light	2.585		Other recreational services	2.345	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.380		Education and child care	1.264	
Appliances	1.640		TOTAL ALL GROUPS	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate based, in general, on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80, valued at relevant prices in March quarter 1982.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Surveys of 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Prices are collected from many sources and around 85,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Prices are collected weekly in the case of fresh fruit and vegetables, fortnightly in the case of fresh fish, and monthly in the case of fresh meat, bread, cigarettes and tobacco, packaged alcohol, and petrol. Prices, together with details of dates of price change are collected at the end of the quarter for: milk; electricity and gas; insurance premiums (house, contents, and vehicle); postal and telephone charges; urban transport fares; motor vehicle purchase; motoring charges; alcohol (bar and restaurant sales); hospital and medical services; newspapers and magazines; and education and child care fees. Using the data collected, average quarterly prices are calculated for these items. For all other items, prices are collected once a quarter, with the exception of local government rates and charges, seasonal clothing, and lawn mowers, for which prices are collected once a year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price changes to give a 'pure' price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure that it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series is linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers. The most recent series of the Index, the tenth series, has a reference base period of 1980-81 = 100.0.

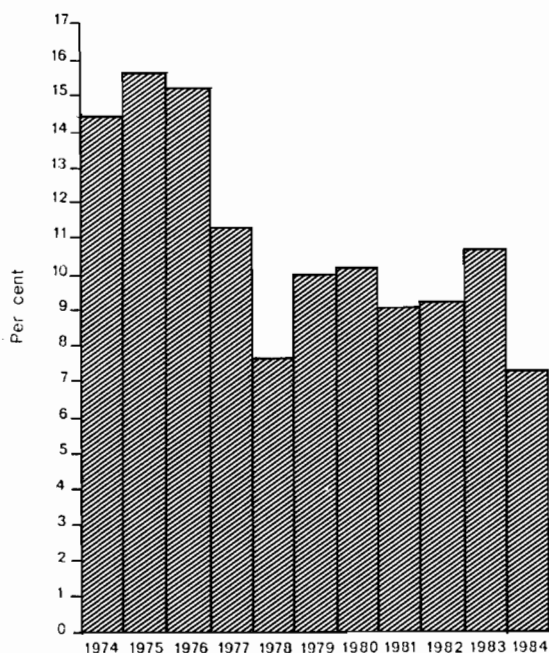


FIGURE 22. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne – all groups excluding hospital and medical services, percentage movement from June to June of each year.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of eight capital cities, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each State capital city, Canberra, and Darwin, and for the weighted average of the six State capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price movement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The Consumer Price Index is therefore designed to provide a 'broad measure' of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications – *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0); *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0); and *The Australian Consumer Price Index – Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of each index: year 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Eight capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin	Six State capitals (b)
1978-79	..	82.4	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.1	83.1	82.3	..	83.0
1979-80	..	91.1	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.9	91.6	91.1	..	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	110.4	110.2	110.4	110.7	110.5	111.2	110.0	110.7	111.1	110.4
1982-83	123.1	123.4	122.8	122.9	123.5	122.5	121.8	124.0	123.1	123.1
1983-84	131.6	130.9	132.1	131.7	132.3	131.0	129.9	132.3	130.2	131.6

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

(b) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base of each index: year 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care (a)	Recreation and education (b)	All groups
1978-79	79.9	87.6	86.7	82.1	79.9	87.1	85.3	n.a.	83.1
1979-80	90.6	93.4	91.6	89.7	91.0	94.7	90.8	n.a.	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
1981-82	108.6	106.9	111.2	110.9	108.6	108.3	128.7	n.a.	110.4
1982-83	119.3	113.4	123.7	123.0	120.5	121.4	160.1	108.7	122.8
1983-84	128.9	119.9	136.0	132.2	131.1	139.4	155.1	115.6	132.1

(a) The Health and personal care group index for 1983-84 was affected by price changes for hospital and medical services resulting from changes to health insurance arrangements, with the introduction of the Medicare scheme on 1 February 1984.

(b) As a result of the introduction of the revised Consumer Price Index in June 1982 there are significant differences between the Recreation and education group and the old Recreation group, and the two series have not been linked at March quarter 1982. Instead, the new Recreation and education group index, and its component sub-group indexes for holiday travel and accommodation, and education and child care commence at March quarter 1982.

Unlike the original Medibank levy (1976), the Medicare levy introduced on 1 February 1984 is not an optional means by which individuals can pay for their own health insurance cover. It is a compulsory charge levied on all income earners above a threshold to provide funding from which a range of medical benefits are paid, and free standard (public) ward hospital treatment is available, to all persons, regardless of whether they pay the levy or not. This levy is regarded as a tax and therefore is outside the scope of the Consumer Price Index.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 to 1983: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base: year 1911 = 100.0)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1926	168	1951	313	1976	1,083
1906	90	1931	145	1956	419	1980	1,578
1911	100	1936	141	1961	471	1981	1,731
1916 (a)	132	1941	167	1966	517	1982	1,923
1921 (a)	168	1946	190	1971	621	1983	2,117

(a) November.

Average retail prices

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1983 and 1984 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, personal care products, and from December 1980, super grade petrol. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Private motoring, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products. They do not comprise all the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected weekly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh meat, bread, petrol, and packaged alcohol are collected monthly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh milk, and bar sales of alcoholic beverages are collected at the end of the quarter together with details of price changes during the quarter and average prices calculated for the quarter. For all other items prices are collected once a quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977, and page 479 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, MELBOURNE

Item	June quarter 1983		Item	June quarter 1984	
	Unit	Price		Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce –			Dairy produce –		
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml	80	Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml	86
Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	470	Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	484
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	..	..	Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	67
Cheese, processed, sliced,			Cheese, processed, sliced,		
wrapped	500g	218	wrapped	500g	215
Butter	500g	156	Butter	500g	159
Cereal products –			Cereal products –		
Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-			Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-		
market sales	680g	84	market sales	680g	97
Biscuits, dry	250g	71	Biscuits, dry	250g	78
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	116	Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	133

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, MELBOURNE – *continued*

Item	June quarter 1983		Item	June quarter 1984	
	Unit	Price		Unit	Price
Cereal products – <i>continued</i>		cents	Cereal products – <i>continued</i>		cents
Flour, self-raising	1kg	82	Flour, self-raising	2kg	170
Rice, medium grain	500g	44	Rice, medium grain	1kg	79
Meat and seafoods –			Meat and seafoods –		
Beef –			Beef –		
Rib (without bone)	1kg	466	Rib (without bone)	1kg	472
Rump steak	1kg	783	Rump steak	1kg	711
T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	683	T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	673
Chuck steak	1kg	443	Chuck steak	1kg	418
Silverside, corned	1kg	482	Silverside, corned	1kg	488
Sausages	1kg	272	Sausages	1kg	257
Lamb –			Lamb –		
Leg	1kg	398	Leg	1kg	340
Loin chops	1kg	484	Loin chops	1kg	439
Forequarter chops	1kg	339	Forequarter chops	1kg	276
Pork –			Pork –		
Leg	1kg	425	Leg	1kg	374
Loin chops	1kg	510	Loin chops	1kg	469
Chicken, frozen	1kg	257	Chicken, frozen	1kg	263
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	236	Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	241
Beef, corned	340g can	182	Beef, corned	340g can	178
Salmon, pink	220g can	135	Salmon, pink	220g can	137
Fruit and vegetables –			Fruit and vegetables –		
Oranges	1kg	75	Oranges	1kg	117
Bananas	1kg	111	Bananas	1kg	125
Potatoes	1kg	61	Potatoes	1kg	47
Tomatoes	1kg	285	Tomatoes	1kg	115
Carrots	1kg	95	Carrots	1kg	64
Onions	1kg	57	Onions	1kg	83
Peaches	825g can	108	Peaches	825g can	113
Pineapple, sliced	450g can	63	Pineapple, sliced	450g can	66
Peas, frozen	500g pkt	100	Peas, frozen	500g pkt	91
Confectionery –			Confectionery –		
Chocolate, milk, block	200g	135	Chocolate, milk, block	200g	138
Other food –			Other food –		
Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	172	Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	170
Sugar, white	2kg	113	Sugar, white	2kg	123
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	126	Jam, strawberry	500g jar	127
Tea	250g	97	Tea	250g	149
Coffee, instant	150g jar	308	Coffee, instant	150g jar	323
Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	100	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	105
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	94	Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	123
Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	50	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	54
Baby food	125g	30	Baby food	125g can	24
Household supplies –			Household supplies –		
Laundry detergent	1kg	250	Laundry detergent	1kg	281
Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	220	Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	233
Facial tissues	pkt of 224	142	Facial tissues	pkt of 224	147
Toilet paper	2 x 550 sheet rolls	100	Toilet paper	6 x 500 sheet rolls	257
Pet food	405g can	56	Pet food	405g can	58
Private motoring –			Private motoring –		
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	39.9	Petrol, super grade	1 litre	47.6
Alcoholic beverages –			Alcoholic beverages –		
Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	117	Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	131
Beer, unchilled	12 x 750ml bottles	1,343	Beer, unchilled	12 x 750ml bottles	1,460
Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	75	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	84
Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	107	Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	115
Personal care products –			Personal care products –		
Toilet soap	2 x 125g	89	Toilet soap	2 x 125g	96
Toothpaste	140g tube	137	Toothpaste	140g tube	138

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 470-3

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building, to materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry, and foreign trade indexes. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Price indexes of materials used in building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base for the House Building index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, while the base year for the Other than House Building index is the year 1979-80 = 100.0. Each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to this as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. Although many of the selected materials are also used in house building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the Index is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area (building other than house building), the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building.

In February 1981, the revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building was first published. The revised index has been compiled for each month from July 1979 on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 and replaces the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

A technical note showing a method of linking the revised index groups to previous index groups, so that series from the revised index can be converted to the reference base of the previous index, is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics on request.

The revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building also includes index numbers for 'Electrical Materials'. These index numbers replace the index numbers previously released in the publication *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (6409.0) which was discontinued in February 1981.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING,
MELBOURNE
(Base of each index: year 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Structural timber	116.0	122.2	127.0	145.0
Clay bricks	115.8	r130.6	153.3	171.9
Ready mixed concrete	115.2	116.7	128.4	132.7
Precast concrete products	110.6	121.3	132.4	140.5
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	112.7	126.8	129.3	128.6
Structural steel	113.5	125.8	132.2	133.3
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	115.9	127.8	138.4	152.7
Aluminium windows	108.0	119.7	128.5	133.2
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	113.5	124.2	134.7	139.7
Builders' hardware	113.5	r127.9	146.7	160.7
Sand, aggregate, and filling	110.1	122.3	141.0	153.6
Carpet	109.6	118.1	123.2	129.4
Paint	118.4	131.2	150.6	163.4
Non-ferrous pipes	95.2	96.2	109.5	117.7
All groups, excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	113.4	r123.8	135.3	142.6
All electrical materials	109.3	121.1	136.1	143.3
All mechanical services	111.1	r123.6	138.8	147.1
All plumbing materials	111.3	122.9	135.1	143.0
All groups	112.7	r123.5	135.9	143.4

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as

representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	244.8	292.9	325.6	338.9	376.2	397.7
Cement products	325.9	357.8	410.8	476.4	549.0	596.9
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	239.4	266.9	312.2	r352.2	409.4	458.6
Timber, board, and joinery	255.8	291.9	337.1	358.2	381.9	429.9
Steel products	316.2	347.9	399.4	r443.0	492.1	529.6
Other metal products	242.6	285.1	321.3	352.4	386.9	421.1
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	228.4	261.1	304.0	339.7	372.4	410.6
Electrical installation materials	238.1	281.2	313.6	348.3	400.9	459.1
Installed appliances	203.8	220.7	246.1	272.4	296.9	305.9
Plaster and plaster products	199.5	217.3	236.4	r262.2	308.5	321.0
Miscellaneous materials	230.7	255.0	296.1	322.5	352.3	377.3
All groups	251.4	283.4	324.7	r354.9	392.0	430.3

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 638-40; 1984, pp. 480-2

Price indexes of metallic materials

This monthly price index series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for each year since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. The series contains two sets of monthly price indexes. They are the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products and the Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index using the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia wide basis. From the base year to December 1979, the index numbers were published for four groupings (Iron and steel, Aluminium, Copper and brass, and Other metallic materials) and an All Groups combination. However, because the All Groups index was being significantly affected by rapidly changing prices for silver, a special grouping 'All groups, excluding silver' was published from January 1980 in order to indicate more accurately the general trend in prices for metallic materials. Also, it was no longer meaningful to publish the 'Other metallic materials' index, and separate index numbers for the two components of that index, zinc and silver, are now published as shown in the following table:

**PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	264.9	294.4	336.0	370.2	407.7	437.9
Aluminium	8.9	208.9	251.5	281.5	291.2	312.2	360.4
Copper and brass	5.7	179.2	216.6	209.9	210.0	231.1	239.9
Zinc	0.5	291.3	329.5	332.4	373.8	400.3	483.1

**PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA — continued**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Silver	1.7	327.4	957.3	719.7	406.3	624.6	607.4
All groups	100.0	256.2	297.6	330.4	354.7	392.8	422.9
All groups, excluding silver	..	255.0	286.2	323.7	353.7	388.7	419.6

(a) Percentage contribution to All Groups index at base year.

Price indexes of copper materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment

Up to August 1983, the ABS published five Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. They were Electric motors and motor control equipment; High voltage and low voltage switchgear; Distribution transformers; Power transformers; and General transformers. From June 1984, revised Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment were introduced on a reference base of 1983-84 = 100.0. Index numbers for copper materials used in three types of electrical equipment (namely industrial electric motors, distribution transformers, and power transformers), were compiled using a revised sample of prices and replaced the previously published indexes.

The items included in each index have been allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of copper materials used in the manufacture of each type of equipment in the year 1982-83 and, as such, do not necessarily reflect the relative values of materials used by particular manufacturers. Information on how the revised series can be linked to the previous series was published in the June 1984 issue of *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Australia* (6410.0).

**PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT,
AUSTRALIA**

(Base of each index: year 1983-84=100.0)

Copper materials used in the manufacture of —	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Industrial electric motors	n.a.	n.a.	100.0
Distribution transformers	88.3	98.0	100.0
Power transformers	87.1	97.0	100.0

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 553; 1984, p. 484

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in the manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g. mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing

industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage when it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published in broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an 'industry of origin basis', and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a 'commodity basis'. The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of locally produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a 'delivered into store basis'. Prices relate to 'goods of fixed specifications' with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly 'monthly average prices' rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to 'industrial' users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, GROUP INDEX
NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION,
AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Home produced materials –						
Agriculture	228.8	280.3	295.9	r282.0	288.8	312.3
Forestry and fishing	263.5	300.3	344.4	363.0	378.8	410.1
Mining	281.8	403.5	454.1	r472.1	541.1	538.5
Electricity	173.8	186.7	210.2	253.3	333.9	351.3
Total home produced materials	238.7	305.2	330.9	r330.3	359.3	375.7
Imported materials –						
Agriculture	285.3	329.2	293.6	264.5	303.6	344.0
Mining	542.6	911.8	1,146.3	1,247.8	1,318.7	1,288.2
Manufacturing	222.1	261.8	278.7	290.6	310.6	323.6
Total imported materials	275.7	366.4	413.0	435.7	464.9	473.1
All groups	248.8	321.8	353.2	r358.9	388.0	402.1

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, GROUP INDEX
NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION,
AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Home produced and imported materials –						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	232.5	285.1	299.5	283.9	291.2	315.2
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	227.4	288.8	286.9	281.4	303.9	319.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels	362.4	554.6	695.5	771.8	880.7	868.7
Imported manufactured materials –						
Chemicals	180.9	225.1	244.7	252.8	271.0	282.8
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	271.6	294.2	310.3	320.7	343.9	358.0
Other manufactured materials	201.3	230.3	242.9	257.3	280.8	288.0
All groups	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.9	388.0	402.1

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 549-51; 1984, pp. 482-3

Price indexes of articles produced by manufacturing industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the Index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this Index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e. weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, 'Food, beverages, and tobacco', an index series is also published for the special groupings 'Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar', in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, 'Appliances and electrical equipment' and 'Industrial machinery and equipment, etc.' were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated new sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e. constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the 'model'.

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old specification before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,
INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF
MANUFACTURING, AUSTRALIA**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
All manufacturing industry index (a)	237.4	274.9	r305.3	r328.9	360.2	382.8
Net sub-divisions (b) -						
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	226.4	266.5	290.9	301.9	328.2	355.5
Textiles (23)	205.1	228.8	252.7	270.6	286.7	305.8
Clothing and footwear (24)	238.4	255.3	276.5	298.1	316.0	333.2
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	280.4	315.5	357.3	388.4	424.9	455.4
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	245.0	269.6	304.2	346.0	390.4	413.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	233.1	307.4	r366.8	r400.9	442.4	456.8
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	236.8	265.2	300.2	r337.2	382.1	404.0
Basic metal products (29)	237.2	282.7	297.8	315.3	345.5	365.5
Fabricated metal products (31)	287.7	323.9	371.6	414.2	452.5	480.1
Transport equipment (32)	230.2	252.2	275.7	303.2	335.4	358.9
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	232.2	261.3	289.7	320.7	353.1	372.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	209.8	252.5	273.9	289.5	313.4	342.1

(a) This index is on a net division basis and relates in concept only to articles which are produced in the Manufacturing Division of ASIC for sale or transfer outside that Division.

(b) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,
SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a), AUSTRALIA**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	217.8	244.4	275.0	307.5	341.5	368.5
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33) – Appliances and Electrical Equipment (332)	200.1	224.4	245.3	263.9	287.9	304.9
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	273.0	308.2	346.1	392.8	436.0	458.6

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1983.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 551-3; 1984, pp. 483-4

TRADE PRICE INDEXES

Export Price Index

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a period of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base year 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and each year from 1974-75. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an 'industry of origin' format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e. prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at

prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN EXPORT
COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC), AUSTRALIA
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	AECC SECTIONS				
		Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1978-79	144	119	162	170	157	146
1979-80	174	145	191	198	169	188
1980-81	185	162	202	217	145	181
1981-82	187	147	219	247	139	178
1982-83	203	152	242	287	138	191
1983-84	208	163	242	269	168	203

SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS						
	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1978-79	234	113	229	86	167	74
1979-80	285	123	230	107	184	95
1980-81	274	141	227	121	210	143
1981-82	250	164	254	120	211	92
1982-83	279	184	305	123	233	67
1983-84	298	179	313	132	262	80

	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1978-79	308	153	157	178	157	157
1979-80	326	181	189	180	241	169
1980-81	231	190	207	189	290	145
1981-82	226	200	231	231	307	139
1982-83	243	206	264	270	334	138
1983-84	327	222	249	251	312	168

	Manufacturers of -		Power generating machinery and equipment	Specialised machinery for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals				
1978-79	118	161	154	178	154	165
1979-80	145	255	173	195	166	347
1980-81	142	210	194	211	187	408
1981-82	139	176	214	234	211	290
1982-83	149	180	232	267	239	374
1983-84	157	193	247	285	255	356

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC), AUSTRALIA
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing
1978-79	114	163	150
1979-80	137	180	190
1980-81	150	191	199
1981-82	153	221	191
1982-83	158	262	202
1983-84	169	244	212

SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS							
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1978-79	155	178	151	156	144	149	152
1979-80	180	180	179	183	231	209	169

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC), AUSTRALIA — *continued*
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS							
Year	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1980-81	191	189	190	192	266	204	186
1981-82	212	231	168	201	264	199	206
1982-83	256	270	173	208	296	208	236
1983-84	237	251	190	223	289	213	247

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 554-5

Import Price Index

The Import Price Index is a fixed weights index which measures changes in prices of imports of merchandise into Australia. The first issue of the Import Price Index produced by the ABS was released in May 1983, on a reference base year 1981-82 = 100.0. The index replaced the import price index previously published by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from September 1981 and covers, either directly or indirectly, about 98 per cent of imports of merchandise in 1980-81. The weights are allocated in accordance with the average value of imports of the relevant commodities over the three years ended June 1981.

The selected commodities have been combined into broad index groups in three ways. Index numbers are compiled for:

- (1) groups defined in terms of the sections (1 digit) and divisions (2 digits) of the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) 1980-81;
- (2) groups on an industry of origin basis defined in terms of divisions (1 digit) and sub-divisions (2 digits) of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC); and
- (3) groups based on the 1978 edition of the United Nations Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC).

In addition, BEC categories have been rearranged to form the broader End-use classes: Capital goods, Intermediate goods, and Consumption goods.

Prices of imports

Prices of individual shipments are obtained from major importers of the selected items and relate to the quarter in which the goods arrive in Australia. Imports are priced on a free on board (f.o.b.) country of origin basis. Freight and insurance charges involved in shipping goods from foreign to Australian ports are therefore excluded from the prices used in the index as are Australian import duties. The prices used in the index are the weighted average of all shipments reported by the selected respondent importer of the specified goods imported during the quarter.

All prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency. As a result, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements of imports purchased in currencies other than Australian dollars. Prices reported in a foreign currency are converted to Australian dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of departure from the foreign port. Where imports are purchased at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

The price series used relate to specific standards, grades, types, etc. of each item, with the aim of incorporating in the index, price changes for imports of representative goods of constant quality. In order to lessen the impact of price variation attributable solely to changes, over time, in the country of origin of imported goods, prices are obtained in respect of the predominant countries of origin for each of the specified goods priced. Prices are combined using fixed weights between countries of origin but these weights are reviewed periodically and revised where necessary.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index is contained in the publication *Import Price Index, Australia* (6414.0). The tables below show annual index numbers for groups defined in terms of AICC Sections and ASIC Divisions as well as the BEC components and the End-use classes. Index numbers for more detailed groups and quarterly index numbers are shown in each issue of the quarterly publication.

IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AICC), AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	AICC SECTIONS								
		Food and live animals chiefly for food (0)	Beverages and tobacco (1)	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (2)	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials (3)	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes (4)	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (5)	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (6)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Miscellaneous manufactured articles and non-monetary gold (8 and 9 part)
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	110.4	111.6	120.9	104.9	109.2	98.0	106.7	109.4	112.1	112.1
1983-84	114.4	123.0	128.9	107.9	104.2	135.9	106.7	114.4	118.6	118.9

NOTE. nes = not elsewhere specified.

IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)

(Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	ASIC Divisions		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	115.0	110.6	110.3
1983-84	131.0	104.0	115.2

IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS FOR BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES (BEC) AND END-USE CLASSES

(Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	Broad economic categories					End-use classes			
	Food and beverages	Industrial supplies n.e.s.	Fuels and lubricants	Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts and accessories thereof	Transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof	Consumer goods n.e.s.	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Consumption goods
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	110.1	107.9	109.2	112.1	112.9	111.0	111.1	109.3	112.0
1983-84	122.9	110.8	104.2	116.9	123.8	116.8	116.6	111.5	118.9

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS*

General

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to Cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index. Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include

*The third in the series of Household Expenditure Surveys was conducted during 1984. The 1984 survey was similar to the ones previously conducted and covered the whole of Australia (with the exception of remote and sparsely settled areas).

the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1975-76			1984p	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Number of households in sample	653	498	176	1,327	1,945
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	837.40	239.90	85.70	1,163.00	1,318.80
Average number of persons per household	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10	2.83
Average age of household head (years)	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95	47.7
Average weekly household income (\$)	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10	470.13
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service –					
Current housing costs (c)	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18	45.83
Fuel and power	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75	12.28
Food –	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07	73.28
Bread, cakes, and cereals	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91	n.a.
Meat and fish	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64	n.a.
Dairy products, oils, and fats	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27	n.a.
Fruit and vegetables	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92	n.a.
Other food	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34	n.a.
Alcohol and tobacco	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75	17.45
Clothing and footwear	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56	24.33
Household equipment and operation	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92	(e) 43.56
Medical care and health expenses	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54	15.41
Transport and communication	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14	(f) 61.88
Recreation and education	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02	(g) 45.90
Miscellaneous goods and services	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56	(h) 30.91
Total expenditure	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49	370.84
Selected other payments (d)	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43	103.83

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500, and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

(e) Household furnishings and equipment and household services and operation.

(f) Transport only.

(g) Recreation only.

(h) Includes 'Personal Care' figure of \$6.91.

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TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT PORTFOLIO

The *Transport Act* 1983 received Royal Assent on 23 June 1983. The Act gave effect to the Victorian Government's policy for the rationalisation, planning, and control of transport in Victoria, and came into operation on 1 July 1983. The Act marks the first time that there has been a major revision to transport legislation since the founding legislation, which in the case of the railways went back to the last century.

The Act provided for the abolition of previously existing transport authorities (the Country Roads Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority, the Metropolitan Transit Council, the Motor Registration Branch, the Railway Construction and Property Board, the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, the Transport Regulation Board, the Victorian Railways Board, and the West Gate Bridge Authority) and for the creation of four new authorities:

- (1) the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) which is responsible for the operation of a metropolitan public transport system using trains, trams, and buses;
- (2) the State Transport Authority (STA) which is responsible for the operation of freight services and country, provincial, and interstate passenger services using all suitable modes of transport;
- (3) the Road Construction Authority (RCA) which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the road network throughout the State; and
- (4) the Road Traffic Authority (RTA) which is responsible for road safety, traffic signals, and the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles.

The authorities have been structured along private enterprise lines and their functions are detailed in the Transport Act. The reorganisation is designed not only to promote operational efficiency and co-ordination of transport functions, but more importantly to provide a strong orientation towards customer service and market satisfaction, with greater scope for consultation.

The Ministry of Transport continues to be responsible for overall co-ordination, planning, budgeting, strategy development, monitoring and research, in close consultation with the operating and construction authorities. During the two years ended 30 June 1984, the Ministry of Transport has been substantially restructured and the new organisation reflects the desire to operate the Ministry as a corporate transportation headquarters that is responsible for the performance of all Victorian Government transport activities.

The Victorian Transport Directorate (VTD) acts as a corporate management group for transport. It comprises the Minister of Transport, the Director-General of Transport and the Deputy Directors-General, the Managing Directors of the four Authorities, a nominee of the Treasurer, and such other persons as the Minister may appoint. The VTD is responsible for the implementation and review of transport policy, the allocation of resources, and the monitoring of operational and financial performance of each of the transport authorities. The Victoria Transport Borrowing Agency (VTBA), established on 6 December 1983, acts as an agency through which borrowings for transport purposes may be obtained.

The Transport Portfolio underwent another major change on 6 September 1983, when responsibility for the Grain Elevators Board was transferred to the Minister of Transport from the Minister of Agriculture, while the Minister of Transport also assumed responsibility for the Port of Melbourne Authority (PMA), the Port of Geelong Authority (PGA), and the Port of Portland Authority (PPA). The administration of the Acts relating to the Ports and Harbors activities of the Public Works

Department had previously been transferred to the Minister of Transport, by virtue of an Order of the Acting Premier on 22 July 1983, and it had been the Government's intention to establish a Victorian Ports Authority to provide a more co-ordinated approach to port development and operational efficiency. However, following the rejection of the Transport (Victorian Ports Authority) Bill in the Legislative Council in 1984, the Ports and Harbors Division of the Ministry will be regionalised under the three existing commercial port authorities: PPA will be responsible for Port Campbell, Warmambool, and Port Fairy; PGA will be responsible for Apollo Bay, Lorne, Barwon Heads, and Queenscliff; while PMA will be responsible for the remaining bulk of the Ports and Harbors Division's activities.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The general objective of the Ministry of Transport, as stated in the Transport Act, is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of transport facilities and networks to meet the needs of the community. The Act specifies numerous functions for the Ministry, relating mainly to the development and co-ordination of the provision of transport services, and to the development and implementation of performance targets, policies, strategic plans, resource budgets, and management processes.

The principal officer in the newly structured Ministry is the Director-General, who reports to the Minister. The Ministry is split into five divisions, each of which reports to a corporate group comprising the Director-General and two Deputy Directors-General. These divisions are:

- (1) Priorities and Planning, with the responsibilities of developing policies and programmes, planning and evaluation of plans and projects, research and development, and freight co-ordination;
- (2) Finance and Resources Budgeting, with the responsibility for co-ordinated development of transport budgets (both capital and current), financial management, and evaluation and accounting policy.
- (3) Personnel and Organisational Development, with the responsibility of developing personnel policy and manpower planning across the Transport Portfolio, and providing guidance in occupational health, welfare, and safety matters;
- (4) Special Projects, undertaking specific tasks and assignments as directed, to achieve an established objective or to address specific issues; and
- (5) Corporate Services, providing internal support services for the Ministry including management, media, personnel, and other specialised services, as well as finance and administrative functions.

In line with government policy, the Ministry's role with regard to planning is to develop and co-ordinate strategic planning for the portfolio, embracing both corporate and system planning. Strategic planning involves the formulation of a set of government actions which will have a significant effect on the quality, quantity, and effectiveness of transport services and facilities, and is particularly concerned with changes in system capacity and levels of service. The Ministry aims to ensure that expenditure within the Transport Portfolio accurately reflects government policy, is efficient and effective, and is responsive to community needs.

Some specific tasks and projects recently undertaken at the Ministry of Transport include the following:

- (1) Discussion paper entitled *Transport Development, Policies and Process* (released for public comment in July 1983) – this paper describes the context in which transport programmes are being developed, and sets out the policy directions and processes for transport improvement. Wide distribution of the paper prompted written submissions from local councils, organisations and individuals, and representations made before a panel appointed by the Minister, at various locations throughout the State.
- (2) *Metropolitan Arterial Road Access Study* – aims to provide guidelines for road access and related public transport, pedestrian and cyclist developments for the next ten years, and to enable them to be integrated with government land-use policies.
- (3) *Central Area Access Study* – aims to identify transport issues related to the Melbourne central business district and its development, and to formulate a transport programme to address these issues.
- (4) *Jolimont redevelopment*. The Ministry has set up an Inter-Departmental Steering Committee to implement plans to decentralise the functions of the Jolimont railyards and redevelop part of the railyard land. The first stage involves relocating stabling yards at Epping. Traffic and road studies are also being conducted to assess the implications of possible new traffic arrangements for the Jolimont site and adjacent areas.
- (5) *Tourist railways*. Submissions have been received from groups interested in establishing tourist railways on railways which have been closed to traffic. The Healesville Railway Co-operative

obtained an Order-in-Council to develop the first stage of its project between Coldstream and Yarra Glen. Proposals for other tourist railways have also been developed.

(6) *Southbank*. The Ministry of Transport is supporting an initiative being undertaken by the Ministry for Planning and Environment to revitalise and redevelop an area immediately south of the Yarra River, bounded by Johnson Street, Westgate Freeway extension, and St. Kilda Road.

(7) Pascoe Vale Road Relief Study.

(8) Submissions to the National Road Freight Industry Inquiry.

The Ministry prepares a range of publications and literature associated with the Transport Portfolio. Details of literature available are set out in the Ministry's *Freedom of Information Statement Part II*, which is available at the Ministry's office.

Financing the transport system

Phased implementation of Program Budgeting began during 1983-84, to better control and co-ordinate the hundreds of different transport tasks handled annually throughout the Transport Portfolio. The Ministry of Transport is responsible for co-ordinating the transport budget, and the new Program Budgeting system will link planning processes, projects, and programmes tightly with the annual budget process, to facilitate better financial control and accountability.

Program Budgeting, in contrast to traditional line-item budgeting, focuses on outputs: the results achieved or the services provided. Programme objectives are first defined, and the major transport services, products, target groups, and individual activities relevant to these objectives are identified. All operations can then be structured by programme elements, beginning with an aggregate policy and ending with specific activities. As a management system for allocating funds and other resources, Program Budgeting will help in:

- (1) developing and translating government policy into programmes;
- (2) setting policy priorities;
- (3) planning and formulating budgets;
- (4) integrating financial and non-financial information; and
- (5) monitoring and reviewing programme effectiveness.

On 6 December 1983, the Victorian Transport Borrowing Agency (VTBA) was established, with the objective of effectively obtaining borrowings for transport in accordance with government policy. The VTBA consists of the Director-General of Transport, a Deputy Director-General of Transport, and the Managing Directors of the State Transport Authority, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the Road Construction Authority, and the Road Traffic Authority.

The functions of the VTBA, as stated in the Transport Act, are:

- (1) to borrow money for transport purposes in Victoria whether as principal or as agent for any authority;
- (2) to lend any money borrowed by the VTBA as principal to the authorities on such terms and conditions as the VTBA determines from time to time;
- (3) to assist the authorities in the planning and management of their borrowings, including the management of inscribed stock and bond registers; and
- (4) to issue all bonds and to create and issue all inscribed stock issued or created and issued under this Act.

The VTBA has the power to negotiate, enter into, and perform financial arrangements, or other arrangements conducive to the carrying out of these functions.

Metropolitan passenger services

Metropolitan Transit Authority

The Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA), established on 1 July 1983, provides and manages public transport services for passengers within the Melbourne metropolitan area. The MTA is responsible for metropolitan railway, tramway and government bus operations, and for determining contracts with metropolitan private bus operators. It aims to ensure an integrated public transport system involving all transport modes.

A number of programmes (described below) have been implemented to improve the performance of the metropolitan rail, tram, and bus system, and to increase passenger service. Particular efforts are directed towards overcoming problems in maintaining schedules and vehicle headways, these problems having developed mainly as a result of road traffic congestion.

Twelve Regional Advisory Boards were established by the MTA in 1983-84, to advise on public transport services and needs in their respective regions of the metropolitan area: Moorabbin,

Dandenong, Box Hill, Ringwood, Greensborough, Werribee, St Albans, Broadmeadows, Frankston, Inner West, Inner North, and Inner South-east. The Boards have representatives of users, employees, management, local government, and commercial interests.

Tram services

While many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems, Melbourne has retained its trams, which have become a significant asset in moving persons over comparatively short distances, in an area extending up to eighteen kilometres from the central city. Tram patronage is at its highest since 1969. Some 109 million persons travelled by tram in 1982-83, an increase of 5.3 per cent over 1981-82. In 1984, there were 633 trams in operation on thirty-one routes.

Contracts for fifty-two new A Class trams, modified to improve passenger comfort and safety, have been let with Comeng. Several A Class trams were already in operation in 1984, the first being launched in June. The A Class trams see a return to roving conductors and side entrances. The first articulated light rail vehicle began testing on the East Burwood line in early 1985.

In January 1984, tenders were called for the supply of up to 200 new trams, including some light rail vehicles. The first delivery of vehicles is expected at the end of 1985. The total cost of this programme is estimated to be \$140m.

The Government's five year programme to completely renovate the 125 W5 Class trams, built some fifty years ago, is underway. The trams are being progressively renovated at the rate of two per month.

Stage 1 of the East Preston tram route extension was opened in May 1983, and Stage 2, from Preston to Bundoora in January 1985. The whole project is planned for completion by July 1986. In 1982-83, a covered passenger interchange was erected at the corner of Elizabeth and Flinders Streets. A tram-passenger interchange at Domain Road and St Kilda Road is to be funded by the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program.

The 'Fairway' system, which separates trams from road traffic on major inner city roads, was introduced in October, 1983, with the purpose of reducing tram delays. Separation is achieved by physical means or line marking. The total Fairway system is expected to be completed by 1987-88.

An Automatic Vehicle Monitoring (AVM) system will be introduced on the metropolitan tram and bus network for better operation and timetabling of services. The AVM system will provide a steady flow of data on current conditions along each route, so that services can be rapidly monitored and adjusted. In addition, it will provide better communication and increased security for passengers and crew.

Further references: Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771-2; 1984, pp. 486-7

Bus services

In 1982-83, government bus patronage was 25.72 million, an increase of 9.2 per cent on 1981-82. This was the highest total patronage since 1965. Government-run buses operate on forty-three routes. In 1984, construction was begun on a government bus workshops complex at Northcote, to service the MTA's fleet of 280 buses. The workshops are designed to cater for up to 500 buses, and will complement existing depots at Footscray, Doncaster, and North Fitzroy.

A new bus interchange is to be constructed in the Altona area, where bus services will be improved and timetables co-ordinated; timetable and route information will be made more accessible. Bus lanes on the Eastern Freeway have recently been extended.

The Victorian Government provides financial assistance to private metropolitan bus operators, who numbered fifty-eight in November, 1983. In that year, the operators utilised 766 buses on some 220 routes, to operate peak period services. The cost of subsidising private bus operators in 1983-84 was \$31.7m.

A new contract system with private bus operators is expected to be introduced, for the provision of route bus services in the metropolitan area. Metropolitan bus services will be under contract to the Metropolitan Transit Authority. The contracts are replacing the discretionary licensing system previously administered by the Transport Regulation Board. The Road Traffic Authority will issue route bus licences as contracts between bus operators and the MTA are finalised. The Victorian Government will develop and initiate a major replacement programme for vehicles in the private bus operators fleet.

Following the introduction of the Metropolitan Transit Neighbourhoods with the Met system in 1983, a review of bus services within each neighbourhood has begun. The review will identify and

remove existing deficiencies and inefficiencies in the system, and lead to an overall improvement in service levels. Implementation of the proposed service changes will be undertaken progressively, as the review of each neighbourhood is completed.

Rail services

MetRail is responsible for the management and operation of the rail passenger services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Suburban rail patronage has recently shown a slight upward trend, with increases in 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84, reversing the steady decline of the previous ten years or so. Improved service reliability and cleaner and more modern rolling stock are considered to have contributed to the increased patronage. Preventive maintenance programmes and changes to the system for reporting train defects have been given particular attention to improve the on-time running of trains.

A modernisation programme covering almost every element of the suburban rail system is under way.

Track improvements

In June 1984, there were about 340 route kilometres of suburban rail lines on seventeen routes. Following the restoration of night-time and Sunday services on the St Kilda and Port Melbourne lines in May 1982, to their former levels, a Ministry of Transport study of the region was carried out and its findings recommended converting both lines to light rail transit, but at present these lines are still operating as heavy rail.

Rail line expansions include the duplication of tracks from Ringwood to Bayswater (completed in January 1983) and from Ringwood to Croydon (completed in July 1984). Electrification of the eighteen kilometre section of track between Altona Junction and Werribee was completed in November, 1983.

Construction of a third track between Caulfield and Moorabbin, which was commenced some years ago but then deferred due to shortage of funds, is expected to be completed by the end of 1985, at a remaining cost of about \$10m. The project will incorporate major station works at Glenhuntly, Patterson, McKinnon, and Bentleigh stations. The additional track will permit extra express services and further improve reliability.

The Altona line had regular off-peak rail services reintroduced in July 1982 and the line is now being extended to connect with the Werribee line at Laverton. Work on this Altona-Laverton passenger rail line extension was completed early in 1985. The project is part of an integrated package of transport improvements in the Altona area. A new station is being built at West Altona, and three level crossings are being constructed in the area as part of the boom barrier programme.

In addition to these extensions to the rail network, a major track upgrade programme across the whole suburban system has been commenced. It includes the welding of rails to provide continuous welded rail, the replacement of the existing rail at all track crossings with heavier (60 kilogram per metre) gauge rail, the reconditioning of road-rail level crossings by the installation of new sleepers and removable concrete paving slabs, and the improvement of drainage, ballast, and sleepers on track through stations. This upgrade programme will extend over ten years at an estimated cost of some \$50m in 1983 values.

Railway stations and property

The Box Hill modal interchange development was completed and opened in 1984, and the Flinders Street Station Redevelopment was commenced in 1984. A programme to provide additional commuter carparking at suburban rail stations has been in progress for several years, and in some cases provision is also being made for bus and taxi facilities.

The station buildings too are being renovated. Many of the older stations are of timber construction and in need of repair; where appropriate, they are being replaced with modern facilities. Forty-six stations have recently undergone minor renovation; the work involved landscaping, painting, cleaning and removing graffiti, and door, window, and toilet repairs. In addition, Camberwell, Footscray, Boronia, and Hawthorn stations have been designated for investigation of their potential for rebuilding or redevelopment, as case study stations incorporating community facilities. Work on Boronia station started in August 1984, and the first stage is expected to be completed early in 1985; work on Hawthorn station is due for completion by mid-1985.

The Jolimont railyards and maintenance workshops are to be progressively decentralised to the routes they service, to make way for major development appropriate to the central area. Rail services and on-time running will improve as stabling and service centres are relocated. Surplus rail land in



Falls Creek, located above the snowline on the perimeter of the Bogong High Plains, is a popular ski resort in Victoria.

Victorian Tourism Commission

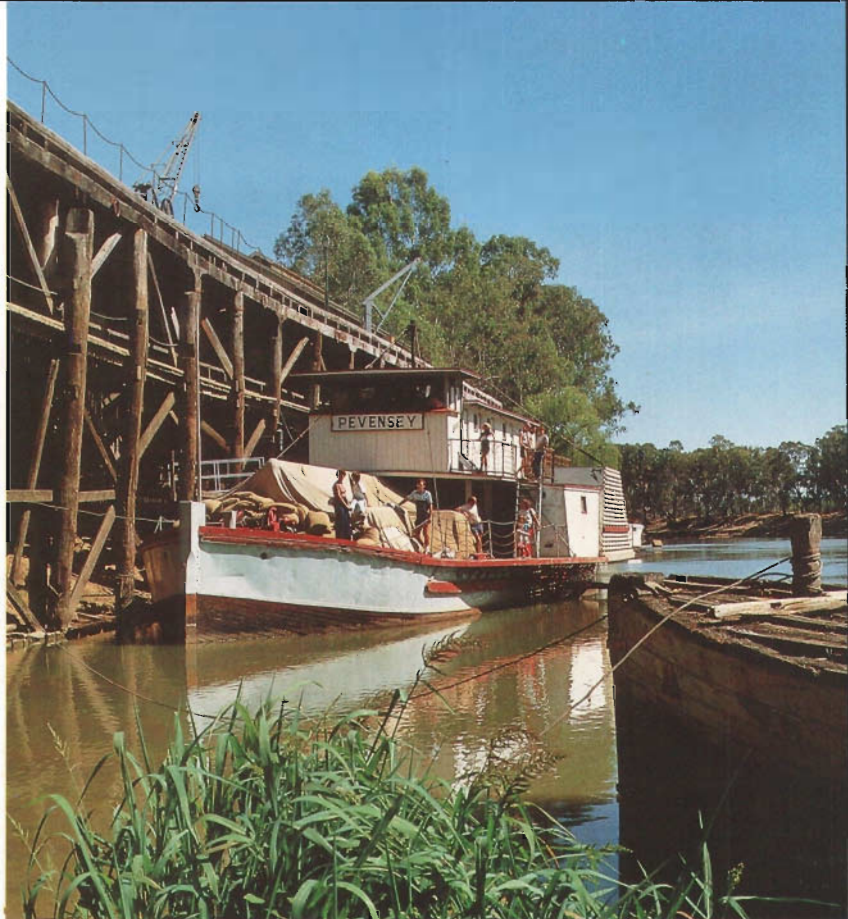


The 'Twelve Apostles' rock formation in the Port Campbell National Park.

Victorian Tourism Commission

PS *Pevensy*, a restored cargo boat moored at the Echuca Wharf on the Murray River. The Wharf, built in 1865 of river red gum, was the centre of port activity in Echuca during the days of the river boat trade from 1864 to 1900.

Victorian Tourism Commission



McKenzie Falls in the Grampians, western Victoria. The rugged ranges of the Grampians are renowned for their wildflowers, lakes, and unusual rock formations.

Victorian Tourism Commission



other areas is being auctioned, a significant example being an auction of thirty-three blocks in the Doncaster-Templestowe area in 1983.

Rolling stock

The suburban train fleet is undergoing a major replacement programme as obsolete rolling stock is phased out and modern air-conditioned trains are purchased.

The order for new Comeng trains has been increased from 50 to 95 six car sets, at a total estimated cost of \$450m. The delivery rate has doubled to 20 sets per year, so that all 95 new trains will be in service by 1988. By mid-1984, 38 Comeng trains had been delivered. The Comeng train programme means that the very old wooden-bodied Tait trains known as 'red rattlers' and the blue Harris trains should all be phased out by mid-1987.

Power, signalling, and safety

In 1983, a major replacement programme for the suburban rail overhead system was commenced. The overhead was originally erected between 1919 and 1923. The programme is aimed at improving the reliability of the overhead wiring system, which in turn will improve the reliability of the rail service itself; additionally, it will have an increased capacity to cope with the demands of modern trains with their higher acceleration rates, higher speeds, and greater power consumption. The work involves the replacement of almost all the components of the system, including support brackets, insulators, and droppers. A number of corroded structures will be replaced in bayside areas, and where wooden poles are used to support overhead equipment they will be replaced by steel masts. A new contact wire tensioning system will be introduced to improve the performance of the overhead system at higher train speeds. The programme commenced on the Frankston line and will progress through the entire system.

An on-going programme of substation rehabilitation is also in hand. It involves the replacement of circuit breakers and rectifiers at fifty-seven substations and seventeen tie-stations across the metropolitan area. The signal power supply is also involved in a programme of major works, with the conversion from 25 Hz to 50 Hz and upgrading of associated equipment which has been in progress for some years.

Automatic power signalling now covers about 80 per cent of the MetRail network, and the objective is to complete it across the whole system. Works in progress from Mooroolbark to Lilydale, Mordialloc to Cheltenham, and Merri to Epping are scheduled for completion during 1985; they will lift the coverage of automatic power signalling to about 90 per cent of the network, and should bring substantially improved service reliability as well as modernised signalling equipment and capabilities.

An accelerated programme of boom barrier installation over the suburban system's sixty or so most dangerous level crossings was instituted in 1982. In the first year of the programme's operation, ten suburban level crossings had been converted from flashing lights to boom barriers. The barriers are expected to cut railway operating cost and reduce road traffic delays. Boom barriers or gates are expected to be in place at all level crossings on the suburban electrified network by the end of 1986.

In order to improve passenger safety and security, an interim system of train radio has been introduced for part of the fleet. Technical evaluation of a system to give complete radio coverage for all trains on the entire MetRail system is in progress. As a further aid to passenger security, many trains are run in three car units off-peak, with the facility to keep one car open and illuminated when passenger numbers are low late at night.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop is in the final stages of construction. The four loop tracks, in individual tunnels serving separate groups of lines, considerably increases the capacity of train running, and the total system provides better access to various parts of the Central Business District. The two completed stations, Museum and Parliament, are now in operation together with three of the four individual loops and two extra elevated tracks between Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station.

The Burnley and Caulfield Group tunnels were commissioned in January 1981, and the Clifton Hill Group tunnel in November 1982, together with the City Circle track and tunnel connections. It is expected that the fourth tunnel for the northern group of lines and the last new station in the Underground - Flagstaff station - will be completed by mid-1985. Museum station was opened in January 1981, and the first stage of Parliament station - the South Booking Hall - in January 1983. Further facilities there were opened in February 1984. Work on Flagstaff station has continued below and above ground with the main entrance taking shape at the corner of William and La Trobe Streets.

Tenders have been called for development of the site above the underground rail loop's Museum Station. Work on the site, which covers 18,000 square metres, is expected to start by mid-1985.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was responsible, until 30 June 1983, for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop and ancillary structures. Funds for construction of the Loop are raised by private and public loans. The redemption and interest payments are funded by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council. Part of the Victorian Government contributions are funded by a small levy on each suburban rail journey.

Metrol

The first stage of Metrol, a remote control system of railway signals and points, was completed in January 1984. A number of signal boxes have been consolidated into one major installation to control train movements; at present Metrol controls these movements over the central area of the suburban rail network. This computer-based system not only permits remote control of the signalling system, but can also provide a visual display of all train movements, identifying each train. The system will result in improved train running and time-keeping because of better communications; it provides an overview of developing problems and hence the opportunity of resolving them quickly, and it permits quicker recovery after interruptions.

Passenger fares

From 13 November 1983, a new zone-based multi-mode ticketing system known as *The Met* was introduced, one ticket enabling travel on trains, trams, tramway buses, and private buses on a zonal fare basis.

Concessions for public transport travel are provided to pensioners, supporting parents, unemployed people, war widows, sickness and special beneficiaries, students, and others. In 1984, the Met Travelclub for holders of six or twelve month periodical tickets was established, providing discounts and occasional prizes for members.

Metropolitan passenger statistics

The following tables relate to the last years of operation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board (MMTB), prior to the restructuring of the transport authorities. Particulars of tram and government bus operations are provided. Some statistics on suburban railway operations are presented in later tables, which relate to the former Victorian Railways Board.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD, TRAMWAYS, OPERATIONS

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,296	27,981	50,780	748	4,708
1978-79	220	4	24,191	101,070	29,836	57,331	750	4,749
1979-80	220	4	23,547	98,889	33,394	60,922	753	4,589
1980-81	220	4	24,062	100,474	39,840	72,242	741	4,571
1981-82	220	4	24,030	103,479	43,977	86,155	698	4,592
1982-83	221	4	24,201	(c)	45,233	103,103	691	4,918

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(c) Passenger journeys not available for separate modes. Total patronage of all modes (rail, tram, and government and private bus) was 254 million in 1982-83.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD, MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS, OPERATIONS

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	305	4,708
1978-79	276	12,879	19,927	6,264	16,523	278	4,749
1979-80	290	12,739	19,872	7,150	18,077	311	4,589
1980-81	291	13,162	21,017	9,023	21,116	270	4,571

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD, MOTOR OMNIBUS
SYSTEMS, OPERATIONS — *continued*

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock (a)	Persons employed (b)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1981-82	302	13,336	23,546	10,823	25,279	267	4,592
1982-83	313	13,311	(c)	11,425	29,004	281	4,918

(a) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(c) See footnote (c) of previous table.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
REVENUE						
Traffic receipts	33,546	35,654	39,894	48,192	53,923	56,055
Miscellaneous operating receipts	195	445	651	671	877	603
Non-operating receipts	551	569	591	705	795	3,382
Payment from drivers' licence suspense account	1,927	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,200	—
Recoup of road maintenance costs	—	—	—	—	—	2,400
Total revenue	36,219	38,569	43,036	51,568	57,795	62,440
EXPENDITURE						
Traffic operation costs	31,709	37,319	36,854	39,946	48,095	56,771
Maintenance —						
Permanent way	1,667	2,341	2,083	2,237	2,816	3,164
Tramcars	6,982	8,609	8,180	9,148	11,041	12,649
Buses	3,182	3,636	3,477	3,575	4,337	5,028
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	1,511	1,882	1,835	2,052	2,575	2,834
Buildings and grounds	827	1,027	1,094	1,222	1,550	1,500
Electric traction energy	1,376	1,571	1,708	2,023	2,542	3,124
Fuel oil for buses	661	840	1,243	1,724	1,907	2,131
Bus licence and road tax fees	2	1	1	1	1	—
General administration and stores department costs	2,397	4,787	5,084	5,312	6,452	7,311
Pay roll tax	2,281	2,427	2,494	2,994	4,191	5,003
Workers compensation payments	1,499	2,428	560	4,597	3,434	2,448
Depreciation	1,780	2,080	2,474	2,944	3,329	4,018
Non-operating expenses	241	268	285	279	277	360
Provisions —						
Long service leave	1,282	1,012	1,207	1,714	1,679	1,858
Retiring gratuities	2,122	1,759	1,976	2,355	2,295	3,507
Accrued sick leave	216	201	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Public liability claims	1,317	1,423	2,020	2,161	2,413	3,675
Interest on loans	4,441	4,888	5,986	7,736	10,373	11,388
Leasing of rolling stock	—	479	724	1,617	2,404	5,356
Rolling stock written off	—	—	—	—	—	330
Total expenditure	65,492	78,978	79,285	93,637	111,711	132,455
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	–29,273	–40,410	–36,249	–42,069	–53,916	–70,015
Capital outlay	10,787	12,095	14,432	17,213	15,831	27,438
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	54,413	63,161	73,114	87,114	99,114	100,574

(a) This item is included in long service leave.

NOTE. All expenditures and revenues shown have been compiled on an accrual basis of accounting.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD: TRAMWAYS, OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses	
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97
1978-79	29,836	123.34	29.52	57,331	236.99
1979-80	33,394	141.82	33.76	60,992	258.73
1980-81	39,840	165.57	39.65	72,242	300.24
1981-82	43,977	183.01	42.50	86,155	358.54
1982-83	45,233	186.90	n.a.	103,103	426.01

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD: MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS, OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses	
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41
1978-79	6,264	48.64	31.43	16,523	128.30
1979-80	7,150	56.13	35.98	18,077	141.91
1980-81	9,023	68.55	42.93	21,116	160.43
1981-82	10,823	81.16	45.96	25,279	189.55
1982-83	11,425	85.83	n.a.	29,004	217.90

Country, provincial, and interstate services

State Transport Authority

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the largest of the Victorian Transport Authorities, employing approximately 14,000 persons and operating a country and interstate rail network of over 5,100 kilometres. The name V/Line has been adopted by the STA to present its new corporate identity and its modern services and programmes to the public.

Rail passenger services

Country rail passenger services are provided on a 'core' network which essentially connects Melbourne to the large regional centres of Albury, Shepparton and Cobram, Bendigo and Swan Hill, Mildura, Ballarat, Horsham and Dimboola, Geelong and Warrnambool, Traralgon, Sale, and Bairnsdale. From this rail network, connecting coach services are operated to other centres such as Yarrawonga, Daylesford, Maryborough and Donald, Portland, and Maffra. V/Line also runs coach services to Leongatha and Yarram, Mansfield, and to Mildura (daytime) via Bendigo and Swan Hill. A computerised seat reservation system is used to improve customer service, and bookings can be made by telephoning Melbourne Central Reservations or any of the seventeen regional railway stations which are directly connected to the system.

Following many years of decline, country rail patronage has been showing a marked increase in recent years. Patronage has increased from 3.043 million in 1981-82, to 3.635 million in 1982-83, and 3.952 million in 1983-84.

During 1983, a number of special fares and customer services were introduced. These include:

- (1) Business Card ticket and Rail-Away ticket allowing unlimited travel on all V/Line services – the former enabling twenty-eight days' first-class travel for \$150, or thirteen weeks' travel for \$400; and the latter enabling fourteen days' travel for \$55 (economy) or \$75 (first-class) and with a further 50 per cent discount for children or students;
- (2) Family Saver, enabling children under sixteen years, accompanied by an adult, to travel for virtually nominal fares (subject to a limit of two children per adult, and a maximum of four children in the family group);
- (3) Super Saver, offering a discount of 40 per cent on regular fares on a number of services which are not used to capacity;

- (4) discounts on car rental and accommodation costs at one's destination; and
- (5) discounts on rail fares for bona-fide groups of fifteen or more persons.

In 1984, school holiday package day-tours called 'Time Travellers' were introduced, to enable children from Melbourne to visit attractions at country centres, such as Sovereign Hill at Ballarat and Coal Creek at Korumburra, and children from country centres to visit exhibitions and other attractions in Melbourne. In addition, V/Line offers a range of regular day tours and package holidays.

In December 1982, a new \$750,000 catering centre was opened at Spencer Street station, to provide country passengers with a modern food and refreshment service. The new building is a food assembly and packaging centre which prepares meals and snacks for the buffet service on the new country trains. The quality of on-board catering is thus being substantially enhanced.

Rolling stock improvements

V/Line is currently involved in a major locomotive and carriage improvement programme. To complement the redesigned route structure and the modernisation of services, new air-conditioned carriages with airline-style seating are replacing older rolling stock. In January 1984, there were eighteen new trains (fifty-four carriages) in service, each train having one carriage with modern on-board catering facilities. The cost of this replacement programme for the country passenger fleet is approximately \$32.6m. Design work is progressing towards the production of a second generation series of passenger cars, of light-weight construction and featuring modern facilities, to follow the existing programme.

To supplement the new carriages, thirty-seven existing steel-bodied air-conditioned cars are being refurbished and modernised, including ten which are being equipped with modern catering facilities of the same standard as the new carriages. A further thirty-nine blue suburban Harris carriages are being refitted and air-conditioned for shorter country commuter runs such as Bacchus Marsh, Seymour, and Kyneton. Thirteen T-class locomotives are being rebuilt, with increased horse-power, to provide motive power for these carriages. This part of the fleet improvement programme is estimated to cost \$22.15m.

A complete refurbishing of twenty-six B-class locomotives has also been taking place in South Australia, at an estimated cost of \$38.22m. The increased power of these locomotives (from 1,500 to 2,500 horsepower) will make them suitable for grain and other freight haulage, as well as for passenger services. In addition, an order has been placed for twenty new locomotives, comprising 2,500 and 3,300 horsepower units, to be built at Somerton, for an estimated cost of \$35m, while five new BL-class locomotives are being purchased at a cost of approximately \$10m.

Equipment utilisation of the country passenger fleet has improved. The system now runs 27 per cent more passenger train kilometres with a 25 per cent smaller fleet than it did before the reorganisation of routes and services in October 1981.

Planned preventive maintenance is being introduced commencing with the new N-class country passenger trains. All components of a train have an identified life to failure, and are replaced on a programmed maintenance schedule before they fail, the overall objective being to improve system reliability and efficiency.

Track and station improvements

Rail infrastructure is being upgraded, including track improvements between Ararat and Serviceton (part of the Melbourne - Adelaide line). This work involves the provision of long crossing loops and power signalling operated by a centralised traffic control system. The line between Ararat and Portland is also being improved to increase its capacity in terms of both the flow and the gross weight of trains. Work includes the upgrading of track, construction of crossing loops, continuous welding of rails, and bridge reconstruction.

The Shepparton - Numurkah - Cobram line was reopened in August, 1983, following track upgrading which cost approximately \$800,000.

An ongoing programme of improvements to country railway stations is underway, commencing with the restoration of the Ballarat railway station which was badly affected by a fire in December 1981. Warrnambool railway station has been renovated, South Geelong railway station has been rebuilt, and twenty-four other stations have been nominated for improvement. Relocation of the Sale railway station and associated railway operations and facilities was completed in 1983, at a cost of \$3.3m approximately. The station was relocated to make room for a \$20m commercial development in Sale and the new arrangement will lead to more efficient freight operations for Sale, Bairnsdale, and Orbost.

Safety

The safer and more efficient operation of trains on country and interstate lines is a major concern underlying the introduction of radio communications. There are two separate yet complementary systems, costing about \$7.5m. The first is a local system which allows communication between driver and guard, between train and a local base, or between trains within five kilometres. This system is now fully operational throughout Victoria. The second is a long-range system allowing communication between Melbourne, local train control centres, and all trains on country lines. By June 1983, the train-to-base system will be in operation on the Melbourne to Serviceton and Albury lines and progressively extended to all other places.

In view of the potentially dangerous circumstances which could occur as the result of derailment of tank wagons, an inspection programme for these wagons has been instigated. Trains comprising tank wagons are restricted to a maximum speed of 65 kilometres per hour.

Freight

During 1982-83, the rail system transported approximately 8.57 million tonnes of freight. This was substantially below the tonnage carried in other years recently, mainly on account of the very low grain harvest and other consequences of the drought. The major commodities carried were wheat, containers, mineral and quarry products, cement, petroleum, steel, briquettes, and foodstuffs. The only commodities to show a substantial increase from 1981-82 to 1982-83 were petroleum (as recent legislation regulating the long-distance movement of petroleum will continue to increase the tonnage of this commodity carried by rail), livestock, stockfood, powdered milk, and some primary produce such as dried fruit.

During 1981-82, 110 open wagons were converted to bottom discharge hoppers for moving wheat. A further eighty container wagons, twenty bulk cement wagons and fifty bogie hoppers (for briquettes and grains) were added to the fleet.

Major improvements in grain handling methods, including the introduction of Central Receival Points, modern large bogie wagons and more bulk trains, have helped V/Line and the Grain Elevators Board to limit charges and to move the record 1983-84 grain crop efficiently to the ports. A major current project is the CANAC Grain Handling Study, which involves V/Line, the Grain Elevators Board and growers in joint considerations of investment proposals and operational changes to further improve Victoria's grain handling system – through an upgrading programme for track, rolling stock, locomotives, and receival facilities.

A major container terminal at South Dynon Yards was opened in 1981 and began operation during 1982. It includes seven tracks, associated crossings, the commissioning of two 33-tonne gantry cranes and roadways. This facility will allow the efficient transfer of containers between road and rail.

New railway stockyards have recently been built at Bandida, about six kilometres outside Wodonga, and associated rail improvements have been made. These include re-opening the disused Cudgewa broad gauge line and building a standard gauge line connection. The project, which cost over \$1m, will increase the handling capacity of cattle and sheep sales, facilitate the transit of cattle and sheep, and reduce handling costs.

Webb Dock

Construction has started on a rail freight link from the Spencer Street railyards to Webb Dock, and it is expected that the \$19.7m project will be completed during 1985. The rail link will require a bridge across the Yarra River and there will be three tracks, incorporating broad and standard gauges. The link will lead to considerable savings in handling costs on the thousands of containers which are moved annually through the present Webb Dock facility. Previously, containers had to be loaded from ships to trucks, carried a short distance by road, and then transferred to rail wagons. Proposed future standard gauge connections, from Swanson Dock and from Spencer Street to Dynon railyards, are also being studied.

Railway statistics

On 1 July 1983, the STA came into existence, taking over the functions of the previous Victorian Railways Board. The following tables relate to State railway operations and road motor services up to 30 June 1983; that is, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board, including the suburban rail operations and services.

Certain border railways in New South Wales were, by agreement between Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board, and this responsibility

continues under the STA. Particulars of these railways have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital costs of all lines constructed and in the course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Board at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1983 are shown in the following table:

**TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC.:
EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK,
VICTORIA
(\$'000)**

At 30 June —	Railway		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines and rolling stock	Lines in process of construction		
1978	494,901	5,297	19	500,217
1979	529,449	6,515	19	535,983
1980	550,177	6,868	19	557,064
1981	744,902	738	19	(b)745,659
1982	682,835	738	19	(c)683,592
1983	714,831	—	19	714,850

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment Act 1936)* and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in the course of manufacture.

(b) Includes \$122.4m worth of assets acquired from the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority (MURLA), subsequently transferred back to MURLA at the direction of the Ministry of Transport, and assets to the value of \$8.1m which were transferred to the Railway Construction and Property Board (RCPB) in 1980-81 at the direction of the Ministry of Transport.

(c) Does not include \$122.9m worth of assets from MURLA and \$29.8m which have been transferred to RCPB to date.

At 30 June 1982, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation, was \$253.4m.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) per year for each of the financial years 1977-78 to 1982-83 are shown in the following table:

**RAILWAYS STAFF, NUMBERS, SALARIES,
ETC. (a), VICTORIA**

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1977-78	5,382	18,454	23,836	251,055
1978-79	5,384	17,893	23,277	263,480
1979-80	5,388	17,361	22,749	282,811
1980-81	5,362	16,732	22,094	315,073
1981-82	5,276	15,835	21,111	352,542
1982-83	5,234	15,671	20,905	411,489

(a) Includes the metropolitan services.

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June, for each of the years 1978 to 1983.

RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES), VICTORIA

Rolling stock in service	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Locomotives—						
Steam	11	11	10	10	10	10
Electric	35	35	35	33	31	28
Diesel electric	265	266	267	263	261	257
Other (a)	90	89	88	82	77	69
Total	401	401	400	388	379	364
Passenger coaches—						
Electric suburban	1,056	1,066	1,038	1,083	1,083	1,079
Other (b)	490	480	469	383	349	330
Total	1,546	1,546	1,507	1,466	1,432	1,409
Goods stock (c)	14,574	12,766	12,165	11,797	11,629	11,555
Service stock	1,230	1,181	1,164	1,111	1,062	954

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included; rail motor passenger vehicles also included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1978 to 1983 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales.

RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA (kilometres)

Lines open for traffic	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Single track	5,499	5,320	5,313	4,999	4,928	4,926
Double track	725	725	731	731	744	749
Other multi-track	140	140	140	140	140	140
Total route distance	6,364	6,185	6,184	5,870	5,812	5,815

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years from 1977-78 to 1982-83 is shown in the following table:

RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Traffic	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Average number of kilometres open for traffic		6,449	6,304	6,304	6,123	5,812	5,814
Traffic train kilometres —							
Country and interstate	'000	7,135	6,650	6,208	6,188	6,661	7,004
Suburban	'000	13,887	13,386	13,174	13,744	14,209	14,549
Goods	'000	10,990	10,820	11,413	10,682	10,266	8,613
Total		32,013	30,856	30,795	30,614	31,136	30,166
Passenger journeys —							
Country and interstate	'000	4,108	4,065	3,663	(a)3,973	3,587	4,126
Suburban	'000	93,546	89,827	85,755	(a)84,500	(b)72,726	(b)80,197
Total		97,654	93,892	89,418	(a)88,473	(b)76,313	(b)84,323
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,120	11,190	13,453	12,721	11,623	8,570

(a) Estimated.

(b) These figures exclude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses.

The tonnes carried and tonne-kilometres of goods and livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83 are shown in the following tables:

RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES, VICTORIA

Class of goods	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
'000 TONNES CARRIED						
Grain -						
Barley	362	471	548	399	376	255
Wheat	2,359	2,180	4,165	3,630	2,968	1,059
Other	206	233	350	216	155	128
Flour	82	77	59	57	47	36
Stockfood and fodder	50	41	35	28	15	24
Fruit -						
Fresh	74	78	76	64	59	57
Dried	48	54	45	54	46	62
Beverages	157	147	143	162	126	110
Solid fuels	740	783	783	633	487	430
Cement	803	774	718	778	718	689
Mining and quarry products	758	745	867	908	914	767
Dairy produce	15	14	13	10	2	2
Milk, condensed, powered etc.	75	60	47	27	34	47
Tinplate	19	21	26	19	15	16
Iron, steel, and metals unfabricated	591	610	749	737	694	490
Manures	616	672	631	618	557	419
Motor cars and accessories	181	173	165	157	167	122
Petroleum products	402	389	341	383	400	528
Paper products	179	194	194	242	258	263
Pipes	66	57	54	35	32	18
Timber	189	180	187	177	149	129
Wool	104	100	93	91	66	51
All other goods	2,768	2,975	3,036	3,191	3,286	2,799
Total goods	10,844	11,028	13,325	12,616	11,571	8,501
Total livestock	277	162	128	105	52	69
Grand total of goods and livestock	11,120	11,190	13,453	12,721	11,623	8,570
'000 TONNE - KILOMETRES						
Grain -						
Barley	95,833	124,600	147,387	102,786	101,223	72,977
Wheat	735,572	661,463	1,309,886	1,117,163	890,212	295,032
Other	42,336	43,735	70,321	35,438	24,854	27,317
Flour	18,505	17,196	14,850	14,639	12,878	9,369
Stockfood and fodder	11,475	8,407	9,194	9,114	3,481	5,914
Fruit -						
Fresh	27,538	28,469	26,491	22,183	19,368	17,889
Dried	25,794	29,160	24,650	29,482	24,966	34,137
Beverages	37,296	35,082	33,976	40,946	33,827	28,270
Solid fuels	125,546	139,606	139,537	111,488	87,485	87,163
Cement	108,438	115,338	118,245	136,992	137,964	121,919
Mining and quarry products	126,217	130,052	146,558	144,680	137,395	108,363
Dairy produce	3,726	3,620	2,872	1,942	477	303
Milk, condensed, powered etc.	13,699	10,778	9,010	5,004	6,268	9,039
Tinplate	7,069	7,339	10,654	7,568	4,711	2,430
Iron, steel, and metals unfabricated	196,664	197,448	250,419	251,475	244,206	173,596
Manures	155,893	168,449	160,240	162,708	149,472	112,142
Motor cars and accessories	43,897	44,733	39,773	38,116	41,602	26,149
Petroleum products	121,179	120,892	109,976	122,313	130,432	156,908
Paper products	59,674	72,800	70,980	77,183	82,023	90,073
Pipes	17,617	15,323	14,361	10,202	9,771	5,292
Timber	62,590	59,918	65,521	61,173	50,689	43,585
Wool	26,806	25,766	24,157	24,217	16,979	13,325
All other goods	960,776	1,035,755	1,047,159	1,142,959	1,199,702	1,010,240
Total goods	3,024,141	3,095,929	3,846,217	3,669,771	3,409,985	2,451,432
Total livestock	84,537	49,376	41,577	33,900	16,667	16,506
Grand total of goods and livestock	3,108,678	3,145,305	3,887,794	3,703,671	3,426,652	2,467,938

*Railways revenue and expenditure*RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
REVENUE						
Passenger, etc., business –						
Passenger fares	53,813	57,303	62,720	74,883	86,796	101,761
Parcels, mails, etc.	7,202	8,219	9,433	9,931	10,082	9,225
Other	106	153	143	183	—	—
Goods, etc., business –						
Goods	92,543	101,030	132,849	143,325	136,280	107,899
Livestock	2,191	1,789	1,521	1,610	873	904
Miscellaneous	561	621	673	980	523	—
Miscellaneous –						
Dining cars and refreshments services	7,371	6,262	6,469	6,848	7,091	7,689
Mt Buffalo Chalet	—	1,578	1,741	2,051	2,406	2,530
Rentals	4,804	5,028	5,332	5,414	5,427	5,264
Bookstalls	1,587	1,671	1,721	1,685	1,831	1,998
Advertising	335	352	343	369	401	445
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority – special levy	1,798	2,127	2,054	1,950	1,900	2,050
Other	4,334	4,975	5,635	7,039	6,588	8,364
Total revenue	176,644	191,108	230,633	256,269	260,198	248,129
EXPENDITURE						
Working expenses –						
General expenses	288,238	300,238	339,840	383,926	434,616	545,048
Pensions	19,591	22,582	25,437	29,359	33,435	40,088
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400	—
Contribution to Railways Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	3,639	4,020	5,094	8,999	9,590	10,731
Payroll tax	11,695	12,387	13,305	14,636	19,893	23,107
Long service leave	5,513	4,996	5,432	8,268	9,199	11,127
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	1,798	2,127	2,054	1,950	1,900	2,050
Other (a) (b)	1,989	1,451	1,448	740	2,199	8,057
Total working expenses	332,861	348,201	393,010	448,278	511,232	640,208
Net revenue	-156,217	-157,093	-162,377	-192,009	-251,034	-392,079
Debt charges –						
Interest charges and expenses (b)	20,779	22,834	27,257	31,091	35,062	40,201
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	31	25	22	14	5	—
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	630	682	740	791	848	894
Net result for year	-177,657	-180,634	-190,396	-223,905	-286,949	-433,174

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

Private bus services*Country and urban*

From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial centres come under the control of the State Transport Authority (V/Line), which is responsible for specifying the routes, levels of services and fare structures, for planning and co-ordinating these services, and for determining subsidies. The services are classified into Country and Urban. Urban operations comprise private bus services in Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and the La Trobe Valley. Country and urban services are operated by private bus companies. Some private operators are under contract to V/Line to provide coach services connecting to or extending from the rail network.

The following table shows particulars for road passenger services, for the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

**COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD
PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA
('000)**

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
PRIVATE BUS SERVICES		
Country services -		
Passengers	3,734	3,853
Bus kilometres	7,086	7,849
Revenue \$	3,196	3,303
Subsidy \$	1,000	1,300
Urban services (a) -		
Passengers	7,218	7,552
Bus kilometres	6,019	6,261
Revenue \$	3,375	3,341
Subsidy \$	3,000	3,420
CONTRACT SERVICES (b)		
Passengers	n.a.	297
Bus kilometres	n.a.	2,985
Contract costs \$	n.a.	2,187

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

(b) Involves twenty-five services throughout Victoria.

Geelong Transit System

On 7 February 1983, with the co-operation of bus operators and Geelong municipalities, the Victorian Government effected major changes to Geelong's public transport by introducing the Geelong Transit System (GTS). The GTS brought together the privately operated bus services to form a co-ordinated transport system, with a flat fare of sixty cents (adult) and thirty cents (concession). In June 1984, fares were raised to seventy cents and thirty-five cents.

All bus services of the three companies involved connect at a modal interchange in Moorabool Street. Services are also co-ordinated at other connecting points, and with trains. Bus patronage has increased since the introduction of the system, and consequently, in May 1983, extra services were added and timetables revised.

The GTS is the first of its kind for provincial cities in this country, and offers an integrated flat-fare private bus system, supported and subsidised by the Victorian Government.

A Government study team has investigated a similar system for Bendigo and Warrnambool, and Ballarat and LaTrobe Valley will also be included in the programme. The new Bendigo bus system, which incorporates a flat fare of sixty cents and new co-ordinated timetables, was introduced in December 1984.

Road construction

Road Construction Authority

The Road Construction Authority (RCA) was formed on 1 July 1983, and its functions include: maintaining, upgrading, and extending the State's declared road network; maintaining and constructing other roads, in conjunction with municipalities; installing and maintaining traffic signals or other traffic control devices subject to agreement with the Road Traffic Authority; determining load limits and advisory speed limits for roads and bridges; establishing requirements for the issue of vehicle mass and dimension permits, and providing and maintaining roadside reserves. The Authority is also responsible for the West Gate Bridge.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria, of which 24,252 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of declared roads. The system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1984, comprised 7,134 kilometres of State highways, 418 kilometres of freeways, 840 kilometres of tourists' road, 1,013 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,847 kilometres of main roads.

National highways

A national highway is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Federal Minister for Transport, is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capital cities; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie, or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Federal Minister for Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The two national highways in Victoria are the Hume Highway from Campbellfield to the New South Wales border and the Western Highway from Deer Park to the South Australian border.

Proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga.

Recent completion of ten kilometres of divided carriageway on the Hume Highway at Longwood marks the halfway point of duplication between Campbellfield and Wodonga. Of the distance of 294 kilometres, 152 kilometres is now divided highway.

The development of the Hume Highway is being funded by the Federal Government under the National Highway Program and the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program. Work is continuing on a further 45.2 kilometres of duplication: the 25 kilometre Benalla bypass, the 12 kilometre Winton bypass, the 3.5 kilometre duplication south of Wodonga, and the 4.7 kilometre Wodonga bypass.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Work is in progress on the construction of an 8.8 kilometre bypass of Melton.

National developmental roads

A national developmental road is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Federal Minister for Transport, is or will be of national importance due to its assistance to: (1) development of particular industries or energy resources (including those in remote areas of Australia); (2) interstate or overseas trade and commerce; or (3) significant tourist travel.

The only road in Victoria currently declared as a developmental road is the section of the Princes Highway between Dandenong and Traralgon. The road is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard.

Current projects include a seventeen kilometre duplication project from Nar Nar Goon to Bunyip River, construction of a seven kilometre freeway standard bypass of Warragul and an eight kilometre duplication project from Nilma to Darnum.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State of Australia and the pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend significantly on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle, the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the major cities or ports.

There are about 130,000 kilometres of public roads in rural Victoria (excluding roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District, and urban Ballarat and Bendigo). Of these some 22,000 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of declared roads.

Victoria's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways and freeways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Northern, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or State highway, and also cater for recreational traffic.

The third system comprises feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas. Each system is co-ordinated with the other systems to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move freely between all points in the State.

Major projects on rural roads other than national highways or developmental roads are being undertaken on the Calder and South Gippsland Highways.

Work is proceeding on the progressive development of the Calder Highway to provide four lanes for traffic as the main route between Melbourne and Bendigo. The seven kilometre Keilor bypass has been completed and work is in progress on the Gisborne bypass and duplication of five kilometres of highway from Ravenswood to Big Hill, south of Bendigo. The Gisborne bypass is being funded by the Federal Government under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program.

Duplication of the South Gippsland Highway between the Lang Lang River and the Bass Highway Junction was completed in 1984, and work is in progress on duplications at Five Ways and Tooradin. The duplication of the South Gippsland Highway from Melbourne to the Bass Highway Junction is being funded by the Federal Government under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program.

Urban roads

Urban roads in the Melbourne Metropolitan area and the provincial cities and towns, play a significant role in the movement of people and goods, both by private vehicles and by road based public transport.

There is now increasing emphasis on the maintenance of the existing arterial road system, on traffic management, and on lower cost works such as intersection improvements, the widening of narrow pavements to eliminate bottlenecks and points of congestion, and less emphasis on new major construction.

Increasing attention is being paid to traffic management in urban areas. A major project in the Melbourne Metropolitan area is the progressive implementation, by the Road Traffic Authority, of the SCRAM (Signal Co-ordination of Regional Areas in Melbourne) programme of traffic signal linking. This project is designed to improve traffic flow along arterial roads. Other traffic management techniques that are being applied extensively in urban areas include upgrading the type of intersection control, the provision of exclusive turn lanes, increasing the storage in turn lanes, modifying channelisation, improving sight distance, banning certain turns at intersections, modifying traffic signal settings, and the provision of improved signing and linemarking.

Increasing attention is being paid to schemes that protect local roads, with a view to discouraging through traffic from using them, in order to improve the safety and environmental amenity of local areas.

Studies are proceeding to establish priorities for the development of road programmes for metropolitan Melbourne. The Metropolitan Arterial Road Access Study (METRAS), being carried out by the Ministry of Transport, will be completed in 1985. It aims to develop and evaluate road improvement options within a comprehensive urban development strategy for Melbourne. The objective is to provide a road system that is geared to the needs of commercial, public transport, and private users.

Recently completed works in the metropolitan area include the widening of the Nepean Highway between Elsternwick and Moorabbin, the Keilor bypass, the Berwick bypass, and one carriageway of a five kilometre section of the Mornington Peninsula Freeway from Mt Martha to Dromana. Work is in progress on a four-lane arterial road to link the South-Eastern and Mulgrave freeways.

Outside the metropolitan area, a significant project that has recently been completed is the duplication of La Trobe Terrace in Geelong, including the construction of a road-over-rail overpass. Work is proceeding on a new Barwon River Crossing which, with associated works, is expected to cost \$23m. Arterial road improvements in the other provincial cities and towns include intersection improvements, road widenings, the removal of bottlenecks, and the construction of roundabouts.

West Gate Bridge

Responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the West Gate Bridge, construction of ancillary works and the financing of the functions and duties required to maintain and operate the Bridge, was transferred to the Road Construction Authority (RCA) in 1982. Since the opening of the West Gate Bridge more than fifty million crossings have been recorded for all classes of vehicles.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures on the landscape, and, once built, they cannot be considered apart from their surrounding environment. In recent years the concept of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty, has been developed. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted in Victoria each year on declared road reserves. The RCA is also developing roadside stopping places for the convenience of travellers. These include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Finance

Following the enactment of the *Public Account (Trust Funds) Act* 1982 all revenue paid to the Road Construction Authority (previously the Country Roads Board) was to be redirected through the Consolidated Fund.

The *Transport Act* 1983 subsequently provided that general receipts from the operation of the Road Construction Authority such as rental income, toll revenue and other items would not be redirected through the Consolidated Fund if they met the operating criteria set down in section 66(4) of the Transport Act.

All other revenues which had in the past been paid directly to the Road Construction Authority, such as receipts from Motor Vehicle operations and Commonwealth Government Grants, are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, and funds are made available to the Road Construction Authority by way of Parliamentary Vote or under the Works and Services Program.

The loan liability of the Road Construction Authority to the Victorian Government (Department of Management and Budget) at 30 June 1984 was \$52.38m (including \$29m relating to advances made to the West Gate Bridge).

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operation of the Road Construction Authority for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84 are shown in the following table:

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
RECEIPTS						
Revenues under the Motor Car Act (less collection costs)	78,571	74,148	66,490	95,515	—	—
Municipal Contributions — main roads	2,956	3,112	3,395	3,588	—	4,355
Commonwealth Government grants	105,652	113,631	127,362	137,841	—	—
Allocations from Roads (Special Projects) Fund	36,320	36,750	—	—	—	—
Transfer from Roads and Special Projects Fund	—	24,800	79,500	96,790	—	—
Redeemed investments	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,577	1,487	—	—	—	—
Victorian Government loans	1,325	1,500	1,500	1,500	—	—
Other loan borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	25,498
Victorian Government grants	463	114	77	125	—	—
General receipts (a)	2,194	2,478	6,842	3,490	—	24,920
Miscellaneous funds receipts	—	—	—	7,075	1,615	19,796
Works and services appropriation	—	—	—	—	181,613	208,918
Recurrent annual appropriation	—	—	—	—	240,466	233,400
Total	237,058	259,020	285,166	345,923	423,694	516,887
EXPENDITURE						
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	189,174	213,226	229,445	262,443	303,468	373,014
Plant purchases	2,857	3,998	2,551	3,144	3,998	5,104
Buildings, workshops, etc.	899	1,556	1,290	766	3,535	3,598
Interest and Sinking Fund payments	3,059	3,136	3,299	3,642	4,048	4,502
Payment to Tourist Fund	1,520	1,571	1,483	1,330	—	—
Payment to DMB of sale of surplus land proceeds	—	—	—	—	—	6,134
Payment to Transport Regulation Fund	589	575	89	(b)14,996	(b)17,607	(b)18,876
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	760	786	741	665	—	—
Payment to Metropolitan Transit Authority	535	500	500	500	487	159

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>EXPENDITURE — continued</i>						
Payment to Ministry of Transport	—	—	—	—	—	562
Planning and research	3,722	4,839	4,966	4,700	4,800	5,536
Management and operating expenditure	29,903	33,412	40,767	45,447	55,666	57,746
Repayment of advance	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
West Gate Bridge expenditure	—	—	—	—	33,608	39,953
Temporary investments	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
Total	234,019	263,599	285,131	341,633	427,217	515,184

(a) Includes 30 June 1983 balance in CRB Fund received for 1983-84.

(b) Represents the RCA's share of the 'cost of collecting revenues under the Motor Car Act' as determined by the Minister of Transport. In prior years such costs were deducted from the revenue collected prior to the revenue being made available to the RCA.

NOTE: From 1 July 1982 the large percentage of funds received by the RCA (CRB) were by way of appropriation rather than by source of revenue. As a consequence of this change to the method of funding, the RCA receipts from the Motor Car Act, Fuel Franchise Fees, Commonwealth Grants and the like are not separately identified. It should also be noted that payments to such bodies as the Transport Regulation Board, Tourists' Fund, and the Traffic Authority Fund were not required as from 1 July 1982 under the amended legislation. However, the level of revenue appropriated to the RCA in subsequent financial years has been adjusted to account for such previous payments.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Road Construction Authority on roads and bridges during each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84:

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY, EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES,
VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
State highways —						
Construction	25,649	30,541	37,760	38,250	51,510	73,475
Maintenance	16,602	19,325	19,790	24,326	29,651	33,669
Freeways —						
Construction	56,055	61,561	63,884	72,129	65,918	80,310
Maintenance	3,231	3,789	3,752	4,856	7,512	8,051
Main roads —						
Construction	23,056	25,211	26,559	32,246	41,124	48,197
Maintenance	13,949	17,390	18,285	21,975	23,630	26,141
Unclassified roads —						
Construction	33,597	36,318	38,972	41,174	48,359	59,067
Maintenance	7,428	8,879	9,550	14,116	11,990	12,957
Tourists' roads —						
Construction	1,683	1,822	2,215	1,983	3,504	6,024
Maintenance	1,926	2,238	2,535	3,130	3,853	3,891
Forest roads —						
Construction	745	770	550	871	1,013	1,306
Maintenance	1,053	1,208	1,411	1,547	1,597	1,725
Metropolitan bridges	502	13	—	—	—	—
Rail-over-road bridge protection	563	439	728	1,034	1,469	—
State Intersection Control Program	745	946	—	—	—	—
Traffic Facilities Program—works expenditure	—	—	—	—	7,535	12,644
Murray River bridges and punts	566	636	738	1,248	520	514
Traffic line marking	1,824	2,140	2,716	3,558	4,283	3,833
Wage Pause Employment Program	—	—	—	—	—	1,210
Total construction	140,785	156,223	169,940	186,653	211,428	268,379
Total maintenance	44,189	52,829	55,323	69,950	78,233	86,434
Total other	4,200	4,174	4,182	5,840	13,807	18,201
Total expenditure—works	189,174	213,226	229,445	262,443	303,468	373,014

Road administration

Road Traffic Authority

On 1 July 1983, the Road Traffic Authority (RTA) was established. It incorporated:
(1) the Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA);

- (2) the Transport Regulation Board (TRB), except for functions related to route service buses (now in the MTA and STA); and
 (3) some functions of the Country Roads Board (CRB), in particular traffic management aspects, and enforcing and regulating mass and dimension limits of commercial vehicles.

The RTA administers road safety and traffic management programmes, collects some revenue from road users, and controls many private transport services and operations, such as taxis and tow trucks.

Registrations, licences, and permits

All Victorian motor cars and motor cycles must be registered with the Road Traffic Authority, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

There were 2.74 million motor cars registered in Victoria and 2,316,820 people held drivers' licences at 30 June 1983. For the financial year ending 30 June 1983, there were 5,874 new drivers' certificates issued, 4,005 commercial passenger, 1,163 private omnibus, and 409 tow truck permits.

Licences for commercial goods vehicles are issued with vehicle registration and take the form of an endorsement on every certificate of commercial registration issued after 1 July 1981. In 1984, the Transport (Commercial Goods Vehicles) Regulations 1984 were introduced. They provide for the licensing, maintenance and repair of commercial goods vehicles, and prescribe various fees and forms relating to commercial goods vehicles.

A new billing system has been introduced, enabling payment of motor registration renewals to be made through the banking system. On payment at any bank the registered owner is immediately given a receipt for registration and insurance fees. Public acceptance of the new system is shown by the fact that about 50 per cent of renewals are being transacted through the banking system.

In November 1984, a programme to replace paper licences with more durable plastic ones was phased in. The plastic licences are of credit card size with the driver's photograph, which can be taken at one of 100 photo points. In 1983-84, the computer system of the Road Traffic Authority was modified, to deal with the introduction of the plastic 'identity' driving licences, and to aid enforcement of road laws.

A six-year licence renewal scheme became effective on 1 March 1983. The scheme, which is being phased in over 1983 to 1985, effectively reduces the cost of licence renewal by ten per cent. For the three years from March 1983, half of the renewal licences are being issued for three years and half for six years. The scheme offers greater convenience to the public and simplifies administration.

A new computerised Vehicles Security Register now allows prospective buyers of second-hand vehicles to check hire-purchase contracts or other encumbrances on them. The *Chattels Securities Act* 1981 transfers the onus for registration of financial interest from the registered owner of a vehicle, and requires any person who has an interest in a motor car or trailer to register that interest. The Vehicles Security Register enables a prospective purchaser to enquire whether an interest is recorded, and offers a guarantee to car buyers that there is no security interest such as an outstanding lease, mortgage, or hire purchase obligation on the vehicle.

Taxis

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1983 totalled: metropolitan 2,952, urban 205 (Ballarat 51, Bendigo 38, Geelong 116), and country 446.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents approximately a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday (6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. in country areas), from 1.00 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1983 were flagfall \$1.00 (including the first 110 metres on tariff 1 and the first 90 metres on tariff 2), plus 10 cents for each additional 220 or 180 metres for tariff 1 or 2, respectively.

The Ministry extended the multi-hire taxi scheme in 1983. The scheme allows taxis to pick up a number of people at one point (i.e. a taxi rank) and take them to varying destinations. Each passenger is charged 75 per cent of his/her fare.

Taxi scheme for the disabled

In 1983-84, almost 35,000 disabled people registered with the Victorian Government's Multi-Purpose Taxi Scheme, which began in February 1983. The multi-purpose taxis were introduced as a service to disabled people who have difficulty using normal forms of public transport. The scheme permits disabled people to use standard taxis as well as new specially designed taxi vans, for half the metered fare.

A special committee which includes people with disabilities processes applications for entry into the scheme. Approved users of the multi-purpose scheme receive renewable booklets containing taxi vouchers for the standard taxis. There is no restriction on the number of trips taken.

Eleven taxi companies in Melbourne have fourteen special taxi vans between them which can take people in wheel chairs. Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong each have a similar vehicle in their taxi fleet, and the scheme is expected to be extended to other regional centres, depending on demand.

Tow trucks

In July 1979, the previous authority (TRB) conducted an inquiry into the operation and control of tow trucks in Victoria. This inquiry was established after interested parties had endorsed proposals for an inquiry into the rationalisation of the accident towing industry, as recommended by a representative committee comprising members of the towing industry, panel repair industry, insurance companies, Police, social protection groups, and TRB officers.

Following the inquiry, a working party was established with representation from the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, and the Transport Regulation Board, to develop measures by which the attendance of tow trucks at accident scenes in the metropolitan area could be better controlled.

Special attention was given to the development of a central communications system, using the facilities of the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, to allocate work. The Accident Towing Allocation Scheme commenced operation on 1 September 1982, and its functions are being monitored by a steering committee provided for in the Transport Consolidated (Tow truck) Regulations 1982. The programme has been administered by the RTA from 1 July 1983.

The Accident Towing Allocation Scheme controls the number of tow trucks at accidents and the behaviour of tow truck personnel at accidents, sets maximum towing and storage rates, and provides industry self-regulation. Steps are being taken to bring more self-regulation into the scheme, including central control facilities under contract, with costs met from tow truck licence fees.

The year 1983 saw the establishment of the Transport (Tow Truck) Regulations 1983. These regulations provided for the licensing and conditions of operation of tow trucks, and for the specifications, maintenance, and equipment of tow trucks. The regulations also enabled the establishment of the Accident Towing Advisory Committee.

Motor boats

The Authority is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$2,302,045 during 1983-84. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid to the Victorian Tourism Commission. At 30 June 1984, there were 101,892 motor boats registered by the Authority.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the *Transport Act* 1983 and the Transport Passenger Vehicle Regulations 1984 is the responsibility of the Authority's field staff, comprising officers located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Authority is considerably involved in other legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Regulations as they relate to commercial road transport.

On-road supervision of the commercial road transport industry is currently being increased. Particular emphasis is being given to the heavy road freight sector, to detect non-observance of the regulations for hours of driving, vehicle loading practices, and general vehicle maintenance.

REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1984, VICTORIA

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$7.60 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$1.15 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) (Pension concession rate is half fee)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.40 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$7.80 each, according to the unladen weight and use

REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1984, VICTORIA — *continued*

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION — <i>continued</i>	
Motor car (used for hire as special service omnibus and touring omnibus)	From \$1.40 to \$1.65 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on an omnibus service	\$2.65 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$27.25 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$2.20 to \$4.05 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	\$60.00 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is less than 3,000 kg; \$120 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is 3,000 kg or more
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$49.90 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00
LICENCE	
Drivers' or riders' licence	\$54.00 issued for a six-year period for renewal of licence. An appointment fee of \$5.00 and testing fee of \$10.00 are payable by all applicants for new licences, which are issued for three years at a fee of \$30.00
Learner's permit — Driver	\$10.00 for two years. An appointment fee of \$5.00 and testing fee of \$10.00 are payable by all applicants for a driver's learner permit.
Rider	\$5.00 for twelve months and \$5.00 for a three-month extension if required. An appointment fee of \$5.00 and testing fee of \$30.00 are payable by all applicants for a rider's learner permit.
Instructor's permit	\$150.00 issued for a three year period.

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$21.90.

DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of licence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Drivers'	1,945,501	1,999,646	2,046,331	2,099,421	2,164,116	2,216,443
Riders'	70,562	72,526	74,138	82,293	91,323	100,377
Total	2,016,063	2,072,172	2,120,469	2,181,714	2,255,439	2,316,820

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type. Particulars of Australian Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, VICTORIA

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census, 30 September 1976 (a)	Census, 30 September 1979 (a)	At 30 June 1981	At 30 June 1984
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,314,015	1,379,926	1,859,752
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	240,386	252,608	
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	109,216	113,900	
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	54,905	56,997	
Trucks —						
Rigid	} 76,591	79,386	117,764	127,768	136,756	168,541
Articulated		9,417	9,766	10,377	11,090	12,502

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, VICTORIA — *continued*

Type of vehicle	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	9,833	10,492	12,664
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,995	9,914	12,909
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	48,502	64,214	81,711
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,923,997	2,035,897	2,342,011

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971 and 1976. Classifications used in 1979 were the same as those for 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

(i) 'Utilities and panel vans' include 'light commercial type vehicles' and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).

(ii) 'Rigid trucks' include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.

(iii) 'Other truck type vehicles' consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as 'trucks'.

The 1976 and 1979 Motor Vehicle Censuses have as their main features:

(i) Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories 'utilities', 'panel vans', or 'rigid trucks' solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.

(ii) The inclusion in 'other truck types' of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.

Direct comparisons, therefore, between the four censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However for comparative purposes 'light commercial type vehicles - open' registered at 30 September 1971, have been included in the classification utilities and 'light commercial type vehicles - closed', registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS
ACCORDING TO MAKE, VICTORIA

(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Alfa Romeo	584	501	492	546	569	384
Audi	282	71	82	98	83	39
B.M.W.	374	476	653	737	853	1,054
Chrysler (a)	10,500	11,675	4,577	46	16	—
Daihatsu	—	179	661	629	503	695
Datsun	13,461	12,344	12,693	14,142	14,152	1,949
Fiat	474	247	197	208	119	58
Ford	27,977	25,090	23,721	29,419	31,643	34,914
Holden	33,915	31,214	28,307	30,225	31,925	26,631
Honda	1,895	2,504	2,106	1,528	1,591	1,468
Jaguar	272	205	244	135	240	266
Leyland	584	26	17	13	11	—
Mazda	8,029	9,627	10,605	8,685	8,728	7,930
Mercedes Benz	883	615	731	983	962	950
Mitsubishi (a)	—	—	8,774	13,285	12,033	10,658
Nissan	11	13	18	86	294	12,643
Peugeot	848	533	644	666	601	669
Renault	798	529	341	230	312	275
Rover	528	398	432	408	212	478
Saab	138	153	114	133	143	186
Subaru	557	1,106	1,515	1,899	2,359	2,707
Toyota	17,496	15,576	15,480	15,648	14,491	20,453
Triumph	403	44	78	26	3	—
Volkswagen	589	357	147	66	7	11
Volvo	1,563	1,402	1,454	1,548	1,218	1,398
Other	811	695	634	657	766	836
Total	122,972	115,580	114,717	122,046	123,834	126,652

(a) As a result of the purchase in April 1980 of Chrysler Australia by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, all vehicles produced, imported, and sold by the new company from October 1980 have borne the name 'Mitsubishi'.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE, VICTORIA

(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1982-83				1983-84			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Daihatsu	112	96	656	864	98	52	846	996
Datsun	1,876	74	1,556	3,506	136	5	162	303

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION
WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE, VICTORIA — *continued*
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1982-83				1983-84			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Ford	1,445	628	2,163	4,236	1,458	608	1,747	3,813
Holden	1,209	713	1,079	3,001	1,286	405	1,013	2,704
International	—	—	616	616	—	—	504	504
Isuzu	1	1	747	749	—	—	917	917
Leyland	33	—	101	134	1	—	72	73
Mazda	399	334	1,472	2,205	522	245	1,582	2,349
Mitsubishi	455	342	1,127	1,924	699	212	1,369	2,280
Nissan	26	6	84	116	1,350	25	1,016	2,391
Subaru	129	39	127	295	175	48	217	440
Suzuki	312	613	1,062	1,987	420	295	962	1,677
Toyota	2,023	764	2,910	5,697	2,386	432	3,765	6,583
Other	43	21	1,292	1,356	46	47	1,527	1,620
Total	8,063	3,631	14,992	26,686	8,577	2,374	15,699	26,650

PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION, VICTORIA

Acts or Regulations	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	91	192	132	129	90	140
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act — Part 1	1,649	1,420	1,712	1,733	(a) 44	—
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1977	211	252	267	363	298	110
Motor Car Act	1,681	1,652	1,948	2,426	2,152	3,030
Motor Car Regulations	291	175	382	375	507	408
Road Traffic Regulations	232	163	242	371	385	351
Summary Offences Act	2	3	2	4	3	—
Magistrates' Court Act	—	20	7	—	2	—
Total	4,157	3,877	4,692	5,401	3,481	4,039

(a) Effect of the *Transport (Deregulation) Act 1980*.

Road safety and traffic management

Road Traffic Authority

The principal responsibility for road safety and traffic management functions and activities rests with the Road Traffic Authority, with significant delegation to the Road Construction Authority and to municipalities for certain traffic management activities. The key objectives have been to reduce road deaths and injuries and to improve the efficiency of the road traffic system in Victoria. The Authority develops and initiates accident reduction and traffic strategies and programmes, incorporating measures directed at road users, vehicles, and the road system.

Concerning the former Authority (RoSTA), an amount of \$9.96m was appropriated for the 1982-83 year and \$1.5m was provided for the capital works programme.

Road traffic accidents

While there are now fewer deaths from motor vehicle collisions, injuries have not fallen at the same rate. The number of people killed in 1982-83 was 711, the second lowest in 23 years. But the number of people reported as injured remained relatively constant over the period 1978 to 1983.

The following tables include details of road traffic accidents which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) that the accident occurred on a road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or any place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:
 - (a) any road vehicle which was in motion; or
 - (b) any animal which was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
 - (c) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in:
 - (a) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or

(b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred. There is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings) or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 652.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1977-78	14,964	926	20,243	388	24	525
1978-79	14,758	842	20,056	381	22	518
1979-80	14,644	785	19,504	376	20	501
1980-81	15,576	713	20,765	396	18	528
1981-82	15,642	717	20,723	394	18	522
1982-83	15,225	711	19,884	377	18	493

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83:

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Description	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	266	8,747	246	8,792	274	8,349
Motor cyclists	56	1,903	78	2,037	83	2,160
Passengers (any type)	189	6,887	200	6,701	172	6,194
Pedestrians	174	2,064	153	1,998	152	1,934
Pedal cyclists	25	1,132	38	1,155	28	1,192
Other	3	32	2	40	2	55
Total	713	20,765	717	20,723	711	19,884

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Age group (years)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	28	466	23	445	19	421
5 and under 7	15	326	10	289	14	274
7 and under 17	44	2,288	66	2,306	45	2,202
17 and under 21	138	4,246	135	4,102	135	3,955
21 and under 30	160	5,265	170	5,309	189	5,129
30 and under 40	81	2,564	77	2,690	76	2,556
40 and under 50	53	1,588	45	1,675	48	1,501
50 and under 60	59	1,380	52	1,339	61	1,265
60 and over	133	1,586	138	1,517	122	1,498
Not stated	2	1,056	1	1,051	2	1,083
Total	713	20,765	717	20,723	711	19,884

Road safety programmes

The Road Traffic Authority is responsible for the initiation, development, and implementation of road safety strategies. The strategies are directed at reducing the intolerable level of road deaths and injuries by better traffic management, vehicle engineering, education, licensing, and enforcement. Education is aimed at emphasising safer use of roads by pedestrians and drivers.

In October 1984, road safety was given a \$1m boost by the selling of original registration plates for vehicles at an auction. The funds raised from the auction are being used for road safety education and publicity.

Pedestrian and child safety

The young pedestrian problem is being tackled initially through education at primary school, with the 'Roadwork' curriculum unit. The initiatives include asking parents to show their children the safest route to school and to encourage the use of safety flags on bikes.

A specialist road safety communicator is continuing to work among elderly citizen groups to promote safe pedestrian behaviour. Specific media campaigns are also being directed towards elderly pedestrians.

Routes and areas with a high number of pedestrian accidents are being studied and various treatments developed. These include improved pedestrian and vehicle separation, pedestrian operated signals, school or pedestrian crossings, pedestrian refuges, linking signals to provide gaps in traffic, and kerbside parking review as well as enforcement directed at pedestrians and drivers.

Child restraints are promoted by providing advice and information to parents. Publicity campaigns continue and a specialist lecturer talks to parent groups. In March 1982 a pilot bassinet restraint loan scheme was started by the City of Knox. The programme is to be expanded.

Road safety curriculum units, widely acclaimed by both road safety and education experts, will continue to be promoted in schools throughout the State. Teachers seconded from the Education Department assist with the promotion of existing units and the development of new ones. These educational programmes play an important part in developing responsible road user attitudes from a very young age.

Bicycle safety

The Authority has conducted major bicycle safety campaigns concentrating on bicycle helmets, while the State Bicycle Committee has continued with major programmes in the areas of bicycle encouragement, education, and enforcement. A special bicycle helmet campaign was launched in March 1984. The thrust of the campaign was aimed at parents to tell them the dangers their children face while riding a bicycle, and to motivate parents to buy a helmet and insist that it be worn every time a child rides a bicycle. The campaign was also aimed at motivating more schools to insist that it be worn every time a child rides a bicycle. The campaign was also aimed at motivating more schools to insist that approved helmets be a compulsory part of the school uniform for children who ride a bicycle to and from school.

Driver and rider safety

Learner permit and probationary licence test manuals and test questions are being revised completely in 1984, to increase knowledge of road craft and road law among novice drivers.

Almost 30,000 motorcycle learner permits are issued in Victoria each year. In June, 1983, a new scheme was introduced for issuing learner permits. Motorcycle riders cannot use the road until they have passed a basic riding skill test and a two-part motorcycle roadcraft test. Applicants for the motorcycle learner's permit in areas where motorcycle training facilities are available have to undertake a riding skill test or successfully complete a training course. Off-street training/testing facilities are operated by the Road Traffic Authority and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Colleges.

Motorcycle training centres for learner riders were extended to Wodonga, Morwell, and Kilsyth in 1984, bringing the total to nine centres. Others are at Shepparton, Box Hill, Richmond, Braybrook, Preston, and Moorabbin. Centres will be established across the State by the end of 1985.

A two month safety campaign, aimed at reducing the number of motorcyclists killed in road crashes, launched in October, 1983, was repeated in October 1984.

A zero blood alcohol law was proclaimed in May 1984, making it illegal for all 'P' and 'L' plates drivers to drive with alcohol in their systems. Drivers who are convicted under this law are now required to attend a course in driver education approved by the Authority. The RTA has the power to cancel the licence of anyone convicted who does not attend the course.

A special lecture kit entitled 'Drive for Life' was launched in July 1984, with teenagers and young adults in mind. The kit was produced by the RTA, in conjunction with the Victoria Police and the Education Department. It deals with matters such as speed, alcohol, seat belts, and intersections.

With the provision of an extra sixty random breath testing units to the police in 1984, the Authority began a \$250,000 campaign to reinforce to the public the increased random breath testing activity.

The first of ten photo-violator cameras which detect drivers who ignore the red traffic light signal was activated in August 1983, and an additional five were ordered in April 1984. The cameras automatically detect all vehicles which enter the intersection after the light turns red and should be effective in reducing the incidence of right angle crashes. The cameras are selectively mounted at fifty intersections with a bad accident record throughout Melbourne.

Other campaigns have included advertising the automatic loss of licence if convicted of driving thirty kilometres per hour above the speed limit.

Road traffic hazards

The Victorian Government will spend \$3.8m in the 1984-85 financial year treating accident 'black spots'. A total of 150 black spots, particularly accident-prone sections of road, had been identified for study and treatment during the year. Treatment can vary from signposting and building traffic islands to the total redesigning and remaking of intersections. The 1983-84 black spot programme allocation was \$1.6m, with treatment for seventy sites. During 1982-83, seventeen sites were treated at a cost of \$1m.

In 1983-84, removal of pole hazards along Melbourne roads was a significant part of the 'black spots' programme. A total of eighty-five poles were investigated with the aim of reducing pole crashes. Some twenty-three poles were relocated, had crash barriers put around them, or were subject to various other engineering techniques. Hazardous poles at other locations throughout Melbourne have been identified for treatment in future programmes.

Regional centres to receive attention in the accident black spots programme included Bendigo, Ballarat, Echuca, Geelong, Shepparton, Horsham, Traralgon, and Warrnambool.

Traffic strategies

The Road Traffic Authority is responsible for the development and implementation of traffic strategies which provide for the efficient, effective, and proper use of the road network. Factors taken into account include public transport efficiency, safe movement of pedestrians and bicyclists, the efficient movement of goods, fuel and travel time savings, and protection of residential amenity. Such strategies are developed in consultation with the Road Construction Authority, municipalities, and user groups.

Co-ordination of traffic signals

Implementation of the SCRAM (Signal Co-ordination of Regional Areas in Melbourne) system is continuing. Signal co-ordination reduces travel time, stops, and fuel consumption by providing green wave progression for major traffic flows. By mid-1984, 396 sets of traffic lights had been linked out of a total of 1,800 to be linked during the five year programme. There are six SCRAM regional computers in Footscray, Blackburn, St Kilda, Springvale, Kew, and Port Melbourne. Similar computers are being established at Preston, Glen Iris, Brighton, Doncaster, and Carlton.

Traffic flows are continually monitored by regional computers in the SCRAM system. Signal timings and co-ordination plans are adjusted automatically to provide minimum overall delay and stops for traffic. The SCRAM system also incorporates special features to enable public transport vehicles to be detected and assisted at traffic signals. The cost of SCRAM is \$22m, not including modifications to existing traffic signals for other purposes or the installation of new traffic signals.

Direction signs

New direction signs giving clear advice on traffic routes and distances are being installed at about 185 key intersections in the metropolitan area. The signs advise of suburbs on the route ahead as well as distance to them. Further signs will list the names of intersecting roads and suburbs reached in those directions.

The improved signposting is costing approximately \$550,000 and will be carried out over two to three years. The new signs are green with white lettering and are visible at night. The installation programme began in 1984.

Bikeplans

The Melbourne Bikeplan is complete and ready for implementation by State and local authorities. Significant work has already been done including the publication of bike maps to cover the

metropolitan area. The official five year implementation period of the Geelong Bikeplan is complete. Funding will continue on an individual municipality basis. Funding for municipal bicycle works this year will again total approximately \$700,000.

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a 'no fault' motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It was the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The 'no fault' concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the motor vehicle owners.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a 'no fault' system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for 'no fault' benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a 'no fault' system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1984 was \$411,879,160, compared with \$323,398,947 to 30 June 1983.

Grain transport and storage

Grain Elevators Board

Introduction

The Grain Elevators Board transferred to the Transport Portfolio in 1983 after having reported to the Minister for Agriculture since its inception. Being essentially a country-based organisation, it is not very well known in city areas and is often confused with its major customer, the Australian Wheat Board.

The Grain Elevators Board (GEB) is a statutory authority first established under the *Grain Elevators Act* 1934. It currently operates under the *Grain Elevators Act* 1958, as amended.

The GEB was set up at the conclusion of a number of enquiries, precipitated by an increasing awareness on the part of industry and political leaders, concerning benefits associated with handling grain in bulk rather than bags. Victoria thus followed New South Wales and Western Australia in the transition from bag to bulk handling.

Function

The main functions of the GEB are to receive, handle, store, and distribute bulk wheat, barley, oats, and other grains. The GEB acts as authorised receiver of commodities which it holds in its custody on behalf of statutory marketing authorities, companies, and private owners.

Country facilities

Following incorporation, the GEB commenced a building programme to establish an export terminal at Geelong and a number of silos in the major grain growing areas of Victoria. Operations commenced with the receipt of 293,500 tonnes of bulk wheat during the 1939-40 harvest.

The initial grain receipt and storage 'system' was designed to meet the demands of the grain harvesting and delivery technology existing at that time. Silos were built along a relatively dense rail network and spaced to be reasonably accessible for grain deliveries by horse and cart teams. In this manner, over time, the GEB established some 255 country receipt stations, with an average storage capacity of 9,700 tonnes per station.

GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD, STORAGE CAPACITIES OF TERMINALS AND COUNTRY STATIONS, VICTORIA, 1984

Item	Number of storages (a)	Capacity
		'000 tonnes
Shipping terminals --		
Geelong	1	830.0
Portland	1	165.0

GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD, STORAGE CAPACITIES OF TERMINALS
AND COUNTRY STATIONS, VICTORIA, 1984 — *continued*

Item	Number of storages (a)	Capacity
<i>Shipping terminals — continued</i>		
Sunshine	1	65.0
Total	3	1,060.0
<i>Inland terminals —</i>		
Dunolly	1	247.5
Murtoa	1	174.0
Total	2	421.5
<i>Country stations —</i>		
Northern	61	624.4
Western	81	802.4
Central	55	644.1
Eastern	54	402.1
Southern	4	5.1
Total	255	2,478.1
Total all facilities	260	3,959.6

(a) Excludes earthen-wall storages.

Bearing in mind present day harvesting and delivery technology, the approach adopted in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s has left the GEB with a legacy of too many small silos, each with inadequate elevating capacity. Moreover, the existence of many small country receival stations also complicates the requirement for the GEB to separately store different grains and grain varieties.

In response to the difficulties associated with the operation of the relatively fragmented country system, the GEB, in co-operation with V/Line, grower, and marketing organisations, is now designing a new country receival and storage system, which will meet present and anticipated future needs of the grain industry.

A new system will involve establishment of a limited number of Central Receival Points (CRPs) (totalling twenty-one in 1984-85). These CRPs will be designed and built to meet the particular needs of the areas which they are intended to serve. In general, CRPs will be highly mechanised and will have special storage and handling arrangements.

Port facilities

Geelong

The GEB's major export terminal at Geelong was established in 1939. It incorporated the then very latest operating controls. These have stood the test of time to the present day.

However, consistent with the requirement of the CRP system being introduced in the country, the GEB, in conjunction with V/Line, constructed new rail receival facilities located on a new rail loop. In this manner the terminal is able to unload block trains on a continuous basis. Once the rest of the handling system is upgraded, the receival capacity will be almost doubled.

Plans are in hand to increase internal handling and shipping capacity from the 1,600 tonnes per hour to 2,400 tonnes per hour.

Geelong, while remaining the GEB's major export terminal, suffers from the disadvantage of having a limited water-depth, which prevents very large ships from taking on a full load at the terminal.

Portland

In 1977 the GEB acquired the Portland Grain terminal from the Portland Harbor Trust (now known as the Port of Portland Authority). This terminal gave the GEB a deep-water port capable of accommodating larger bulk grain ships expected to come into use later this century. To cope with increased loading requirements, shipping capacity has already been increased to 750 tonnes per hour and the GEB is currently finalising plans to further substantially increase shipping capacity to 1,000 tonnes per hour and then to 2,000 tonnes per hour by 1985-86.

TONNES SHIPPED BY THE GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD,
VICTORIA
(^{'000 tonnes})

Season	Geelong	Portland (a)	Total
1978-79	1,908.6	944.9	2,853.5
1979-80	2,880.6	1,216.8	4,097.4
1980-81	2,227.9	800.7	3,028.6
1981-82	2,108.4	1,017.1	3,125.5
1982-83	160.3	19.0	179.3
1983-84	2,363.9	1,234.6	3,598.5

(a) Shipments since the Grain Elevators Board assumed control in 1977.

Grain receivals

Tonnages of grain received by the GEB have increased substantially since the early days of bulk handling in Victoria. In fact receivals have been on a new high 'plateau' since 1978-79 when the quantity of grain received exceeded four million tonnes for the first time. A new record was created in 1983-84 when 5.25 million tonnes of grain was received. Nevertheless, this latest period also includes receivals of a mere 363,000 tonnes in 1982-83, the result of one of the worst droughts on record, illustrating the highly variable nature of annual grain harvests and receivals in Victoria.

ANNUAL RECEIVALS BY THE GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD,
VICTORIA
(^{'000 tonnes})

Season	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Total
1978-79	3,462.3	468.1	165.1	4,095.5
1979-80	3,720.6	440.6	111.1	4,272.3
1980-81	2,851.1	344.6	55.5	3,251.2
1981-82	2,732.3	431.0	27.9	3,191.2
1982-83	319.3	43.6	0.1	363.0
1983-84	4,462.7	698.0	88.3	5,249.0

Increases in the quantity received are mainly the result of increases in hectares sown to grain rather than increases in yields per hectare. Another factor has been the receipt and handling of other grains in addition to wheat. Wheat is still by far the major grain with about eighty-five per cent of total receivals.

In addition to the grain growing areas of Victoria the GEB's 'catchment area' includes a part of southern New South Wales adjacent to the Victorian broad-gauge rail-spurs from Echuca to Balranald, Echuca to Deniliquin, Yarrawonga to Oaklands, and part of south-eastern South Australia.

Financial

The GEB commenced operations with a \$4m loan from the Victorian Government. Since then it has constructed fixed assets with a written down value (in historical cost terms) of \$84.1m at 31 October 1983. These have been funded from loans obtained with the assistance of a Victorian Government guarantee and profits retained in the business. The net funds owned by the GEB, that is, the excess of the amounts owned over the amounts owed, totalled \$55.1m at 31 October 1983.

GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD, FINANCE AND STAFF, VICTORIA

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (a)
Finance -					
Revenue \$m	32.1	37.5	32.2	42.6	10.3
Operating surplus (deficit) \$m	11.4	7.5	2.7	10.1	-12.0
Fixed assets (b) \$m	52.0	61.0	71.5	82.5	84.1
Net funds owned by the Board \$m	47.4	53.7	57.0	67.1	55.1
Staff -					
Permanent employees at 31 October	458	558	575	627	485

(a) Represents drought year.

(b) Net. Based on historical costs.

As can be seen from the above table, the GEB has operated profitably, with the exception of the drought year 1982-83. Moreover, the GEB has been able to achieve this by levying among the lowest storage and handling charges in Australia.

Commencing from 1983-84 the GEB is required to pay an annual dividend to the Victorian Treasury. The amount paid in 1983-84 was \$4m; the amount required to be paid in 1984-85 is \$5m.

In 1984 the GEB was proclaimed to be a body to which the *Annual Reporting Act* 1983 and associated regulations apply.

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2; Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975, p. 634; Transport in the Victorian environment, 1979, pp. 1-26; Recent trends in road transport, 1982, pp. 536-37; Country Roads Board, 1983, pp. 514-21; Transport Regulation Board, 1983, pp. 524-6; Road Safety and Traffic Authority, 1983, pp. 526-7; Land transport, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 485-501

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the lack of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District. Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State. Cargoes from the western region included dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields at Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with their accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oils and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll on-roll off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool being exported from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84:

SEAROAD SERVICE (a) BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

Ship	Passengers			Accompanied vehicles		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	121,361	124,056	124,693	36,048	36,029	35,825

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, ie. containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.
Source: The Australian National Line.

Statistics

Production of statistics of coastal shipping (interstate and intrastate) ceased from July 1978. Statistics appearing in tables below relate only to international voyages and overseas cargo.

Ship arrivals and departures

The following table shows ship movements to and from Victoria for the period 1977-78 to 1983-84. 'Ship calls' are so defined that a ship is counted each time it arrives at or departs from a Victorian port. 'Deadweight tonnage' refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of cargo, stores, fuel, passengers, and crew carried by a ship when loaded to its maximum summer waterline.

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1983-84
Arrivals –						
Ship calls	1,548	1,551	1,887	1,924	1,977	1,703
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	136,312	138,808	39,573	34,687
Departures –						
Ship calls	1,540	1,566	1,850	1,901	1,916	1,640
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	n.a.	n.a.	135,547	138,466	38,517	33,929

Particulars of ship movements at Victorian ports are shown in the following table for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83:

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY PORT, VICTORIA

Particulars	Melbourne			Geelong			Western Port			Portland		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Arrivals –												
Ship calls	1,313	1,388	1,257	266	290	205	217	193	172	128	106	69
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	123,077	24,178	22,727	16,712	8,232	5,771	15,911	4,357	4,200	13,108	2,807	1,989
Departures –												
Ship calls	1,285	1,338	1,188	127	283	211	127	191	172	127	104	69
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	122,641	23,240	21,689	16,854	8,087	6,000	15,841	4,386	4,151	13,130	2,804	2,043

Nationality of shipping

The country of registration of a ship is the country in which a ship is registered according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The countries of registration of ships which arrived at or departed from Victorian ports during 1980-81 were as follows:

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP MOVEMENT BY COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION, VICTORIA, 1980-81

Country of registration	Arrivals		Departures	
	Ship calls	Deadweight tonnage	Ship calls	Deadweight tonnage
		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes
Antilles (Netherlands)	8	38	9	39
Australia	217	6,318	216	6,251
Belgium-Luxembourg	10	423	10	423
Bermuda	1	36	1	36
China (excluding Taiwan)	37	831	38	862
Denmark	26	389	29	434
France	19	536	21	624
Germany, F.D.R.	160	2,441	166	2,614
Greece	85	2,687	87	2,734
Hong Kong	234	4,559	245	4,835
India	42	780	40	737
Italy	11	350	12	382
Japan	377	6,900	406	7,735
Liberia	154	3,657	156	3,772
Netherlands	49	1,134	48	1,160
Norway	65	1,351	69	1,468

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP MOVEMENT BY COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION, VICTORIA, 1980-81 — *continued*

Country of registration	Arrivals		Departures	
	Ship calls	Deadweight tonnage	Ship calls	Deadweight tonnage
Panama	183	2,992	174	2,869
Singapore, Republic of	72	1,408	74	1,443
South Africa, Republic of	9	129	10	143
Sweden	33	810	33	795
United Kingdom	299	7,702	314	8,176
United States	45	1,743	46	1,773
U.S.S.R.	94	1,125	94	1,130
Other countries	201	2,641	171	2,057
Total all ships	2,431	50,980	2,469	52,492

Cargo discharged and loaded

The table below examines overseas cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in revenue tonnes and gross weight. The 'revenue tonne' is the unit of measurement predominantly used in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and statistics are obtained by adding mass (tonnes) and volumetric (cubic metres) units. 'Gross weight' is the total weight of cargo excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY PORT, VICTORIA

Port	Discharged				Loaded			
	1981-82		1982-83		1981-82		1982-83	
	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight
	'000	'000 tonnes	'000	'000 tonnes	'000	'000 tonnes	'000	'000 tonnes
Melbourne	5,382	3,212	4,555	2,819	3,511	3,104	2,966	2,567
Geelong	1,977	1,968	1,755	1,747	2,694	2,693	1,122	1,111
Western Port	66	66	63	63	1,892	1,892	1,671	1,671
Portland	230	227	229	229	854	847	342	342
Total	7,655	5,473	6,602	4,857	8,952	8,536	6,102	5,691

The tables following show particulars of overseas cargo discharged and loaded in Victoria from 1978-79 to 1980-81:

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED IN VICTORIA BY TRADE AREA OF OVERSEAS PORT OF LOADING/DISCHARGE ('000 revenue tonnes)

Trade region of overseas port of loading/discharge	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Europe	959	1,046	1,034	988	2,580	1,938
East Asia	197	477	559	68	1,916	1,184
Japan	875	1,250	1,587	2,111	2,859	2,772
North America (East)	533	813	838	438	197	249
North America (West)	453	678	643	83	152	143
Central America	9	8	14	51	24	39
South America (West)	—	—	—	24	19	8
South America (East)	1	32	42	35	86	43
West Africa	3	4	14	2	2	1
South and East Africa	59	110	74	77	43	56
Red Sea	19	(a)280	11	79	410	105
Persian Gulf	456	(a)255	700	226	227	304
West India	34	90	34	76	199	89
East India	16	36	42	180	151	115
South East Asia	807	771	711	851	524	882
Papua New Guinea	27	25	25	155	173	270

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGED AND LODGED IN VICTORIA BY TRADE
AREA OF OVERSEAS PORT OF LOADING/DISCHARGE — *continued*
(^{'000} revenue tonnes)

Trade region of overseas port of loading/discharge	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Central Pacific	4	5	6	232	246	148
French Pacific	—	—	—	6	11	30
Pacific Islands	499	367	272	35	16	1
New Zealand	259	(b)	(b)	826	(b)	(b)
Non-specific	1	23	—	2	7	2
Total	5,211	6,272	6,604	6,545	9,843	8,378

(a) In 1979-80, figures for Saudi Arabia were not split into Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports.

(b) New Zealand cargo details are excluded due to confidentiality.

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGE AND LOADED BY COUNTRY OF
REGISTRATION OF SHIP, VICTORIA
(^{'000} revenue tonnes)

Country of registration	Discharged			Loaded		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Antilles (Netherlands)	47	—	12	25	3	8
Australia	440	492	486	162	231	252
Belgium-Luxembourg	16	36	65	8	142	5
Bermuda	89	9	—	101	20	14
China (excluding Taiwan)	2	21	88	237	1,084	460
Denmark	288	138	127	186	23	77
France	25	33	41	15	69	25
Germany, F.D.R.	324	346	390	220	319	325
Greece	235	240	423	675	1,277	926
Hong Kong	66	235	250	165	273	330
India	47	26	67	39	365	200
Italy	80	25	37	28	27	70
Japan	613	858	930	1,037	1,046	1,025
Liberia	355	659	764	773	972	981
Netherlands	100	218	311	36	206	73
Norway	241	245	184	251	240	250
Panama	266	301	453	771	941	1,136
Singapore, Republic of	65	77	146	159	249	245
South Africa, Republic of	34	41	16	19	21	17
Sweden	136	188	148	81	132	108
United Kingdom	1,044	1,275	1,092	925	1,282	1,176
United States of America	366	298	272	174	148	123
U.S.S.R.	12	109	135	42	224	293
Other countries	320	402	167	416	549	259
Total	5,211	6,272	6,604	6,545	9,843	8,378

Container cargo

The following table provides details of containers and container cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in 1981-82 and 1982-83. All statistics relating to containers are expressed in terms of 20 foot units. A 40 foot container is recorded therefore as 2 twenty foot equivalent units (or TEUs).

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CONTAINERS AND CONTAINER CARGO DISCHARGED AND
LOADED BY VICTORIAN PORTS

Port	1981-82		1982-83			
	Container cargo	Other cargo	Container cargo		Other cargo	
	Revenue tonnes (^{'000})	Revenue tonnes (^{'000})	TEUs Empty (number)	TEUs with cargo (number)	Revenue tonnes (^{'000})	Revenue tonnes (^{'000})
DISCHARGED						
Melbourne	3,252	2,130	6,432	121,221	2,770	1,786
Geelong	15	1,962	303	259	6	1,750
Western Port	—	66	—	318	6	56
Portland	..	230	33	26	..	228
Total	3,267	4,388	6,768	121,824	2,782	3,820

OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CONTAINERS AND CONTAINER CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY VICTORIAN PORTS — *continued*

Port	1981-82		1982-83			
	Container cargo	Other cargo	Container cargo			Other cargo
	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	TEUs Empty (number)	TEUs with cargo (number)	Revenue tonnes ('000)	Revenue tonnes ('000)
LOADED						
Melbourne	2,296	1,216	13,362	119,620	2,221	745
Geelong	15	2,680	38	2,278	43	1,079
Western Port	—	1,892	—	318	6	1,664
Portland	..	854	—	6	..	342
Total	2,311	6,642	13,400	122,222	2,270	3,830

Further references: *Lighthouses, Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 665-6; *Principal ports of Victoria*, 1965, pp. 744-7; *Australian Shipbuilding Board*, 1975, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-two former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1978-79 to 1983-84. Although the number of ships has remained relatively steady, tonnes carried have risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll on-roll off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1978-79	3,824	683	1981-82	3,854	722
1979-80	3,988	683	1982-83	3,656	672
1980-81	3,646	671	1983-84	3,776	683

Port of Melbourne Authority*Administration*

Port of Melbourne Authority (originally the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners) is a statutory body established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne. The responsibility of executing the Act is vested in a Board consisting of a full-time chairman and five part-time members appointed by the Governor in Council for their specialised knowledge of their particular sphere in the shipping industry, i.e. exporters, importers, primary producers, shipowners, and labour.

The Port of Melbourne comprises an area of 31.5 square kilometres of land and water and provides nineteen kilometres of berthage.

The Port of Melbourne is one of Australia's principal ports and one of the world's leading container ports in volume of cargo handled. It is a general cargo port with major installations at Swanson Dock for overseas container handling; Webb Dock for overseas roll on-roll off and container traffic; Appleton Dock; 32 South Wharf for overseas roll on-roll off and a multi-purpose general cargo berth at 16 Victoria Dock. The Port is served by twelve container cranes, six of which are owned by the Port Authority.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1983, the Port handled a volume of 17,457,000 tonnes of import, export, and trans-shipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,272 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore.

During the year ended 30 June 1983, the Port handled 13,937,000 tonnes of general cargo (including empty containers), a decrease of 13 per cent on that recorded in the previous year. This decrease was due to the combined effects of economic recession and severe drought in the Port's hinterland. In 1982-83, 72 per cent of general cargo was containerised, and total container throughput was 460,202 containers. The Port also handled 3,520,000 tonnes of bulk cargo during the same period, an increase of 6.2 per cent on that recorded in the previous year.

In overseas trade in 1982-83, the principal countries of origin and destination of commodities shipped through the Port were Japan, the United States of America, and New Zealand. These three countries accounted for 48 per cent of imports and 41 per cent of exports. In coastal trade, the Port handled mainly commodities going to or from Tasmania.

New developments

The Port of Melbourne Authority occupied the first building to be completed in the World Trade Centre (WTC) in June 1982. Two more buildings were ready for occupation by the end of 1982, while the remaining two structures of the five building complex became available early in 1983. On completion, approximately 64,000 square metres of office, rental, and exhibition space were provided in the Centre. A number of Commonwealth and State Government departments and commercial organisations involved in the servicing and promotion of trade took up occupancy in the Centre during 1983 and 1984.

A new container roll on-roll off berth, No. 5 Webb Dock, was officially opened in December 1982. The berth, which incorporates a large container stacking area at the rear, is operated by the Australian National Line for their overseas operations. The berth is equipped with two container cranes and a floating ramp.

Construction work is continuing on the new multi-purpose general cargo berth at 17 Victoria Dock. The berth will be equipped with a container crane and includes a cargo shed and cargo stacking area.

Facilities at Appleton Dock will be upgraded by the development of land on the north side of Moonee Ponds Creek and the construction of a shiploader to handle bulk cargoes.

The Port of Melbourne Authority has commenced implementation of its policy of improving the Port's landscape including the provision of public access to viewing locations of Port activities, the development of guidelines for leasehold areas and a general policy of beautification of the Port. North Wharf Promenade is open to the general public seven days a week during daylight hours and similar plans include Berths No. 1-4 South Wharf, Station Pier and Todd Road/Beach in Port Melbourne, and the Maribyrnong River.

1984 Forward Development Plan

The Port of Melbourne Authority has a Forward Development Plan which is revised regularly and identifies the intended direction of long-term port development including all major future land uses. A number of intermediate stages which represent a logical development sequence consistent with the long-term development strategy are also identified.



A 'Round the Town Run' through the streets of Melbourne.

Telecom Australia



Six light towers, erected during 1984, for the first time enabled cricket and football to be played at night at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Squire Photographics Pty Ltd



(Top) The opening ceremony of the inaugural Australia Games at the Melbourne Entertainment Centre. The Games, a component of Victoria's 150th Anniversary celebrations, took place during 26 January to 3 February 1985.

Roger Gould Photography

(Above left) The main Olympic Park stadium in Melbourne under lights during track and field competitions of the Australia Games.

Roger Gould Photography

(Above right) Special events for the disabled were an integral part of the Australia Games.

Roger Gould Photography

(Right) The Hawthorn Leisure Centre was the venue for the Australia Games weight lifting programme.

Department of Sport and Recreation



The major considerations involved in long-term planning of the Port relate to the provision of adequate berthage (number of berths); provision of adequate land adjacent to the berth for cargo handling operations; adequacy of navigation channels and swinging basins (both depth and width); adequacy of transport links to the Port area (both road and rail); and economic and social implications of the Port to the community.

The 1984 Forward Development Plan provides for the construction of additional berths and facilities to handle anticipated trade through the Port well into the next century. The Plan includes the construction of five additional overseas container berths at Webb Dock over the next twenty years. One of these berths is to be provided by seaward reclamation beyond the existing berth at 5 Webb Dock and the other four by realignment and inland extension of Webb Dock.

An additional three container berths, with associated terminal areas, are proposed at Fishermens Bend which is on the southern bank of the Yarra River some three kilometres upstream from its mouth. This proposal would require the relocation of the Government Aircraft Factory and the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Ltd. It is anticipated that these berths will not be required before the year 2000.

These eight berths, together with the upgrading and reconstruction of existing upstream berths will cater for anticipated general cargo trade through the Port well into the twenty-first century.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in port. Other charges cover rent of shed, hire of port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1983, the Authority had approximately \$340m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay a contribution to the Victorian Government under the *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1982*.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Melbourne Authority for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83:

PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
REVENUE						
Wharfage and tonnage rates	19,821	22,816	26,410	30,412	37,829	39,762
Rent of sheds	488	499	408	479	623	420
Ancillary services	279	261	220	218	231	183
Rent of lands	4,967	5,076	5,503	5,775	6,275	7,172
Crane fees	2,089	2,477	2,675	2,826	3,081	3,433
Other	2,973	3,101	4,140	5,672	7,712	8,405
Total revenue	30,617	34,230	39,356	45,382	55,751	59,375
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS						
Administration and general expenses	2,869	3,238	3,359	5,851	6,078	7,249
Port operating expenses	8,027	8,783	9,593	11,057	12,691	16,358
Maintenance —						
Dredging	2,241	3,330	3,719	4,832	5,498	5,627
Harbour	416	483	549	626	738	801
Wharves	1,895	2,342	2,702	2,617	3,206	3,344
Approaches	558	618	708	776	812	1,104
Railways	135	168	137	196	182	244
Cargo handling equipment	1,295	1,401	1,567	1,748	2,054	2,731
Other properties	143	169	237	204	192	328
World Trade Centre	—	—	—	—	—	606
Interest	4,610	5,163	5,995	6,864	9,074	16,722
Depreciation and renewals	5,896	6,394	8,577	8,222	9,719	10,379
Insurance	537	428	440	515	595	1,384

PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sinking Fund	1,000	800	2,618	342	386	—
General reserve	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
Payments to Consolidated Fund	700	667	769	836	1,034	6,000
Appropriation	—	—	-1,296	—	—	—
Other	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	30,322	33,985	39,674	47,186	52,259	72,877
CAPITAL OUTLAY (a)						
Wharves	..	..	..	..	..	9,256
Property	..	..	..	..	..	2,706
World Trade Centre project	..	..	..	..	..	86,305
Floating plant	..	..	..	..	..	655
Cranes	..	..	..	..	..	12,550
Services	..	..	..	..	..	2,708
Harbour improvements	..	..	..	..	..	1,519
Dredging	..	..	..	..	..	2,760
Workshops of plant	..	..	..	..	..	761
Total additions	..	..	..	..	..	119,220
Loan indebtedness at end of period	..	..	..	..	..	200,144

(a) Capital expenditure for 1982-83 covers new assets recorded at total cost into a new asset register system and is not comparable with previous years.

Further references: *Changing trends in port development, Victorian Year Book 1968*, p. 745; *Port facilities, 1969*, p. 755; *Port emergency service, 1970*, pp. 750-1; *Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971*, pp. 715-18; *New cargo handling era, 1974*, pp. 749-50; *Forward development plan, 1975*, pp. 672-3; *Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975*, pp. 673-4

Port of Geelong Authority

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Port of Geelong Authority, which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Authority consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by twenty-four kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of eleven metres and a width of 122 metres. There are sixteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Port Authority operates a commercial slipway for vessels up to 1,000 tonnes, and a container berth equipped with a forty tonne single-lift crane. Trade of the Port for 1983 totalled 4,864,580 tonnes (imports 2,187,021 tonnes, exports 2,677,559 tonnes). This compares with 7,026,831 tonnes for 1982 (imports 2,720,362 tonnes, exports 4,306,469 tonnes).

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Geelong Authority for the calendar years 1978 to 1983:

PORT OF GEELONG AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	1978	1979	1980 (b)	1981	1982	1983
REVENUE						
Cargoes	2,644	2,438	2,527	3,321	5,612	5,151
Ships	2,339	2,185	878	987	1,543	1,730
Stevedoring and other port services	572	878	1,140	1,587	2,252	3,243
Rippleside ship repairs	—	161	709	739	805	1,000
Rents	272	276	245	265	306	306
Miscellaneous	3	7	20	19	18	25
Investment income	363	495	1,181	1,162	1,516	1,184
Extraordinary items	—	—	122	9	-182	431
Total revenue	6,193	6,440	6,822	8,089	11,870	13,070
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS						
All port operations	1,933	1,833	1,217	1,470	2,708	3,878
Rippleside ship repairs	—	126	470	494	542	831
Administration	1,773	2,079	1,797	2,323	2,594	3,130
Maintenance	764	657	416	427	418	377

PORT OF GEELONG AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (a) — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978	1979	1980(b)	1981	1982	1983
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS — <i>continued</i>						
Depreciation and amortisation	861	848	794	789	1,389	1,807
Interest on loans	115	83	70	65	62	53
Sinking Funds	15	14	17	25	—	—
Port Development Fund	—	—	707	873	919	120
Other	32	57	145	108	25	19
Total	5,493	5,697	5,633	6,574	8,657	10,215
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Land and property	263	97	425	74	153	584
Wharves and approaches	103	193	9,331	1,310	2,551	4,381
Other	11	79	34	364	807	612
Total capital outlay	376	369	9,790	1,748	3,511	5,577
Loan indebtedness at end of period	1,479	1,371	1,126	1,113	978	660

(a) For purpose of comparison revenue and expense in 1979 include nine months operation of towage and boatman service, while 1981, 1982 and 1983 did not include these services.

(b) Adjusted for accounting purposes.

Port of Portland Authority

The Port of Portland Authority is a statutory body which operates under the Act of the Victorian Parliament known as the *Port of Portland Authority Act 1958*.

Portland is a sheltered all-weather Port situated on the south-west coast of Victoria. It has natural deep water approaches right to the entrance of a 101 hectare harbour basin. The harbour is bounded by two breakwaters and provides shipping with a water depth of 12.2 metres in the turning circle.

Six shipping berths cater for all types of bulk and general cargo vessels. In addition, the Port of Portland provides berthage for professional fishermen and moorings for pleasure craft.

Principal commodities handled at the Port include bulk grain, livestock, fertiliser components, woodchips, timber, and petroleum products.

Overall trade during 1983-84 amounted to 1,359,187 tonnes compared with 850,128 tonnes of trade handled during the drought affected 1982-83 year. Exports accounted for 1,000,088 tonnes of trade, an increase of 162 per cent over the preceding year while import trade decreased by 23 per cent to 359,099 tonnes.

The following tables show particulars of shipping, trade, and financial operations for the Port of Portland Authority:

PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY, TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1978-79	102	13	1,656,901	527,399	596,119	1,123,518
1979-80	165	10	2,885,022	1,438,993	474,355	1,913,348
1980-81	139	30	2,351,153	1,115,257	513,522	1,628,779
1981-82	118	32	2,084,263	851,113	452,027	1,303,140
1982-83	110	32	n.a.	381,147	468,981	850,128
1983-84	215	36	2,262,782	1,000,088	359,099	1,359,187

PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., (\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	696	701	678	942	1,686
Shipping services	830	891	984	1,124	1,875
Other services and revenue	640	971	939	747	751
Interest	352	478	808	718	481
Victorian Government grant	1,500	1,530	1,060	2,500	400
Extraordinary revenue	—	827	—	—	—
Total revenue	4,018	5,398	4,469	6,031	5,193

PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., — *continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	583	615	791	869	870
Maintenance	226	206	292	199	287
Shipping services	509	540	683	863	1,124
Depreciation	70	391	394	396	466
Interest on loan	1,620	1,845	2,329	2,774	2,711
Sinking fund	258	297	429	417	379
Other	233	284	277	823	392
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,499	4,178	5,195	6,341	6,229
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	34	—	—	—	—
Road works	105	—	—	—	20
Reclamation	206	88	231	51	79
Deepening waterways	—	—	56	97	92
Wharves and sheds	368	2,496	1,560	689	38
Other	908	409	242	311	38
Total capital outlay	1,621	2,993	2,089	1,148	267
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823
Public	23,189	24,005	28,647	27,617	26,698
Total loan indebtedness	27,012	27,828	32,470	31,440	30,521

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about sixteen kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately forty-two kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by thirty-seven light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is twenty kilometres long with low water depths of 14.3 metres and 14.9 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of three metre springs and two metre neaps.

The Crib Point Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length: No. 1 with 15.8 metres of water alongside for 100,000 tonne tankers; No. 2 with 12.8 metres of water alongside for 40,000 tonne tankers. The Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 108 metres in length for 100,000 deadweight vessels with 15.8 metres of water alongside. Steel Industry Wharf No. 1 consists of a loading ramp 28 metres in length (curved) and a fender wharf of 46 metres in length for vessels with a stern door up to 10,000 tonnes. Steel Industry Wharf No. 2 consists of a wharf 152 metres long for vessels up to 19,500 tonnes deadweight. Depth alongside for both Steel Industry Wharves is 12.2 metres.

WESTERN PORT, PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Ships	Tonnes
		'000		'000
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703
1979-80	335	11,142	94	759
1980-81	362	10,423	77	758
1981-82	312	10,045	96	818
1982-83	310	9,567	89	757
1983-84	326	12,599	89	834

Further reference: Sea transport, 1934 to 1984, *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 502-8

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation*Administration*

The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include:

- (1) registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Aviation. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are seven Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Moorabbin, as well as thirty-four licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Donald, Echuca, Grampians, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Sale, Sea Lake, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, Yarrabank (heliport), and Yarram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Grampians, Whittlesea, and Yarrabank (heliport), are held by the appropriate local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1982 was \$334,242 for development, and \$380,052 for maintenance works, and for the year ending 30 June 1983, \$252,966 and \$404,317, respectively.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

Private operations

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation – private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 6,624 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1982 and 6,581 at 30 June 1983.

Aerial work operations

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flight training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flight training. To 30 June 1981, over 79,000 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria and over 75,000 to 30 June 1982.

Charter operation

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engined aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engined aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 30 June 1981, there were eighty-seven Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and over 52,000 hours were flown by these organisations; at 30 June 1982, there were ninety-four operators and over 42,000 hours flown.

Commuter operations

Since the end of the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased operations when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided that a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe Valley, Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1984, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were approved to operate between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon – Flinders Island – Launceston – Hobart, Essendon – Smithton – Strahan – Queenstown – Hobart, Melbourne – Albury – Wagga Wagga, Melbourne – Merimbula – Cooma, Melbourne – King Island, Melbourne – Portland – Warnambool, Melbourne – Hamilton – Mount Gambier, Melbourne – Mildura, Mildura – Renmark – Adelaide, Mildura – Broken Hill, Phillip Island – Wynyard.

Regular public transport

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic – Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international – Qantas Airways, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Pacific, Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Continental Airlines, Flying Tiger Line (for specialised cargo operations), Garuda Indonesian Airways, J.A.T. (Yugoslavia), K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, and Thai Airways International.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Barnawartha, Bendigo, Colac, Derby, Euroa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, Mt Beauty, Rosebud, and Swan Hill. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Control of air traffic

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation through its air traffic control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control, which are concerned with each individual flight; airport control, which applies to all movements on or within thirty-two kilometres of an aerodrome; and area control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965. Special articles on Air Traffic Control and the Omega navigation facility can be found on pages 551-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon Airport could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is twenty kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, and seven kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The fifteen kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. The structures are 147 centimetres thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ('Jumbo' jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1978 to 1983 were as follows:

DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Airport	Passenger movements					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Melbourne	4,628,254	4,908,893	5,173,483	5,038,312	4,830,845	4,433,984
Mildura	20,214	22,283	21,238	18,415	15,191	(a)3,202
Hamilton	7,009	6,714	6,178	5,172	3,894	(a)1,334

(a) Routes taken over by commuter services.

The following table shows particulars for 1981, 1982, and 1983 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

Particulars		Interstate			Intrastate		
		1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown	'000	47,069	46,960	44,322	498	613	(a)196
Passenger kilometres	'000	4,240,336	4,738,161	3,749,395	9,608	30,137	(a)3,215
Freight --							
Tonnes		74,379	88,295	87,950	46	49	(a)16
Tonne kilometres	'000	40,779	68,686	70,976	16	18	(a)6
Mail --							
Tonnes		7,421	7,670	7,567	—	—	—
Tonne kilometres	'000	6,034	7,106	7,096	—	—	—

(a) Routes taken over by commuter services.

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Registered aircraft	1,499	1,531	1,562	1,460	1,436	1,403
Student pilot licences	4,520	5,436	5,613	5,651	6,200	6,004
Private pilot licences	4,747	5,548	5,825	6,267	6,624	6,581
Commercial pilot licences	970	1,043	1,187	1,309	1,507	1,555
Airline pilot licences	1,205	1,294	1,365	1,463	1,563	1,522
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,326	1,337	1,390	1,466	1,335	1,355

MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Domestic aircraft movements	72,159	70,065	72,028	66,500	61,484	57,497
Domestic passengers embarked	2,276,812	2,451,235	2,584,332	2,518,313	2,414,298	2,210,982
Domestic passengers disembarked	2,275,750	2,457,658	2,589,151	2,519,999	2,416,547	2,223,002
International aircraft movements	9,309	9,131	9,907	9,719	10,710	9,473
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	710,045	893,210	971,376	955,784	968,002	919,836

Further references: History of civil aviation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90; Air traffic control, 1982, pp. 550-1; Omega, 1982, p. 552; Air transport, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 508-12

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- Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria (1303.2)
- Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (quarterly) (9206.0)
- Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia (three-yearly) (9208.0)
- Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage: Commercial Vehicle Usage, Australia (three-yearly) (9209.0)
- Shipping and cargo, Australia (quarterly) (9211.0)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (monthly) (9303.0)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Victoria (monthly) (9303.2)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (annual) (9304.0)
- Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (three-yearly) (9309.0)
- Motor Vehicle Census, Victoria (irregular) (9309.2)
- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia (monthly) (9401.0)
- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia (quarterly) (9405.0)
- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties, Victoria (annual) (9406.2)

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL SERVICES

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network.

The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1983 was as follows: 4,909 street posting boxes; 331 official post offices; 882 non-official post offices – which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and twelve major mail handling centres. During 1982-83, 821 million postal articles were posted in Victoria and received from overseas.

At 30 June 1984, the network consisted of 4,930 street posting boxes; 333 official post offices; 877 non-official post offices; and 12 major mail handling centres. During 1983-84, 838.2 million postal articles were posted in Victoria and received from overseas.

At 30 June 1983, 1,360,549 households and 124,896 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service with approximately ninety-nine per cent of the points being served daily, Monday to Friday. By 30 June 1984, the number of households had increased to 1,419,756 and the number of businesses had increased to 130,578.

A total official staff of 9,285 persons (including 492 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1983. A further 1,161 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 680 mail contractors provided service.

At 30 June 1984, a total official staff of 9,436 persons (including 522 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria. A further 1,163 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 673 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has a monopoly with respect to the general carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less, but a number of services offered by Australia Post generally face strong competition from other enterprises.

As well as speed of service, economy, and security, special services by Australia Post include reduced rate services to advertisers for bulk direct, bulk local, bulk pre-sorted mail, and householder articles. Complimentary services of Business Reply Post and Freepost allow respondents to reply to advertising at no cost. Other services include the provision of private boxes and locked bags, the Cash-on-Delivery Service, and the Postal Money Order Service.

Australia Post sells a range of Postpak packaging materials including mailing boxes, tubes and gusseted bags, and a variety of philatelic items including stamps, postal stationery, and an annual stamp album with stamps. Among the philatelic services are pictorial postmarking, and a standing order facility for Australian and overseas mail order clients.

Product and service developments

The *Postal Services Act* 1975 was amended in December 1983 to enable Australia Post to enter into agency agreements with private sector principals. Australia Post acts as agent for both government and private sectors, including:

- (1) Commonwealth Savings Bank,
- (2) Commonwealth Taxation Department,
- (3) Defence Services Homes Scheme,
- (4) Department of Industry and Commerce (customs payments),
- (5) Department of Treasury (Aussiebonds),

- (6) Bureau of Meteorology,
- (7) Australian Electoral Office,
- (8) Overseas Telecommunications Commission,
- (9) Victorian Government (duty stamp sales),
- (10) local government,
- (11) Telecom Australia,
- (12) Potter Partners,
- (13) AMP, and the
- (14) Human Rights Commission.

During 1983, an agreement was negotiated with the Department of Foreign Affairs whereby passport applications would be handled at post offices. Applications could be lodged at post offices from October 1983, and only at post offices and the Foreign Affairs Department from July 1984.

A programme was commenced in November 1983 for postmasters to receive training as an aid in identifying customer needs and selling appropriate products and services. A sales force was established at Victorian State Head Office's Sales Department from September 1983, to assist major customers and seek new business.

Other recent service developments have included the introduction of INTELPOST in February 1984. INTELPOST is a new electronic mail service which provides for the high speed transmission and reception of facsimile messages of original letters, documents, graphics, and alphabets of any language. INTELPOST operates within Australia and between Australia and selected overseas countries. The service is available between INTELPOST Centres and privately owned facsimile machines which are compatible. In Australia, INTELPOST offers a guaranteed door-to-door document delivery service within two hours between the built up areas of the capital cities and the built up areas of the regional towns with INTELPOST Centres.

INTELPOST may be used in conjunction with several options from the Express Courier speed service. (The Express Courier service was launched in February 1984 and operates between Express Courier Depots and all official post offices throughout Australia.)

The International INTELPOST service was launched in May 1984. At October 1984 countries included in the service network were Argentina, Belgium, Corsica, The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), France, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, The United Kingdom, and The United States of America.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, Mail Centres were provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, Preston, and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. In 1981, an International Mail Centre opened to handle overseas mail.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations and seek to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements also aim at improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff, and the staff are able to work closer to their homes. A map showing the Victorian mail circulation network, together with the location of Mail Centres can be found on page 566 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Philatelic functions

Australia's Bicentenary will be celebrated on stamps, postal stationery, and other philatelic items spanning four years and culminating in 1988. The national issue programme commenced in November 1984 with the issue of stamps focusing attention on the legacy of Aboriginal history prior to the discovery of Australia by Europeans. The entire issue programme will encapsulate Australia's past, present, and future, and is intended to reflect the contribution of the multicultural society to Australia's development and to celebrate democracy, sporting, artistic, and cultural achievements.

From 21 to 30 September 1984 an international stamp exhibition, 'AUSIPEX 84', was held at the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne. The exhibition, the first to be held in Australia under the

auspices of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie, attracted thousands of people including philatelists from interstate and overseas. Rare and valuable exhibits included early Australian stamps from the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace by kind permission of Her Majesty The Queen.

Victoria's 150th Anniversary was marked on 19 November 1984 with the issue of two stamps depicting the State's faunal emblems: the Helmeted Honeyeater and Leadbeater's Possum.

Postage stamp issues

**STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED BY AUSTRALIA POST,
JULY 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1984**

Date of issue	Item	Price
STAMPS		
4 August 1982	Historic post offices	7 x 27¢
15 September 1982	Christmas 1982	1 x 35¢
22 September 1982	XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane 1982	3 x 27¢, 1 x 75¢, Miniature sheet 81¢
27 September 1982	National Stamp Week 1982	1 x 27¢
12 October 1982	Opening of Australian National Gallery, Canberra	1 x 27¢
1 November 1982	Christmas 1982	1 x 21¢, 1 x 75¢
17 November 1982	Aboriginal culture: music and dance	27¢, 40¢, 65¢, 75¢
12 January 1983	Historic fire engines	27¢, 40¢, 65¢, 75¢
26 January 1983	Australia Day 1983	2 x 27¢
2 February 1983	Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relationship (ANZCER)	27¢
2 February 1983	Australian animals - Series II, (Part 3) Definitive issue	1¢, 70¢, 85¢, 95¢
9 March 1983	Commonwealth Day 1983	3 x 27¢, 1 x 75¢
6 April 1983	Australian Antarctic Territory, 'Regional wildlife'	5 x 27¢
20 April 1983	Queen's Birthday 1983	1 x 27¢
18 May 1983	World Communications Year 1983	1 x 27¢
8 June 1983	St John Ambulance Centenary	1 x 27¢
8 June 1983	50th Anniversary of Australian Jaycees	1 x 27¢
15 June 1983	Australian animals - Butterflies, Definitive issue	1 x 27¢, 4¢, 10¢, 20¢, 35¢, 45¢, 60¢, 80¢, \$1.00
3 August 1983	Australian folklore - Series II, 'The Sentimental Bloke'	5 x 27¢ (Se-tenant)
7 September 1983	Australian Antarctic Territory - 12th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	1 x 27¢
14 September 1983	Christmas 1983	1 x 35¢
26 September 1983	Explorers of Australia	4 x 30¢
24 October 1983	Australian animals - Series III, (Part 2) Definitive issue	1 x 30¢
2 November 1983	Christmas 1983 (Part 2)	24¢, 85¢
16 January 1984	Australian Antarctic Territory - 75th Anniversary of South Magnetic Pole Expedition	30¢, 85¢
26 January 1984		
(27 January 1984 issued in NT)	Australia Day 1984	1 x 30¢
22 February 1984	50th Anniversary of first official air mails: Australia and New Zealand/Australia and Papua New Guinea	2 x 45¢ (Se-tenant)
14 March 1984	Veteran and Vintage cars	5 x 30¢ (Se-tenant)
4 April 1984	Australian paintings - 'A Holiday at Mentone', Definitive issue	\$5.00
18 April 1984	The Queen's Birthday 1984	1 x 30¢
23 May 1984	Clipper ships	30¢, 45¢, 75¢, 85¢
6 June 1984	Skiing in Australia	4 x 30¢
18 June 1984	Marine life - Series I, The Great Barrier Reef	1 x 30¢
18 July 1984	Australian Antarctic Territory: Antarctic Scenes - Series I	5¢, 25¢, 30¢, 75¢, 85¢
25 July 1984	Olympic Games 1984	3 x 30¢

STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED BY AUSTRALIA POST,
JULY 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1984 — *continued*

Date of issue	Item	Price
<i>STAMPS — continued</i>		
22 August 1984	AUSIPEX 84	1 x 30¢
17 September 1984	Christmas 1984 (Part I)	1 x 40¢
21 September 1984	AUSIPEX 84 — miniature sheet	7 x 30¢
31 October 1984	Christmas 1984 (Part 2)	24¢, 30¢, 50¢, 85¢
7 November 1984	Australian Bi-Centennial Collection 'The First Australians'	7 x 30¢, 85¢
19 November 1984	Victoria's 150th Anniversary 1984	2 x 30¢ (Se-tenant)
<i>PRE-STAMPED ENVELOPES</i>		
<i>Commemorative</i>		
7 July 1982	Birth Centenary of Percy Grainger	27¢
16 August 1982	XI International Conference on Health Education	27¢
6 October 1982	ANPEX 82	27¢
29 December 1982	75th Anniversary of scouting	27¢
26 January 1983	175th Anniversary of the Rum Rebellion	27¢
12 April 1983	Opening of Canberra GPO	27¢
25 May 1983	Centenary of agricultural colleges in Australia	27¢
15 August 1983	Solar World Congress	27¢
22 August 1983	World Veterinary Congress	27¢
5 September 1983	Centenary of mineral discoveries at Broken Hill	27¢
4 October 1983	Centenary of the Boys' Brigade	30¢
4 October 1983	XVII World Road Congress	30¢
19 October 1983	150th Anniversary of the birth of Adam Lindsay Gordon	30¢
24 January 1984	Centenary of the birth of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey	30¢
13 February 1984	Centenary of the invention of the H.V. McKay Harvester	30¢
18 April 1984	175th Anniversary of postal services	30¢
6 June 1984	Centenary of regional art galleries	30¢
6 August 1984	Centenary of Coastal Pilot Services	30¢
29 August 1984	International Confederation of Midwives Congress	30¢
22 October 1984	75th Anniversary of The Gould League	30¢
22 October 1984	Completion of the Victorian Arts Centre	30¢
<i>Definitives</i>		
9 November 1984	Commonwealth and State Coats of Arms	9 x 30¢
<i>AEROGRAMMES</i>		
<i>Commemorative</i>		
22 September 1982	Commonwealth Games, Brisbane	36¢
1 November 1982	Christmas 1982	36¢
2 November 1983	Christmas 1983	40¢
21 September 1984	AUSIPEX 84	40¢
31 October 1984	Christmas 1984	40¢
<i>Definitive</i>		
4 October 1983	'Wind sports'	4 x 40¢
<i>LETTERCARDS</i>		
September 1982	Birds of prey	27¢
9 November 1983	Birds of prey	30¢
<i>STAMP VENDING MACHINE FOLDERS</i>		
17 November 1982	'Eucalypts'	60¢ and \$1

Further references: History of the Post Office in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 702-5; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974, pp. 799-802; Post Office Museum, 1975, p. 693; New developments of Australia Post, 1978, pp. 602-3; Postage stamp issues, 1978, pp. 603-4, 1984, pp. 528-9

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Communications who is supported by a Department of State – the Department of Communications.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act 1975* are summarised in the Commission's Charter, which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up to date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Within this charter Telecom Australia has set itself commitments and objectives in the areas of:

- (1) *Services*. The meeting of customer needs for up to date, affordable, and efficient communications throughout Australia is Telecom's paramount commitment.
- (2) *Prices*. Telecom is committed to pass on to customers wherever possible the savings achievable through the use of new and more efficient technologies and increased operational efficiency in the provision of communications services.
- (3) *Efficiency*. Telecom's objective is continued efficiency improvement.
- (4) *Industry*. Telecom, in consultation with government and industry, is committed to fostering a vigorous communications manufacturing and development capability in Australia.
- (5) *Employment*. Telecom is strongly committed to the development of employment opportunities for Australians in telecommunications.

Telecom Australia organisation*The Commission*

The Commission consists of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General after advice from the Minister for Communications.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the various State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 20,000 persons has five functional departments and two branches. They are the Operations Department, Engineering Department, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Commercial Department together with a Supply Branch, and Information Systems Branch.

The Operations Department has the role of dealing with the majority of customers by providing a sales and consultancy service at Telecom Business Offices, and installing and maintaining Telecommunications equipment. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecom Manager in charge of each district.

There are twenty Districts, with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Box Hill, Camberwell, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Moorabbin, Sale, Shepparton, and Warragul. In addition, an Operator Services Branch provides the Telephonist Manual Assistance Centres Services.

The Commercial Department's primary role is to meet the expanding needs of major business customers in Victoria. Within this Department are groups specialising in the development of business customer sales, PABX sales and service, telegraphs and data, marketing activities, Central Business District operations, and telephone directories.

During 1983-84, material totalling \$143.5m was issued from the Victorian Supply Department's Main Store, of which nearly 90 per cent was manufactured in Australia.

Telecommunications network

The telephone network in Victoria comprises over 1.5 million individual customer's lines connected to local exchanges, which in turn are interconnected by a network of underground cables, microwave radio, and trunk exchanges. At June 1984 there were some 1,100 local telephone exchanges in Victoria, including 156 in the Melbourne area. All telephone exchanges in Victoria are now automatic.

The Melbourne local call area is one of the largest in the world covering some 4,170 square kilometres. It extends 40 kilometres from its centre (compared with Los Angeles 13 kilometres, Tokyo 19 kilometres, Paris 14 kilometres, and London 25 kilometres).

Telecom has embarked upon a modernisation programme which will make new facilities available to customers and be an important factor in containing cost increases and charges. The major thrust in the modernisation programme is the rapid establishment of a national Integrated Digital Network (IDN), comprising digital exchange switching and digital transmission equipment, eventually overshadowing the existing analogue telephone network. The IDN will utilise new optical fibre cables and microwave radio as well as existing co-axial and pair cables. At June 1984 digital exchange equipment was in operation at seven locations in Melbourne, optical fibre cables linked the Central Business District with Dandenong and the radio terminal at Melbourne, and the initial large capacity digital radio route had been established between Melbourne and Sydney. A second thrust in the modernisation programme is the installation of processor control for switching and other functions at many crossbar exchanges. At June 1984 local crossbar exchanges representing 740,000 lines of equipment had been upgraded in this way in Victoria.

All Victorian telephone customers have access to Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD). In 1983-84, 98.5 per cent of all trunk calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by customers.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) commenced in Victoria in 1976. By June 1984 the number of services with access to ISD had increased to 703,770 and the number of countries which could be dialled directly by customers had expanded to 162. During 1983-84, 75 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by ISD. A method of charging which enables ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers has been introduced in a number of Melbourne metropolitan exchanges. This facility is being progressively extended.

During 1983-84, the engineering capital investment programme was approximately \$283m of which \$112m was spent on customer services, \$100m on the local network, \$21m on the trunk network, and \$25m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and buildings, which accounted for \$23m.

Telecommunications facilities

Telecom Australia provides many telecommunications services and facilities other than the ordinary telephone service. These products utilise the public switched telephone network, specialised plant, or combinations of both. They include:

(1) *Digital Data Service (DDS)*. Introduced nationally in December 1982, this leased circuit service has expanded rapidly in Victoria to 1,325 network terminating units at June 1984. At August 1984 there were eighteen DDS centres throughout Victoria.

(2) *AUSTPAC*. Launched in December 1982, demand for the national packet switched data transmission network increased rapidly. At June 1984 there were over 110 direct network connections and 315 switched network customers had access to remote data bases via AUSTPAC common access ports.

(3) *Datel service*. This service attracted customer interest in 1983-84 with a net growth of 3,657 data modems in Victoria.

(4) *Mobile telephone services*. This service commenced in the Melbourne area in 1981 and at June 1984 had 1,790 subscribers. The service will be further expanded to selected country areas in 1985-86.

(5) *Telefinder service*. At August 1984 radio paging services operated in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Morwell, Shepparton, and Sale. Selective expansion to other areas and facility enhancements are planned in 1984-85.

(6) *EASYCALL service*. This service, which commenced in 1984, will provide a range of exchange-based facilities such as Call Diversion, Abbreviated Dialling, Call Control, Call Waiting, Third Party Inquiry, and Delayed Hotline, and is offered to customers connected to digital exchange equipment.

(7) *008 service*. This service, which enables callers to make trunk calls for the cost of a local call, has expanded rapidly. At June 1984 approximately 700 services had been connected in Victoria.

(8) *Telex*. A new generation teleprinter with a VDU screen and internal memory, known as the Telex 2000, was introduced in 1983-84. Usage of the telex service continued to grow during the year.

(9) *Small business systems*. Several items in the 'Commander' range of small business systems were introduced between 1981 and 1983 for customers requiring systems of up to twenty-two lines and sixty extensions. They have been extremely popular, some 13,000 having been sold in Victoria up to June 1984.

(10) *PABX*. Telecom has introduced a new generation of digital PABXs, known as Integrated Office Switching Systems (IOSS) and offering both voice and data communications to complement the existing range of PABXs. Telecom's product range also includes Automatic Call Distributors (ACD) and Telephone Information Management Systems (TIMS).

(11) *Extended instrument range*. New types of telephone instruments with a wide range of facilities for sale to customers, including the new generation coin telephone 'Gold Phone', have been introduced by Telecom.

(12) *VIATEL*. Telecom's videotex service, providing nation wide access to a wide range of information and a gateway capability to external computers, will be based in Melbourne. The service commenced in 1985.

(13) *Teleconferencing*. Studios in Melbourne and Sydney have been equipped for video conferences between these cities.

(14) *TELETEX*. Due for introduction in 1985, this service will enable word processors to be linked reliably across the telecommunications network and will transmit, receive, and reproduce documents with both high speed and quality.

(15) *TELEMEMO*. Also commencing in 1985, Telememo will provide an electronic mailbox service, storing correspondence in a Telecom-provided computer centre for electronic collection at the receiver's convenience.

(16) *Directory services*. In addition to the white and yellow pages directories, nine 'Community Phone Books' have been produced in Victoria, for local community use.

(17) *Sound and television video relays*. These services are provided within the State and between States by Telecom for the ABC, commercial broadcasters, and other users.

From its inception in 1975, Telecom did not increase its basic tariffs until 1981. In many areas, particularly STD calls, reductions were made. However, since 1981, due to the shortfall of funds available for the capital investment programme, Telecom has found it necessary to periodically increase some tariffs.

Developments in telecommunications

Telecom's expanding network of advanced digital exchanges linked by digital transmission systems using optical fibres, microwave radio, and co-axial and metallic pair cables will enable many new voice and data services and facilities to be progressively offered, to meet the expanding telecommunications needs of the customer, particularly the business customer. Towards 1990, this network will be utilised to commence an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) which will provide an end to end digital service to the customer for both voice and data applications.

A major event in the development of telecommunications in Australia will be the installation of the first optical fibre cable from Melbourne to Sydney via Canberra, expected to be commissioned in 1988. Other inter-capital fibre cable links will follow.

The facility to provide customers with billing details including the cost of individual STD calls is to be introduced at selected metropolitan exchanges from 1985. This facility will progressively be expanded and offered as an optional service to customers.

During 1984 installation began on works associated with a satellite earth station and interface exchange at Bendigo. This station will be used to interconnect the Telecom network with the Australian communications satellite, Aussat, providing business communications packages to organisations operating in remote and outback areas, or over long distances. This Telecom-provided facility is to be known as the ITERRA Service, and is scheduled to commence in 1986.

A co-ordinated national network of high capacity cellular radio systems is being planned for urban areas to cater for the expanding demand for mobile and portable telephones. The service will be introduced in Melbourne after 1987.

Further references: Melbourne-Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848-50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698-700, 1978 pp. 604-6; Use of solar power-Glen Valley telephone exchange, 1980, p. 570; Developments in communications, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 513-29

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission and the Telecommunications Commission are shown in the following tables:

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT
30 JUNE, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Revenue –						
Mail services	150,800	165,100	183,600	210,300	239,800	266,100
Money and postal services	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,100
Commission or agency services	19,400	17,900	17,800	18,300	18,900	17,900
Other	3,700	4,500	4,600	5,100	4,000	4,200
Total	175,000	188,700	207,500	235,500	264,600	290,300
Expenditure –						
Operating and general	124,300	139,600	159,700	182,800	201,400	217,000
Transportation	10,500	13,000	14,400	16,400	18,800	19,200
Superannuation	16,600	15,200	18,300	21,800	25,700	27,200
Other	8,800	9,000	10,500	15,200	11,900	12,700
Total	160,200	176,800	202,900	236,200	257,800	276,100

AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Particulars	1981	1982	1983	1984
Revenue –				
Telephone accounts	611.240	686.155	814.101	932.856
Telegraph accounts	18.638	20.820	25.945	26.077
Recovery and other accounts	35.005	40.284	58.994	72.535
Miscellaneous	4.357	4.405	3.796	6.957
Total	669,240	751.664	902.836	1,038.425
Expenditure –				
Labour	308.239	349.256	394.699	413.144
Material	26.255	28.382	34.032	40.018
Incidentals	63.824	63.590	76.458	88.452
Total	398.318	441.228	505.189	541.614

At 30 June 1984, the Victorian administration of Telecom Australia employed 20,679 persons, including 20,218 full-time staff (compared with 20,786 persons and 20,322 full-time staff at 30 June 1983). The Australian Postal Commission at 30 June 1984 employed 11,285 persons in Victoria, including 8,914 full-time staff (compared with 11,141 persons and 8,793 full-time staff at 30 June 1983).

TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Telephone exchanges	1,124	1,115	1,109	1,107	1,103	1,103
Public telephones	6,997	6,870	6,633	6,482	6,514	6,487
Services in operation	1,290,505	1,355,017	1,424,109	1,484,497	1,536,438	1,593,091
Instruments connected	1,909,119	2,053,799	2,161,337	2,200,273	2,387,943	2,357,539
Instruments per 1,000 of population	489	530	554	554	592	579

LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED, VICTORIA
('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1978-79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
1980-81	574,209	800	105,818	7,436
1981-82	589,329	756	110,524	8,144
1982-83	602,530	770	113,610	8,420
1983-84	622,338	687	110,860	7,962
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1978-79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
1980-81	70,544	1,305	19,705	1,180
1981-82	70,188	1,293	19,686	1,016
1982-83	75,134	1,210	18,389	934
1983-84	75,171	1,234	18,705	1,258
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1978-79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500
1980-81	644,753	2,105	125,523	8,616
1981-82	659,517	2,049	130,210	9,160
1982-83	677,664	1,980	131,999	9,354
1983-84	697,509	1,921	129,565	9,220

RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED
AT 30 JUNE

Station/service (a)	1983		1984	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Aeronautical	60	384	73	424
Aircraft	933	3,163	823	2,972
Amateur	3,415	11,764	4,403	15,587
Base	4,618	26,751	4,949	28,329
CBRS	37,267	145,084	32,037	133,397
Coast	1	19	1	22
Developmental	4	15	128	263
Disaster	583	4,420	683	5,584
Earth	6	24	11	50
Experimental	241	839	213	838
Exterior paging service	27	92	24	100
Fixed -				
Class A	92	804	110	866
Class B	14	245	40	514
Class C	112	860	123	1,882
Outpost	2	2,013	2	1,906
Receiving	87	569	85	742
General	5	5	25	39
Handphone	2,256	13,133	3,336	15,938
Interior paging	282	1,261	283	1,282
Land mobile				
paging receiver	67	1,316	2,570	4,181
Limited coast	161	1,160	208	1,326
Marine rescue	216	656	136	562
Mobile	46,920	205,911	47,982	219,407
Mobile outpost	175	10,104	267	11,084
Multipoint distribution	4	9	4	19
Novice amateur	885	3,358	-	-
OBTS	31	66	-	-
OBTV	-	-	33	115
Radio -				
Determination	19	226	38	442
Linked microphone	109	654	-	-
Remote control -				
Class A	242	1,686	391	2,271
Class B	109	936	147	1,133

RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED
AT 30 JUNE — *continued*

Station/service (a)	1983		1984	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Remote control — <i>continued</i>				
Repeater	33	138	46	192
Ship —				
Class A	3,984	22,994	5,004	25,358
Class B	2,529	16,174	3,200	18,919
Class C	70	217	65	238
Special	—	—	1	8
Trunked land mobile	6	6	9	19
Total	105,565	477,056	107,450	496,009

(a) Due to the changes in the method of collection the figures shown are not comparable with those of previous years.

BROADCAST AND TELEVISION STATIONS LICENSED
AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Broadcasting stations —						
Commercial	22	22	24	24	24	24
National	7	7	8	8	12	13
Special Broadcasting Service	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public	3	4	4	5	7	7
Total	33	34	37	38	44	45
Television stations —						
Commercial	9	9	9	9	9	9
National	8	8	8	9	9	9
Special Broadcasting Service	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total	17	17	18	19	19	19

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Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria (1303.2)
 Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia (1304.0)
 Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0)

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

Educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales – later the Colony of Victoria – date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system, already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales, was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Victorian Government legislating for the establishment of the Common Schools Board in 1862. Under this Board of part-time, honorary educationists, Common schools operated throughout the State from 1863 until 1872 when Parliament passed James Wilberforce Stephens' Education Bill. This legislation not only made education 'secular, compulsory and free', but also established the Department of Education under a Minister of Public Instruction. This Department has remained, ever since, the central controlling body of state education. However, a dual school system continued – and still exists today.

Under the Education Act, the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered in accordance with the requirements of the Registered Schools Board, the new statutory authority which, in 1982, replaced the Council of Public Education.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the institutes of technology, the colleges of advanced education, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Education Department

General

Under the Education Act of 1958, the Education Department now consists of the Minister of Education, the Director General, the Deputy Director General, executive directors, regional directors, branch directors, principals of schools, teachers, and other officers. Its function is to provide a State system that will create the opportunity for Victorian children to develop the knowledge, skills, and concepts necessary for their full participation in a democratic society.

The Education Department is responsible for providing educational opportunity for all children between the ages of six and fifteen years. For those who desire to go beyond this range the Department provides schooling from Preparatory Year to Year 12. To meet this responsibility it provides teachers, buildings, equipment and furniture, curriculum guidelines and support programmes, and specialist consultants to assist and advise teachers and students. In 1984 there were more than 582,000 students attending 2,117 government schools in Victoria.

Decentralisation and restructuring of the administration

The centenary of State education in Victoria was celebrated in 1973. For most of those one hundred years, the Education Department had been a highly centralised authority. Changes began in 1972.

The appointment of three regional directors marked the first step in the process of decentralisation. These officers took up duty at the beginning of 1972 in the three newly established regions of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Gippsland. In 1974, the rest of the state was drawn into the process with the creation of three more country and five metropolitan regions, each under the control of a Regional Director. Responsible for the general well-being of all government schools in their areas, regional directors relieved the central administration of decision-making on such matters as in-service training, school maintenance, supplementary staffing, and surveys of regional educational needs.

Concurrent with this development was the conscious effort by the Education Department to increase the authority and status of school principals by delegating more responsibility to them and offering them greater freedom in the administration of their schools. This allowed principals to make decisions in important areas such as curriculum, school finance, and student assessment procedures. Direct Victorian Government grants from July 1970 enabled principals and school councils to spend money as they saw fit on minor school maintenance, equipment, furniture, and minor improvement projects.

During 1981-82 the process of decentralisation accelerated rapidly. It was during those years that restructuring of the administration proceeded to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the Department. Arising from the 1979-80 Ministerial Review of Education in Victoria, the restructuring of the central and regional offices had the following main aims: the improvement of education in the schools; greater participation by parents, community members, teachers and principals in education; improved consultation and communication; greater efficiency and economy in management; the reorganisation of the central office administration on functional lines, rather than the traditional hierarchical, school-type divisions; and the setting up of twelve new regions, each with a regional council and regional director whose office assumed many more of the functions previously the responsibility of the central administration. The objective of the restructuring was to bring as much decision making as possible to the schools themselves, to create more responsibility for local and regional bodies and to serve more effectively the needs and interests of the individual child.

During 1982-83 the Minister issued four ministerial papers setting out the Government's policies for the development of education in Victoria. These include the following:

Decision making in Victorian education

This paper identified goals of education which schools were to achieve by making as many decisions as possible at the school level. At school, regional, and State level there was to be collective responsibility to reach agreement through representative school councils, regional boards, and the State Board of Education.

The School Improvements Plan

This paper outlined further policies and structural changes. The Plan aimed to assist schools to improve the learning experiences of all children. A School Improvement Working Party was established to make recommendations. Its report was accepted by the Government. A subcommittee of the State Board of Education, called the School Improvement Standing Committee, was formed to make recommendations on the Plan, while the operation of the Plan was made the responsibility of the Executive Director (Schools). Regional committees were formed to develop and co-ordinate plans and to allocate resources. During 1984 substantial funding of the Plan enabled a review of teaching and learning strategies to proceed. Additional staff were appointed to the School Council Support Services unit which extended the assistance provided to school communities. Three hundred and twenty-five schools received support through their regions in 1984.

The State Board of Education

This paper introduced collaborative planning processes at State level. The State Board comprises fourteen members chosen from a variety of backgrounds and is supported by qualified and experienced policy analysts. Its function is to examine and report upon aspects of the operation of the Education Department, making recommendations for change in policy, structure, and process where it considers necessary.

School councils

This paper recognised that participation is an objective to be sought. It stressed that genuine, school-community interaction was essential to the development of collaborative educational processes. For these processes to be democratically representative, council membership was to be shared among the elected representatives of the chief interest-groups affected by council policies. Councils were to be given wide scope to determine strategies that are relevant to local needs, problems, and aspirations. The reconstitution of School Councils in line with this objective was achieved in 1984. They are now constituted as follows:

- (1) parents constitute no less than half a primary school council and one-third a post-primary school council,
- (2) staff constitute no more than half a primary school council and one-third a post-primary school council,
- (3) there is adequate student representation on post-primary school councils,
- (4) representatives of the wider community total up to one-fifth of the elected membership and are co-opted by that membership, and
- (5) the principal is a voting member of the council.

An overview of the progressive restructuring that has taken place within the Education Department reveals that, at the end of 1984, the most noticeable change is the substitution of executive directorates for the traditional divisions of the services. Thus the Executive Director (Schools) has responsibility for matters relating to schools, regions, and community education; the Executive Director (Educational Programmes) is responsible for Curriculum Branch, Equal Educational Opportunities Branch, and Student Services Branch; the Executive Director (Personnel and Resources) takes responsibility for Personnel and Industrial Relations, Facilities and Finance, and Administration.

Schools

The Education Department is responsible for the provision of a wide range of schools. These include primary schools, high schools, technical schools, technical high schools, central schools, higher elementary schools, consolidated schools, post-primary schools, and schools in special educational settings.

Primary schools

In 1984, 315,978 children attended 1,651 primary schools in Victoria. These schools aimed to provide a balanced curriculum which included study in English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Art, Music, Health, Science, and Physical Education. Teaching methods emphasised experimental learning in both individual and group activities.

Post-primary schools

A total of 256,783 post-primary students were accommodated in 420 schools distributed throughout the State. Although divergent in organisation and curricula, these schools aim to provide a general education which will develop individual potential, form a foundation for future learning, and relate to vocational aspirations. For this reason, specialisation is delayed until the upper levels of schooling are reached.

Special schools

For those unable to avail themselves of the opportunities provided by regular schools, the Education Department operates eighty-six special schools. A total of 5,676 students are catered for in day special schools, institutional special schools, work education centres, schools for the physically handicapped, for those with impaired hearing, for the blind, and for the emotionally disturbed. There are schools at children's reception centres, youth training centres, and in prisons.

These schools are staffed by specially qualified teachers and provided with special resources. They provide both short-term tuition before transferring students to mainstream schools or, where this is not appropriate, long-term care from pre-school to Year 12.

Further reference: Education of handicapped children in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book*, 1978, pp. 619-22

Correspondence School

In 1984, the Correspondence School celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. Throughout those years it has written and corrected hundreds of thousands of lessons from pupils young and old, not only from across the State but throughout the Commonwealth and the rest of the world. This year 580 students enrolled for primary level studies while over 4,000 undertook a wide range of post-primary courses.

School of Modern Languages

During 1984, the Saturday Morning School of Modern Languages was attended by 7,365 students. Some of the languages studied were Vietnamese, Macedonian, Russian, Arabic, Polish, Spanish, Dutch, Croatian, Japanese, Italian, Modern Greek, Slovenian, and Hungarian. New centres have been planned to meet an increasing demand for this service.

Educational programmes

In 1982, Curriculum, Student Services, and Equal Opportunities Branches were established. The new structure involved a major reorganisation of tasks performed previously by the Special Services Division. Because of the importance of the School Improvement Plan, school-based curriculum development, and the transfer of responsibility for the management of Special schools and services to the regions, functions that had been undertaken in a number of units were brought together under sections in a new branch or executed by the regions. The new branches place emphasis on the delivery of State wide support services.

Curriculum Branch

The Curriculum Branch was established to provide and administer curriculum support services to schools through its various sections. These include:

Curriculum Programs section. This section consists of ten centres, each of which is concerned with a major learning area and staffed by personnel who, under the direction of a senior curriculum officer, service the related group and field study committees.

Materials Production section. All official Departmental publications and a wide variety of materials emanating from within the Department are produced by this section. These include newsletters, programme guides, curriculum support papers, publications for students and teachers, and research bulletins.

Information and Resources section. A growing demand for information and advice about education and the functions of the Education Department past and present are dealt with by this section.

Research and Development section. Many of the functions of its predecessor, the Curriculum Services Unit, have been assumed by this section. It is responsible for the development of curricula, research, and evaluation of methods and processes. During 1983-84 this section undertook seventy-eight commissioned projects and, as a result, produced sixty-two new curriculum publications for distribution to schools. In collaboration with the Materials Production section, Research and Development produced six new video programmes and two films for use in schools. During the year, specialist resource services were provided in art, drama, music, physical education, secretarial studies, curriculum evaluation, and curriculum research.

Students Services Branch. Members who have expertise and particular qualifications in the disciplines of psychology, social work, speech pathology, and education, provide assistance to children exhibiting a wide range of social, emotional, physical, intellectual, and educational problems. Parents and teachers of these children also receive counselling and consultancy support. Experienced teachers, who are also fully qualified and trained psychologists, provide guidance service to primary and post-primary students. These services, which are consultative and preventative wherever possible, are provided upon request only.

Equal Education Opportunities Branch. The Equal Education Opportunities Branch was established in 1982 to administer and co-ordinate Commonwealth funded special purpose programmes. These programmes comprise Multicultural and Migrant Education (embracing Adult Migrant Education Services, Child Migrant Education Services, and the Multicultural Education Program), Aboriginal Education Services, Supplementary Grants Program, Country Education Project, and the Transition Education Advisory Committee.

Aboriginal Education Services. Aboriginal Education Services (AES) aims to meet the educational and cultural needs of Victoria's Aboriginal community (approximately 16,000) which included 2,354 Aboriginal children in schools throughout the State. Aboriginals are actively involved in the planning, implementation, administration, and evaluation of programmes designed to foster positive self-concepts and cultural identification. The AES employs a staff of seventy, sixty of whom are Aboriginals. Grants have been made to twenty school projects, thirty-three cultural programmes, seven Aboriginal learning centres, and eight training programmes.

Country Education Project. The Country Education Project (CEP) is an inter-systemic programme working with 252 schools in thirteen declared areas with total school enrolments of 25,469 pupils. The annual allocation for 1984 for this project was \$1,451,000. Sixty-five major programmes were directed to overcoming problems encountered with music tuition, transport facilities, cultural deficiencies, technical curricula, exceptional students, and disabled students. They also aimed to provide access to a range of experiences not usually available to small communities and to enable people to join broader networks within and beyond the educational system. Examples of these include the provision of Higher School Certificate-specific television, work-education research, radio links to the Correspondence School, and a feasibility study of a one-way video/two-way radio link between country high schools.

Further reference: Curriculum Services Inquiry, 1981, pp. 578-9

Multicultural and migrant education

Adult Migrant Education Services. These were totally funded by the Commonwealth with a budget of \$6.315m for 1983-84. During the year 36,000 adults enrolled for English learning courses. These included formal courses at local centres, distance-learning courses, courses at the workplace and the Home Tutor Scheme. While there is no discrimination in the allocation of places in this programme, priority is accorded to the newly arrived and to those needing English to meet a defined purpose and for whom lack of English is a major handicap. (For example, those unemployed requiring English proficiency to gain a job).

Child Migrant Education Service. Provides a consultative and advisory service to regions, schools, and teachers whose pupils speak a language at home other than English. Consultation and advice are also provided in the teaching of community languages, in bilingual education, and in the development of multi-cultural perspectives across the curriculum. Co-ordinators, organisers, and consultants provide support and leadership in all major areas of multicultural and migrant education.

New-Arrival Centres undertake the complex task of catering for new settlers while Intensive Language Centres meet the continuing needs of post-primary age students whose progress is retarded because of difficulties with English. During 1984 one hundred teachers were appointed to teach twelve community languages in primary schools. As well, fifteen bilingual programmes have been developed, resource grants totalling \$40,000 have been allocated and 130 ethnic teacher aides appointed. Interpreters are now located at Student Services centres in various suburbs and at Geelong where they are readily accessible to the schools in which they are most needed.

Supplementary Grants Program. Schools that have been identified as disadvantaged by the socio-economic background of the pupils attending them receive funding from the Schools Commission for a variety of programmes designed to meet special needs. A total of 108,250 students in 315 schools received support from area committees and consultants in 1984.

Special activities

State Schools' Nursery. The State Schools' Nursery conducts horticultural lessons for visiting students from primary, post-primary, and special schools. It also conducts region-based in-service education programmes for teachers. During 1984, more than 3,000 trees were distributed through schools to involve many thousands of children in tree-planting programmes. With such activities, Arbor Week has become an integral part of the school curriculum. The nursery provides a landscape service to schools as well as planting guides, and suggestions for involving students in horticultural activities. During 1984, the nursery grew approximately 36,000 plants of which 25,000 were raised to meet the landscaping requirements of the Education and the Public Works Departments.

Computer education. The State Computer Education Centre was established in 1983 to replace curriculum committees from each of the former divisions. The Task Force, located at the Ardoch Centre, is involved in the acquisition, evaluation, and distribution of software in in-service education programmes. A software library/clearing house facilitates its operations. Regional computer education resource centres were established in 1984. These are equipped with a number of systems recommended by Departmental advisers and staffed by experienced computer educators.

Extension Education Services. Teaching services in a diverse range of settings throughout the community are provided by this Service. These include government instrumentalities, museums, zoos, historical parks, and Commonwealth Ministries. Part-time extension education officers are also seconded to subject associations where they perform key co-ordinating and facilitating roles in the

development of curriculum and materials, organisation of seminars, and the production of publications for teachers and pupils.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 578-9

Personnel and resources

The three branches of Personnel and Resources were established during 1982, each being different from the administrative structure it replaced.

Personnel and Industrial Relations Branch. This branch is responsible for providing personnel services to approximately 59,500 regular teachers, 2,500 emergency teachers, 4,000 non-school staff and 4,000 ancillary staff. These services are provided through the following sections: Employment, Industrial Relations, Manpower Planning, Personnel Services, and School Staffing.

Facilities Branch. This branch has the responsibility for the maintenance of more than 2,000 schools throughout the state as well as the provision of new buildings in areas of expanding population. It is also responsible for the upgrading of older schools where the standards of facilities do not meet present day educational requirements. In the years 1983 and 1984 capital funds totalling \$163.2m were expended on educational and related facilities in Victoria. Funds totalling \$4.465m were expended on upgrading facilities in disadvantaged schools.

Finance and Administration Branch. This branch is organised into five sections: Finance, Accounting Services, Information Systems, Management Services, and Supply. Finance is involved with budget planning and control, and the provision of financial management information. Accounting Section handles the full range of payment responsibilities, collection of revenue, and the preparation of the payroll for approximately 60,000 payees. Information Systems Section maintains automatic data processing systems for the storage and retrieval of management information. Management is involved in the planning and introduction of registry systems, the organisation of document flows, the management of the Department's vehicle fleet, school council property insurance, and the provision of advice on legislative and related matters. Supply Section is responsible for the stocktaking and provision of school requisites.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963 pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9; Decentralisation in educational administration, 1979, p. 573; Special services division, 1980, pp. 578-9; Educational administration, 1981, pp. 576-7; Curriculum Services Inquiry, 1981, pp. 578-9; Major developments in government schools since 1934, 1984, pp. 535-46

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Registered Schools Board

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board. This body was replaced by the Registered Schools Board in early 1982.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria must employ teachers who are registered with the Board or who have the Board's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Board for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and single subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Registered Schools Board must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Board can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

General features

The non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a 'categories of need' system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately twenty-eight per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, provide a wide variety of co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound-type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 568-9

Catholic education

General

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. In February 1984 (1983), there were 173,669 (170,761) pupils in Victorian Catholic schools – including 209 (191) pupils in special schools. Excluding this category of pupils, there were 99,615 (99,103) primary pupils and 73,845 (71,467) secondary pupils.

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons – executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing, among other bodies, the dioceses, major superiors of religious congregations, the Institute of Catholic Education, parish priests, principals of primary and secondary schools, and primary and secondary teachers; and there are two parent representatives, as well as a representative of Boards of Catholic Secondary Schools.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, the Registered Schools Board, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

Primary schools and kindergartens

Eleven pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school; in some larger parishes there are more than one. In February 1984 (1983), there were 379 (374) parish primary schools, enrolling 97,852 (97,094) primary pupils. In addition to primary pupils, six (seven) of the schools had a total of 259 (306) secondary pupils. Approximately 43 (46) per cent of the primary schools in Victoria in 1984 (1983) were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Members of religious orders also teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present there is a majority of lay teachers.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own education consultant and administrative services consultant, who liaise between schools and Catholic Education Offices.

Secondary schools

In February 1984 (1983), there were 112 (120) Catholic secondary schools in Victoria, enrolling 73,586 (70,857) secondary pupils. In addition to secondary pupils, 10 (11) of the schools had a total of 1,763 (1,801) primary pupils. Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains them, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to a school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1984 (1983) 27 (29) Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7-10 establishments in the surrounding area.

Special schools

There were nine special schools catering for children with varying special needs, with an enrolment of 209 in 1984, compared with 191 children in 1983.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education incorporates three campuses: Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, and Ballarat. The Institute, while emphasising pre-service education, has introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Ascot Vale and Oakleigh. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staff.

Religious education

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Professional organisations

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee,

the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1984*, pp. 547-52

Other non-government schools

General

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of such an affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and encouraging the participation, of local communities; hence the common term 'community schools'. Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations

Most non-government schools, which are not Catholic, and some independent Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV), which is affiliated with the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of non-government schools and its objectives include the consideration of all matters affecting the interests and welfare of all children in independent schools. Among its other functions, the AISV also considers the relationship of independent schools to the government and the community, and maintains close consultation and co-operation with the National Council of Independent Schools on national issues.

The AISV represents member schools, who nominate one voting representative and two non-voting representatives to AISV general meetings. The AISV keeps member schools regularly informed on major issues affecting independent schools and education generally, through its representation on a diversity of government and educational committees. The AISV is also represented at state level on various Commonwealth Schools' Commission committees.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-five schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: six of these schools are co-educational and twenty-three are girls' schools.

Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held on a regular basis.

Teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSV; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in

non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Victorian Registered Schools Board, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1984*, pp. 552-6

Primary and secondary education statistics

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1978	2,152	42,981	623,609	600	11,882	207,160	2,752	54,863	830,769
1979	2,155	42,763	614,419	617	12,656	211,141	2,772	55,419	825,560
1980 (b)	2,158	42,201	606,147	633	13,034	216,125	2,791	55,235	822,272
1981	2,149	41,769	595,042	632	13,815	221,611	2,781	55,584	816,653
1982	2,140	41,856	584,781	641	14,438	227,203	2,781	56,294	811,984
1983	2,124	42,895	582,034	659	15,244	234,171	2,783	58,139	816,205

(a) First school day in August.

(b) From 1980 first school day in July.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: CLASS OF SCHOOL, SEX OF PUPILS, VICTORIA, 1983 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,634	168,983	158,698	327,681	422	50,684	48,954	99,638
Primary-secondary	18	2,409	2,251	4,660	112	36,764	32,511	69,275
Secondary (b)	288	72,616	100,406	173,022	107	26,165	36,824	62,989
Secondary technical	108	53,099	17,013	70,112	5	1,520	328	1,848
Correspondence	1	476	675	1,151	—	—	—	—
Special	75	3,317	2,091	5,408	13	236	185	421
Total	2,124	300,900	281,134	582,034	659	115,369	118,802	234,171

(a) First school day in July.

(b) Excluding Secondary technical schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL, AGE, AND SEX OF PUPILS, VICTORIA, 1983 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Anglican	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
Under 6	M	20,283	6,399	383	146	22	222	411	7,583	27,866
	F	19,401	6,250	347	194	44	169	531	7,535	26,936
	T	39,684	12,649	730	340	66	391	942	15,118	54,802
6	M	22,428	6,672	444	223	37	167	420	7,963	30,391
	F	20,927	6,426	333	194	43	173	570	7,739	28,666
	T	43,355	13,098	777	417	80	340	990	15,702	59,057
7	M	23,257	6,984	439	248	47	199	372	8,289	31,546
	F	21,551	6,836	331	191	56	214	498	8,126	29,677
	T	44,808	13,820	770	439	103	413	870	16,415	61,223
8	M	23,771	7,106	524	237	46	262	424	8,599	32,370
	F	22,532	6,902	388	254	58	244	568	8,414	30,946
	T	46,303	14,008	912	491	104	506	992	17,013	63,316
9	M	24,798	7,007	597	328	60	223	440	8,955	33,753
	F	23,568	7,027	429	267	49	186	602	8,560	32,128
	T	48,366	14,334	1,026	595	109	409	1,042	17,515	65,881
10	M	25,574	7,493	730	398	15	197	442	9,275	34,849
	F	24,255	7,086	492	311	128	211	706	8,934	33,189
	T	49,829	14,579	1,222	709	143	408	1,148	18,209	68,038

PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL, AGE, AND SEX OF PUPILS, VICTORIA, 1983 (a) — *continued*

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Anglican	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
11 over	M	26,599	7,424	808	453	52	137	459	9,333	35,932
	F	25,462	7,225	619	398	59	158	661	9,120	34,582
	T	52,061	14,649	1,427	851	111	295	1,120	18,453	70,514
	M	4,221	1,138	137	61	13	16	127	1,492	5,713
	F	2,732	793	70	34	5	16	102	1,020	3,752
	T	6,953	1,931	207	95	18	32	229	2,512	9,465
Total primary grades	M	170,931	50,523	4,062	2,094	292	1,423	3,095	61,489	232,420
	F	160,428	48,545	3,009	1,843	442	1,371	4,238	59,448	219,876
	T	331,359	99,068	7,071	3,937	734	2,794	7,333	120,937	452,296
Total special schools (b)/T	M	3,317	101	—	—	—	—	135	236	3,553
	F	2,091	99	—	—	—	—	86	185	2,276
	T	5,408	200	—	—	—	—	221	421	5,829
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	174,248	50,624	4,062	2,094	292	1,423	3,230	61,725	235,973
	F	162,519	48,644	3,009	1,843	442	1,371	4,324	59,633	222,152
	T	336,767	99,268	7,071	3,937	734	2,794	7,554	121,358	458,125

(a) First school day in July.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL, AGE, AND SEX OF PUPILS, VICTORIA, 1983 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Anglican	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Under 12	M	561	119	107	52	2	13	33	326	887
	F	567	187	86	38	5	20	92	428	995
	T	1,128	306	193	90	7	33	125	754	1,882
12	M	22,645	6,000	1,614	1,047	108	152	665	9,586	32,231
	F	22,289	7,134	1,265	974	223	175	1,133	10,904	33,193
	T	44,934	13,134	2,879	2,021	331	327	1,798	20,490	65,424
13	M	25,896	6,534	1,754	1,106	142	145	656	10,337	36,233
	F	23,623	7,193	1,303	985	234	152	1,137	11,004	34,627
	T	49,519	13,727	3,057	2,091	376	297	1,793	21,341	70,860
14	M	26,348	6,475	1,735	1,169	131	120	540	10,170	36,518
	F	23,858	7,138	1,371	959	239	137	1,088	10,932	34,790
	T	50,206	13,613	3,106	2,128	370	257	1,628	21,102	71,308
15	M	23,305	5,604	1,575	1,111	150	144	475	9,059	32,364
	F	20,838	6,649	1,230	941	191	114	998	10,123	30,961
	T	44,143	12,253	2,805	2,052	341	258	1,473	19,182	63,325
16	M	18,013	4,633	1,478	1,033	154	97	333	7,728	25,741
	F	16,683	5,631	1,130	922	240	106	795	8,824	25,507
	T	34,696	10,264	2,608	1,955	394	203	1,128	16,552	51,248
17	M	7,652	2,817	1,074	815	119	62	311	5,198	12,850
	F	8,484	3,624	860	716	148	68	614	6,030	14,514
	T	16,136	6,441	1,934	1,531	267	130	925	11,228	27,364
18 and over	M	2,232	539	283	133	33	12	240	1,240	3,472
	F	2,273	462	163	105	29	7	158	924	3,197
	T	4,505	1,001	446	238	62	19	398	2,164	6,669
Total secondary pupils (a)	M	126,652	32,721	9,620	6,466	839	745	3,253	53,644	180,296
	F	118,615	38,018	7,408	5,640	1,309	779	6,015	59,169	177,784
	T	245,267	70,739	17,028	12,106	2,148	1,524	9,268	112,813	358,080

(a) First school day in July.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE) was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The present chairman, who is also Director of the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences, has been chairman of VISE since 1983. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by some one hundred professional and administrative staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist 'persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation' and in doing so 'to arrange for or

accredit or conduct such evaluations of assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and ... to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments'. In this regard the Institute is responsible for the administration and conduct of the annual Victorian Higher School Certificate assessment programme.

The new curriculum and assessment procedures at the Year 12 (HSC) level began in 1981, and further changes are being considered for introduction in 1990. These innovations stemmed from policy first announced by VISE in April 1978. Schools in 1984 responded to the new Group 2 subjects and some 5,840 students in 160 schools took one or more Group 2 subjects and 1,260 students in 35 schools took an Approved Study Structure programme. A total of more than 9,800 descriptive assessments for Group 2 courses were issued by VISE.

There were 56 Group 1 subjects offered in 1984, and 48 Group 2 subjects in such diverse areas as Drama, Psychology, and Business Mathematics. Six Approved Study Structure programmes and a number of Group 2 single units were also offered. Every curriculum offered has undergone a strict process of accreditation. By accrediting a subject or unit, VISE indicates that it believes that subject or unit is educationally sound and appropriate for the Year 12 students for whom it is intended.

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, VICTORIA

Candidates	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total entries	27,162	25,455	26,887	26,770	28,694	31,414
Number who attempted to pass fully	21,738	21,367	23,397	23,425	23,666	26,253
Number who passed fully	15,034	14,609	16,162	16,367	17,287	20,660
Percentage who passed fully	69.2	68.4	69.1	69.9	73.0	78.7

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 202-3; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, pp. 726-7; Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, 1980, pp. 592-3

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions – the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for universities dates from 1951-52. Grants for colleges of advanced education were made from the beginning of the 1967-69 triennium. Broadly speaking, these grants were provided on a matching basis (joint Commonwealth and State expenditure). The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced.

Since 1974 the Commonwealth has, with the agreement of the States, accepted full responsibility for financial assistance to universities and colleges of advanced education. Following the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, grants for these two sectors were provided under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act* 1977 for the year 1978, and for the years 1979 to 1981 and 1982 to 1984 under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts* 1978 and 1981. Generally, recurrent grants are appropriated on a triennial basis while capital and equipment grants are appropriated on an annual basis.

All Commonwealth grants for TAFE are appropriated on an annual basis and are also included in the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts*.

Victoria was allocated the following Commonwealth grants in 1983: universities – \$3.9m for capital purpose, \$10m for equipment and \$244.4m for recurrent purposes; advanced education – \$6m for capital purposes, \$7.2m for equipment, and \$221.6m for recurrent purposes; and TAFE – \$34.5m for capital purposes, \$2.8m for equipment, and \$28.8m for recurrent purposes.

Further references: Swinburne Technical College, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 224-5; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965, p. 241; Secondary technical education, 1975, pp. 713-14; Universities Commission, 1977, p. 723; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977, p. 733; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4; Tertiary education, 1984, pp. 557-60

Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission

Introduction

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission was established with the proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978 on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to improve, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Post-secondary education is defined as the education of persons beyond the age of compulsory school attendance who are not undergoing full-time secondary education.

Since 1978 major amendments have been made to the Act to provide for the establishment of an Accreditation Board (1980) and the establishment of a Technical and Further Education Board (1983). The Technical and Further Education Board commenced operations as a separate authority on 13 July 1983.

Commission activities

During 1983 and 1984 the activities of the Commission centred around the development of plans for the 1985-87 triennium and included the preparation of submissions to the various Commonwealth authorities and extensive consultations with universities, colleges of advanced education, and organisations associated with post-secondary education in Victoria.

The Commission has already commenced preliminary planning for the 1988-90 triennium. Preparation of a submission to the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission for the 1988-90 triennium has been identified as a major objective of the Commission during 1984 and 1985.

To assist the Commission in its task of co-ordinating post-secondary education in Victoria, a number of working parties have been established to review various academic areas across sectors. During 1983 and 1984, the Commission received reports on the areas of physical education and recreation, social work and welfare studies, post-initial teacher education, early childhood education, and business education. Areas currently under investigation by the Commission include community languages and nurse education.

The Commission continued with the validation of programmes of research undertaken by master's degree candidates in colleges of advanced education, and recommended the making of Orders in Council to enable the respective colleges to confer master's degrees on those candidates who completed approved programmes.

The Commission also continued with its function of examining and approving proposals for the introduction of new or altered courses in colleges of advanced education and universities.

Accreditation Board

The Accreditation Board was established under the amended provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978 which were proclaimed on 25 June 1980. The Order in Council establishing membership of the Board was signed by the Governor in Council on 2 December 1980. On the same day the Minister of Education announced the Board's formation, responsibility, and membership. Staff for the Board is provided by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission.

The Board investigates courses referred to it by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission in accordance with the Act. Also in accordance with its powers under the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, the Board has assumed responsibility for the accreditation of programmes of candidates for master's degrees by research.

Under section 32 of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, the Accreditation Board may declare that an institution is qualified to recommend to the Board that any course of study conducted by the institution, or any course within a particular field of study at that institution, be accredited.

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was declared on 1 January 1983 by the Accreditation Board, with the approval of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, as qualified to

recommend to the Accreditation Board on the accreditation and registration of its courses in terms of section 32(1) of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978. Declaration of the Footscray Institute of Technology and the Victorian College of Pharmacy followed on 1 January 1984.

Further references: *Post-Secondary Education Committee, Victorian Year Book* 1979, p. 575; *Victoria Institute of Colleges*, 1980, pp. 607-8

Universities

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University, and varied on 18 May 1983 to amend the membership rules. The membership of the committee is derived entirely from these four universities. Each may appoint three representatives; the Vice-Chancellor or his nominee, the Registrar or his nominee, and a member of the full-time staff of the University. It was recognised some years ago that there would be considerable advantage to universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants, if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1984 was eighteen.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose, in order of preference, more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. Courses consider all applicants regardless of preference level. The selection system operates in a way that allows an applicant to receive an offer to his highest preference according to his ability. An offer may be made to an applicant by any of his listed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 11 April 1853 and declared open in 1855, when teaching began in arts and science subjects.

Under the Act, as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council and its members, the graduates, the diplomates, the professors and other members of the academic staff, designated general staff, designated members of the staff of affiliated colleges, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to forty members including members of Parliament and persons representing various community interests appointed by the Governor in Council, members elected by the graduates, the professors, other academic staff, general staff, and the graduate and undergraduate students, as well as ex-officio and co-opted members, with wide powers for the conduct of the University's affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974 the University Council established a University Assembly, with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers nineteen hectares in Parkville, approximately two kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of affiliated residential colleges covering more than eighteen hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Department of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of 1.5 hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt. Derrimut, the Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee, the Royal

Dental Hospital, 'Strathfieldsaye' at Stratford, and certain properties in the Melbourne suburbs of Parkville, Carlton, and Toorak.

The University site is one of the smallest in Australia, related to student numbers, but development is controlled by a Master Plan prepared in 1970 and up-dated in 1981. Further building sites are available without impacting on the quality of the site, which was heavily and successfully landscaped in the 1970s.

The University grew slowly in size during its first ninety years from the original sixteen students in 1855 to 4,000 in 1945. This growth was accelerated after the Second World War when the University faced increasing demands on its facilities, first by large numbers of ex-servicemen and women in the immediate post-war years and then by the increasing numbers of students completing secondary school courses.

Today, with student enrolment of approximately 16,000 (about 11,500 full-time and about 4,500 part-time), the University is near to the maximum number of students for its limited grounds. Undergraduate enrolment has been strictly limited by the application of quotas, but the University has been directing attention to the development of its postgraduate and research schools. The establishment of Monash, La Trobe, and Deakin universities, and the growth of other tertiary institutions have helped to meet the demand for undergraduate admission.

Colleges

The University is not primarily residential, but there are eleven affiliated residential colleges. One, the Graduate Union, provides accommodation for postgraduate students. As well, there are four halls of residence including International House (which is intended to meet the needs of overseas students) and Medley Hall, both of which are near the University.

University library

The University library contained approximately 1.35 million volumes in 1983 and subscribed to some 11,619 periodicals. They are housed in the Baillieu Library (approximately 878,850 volumes in 1983) and the branch libraries: Agriculture, Architecture, Botany, Chemistry, Dental Science, Earth Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Music, Physics, Veterinary Science, and Zoology.

University archives

The Archives department, established in 1960 and operating under a board of management, is responsible for the archives of the University and also embraces a leading collection of business, trade union, and political archives. Approximately 700 major series are held, dating back to the early eighteenth century, but mostly from the 1840s.

Museums

There are museums attached to the subject areas of Agriculture, Anatomy, Botany (Herbarium), Chemistry, Dental Science, Geology, History, Medical History, Music (The Percy Grainger Museum), Pathology, and Zoology.

Galleries

The University Art Gallery is in the Old Physics Building and both the Ewing and the George Paton Galleries are in the Union Building.

Faculties, boards, and research institutes

Schools (now Faculties) of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Music (opened in 1895 as a conservatorium of music) were established in the nineteenth century, with Dental Science, Agricultural Science (now Agriculture and Forestry), Veterinary Science, Education, Architecture (now Architecture and Planning), and Commerce (now Economics and Commerce) being added by 1924. Since then they have been joined by the Board of Social Studies and the Graduate School of Management.

The Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research is part of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, and the Centre for the Study of Higher Education is a component of the Faculty of Education. Special research centres are: the Plant Cell Biological Research Centre (in the Botany School), the Research Centre for Cancer and Transplantation (in the Pathology department) (both Commonwealth Research Centres, grant-aided by the Commonwealth Government), and the Strathfieldsaye Institute for Teaching and Research in Agriculture and Allied Sciences (near Stratford in Gippsland). The Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research are separate organisations affiliated with the University.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne, either out of general revenue or from endowments, included the following at October 1984:

Agriculture and Forestry: Agriculture (3); Forest Science. *Architecture and Planning:* Architecture (2); Building; Landscape Architecture (Elisabeth Murdoch Professor); Town and Regional Planning. *Arts:* Classical Studies; English (Robert Wallace Professor); English Language and Literature; Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor); French; Geography; Germanic Studies; History (Ernest Scott Professor); History (Max Crawford Professor); History and Philosophy of Science; Italian; Middle Eastern Studies; Oriental Studies; Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor); Political Science (2); Psychology (2); Russian. *Dental Science:* Child Dental Health; Dental Medicine and Surgery; Dental Prosthetics; Restorative Dentistry. *Economics and Commerce:* Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor); Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor); Business Law; Economic History; Economics (2); Economics (Ritchie Research Professor); Economics (Truby Williams Professor); Econometrics. *Education:* Education (2); Education (John Smyth Professor). *Engineering:* Agricultural Engineering; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Electronics and Communications; Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy. *Law:* Law (Hearn Professor); Law (Harrison Moore Professor); Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor); Law (George Paton Professor); Law (Zelman Cowen Professor). *Graduate School of Management:* Business Administration (4); Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor). *Medicine:* Anatomy (2); Biochemistry (2); Biochemistry (Medical); Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck Sharp and Dohme Professor); Community Medicine; Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor); Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor); Medical Biology (Research Professor); Medicine (3); Medicine (James Stewart Professor); Microbiology (2); Microbiology (Medical); Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor); Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor); Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor); Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor); Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor); Pathology (2); Pharmacology; Physiology (2); Psychiatry (Cato Professor); Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor); Surgery (2); Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor); Surgery (James Stewart Professor). *Music:* Music; Music (Ormond Professor). *Science:* Botany (2); Computer Science; Experimental Physics; Genetics; Geology; Inorganic Chemistry; Mathematics (4); Mathematics (R.A.A.F. Academy); Meteorology; Optometry; Organic Chemistry; Physical Chemistry; Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor); Physics (R.A.A.F. Academy); Statistics; Theoretical Physics; Zoology. *Social Studies:* Social Work. *Veterinary Science:* Veterinary Biology; Veterinary Clinical Sciences; Veterinary Medicine; Veterinary Pathology.

In addition, a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs in 1984 in Agriculture and Forestry, Civil Engineering, English, Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, and Physics (2), while the Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellors, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education, and the Director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research are, by statute, professors of the University.

Courses

The University offers bachelor degree courses in Agricultural Science, Animal Science, Applied Science, Arts, Commerce, Dental Science, Education (postgraduate), Engineering, Forest Science, Law, Letters, Medicine and Surgery, Medical Science, Music, Music Education, Planning and Design, Science, Science in Optometry, Social Studies, Surveying, and Veterinary Science, and postgraduate diploma courses in a number of disciplines including Education and various medical specialities. (The bachelor degree courses in Architecture and in Town and Regional Planning are being phased out over the next few years and being replaced by the bachelor degree course in Planning and Design, commencing in 1985.)

In most disciplines in which there is a degree of bachelor, degrees of master and doctor, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are available. There are also courses leading to master's degrees in Agricultural Studies, Architecture, Business Administration, Educational Psychology, Engineering Science, Environmental Studies, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Landscape Architecture, Surveying Science, Town and Regional Planning, Urban Planning, and Veterinary Studies.

The length of bachelor degree courses varies from three to six years of full-time study. Most first degree courses are available on a full-time basis, although Arts, Commerce, Law, and Science may be

studied part-time. Although some subjects are available for evening classes, it would be necessary to attend some day classes to complete these courses on a part-time basis. Evening classes in Arts are offered only in a limited range of disciplines. In special circumstances Music may also be studied part-time during the day after completion of first year. There are no evening classes in Law. Correspondence tuition is not available. The academic year begins in March and ends in December, and includes three teaching terms and an examination term. The admissions term extends from December to March.

Entrance requirements

The normal requirement for eligibility for selection for an undergraduate student is to obtain Grade D or higher in four approved group 1 subjects (including English) at one sitting of the Higher School Certificate examination, conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. For most University courses, applicants for selection should also have attained a specified grade in special pre-requisite subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination.

Fees and financial assistance

Students enrolled in courses leading to degrees and diplomas are required to pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning these organisations.

Fees are payable for continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance may be available to students from various sources. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS), financed by the Commonwealth Government, provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. The University of Melbourne awards prizes and scholarships on a basis of academic merit and a limited number of bursaries based on financial need. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War, many overseas students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 983 in 1984, of whom 489 were from Malaysia. (In 1983 the total of Asian students at the University was 914, with 478 coming from Malaysia.) All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and certain African countries.

Further references: Enrolment problems, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; Department of Child Health, 1963, p. 218; Post-graduate education, 1964, pp. 234-5; University of Melbourne Library, 1964, pp. 236-7; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966, pp. 212-13; Employment of graduates, 1967, pp. 488-9; Research in Victorian universities, 1968, pp. 492-3; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971, pp. 457-8; Master plan for the University of Melbourne, 1972, pp. 457-8; University of Melbourne advanced education, 1974, pp. 487-9; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, pp. 734-5; New medical curriculum, 1976, p. 657; Office for Continuing Education, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding 'strip forest', and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1982 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$240m were either completed or under construction.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 1,210,000 volumes at the beginning of 1985, and subscribed to some 14,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the

physical sciences and engineering; The Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas of General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas; these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centres of Bibliographical and Textual Studies, Early Human Development, General and Comparative Literature, Human Bioethics, Laser Studies, Migrant Studies, Molecular Biology and Medicine, Policy Studies, South-east Asian Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to pass at the Higher School Certificate examination conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in the subjects, and at the standard, specified in the Regulations of the University. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty pre-requisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable. Fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students are normally required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance, there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the University commenced teaching in 1961, many overseas students have been admitted. Enrolments have increased from 33 in 1961 to 659 in 1971, and to 1,739 in 1983 when they comprised 12.58 per cent of all enrolments, of which 1,631 (94 per cent) were from Asia.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Slavic Languages, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts. *Faculty of Economics and Politics.* Accounting and Finance (2), Administrative Studies (2), Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (4), and Politics (3). *Faculty of Education.* The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), Education (5 – Exceptional Children, History of Education, Experimental Education, Educational Psychology, and Sociology of Education). *Faculty of Engineering.* Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering (3 – Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism). *Faculty of Law.* The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Sir John Barry Chair of Law. *Faculty of Medicine.* Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community

Practice, Medicine (5), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology and Immunology, Pharmacology, Physiology (2), Psychological Medicine (2), Reproductive Biology, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery (2). *Faculty of Science*. Botany, Chemistry (3 – Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (8 – Pure Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Astronomy), Physics (3 – Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2)), Psychology, and Zoology (2).

Further references: Medical School, Monash University, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 505-6; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971, pp. 483-4; Community relations, 1974, pp. 497-8; Development: 1961-1975, 1975, pp. 736-7; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with approximately 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1982, the following chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3). *School of Behavioural Sciences*. Psychology (2) and Social Work. *School of Biological Sciences*. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology. *School of Economics*. Economics (4). *School of Education*. Education (3). *School of Humanities*. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Italian, Music, Philosophy (2), Prehistory, and Spanish. *School of Physical Sciences*. Chemistry (3), Computer Science, Electronic and Communication Science, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2). *School of Social Sciences*. Legal Studies, Politics (2), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies and Linguistics are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

A ninth school, the School of Mathematical and Information Sciences, has been created and will be functioning in 1985.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1982, there were thirty major buildings completed on the campus. The site has been treated as a landscaped parkland, with a predominantly Australian native species planting. On the northern boundaries, reserves have been established for agriculture, zoology, and wildlife, along with arboreta for both exotic and native species.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,030 readers' places including forty-eight enclosed carrels. By the end of 1982, the Library had contained nearly 500,000 bound volumes and currently receives about 11,000 serial titles. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential

accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a degree of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

Entrance requirements.

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four approved Group 1 subjects in one sitting of the examination, including Group 1 English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits (to degree courses in arts and economics) adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than eighteen years of age and to sit for a scholastic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition, applicants to the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to write a book review. The School of Humanities offers a limited number of places to persons who attempted the H.S.C. examination at least three years previously but did not gain entry to a university. These persons are required to show that they have demonstrated academic potential in the interval; they are also required to present for the scholastic aptitude test and submit the necessary essays. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer.

Further reference: La Trobe University: 1967-1977, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 730-1

Deakin University

General

Deakin, located in Geelong, is the nineteenth and youngest university in Australia, but it is by no means the smallest.

The first university in Victoria to be established outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, it is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974, and began teaching in 1977 with about 2,500 students. In 1984 (1983), enrolments reached 6,345 (5,788) students, with 2,302 (2,212) enrolled in on-campus programmes, and 4,043 (3,576) enrolled in off-campus programmes. Full-time staff number 549 (541).

Under the Deakin University Act the Council is the governing authority for the University. The Council comprises up to thirty-two members drawn from various sectors of the community, and from the University itself and includes: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); two members elected by the professors; two members elected by academic staff other than professors; two elected by the general staff; eight co-opted members; the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the President of the student body; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; and two undergraduates and one postgraduate student elected by students.

Academic development

The University has developed a major Open Campus Program, being considered a leader in the field of distance education. A wide range of courses, both pure and applied, is being offered at degree and postgraduate levels in both the on-campus and off-campus mode.

Off campus students have been enrolled from all over Australia, and in some cases overseas. Students receive study materials through the mail, and library books are delivered by a courier service. Students are also encouraged to participate in weekend schools, tutorial groups, and self-help groups.

The University has an extensive study centre and resource centre network throughout Victoria. The major study centre is in the heart of Melbourne, opposite Flinders Street railway station. Others have been established in the country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura in conjunction with the local Centres for Continuing Education, and in the regional cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, Warrnambool and, in NSW, at Albury, in conjunction with the Colleges and Institutes of Advanced Education. The study centres provide tutorial, library, and audio-visual facilities for use by off-campus students, and are a meeting place for students and University staff. Weekend schools are also held.

With an emphasis on interdisciplinarity, undergraduate degree programmes are offered in the following areas: Architecture, Arts (Architecture, Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences), Commerce, Education, Science (Biological and Health Sciences, Chemical and Physical Sciences, Computing and Mathematics, and Cognitive Science and Psychology). Graduate Diplomas are offered in the fields of Dietetics, Computing, Occupational Hygiene, and Educational Administration.

Master's and doctoral degrees by research are offered by all Schools. Master's degrees by coursework are offered by the School of Education (MEd and MEdAdmin) and by the School of Management (MBA) and are available in the off-campus mode.

Entrance requirements

The main criterion for selection to undergraduate programmes is the likelihood of successful completion of the degree programme. This is judged primarily on academic record – Higher School Certificate (HSC), Tertiary Orientation Programme (TOP) or similar qualification, or tertiary study. In addition, a number of places are offered under the Special Entry (Mature Age) scheme to applicants who are over 21 on 1 January of the year of intended enrolment.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools: Education, Engineering and Architecture, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Social Sciences.

The University has established Chairs in Architecture, Australian Studies, Chemistry, Computing, Education, History and Government, Human Biology, Human Nutrition, Literature, Management (2), Philosophy, and Psychology.

Site and buildings

The main campus is at Waurin Ponds, eight kilometres south of Geelong, in a rural environment ideally situated midway between Melbourne and the beaches, Otway Ranges, and other scenic attractions of Victoria's west coast.

Comprising almost 100 hectares of undulating land in the Waurin Ponds Valley green belt, the campus houses a central academic and administrative complex with pedestrian access only, surrounded by playing fields, sporting facilities, treed car parks, and the student residence complex.

The Visual Arts and Performing Arts sections of the School of Humanities are located in large open space areas in a former woollen mill in Geelong, but they too will move to Waurin Ponds when suitable accommodation is built.

Student accommodation is provided by Deakin University College, a residential complex of blocks, units, flats, and annexes for up to 172 students.

Each bedroom/study is fully furnished, carpeted, and heated. A common room is situated within the residential area. This provides facilities for music, games, television, tutorial rooms, and kitchen, where the residents of the College can meet on a social basis.

Recent developments on campus include the completion of the Recreation Centre, currently the largest auditorium in Geelong, which can seat up to 2,000 people. It provides lecture and discussion facilities and a large area for indoor sports, and is fully equipped for teaching physical education.

At the end of 1983 the School of Education, previously in North Geelong, relocated on the Waurin Ponds campus next to a general purpose academic building (which was under construction).

Library

The University Library provides materials and services central to all aspects of University life and studies. Its collection of more than 200,000 items includes books, maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilm and microfiche, together with the equipment to use each medium. More than 3,000 periodicals are received. Of particular interest is the Library's special collection of rare and valuable books, including many nineteenth century Australian school textbooks.

The Library aims to make all its material readily available to users. Loan conditions have been designed to allow for equal sharing of resources for all. Special services, including direct delivery of library materials, are provided to off-campus students.

Many library processes are automated, and catalogue and loan information is available on-line from the Library's computer system. A computer-assisted information retrieval service, DULSEARCH, is available to outside users as well as members of the University.

Deakin University Library is one of several Victorian academic libraries participating in a reciprocal borrowing scheme. This allows members of any one of the institutions to obtain borrowing privileges from the others.

Members of the public are able to use the Library for reading or reference, but may borrow only on inter-library loan arranged through their local libraries.

University statistics

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES; BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1982					1983				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	344	—	222	—	566	354	—	233	—	587
Architecture, building	526	—	—	176	702	513	—	—	185	698
Dentistry	243	—	—	—	243	244	—	—	—	244
Economics, commerce,										
government	1,372	1,657	923	418	4,370	1,349	1,529	907	458	4,243
Education	215	274	—	1,329	1,818	198	233	—	1,312	1,743
Engineering, technology	1,004	1,013	—	121	2,138	1,050	1,183	—	84	2,317
Fine arts	228	—	—	—	228	237	—	—	—	237
Humanities	3,644	3,141	2,279	1,415	10,479	3,691	3,043	2,505	1,596	10,835
Law	691	1,521	—	—	2,212	639	1,442	—	—	2,081
Medicine	1,440	967	—	—	2,407	1,404	951	—	—	2,355
Natural sciences	2,420	2,182	1,395	518	6,515	2,302	2,126	1,447	579	6,454
Social and behavioural										
sciences	217	85	2,278	734	3,314	214	81	2,276	740	3,311
Veterinary science	247	—	—	—	247	242	—	—	—	242
Total	12,591	10,840	7,097	4,711	35,239	12,437	10,588	7,368	4,954	35,347
Higher degree courses	2,369	2,472	800	320	5,961	2,426	2,365	824	464	6,079
Non-degree courses	1,099	909	597	347	2,952	967	866	674	370	2,877
Total	3,468	3,381	1,397	667	8,913	3,393	3,231	1,498	834	8,956
Total students	16,059	14,221	8,494	5,378	44,152	15,830	13,819	8,866	5,788	44,303

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES; NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1982					1983				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total
Males—										
Doctorate										
(other than PhD)	17	1	—	—	18	11	1	—	—	12
PhD	71	77	33	2	183	81	66	30	2	179
Master's degree	216	186	40	—	442	248	183	45	6	482
Bachelor degree	1,632	1,159	732	308	3,831	1,650	1,350	712	290	4,002
Postgraduate diploma	113	143	115	19	390	127	179	120	10	436
Total males	2,049	1,566	920	329	4,864	2,117	1,779	907	308	5,111

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES; NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a) — continued

Field of study (b)	1982					1983				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total
Females—										
Doctorate										
(other than PhD)	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
PhD	19	21	10	1	51	26	23	10	—	59
Master's degree	58	72	12	2	144	92	72	18	1	183
Bachelor degree	1,050	1,137	748	316	3,251	1,150	1,188	774	341	3,453
Postgraduate diploma	186	180	158	29	553	167	182	160	25	534
Total females	1,315	1,410	928	348	4,001	1,437	1,465	962	367	4,231
Persons—										
Doctorate										
(other than PhD)	19	1	—	—	20	13	1	—	—	14
PhD	90	98	43	3	234	107	89	40	2	238
Master's degree	274	258	52	2	586	340	255	63	7	665
Bachelor degree	2,682	2,296	1,480	624	7,082	2,800	2,538	1,486	631	7,455
Postgraduate diploma	299	323	273	48	943	294	361	280	35	970
Total persons	3,364	2,976	1,848	677	8,865	3,554	3,244	1,869	675	9,342

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Further references: *University development in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 203-8; *Research in Victorian Universities, 1968*, pp. 492-3

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Act empowers the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. In recent years many amalgamations have taken place.

Ballarat College of Advanced Education

General

The Ballarat College of Advanced Education was formally established in 1976 as the amalgamation of the tertiary division of the School of Mines and Industries Ballarat (established in 1870) with the State College of Victoria at Ballarat (formerly the Ballarat Teachers College, established in 1925). It is located on the southern edge of Ballarat in modern buildings on a 100 hectare campus of natural bushland, open recreational zones and landscaped areas. Ballarat is easily accessible from Melbourne with which it is linked by a dual-lane highway and there are rail links to Melbourne, Mildura, and Horsham. Bus links give access to most other country areas in Western Victoria. The College functions as a major regional institution for much of the west of the State.

Since 1983 the College has been designated the centre for Mining Engineering education in Victoria. It also offers a Graduate Diploma in Occupational Hazard Management which was the first formal course in this field to be offered in Australia.

A strong emphasis is also placed on the preparation of teachers in physical education, health and recreation programmes. The College offers a post-primary teaching degree in physical education and those taking the primary teaching BEd course can also major in physical education studies.

Academic programme

The College offers 8 distinct degree courses, 6 post-graduate courses and over 50 main fields of study. Most of the undergraduate courses are structured to begin with a common first year programme providing students with a better base from which to choose their major fields of study. Specific degree courses include primary and post-primary teacher education, librarianship, fine arts, humanities, applied science, engineering, and business. Major fields of study range from biotechnology to film and media studies. All of these courses undergo regular review and continue to meet national accreditation and professional registration requirements.

Entrance requirements

The normal minimum entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course of study as certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian TAFE college or an approved equivalent.

Special consideration is also available for those who satisfy one of the following requirements:

- (1) out of full-time schooling for at least two years following full Year 12 studies;
- (2) out of full-time schooling for at least three years and at least 20 years of age;
- (3) studied a full Year 12 programme but results significantly affected by medical or compassionate circumstances; or
- (4) having a mixed combination of Year 12 studies.

Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Facilities

The College offers 170 residential places in modern buildings at the Mt Helen Campus, set amid bushland and landscaped native gardens, only minutes from the college classrooms. Further accommodation is available at other locations at Ballarat. The College also has a modern well-equipped computer centre, library, counselling and health services, cafeteria, and bookshop. The indoor and outdoor recreational facilities provide scope for varied physical activities. They include tennis courts, ovals, and an orienteering track. Indoor facilities include tennis and squash courts, two modern gymnasiums and a weight lifting studio. The Student Union co-ordinates many clubs and societies and operates a child care centre to cater for pre-school children of students.

Bendigo College of Advanced Education

General

Bendigo College of Advanced Education was established on 1 July 1976 by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, and operates under the provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1977. The College was formed by combination of the Bendigo Institute of Technology, which had its origin in the Bendigo School of Mines and Industries founded in 1873, and the State College of Victoria, Bendigo, which dates back to 1927 as Bendigo Teachers' College.

The Council has twenty-five members comprising members appointed by the Governor in Council and by the Minister for Education, representatives of the academic and support staff, the student body and co-opted community members, with the Director as an ex-officio member.

Academic programme

A wide range of nationally accredited diploma, degree, and post-graduate courses is offered within four faculties comprising Arts, Business Studies, Education, and Engineering and Sciences. Specific fields of study include primary and secondary teacher education, ceramics, fine art, graphic design, humanities, social science, accounting, data processing, economics, computing science, management, applied chemistry, applied biology, biochemistry, metallurgy, geology, engineering, and outdoor education.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course of study certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian technical school or college, or an approved equivalent. A mature-age entry scheme provides for admission of people being aged 21 years or more, and not having the formal prerequisites. For the teacher education courses there is a special entry scheme for Aborigines. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Facilities

Situated in an attractive bushland setting three kilometres from the centre of the provincial city of Bendigo, the College offers opportunity for study with a mix of city and country living. The Flora Hill campus has been occupied only since 1968, which means that all buildings are modern and well-equipped, and provide most suitable conditions for study. Support facilities include a well-equipped library, computer centre, media services, and a Student Union. The Student Union co-ordinates the sporting, cultural, and recreational clubs and facilities and also conducts a child care centre on campus.

Limited residential accommodation is provided on-campus and assistance is given in obtaining accommodation within the community. Student counselling, medical and chaplaincy services are available. Consulting, research, and short courses are provided for industry and community groups.

Chisholm Institute of Technology

General

Chisholm Institute of Technology is a multi-disciplinary tertiary college aiming at providing the community with the expertise and knowledge needed for the 1980s and beyond. Chisholm aims to be a leader in its field, offering the community relevant education, research, and consultancy.

The Institute's orientation is towards the practical and the applied, underpinned by a strong theoretical base and a broad understanding of issues. In its educational role, Chisholm offers a variety of programmes ranging from short courses and workshops through to master's degree studies at its two campuses, Caulfield and Frankston.

Research and consultancy services are offered to business, industry, government, and the community by the Institute's Schools and specialist centres.

To achieve its aims, Chisholm emphasises innovative approaches harnessing expertise, knowledge, and the latest technology across traditional academic boundaries to tackle the real questions raised by an increasingly complex world. While numerous examples of this approach can be seen in the Institute's academic, research, and consultancy programmes, perhaps the most dramatic was the 1984 decision to merge the Applied Science, Engineering, and Computing and Information Systems Schools into a single Faculty of Technology. This move, unique in Australia at the time, and the resultant restructuring of courses, ensured that Chisholm-trained technologists would be equipped to operate in the modern business and industrial world.

Academic programme

Chisholm Institute of Technology has an enrolment in excess of 6,000 students, nearly half of them part-time, in its Diploma, Associate Diploma, Degree, Post-graduate Diploma, and master's courses. In addition, thousands more take Chisholm short courses each year, ranging from hobby to professional upgrading courses, some commissioned by, and tailored for, specific industries.

Chisholm offers courses of study in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, ceramics, fine art, graphic design, electronic data processing, robotics, digital technology, accounting, finance, banking, management, secretarial, marketing, teaching (early childhood development and primary), civil, mechanical, electrical, electronic, and industrial engineering, psychology, sociology, communication, literature, and politics.

Entrance requirements

Undergraduate entry requirement is satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme, or an approved equivalent. Special entry arrangements are available for a number of disadvantaged groups and for overseas students.

Research and consultancy

Chisholm is an approved research organisation under the Australian government's industrial research and development legislation. Its range of services in research, consultancy, testing, information, and training are provided mainly through formally organised groups: Centre for Applied Mathematical Modelling, Centre for Business Technology, Engineering Research and Advisory Centre, Pearcey Centre for Computing, Robotics and Digital Technology Centre, National Centre for Rural Fire Research, Tribology, Water Studies Centre, Computer Abuse Research Bureau, and the Centre for Polymer Research.

In addition, special groups can be mobilised to meet particular client needs. All services within this area are confidential to the clients.

Footscray Institute of Technology

General

Footscray Institute of Technology is a college of advanced education serving the vast western region of Melbourne, with an enrolment approaching 4,000 students in 1985.

The Footscray Institute of Technology Council is the chief governing body of the Institute. Its membership is drawn from commerce, industry and community representatives as well as from the field of education. Teaching excellence is emphasised in the Institute's academic programmes.

Courses are developed and kept current and vocationally relevant through the formal participation of specialists from a wide range of endeavour as members of the Institute course advisory boards. From January 1984, the Institute became one of the only three declared colleges in Australia to accredit its own courses at all levels.

Academic programme

Footscray Institute of Technology is organised into four academic schools. These are the schools of Applied Science, Business, Engineering, and General Studies. They offer diploma, degree, graduate diploma courses, and master's programmes by research.

The undergraduate courses are in accounting, Australian cultural studies, building engineering, catering and hotel management, chemistry, civil engineering, digital electronics and computing, electrical and electronic engineering, food retailing, information management and communication, mathematics and computing, mechanical engineering, municipal engineering, physical education, physics, plant maintenance, recreation, recreation leadership, secretarial practice, tourism, and urban studies.

Graduate diploma courses are available in accounting, building project management, business science, commercial data processing, communication systems, digital control, exercise for rehabilitation, hospitality and tourism, industrial relations, municipal engineering, urban planning, and vacuum technology.

The Institute is also proposing to introduce a nursing diploma course in 1985 and teacher education in 1986. It conducts a range of short courses for various sections of industry and the community, and consulting and research work form an active part of its contribution to the region.

Entrance requirements

The normal requirement for admission to Footscray Institute of Technology undergraduate courses is satisfactory completion, in specified course related subject areas, of a Year 12 course of study approved by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. Those who satisfactorily complete a Tertiary Orientation Programme offered by a Victorian Technical and Further Education college are also eligible to seek admission. Provision is also made for mature-age entry where formal admission qualifications may differ from those mentioned above. Graduate diploma applicants are required to have a tertiary qualification.

Facilities

The Institute is located on a five hectare site adjacent to the extensive parklands of the Maribyrnong River valley and the attractive Footscray Park. A comprehensive library, powerful computing facilities, student counselling and medical services, modern cafeteria and bistro, indoor and outdoor entertainment areas, and numerous clubs and societies exist on campus to help make student life successful and rewarding. The most recent building on campus is the \$6m physical education and recreation complex. One of the finest facilities of its kind, it was formally opened in 1981 by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh. A new multi-purpose building that will house the Institute's Administration and School of Business, is expected to be completed for the commencement of the 1986 academic year.

Institute of Catholic Education

General

The Institute of Catholic Education is a college of advanced education and was established on 7 March, 1974 as an amalgamation of a number of previously existing Catholic teacher training colleges in Victoria. It operates under the provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1977* and has campuses at Ascot Vale, Ballarat, and Oakleigh. Its headquarters are located at 383 Albert Street, East Melbourne.

The Council has twenty-six members comprising members appointed by the Governor in Council, the Minister of Education, the academic and general staff, students, and co-opted community members. The Principal, Campus Directors, and Chairmen of Campus Advisory Boards are ex-officio members.

Academic programme

The Institute operates a Bachelor of Education for primary teachers and post-graduate programmes of Religious Education at all campuses. Post-graduate studies in secondary education are offered at the Ascot Vale and Oakleigh campuses, in Multicultural Studies at the Ascot Vale campus, in

Educational Administration at the Ballarat campus, and in a number of specialised areas in Educational Studies and mathematics at Oakleigh campus. It also provides some units for nurses training in Catholic hospitals at Ascot Vale and Ballarat campuses on a sessional basis, and in a Bachelor of Arts in Church Music at the Ascot Vale campus on a fee paying basis.

Entrance requirements

Applicants for undergraduate programmes must normally have successfully completed the requirements of the Victorian Higher School Certificate at least at pass level in English, or possess an equivalent academic background. A mature age scheme provides for admissions of people being at least 23 years of age and who have successfully completed at least five years of secondary education. Special entry may be available on a very limited basis in certain circumstances. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma, and, in some cases, at least one year of approved general teacher education.

Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences

General

Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences was established in January 1973 by the voluntary amalgamation of the Schools of Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, and Speech Therapy. Since 1973, further professional schools have been established by the Institute, and in 1977 the College of Nursing (Australia), which pioneered college-based nursing in this country, merged with the Institute to add a School of Nursing. One result of the growth of the Institute has been a scattered campus on three sites – Carlton, Abbotsford, and St Kilda Road – and the issue of appropriate permanent accommodation for the Institute on one site is still unresolved.

The Council has twenty-one members comprising members appointed by the Governor in Council, representatives of the academic staff and students, and co-opted community members with an interest in health or general tertiary education. The Director is an ex-officio member of the Council.

Academic programme

The Institute offers a wide range of diploma, degree, and post-graduate courses within ten Schools, comprising Behavioural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Communication Disorders, Health Administration and Education, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, Physiotherapy, Podiatry, and Prosthetics and Orthotics. The Schools of Behavioural and Biological Sciences offer only post-graduate courses and otherwise provide service teaching for the other Schools. The remaining Schools offer both undergraduate professional courses and post-graduate and continuing education courses in their fields of specialisation.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is satisfactory completion of four Group 1 subjects in the Victorian Year 12 examination or its equivalent. Students undertaking other forms of Year 12 are considered on their merit. A mature-age entry scheme provides for the admission of people aged 20 years or more who have not undertaken Year 12 studies or who have failed the Year 12 examination at least five years previously. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses are normally expected to hold a recognised degree or diploma, preferably in a health science or related discipline. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Facilities

The Institute has a very well-equipped Library which is located on two of the Institute's campuses. There are also cafeterias at all campuses and student lounges and internal recreational areas.

Melbourne College of Advanced Education

General

Melbourne College of Advanced Education, with an enrolment of over 4,500 students is one of the largest colleges of advanced education specialising in teacher education in Australia. The College was formed in January 1983 by the *Melbourne College of Advanced Education Act 1982*, which amalgamated the Melbourne State College and the Institute of Early Childhood Development (IECD).

The Act established a College Council which is the body with the ultimate responsibility for all College matters. The Act also provided that within the College there shall be an Institute of Early Childhood Development comprising that part of the College which is concerned with early childhood education, care and development, and with special services, research and courses of study in these

areas. The two major academic bodies are the Academic Board and the Board of Studies, each of which reports directly to the Council.

Academic programme

The courses of the College are offered on three campuses. At the Carlton campus (formerly the Melbourne State College) education studies, together with specialised studies in the arts, creative arts, art and crafts, business studies, librarianship, and the sciences are available in undergraduate degree programmes for primary and secondary teachers. At the post-graduate level, graduate diploma courses are offered in various specialist fields for teachers and other professions requiring related expertise. Post-graduate studies are available in education, special education, librarianship, computer education, drama, mathematics, curriculum, inter-ethnic studies, human relationships education, adolescent and child psychology.

The Institute is located at the Kew and Abbotsford campuses. At the under-graduate level the Institute offers diploma and degree courses in early childhood education for teachers of pre-school children and diploma courses in child care. At the post-graduate level, graduate diploma courses are available with specialised studies in education, child development, infant education, movement and dance, and special education (early childhood). Master of Education programmes are available at both the Institute and Carlton campuses.

Entrance requirements

The normal entry requirement for undergraduate courses is the satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course of study which meets the conditions of the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, or an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme, or an approved equivalent course of study. Limited special entry provisions exist for persons who are able to demonstrate in other ways that they have the motivation and capacity for tertiary studies. Applicants for entry to the post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma.

Facilities

The Carlton campus is situated on a two hectare site in an area well known for its vigorous community life. The proximity of the campus to the centre of the city, to the University of Melbourne, to the theatres, and to public and commercial galleries enriches the opportunities its students have to participate in artistic, intellectual, and social activities. The campus has its own art gallery (the Gryphon Gallery) and theatre (the Open Stage), and exhibitions and performances take place throughout the year. The Institute at Kew and Abbotsford is well served by public transport both to the city and to outlying suburbs. Counselling and medical services are provided at both the Institute and the Carlton campus. Child care facilities are available at the Carlton campus.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

General

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education serves a region important for its oil, gas, electricity, timber, and agriculture production. It offers on-campus courses to school leavers and adults and through its external studies programme offers tertiary education to even the most isolated communities within the region. The Institute operates under the provisions of the *Education Act* 1958. Its Council is representative of the Gippsland community, professional bodies, industry, staff, and students.

Academic programme

The Institute offers diploma, degree, and post-graduate courses in engineering, science, computing, business administration, social science, welfare, psychology, visual arts, and primary and secondary teaching, which are nationally accredited by the Council on Awards in Advanced Education.

The Institute's courses are also recognised by the Victorian and Commonwealth Public Service Boards, Victorian Education Department, Australian Psychological Society, Australian Institute of Welfare Studies, Australian Society of Accountants, Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Institute of Personnel Management, Institute of Business Administration, Australian Institute of Bankers, Royal Australian Chemical Institute, Australian Institute of Physics, Australian Institute of Energy, Institution of Engineers, Australia, Australian Computer Society, and Australian Statistical Society.

Entrance requirements

Prospective students are eligible to apply for Institute courses if they have satisfactorily completed a Year 12 course of study certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian technical school or college, or an approved equivalent. For people over the age of 21 a mature-age entry scheme operates. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to all courses offered.

Facilities

The Gippsland Institute is located at Churchill, 8 kilometres south of Morwell in the La Trobe Valley. All buildings have been recently constructed, including a well-equipped library, computer centre, laboratories, and audio-visual centre. A number of Student Centres operate within Gippsland and Melbourne to support the Institute's external studies programme. Limited residential accommodation is available for students wishing to undertake full-time study. The Institute also leases a number of houses and flats for student use.

*Hawthorn Institute of Education**General*

Hawthorn Institute of Education, one of Australia's most important training centres for technical teachers, instructors, and trainees, provides a broad and expanding range of relevant and challenging courses for its specialist students.

The Institute has developed from its early beginnings as the Technical Teachers' Training Centre, operating at Melbourne Technical College (now the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology), through a significant period of growth as the Technical Teachers' College in the 1950s and 1960s, and the State College of Victoria at Hawthorn in the 1970s, to its present position as a leading college of advanced education. It has national and international responsibilities in TAFE teacher education and technical training, and close working links with a wide range of educational institutions and the public and private sectors of industry and commerce.

Academic programme

Teacher Training. The Institute currently offers two courses of initial teacher training – the Diploma of Technical Teaching and the Graduate Diploma in Education. These programmes of teacher training cater for adults who are already expert in a vocation other than teaching. They tend in consequence to have reached a considerable level of personal and social maturity. Generally, too, they have had considerable experience of responsibility, both on and off the job. These characteristics of recruits to technical teaching influence the sort of training that is appropriate to them. Hawthorn Institute acknowledges these characteristics and is committed to treating its students in a way appropriate to their adult status.

In-service Staff Development. The Institute makes an important and increasing contribution to staff development in colleges and schools, particularly through:

- (1) INSERT (In-Service Education and Training), a co-ordinating unit which arranges a wide variety of specific purpose programmes and other services such as workshops, short courses, units of study, and curriculum assistance. Programmes and services are available on campus at Hawthorn and off-campus at regional study centres or in a particular student's own organisation.
- (2) Post-initial award courses focusing on teacher development, e.g. Graduate Diploma in Graphic Communication Education, Graphic Diploma in Educational Studies in the area of Student Care, and Bachelor of Education (Technical), and
- (3) Programmes in educational management and administration, including the post-initial Graduate Diploma in Educational Administration, consultancy services, and short programmes, all of which are conducted by the Institute's Centre for Educational Administration and Management.

Services to Industry and Commerce. Various areas of industry, commerce, and government and semi-government organisations are being assisted through a variety of activities which cover:

- (1) instructor training, including a modular course for vocational training instructor, and specially tailored programmes designed to meet particular industry needs;
- (2) programme and materials development, and training research; and
- (3) consultancy services and advice on training matters.

Overseas Programmes. Hawthorn Institute is a resource which is seen by overseas countries – particularly Australia's near neighbours (ASEAN/South Pacific countries) – as having knowledge,

experience, and skills in Technical/Vocational teacher training and Vocational Education planning and development which they value highly. Throughout that region significant attention is being given to the development of Technical/Vocational education at secondary and post-secondary (TAFE) levels because it is seen as an important ingredient in the economic and social development of their countries.

A major activity of Hawthorn Institute is the Indonesia/Australian Technical Education Project, a project undertaken for the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), an agency of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Government. Basically Hawthorn Institute is involved in four main areas within this project:

- (1) advice to the Director of Technical and Vocational Education on the overall development of Technical/Vocational Education – particularly curriculum development and teacher training;
- (2) the equipping, planning, and education development of a Middle Technical School at Cilacap;
- (3) the planning, development, and training of staff for the Vocational Education Department Centre (and Technical Teacher Training Centre) at Bandung; and
- (4) the planning, development, and training of staff for the Vocational Education Department Centre (and Vocational Teacher Training Centre) at Jakarta;

Hawthorn Institute has also been involved in a range of overseas projects funded from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, and has assisted – and is continuing to assist – the Indonesian Government and industry with the planning, development, and training management for a Management and Technical Centre in Jakarta.

Swinburne Limited

General

Swinburne was established in 1908 under the name of 'Eastern Suburbs Technical College'. The first students were enrolled in 1909, when classes were begun in carpentry, plumbing, and blacksmithing. Soon afterwards, a boys junior technical school and the first girls technical school in Victoria, were established. In 1913 the Institution changed its name to Swinburne Technical College to commemorate the Hon. George Swinburne, a former mayor of Hawthorn and a member of the Parliament of Victoria, who was largely responsible for the initial establishment of the College.

In 1965 Swinburne Technical College affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges which was established in that year by an Act of the Parliament of Victoria to 'foster the development and improvement of tertiary education in technical, agricultural, commercial and other fields of learning (including the liberal arts and the humanities) in institutions other than in the universities of Victoria'. The range of courses and the various levels at which they were offered grew to such an extent that in 1969 the boys' and girls' technical schools were taken over by the Victorian Education Department while the college remained as an autonomous institution.

An extensive reorganisation of advanced education took place in Victoria in the period 1976 to 1978, culminating in the passing of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Act. Under the Act the Victoria Institute of Colleges was dissolved and the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission was established. Under new arrangements, Swinburne Council was given power to grant degrees.

The Council has twenty-six members comprising members appointed by the Governor in Council, and members representing local government, academic and support staff, students, business, and the professions.

Academic programme

To facilitate operations, teaching is carried out within two divisions, under the control of one council. They are:

- (1) Swinburne Institute of Technology – a college of advanced education offering courses for professional qualifications (diploma, and degree of Bachelor) and graduate qualifications (diploma, and degree of Master) in the areas of Applied Science, Art, Arts, Business, and Engineering.
- (2) Swinburne College of Technical and Further Education – a technical and further education college, offering courses at middle-level or para-professional, trade, technical, and Tertiary Orientation Programme levels. A number of specialist courses are provided also, for industry and the community. Enrolments in 1983 were 967 full-time and 3,949 part-time students.

Entrance requirements

Swinburne is committed to flexibility in entrance requirements and the criteria for entry to tertiary courses at Swinburne is the ability of the student to undertake the chosen course successfully. A

special entry scheme for mature-age applicants exists for people who may not have the usual secondary school qualifications.

Victorian College of the Arts

General

The Victorian College of the Arts was established in 1973 to provide vocational education in the visual fine arts and the performing arts. Its foundation school was the former National Gallery of Victoria Art School which was founded in 1868. By virtue of legislation, practice, and geographical location, the College maintains a close association with the National Gallery of Victoria and the Victorian Arts Centre as a whole. In 1981 the College was reconstituted under the *Victorian College of the Arts Act* 1981. Government is by a College Council of 25 members. The Victorian College of the Arts School is an Education Department School within the College which offers secondary education for 190 younger students aiming at careers in music or dance.

Academic programme

The College consists of the School of Art, offering degree and post-graduate courses in Painting, Sculpture, and Printmaking; the School of Music which conducts degree and diploma courses in Individual Performance and Group Instructed Performance and Direction, a Part-time Associate Diploma in Opera and Music Theatre, and post-graduate courses in various music specialisations; the School of Drama which offers Diploma courses in Acting, Direction, Theatre Technology, Animation, and Scriptwriting; the School of Dance which offers Diploma courses in Dance Performance, Dance Teaching, Choreography, and Notation. The Victorian College of the Arts School conducts general education plus specialist dance or music studies from Secondary Year 7 to Year 12.

Entrance requirements

Students are selected on the evidence they display of talent and commitment. Applicants for tertiary courses are normally expected to have successfully completed six years of secondary education. In exceptional cases applicants who possess outstanding aptitude but who do not meet the educational requirements may be accepted at the discretion of a Dean. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma. Entry to the Secondary programme is by audition. All applications must be made directly to the College.

Facilities

The College campus is located within walking distance of the heart of Melbourne and adjoins the Victorian Arts Centre. The Schools of Music and of Dance occupy buildings designed for their purposes and erected since 1980. A building programme intended to provide equally ideal accommodation for other sections of the College is being pursued.

Victoria College

General

Victoria College was formed at the end of 1981 by the amalgamation of four previously independent colleges of advanced education, the State Colleges at Burwood, Rusden, and Toorak, and the Prahran College of Advanced Education. It is a multi-discipline tertiary institution situated on four campuses. The Principal is located on the Toorak campus. The College has a Council of twenty-one members and is organised into six academic faculties; three directorates: Academic Programmes; Administration; Education Services; and a Finance Department. Students and staff are represented on major College Committees.

Academic programme

The College offers accredited diploma, degree, and post-graduate courses through its Faculties of Applied Science (Rusden and Toorak), Art and Design (Prahran), Arts (Toorak), Business (Prahran and Burwood), Special Education and Paramedical Studies (Burwood), and Teacher Education (Primary at Burwood and Toorak; Secondary at Rusden). A variety of short courses is provided for the community through the Victoria College Continuing Education Centre.

Entrance requirements

Applicants for diploma and degree courses must have satisfactorily completed an approved Year 12 course of study in accordance with the requirements of the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, or an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme, or an approved equivalent. Applicants

for graduate courses must hold a degree or diploma or approved equivalent. Special entry schemes are available for most courses. In addition, applicants must satisfy any special requirement for specific courses.

Facilities

The College has specialist facilities for science, computing, physical education, drama and dance, music, fine arts, design, media studies, community languages, special education, secretarial studies, and home economics, together with a comprehensive library service. The College provides assistance for students in areas such as accommodation, employment, finance, counselling, and medical services. A wide range of recreational activities is available to students.

Phillip Institute of Technology

General

The Phillip Institute of Technology was established on 6 January 1982 by a proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria, and operates under the provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1977*. The Institute was formed by the amalgamation of the Preston Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria at Coburg. The Institute Council has twenty-seven members, made up of individuals appointed by the Governor in Council and by the Minister for Education, representatives of the academic and support staff of the Institute, the student body, and co-opted individuals from the community.

Academic programme

A wide range of nationally accredited diploma, degree, and post-graduate courses is offered in the following nine schools: Applied Science; Art and Design; Business; Chiropractic; Community Studies; Education; Nursing; Physical Education and Leisure Studies; and Social Work.

Specific fields of study include: Primary teacher education; Fine Art; Design; Social Work; Accounting; Industrial and Personnel Relations; Applied Chemistry; Youth Work; Chiropractic; Physical Education; Nursing; Recreation; Welfare Studies; and Criminal Justice Administration.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an under-graduate student is satisfactory completion of the Higher School Certificate certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian Technical School or College, or an approved equivalent.

A mature-age entry scheme provides for admission of people not having the formal prerequisites. For the Teacher Education, Youth Work, and Criminal Justice courses there is a special entry scheme for Aborigines. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses should normally possess a recognised degree or diploma. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Facilities

The Phillip Institute of Technology operates across two campuses. The Bundoora campus is situated on Plenty Road in Bundoora, while the Coburg campus is situated off Bell Street in Coburg.

Support facilities include a well-equipped library on both campuses, a Computer Centre, media services on both campuses, and a Student Union. The Student Union co-ordinates the sporting, cultural and recreational clubs and facilities. Child care facilities are available on the Bundoora campus. Residential accommodation is not available on campus, but assistance is given in obtaining accommodation within the community. Student counselling and medical services are available.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd

General

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) is one of the largest institutes of technology in Australia spanning the full spectrum of post-secondary education, from apprenticeship and certificate courses to diploma, degree, and higher degree courses encompassing both advanced education (in the Advanced College) and technical and further education (in the Technical College). Four standing committees of the RMIT Council deal with matters concerning the future of the Institute: policy, finance, staffing, and works. The two Colleges share a range of common services.

RMIT is prominent in a number of fields including continuing education. It has a large external studies division especially at the technical and further education level. The TAFE Off-Campus Network which co-ordinates 15 colleges, including the RMIT Off-Campus Centre, is at RMIT. The Institute also administers the Vocational Orientation Centre as a Service to the people of Victoria.

Academic programme

The RMIT Advanced College offers a broad range of programmes leading to the awards of diploma, degree, graduate diploma, and Master's degree. The College comprises Faculties of Applied Science, Architecture and Building, Art, Business, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, and a Graduate School of Management. Courses of study are offered across a wide range of fields including accountancy, business administration, cartography, visual communication, foods and food service, journalism, interior design, librarianship, landscape architecture, media studies, systems engineering, socio-environmental assessment and policy, metallurgy, aeronautical engineering, ultrasonography, and valuations.

Entrance requirements

To satisfy the general entrance requirements for admission to the first year of degree and diploma courses, a student must normally have:

- (1) successfully completed a Year 12 course of study accredited by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education;
- (2) satisfied the requirements of an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian Technical School or College;
- (3) successfully completed a two-year middle level certificate course at a Victorian TAFE college; or
- (4) reached a standard approved as the equivalent of the above.

The normal entrance requirement for graduate courses is an approved three year, post-Year 12 degree or diploma from an Australian college of advanced education or university or its equivalent. Some persons who do not satisfy the general entrance requirements may be eligible to apply under the Mature Age Entry, Art Special Provision, or Aboriginal students' alternative entrance schemes. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture

General

The Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture (VCAH) is a multi-sector, multi-campus post-secondary educational institution for agriculture, horticulture, and dairy technology. Established under the *Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1982*, which amalgamated the existing State Agricultural Colleges – namely Burnley Horticulture College, Dookie Agriculture College, Gilbert Chandler College of Dairy Technology (Werribee), Glenormiston Agriculture College, Longerenong Agriculture College (Horsham), and McMillan Rural Studies Centre (Gippsland) – the VCAH became operational on 8 March, 1983, following its incorporation under the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978* in February 1983. The management and control of the College is vested in the College Council, which is composed of not more than twenty-two members who represent the agricultural, horticultural, and dairying industries, community interests, staff, and students of the College, the Ministers of Education and Agriculture, and the College Academic Board.

Academic programme

The academic programmes offered through the six campuses range from nationally accredited advanced education diplomas of applied science through TAFE industry certificate courses to community interest leisure courses and are designed to advance the quality and availability of education and training in accordance with the needs of the community, particularly in studies relating to agriculture, horticulture, and dairy technology. Diploma of Applied Science Courses in Agriculture are available at Dookie and Longerenong campuses, and in Horticulture at Burnley and Dookie campuses. Associate Diploma Courses in Farm Management and Horse Management are available at the Glenormiston campus. All campuses provide Technical and Further Education courses. Plans for the development of College academic programmes include a Degree in Horticulture to be offered through the Burnley campus, and a post-graduate diploma.

Entrance requirements

Entry to the Diploma of Applied Science Courses in Agriculture or Horticulture is normally after the satisfactory completion of the Higher School Certificate, the Tertiary Orientation Programme, a Year 12 course certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, or a recognised and approved equivalent. Mature-age provisions permit enrolment of persons who do not have the academic prerequisites but who have demonstrated academic potential and who have relevant work experience. Entry to the Associate Diploma Courses requires similar academic prerequisites plus practical farm work experience (two years preferred).

Facilities

Residential accommodation for students and staff is available at Dookie, Gilbert Chandler, Glenormiston, and Longerenong campuses. Extensive farms at Dookie, Longerenong, and Glenormiston, substantial gardens and nurseries at Burnley, and a well-equipped pilot dairy factory at Gilbert Chandler campus enable students to gain and develop practical skills relevant to their courses.

Victorian College of Pharmacy Ltd

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 as the School of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. That Society had itself been founded in 1857 by early immigrant British pharmacists to control and develop the professional aspects of pharmacy in the rapidly developing colony.

In 1977, the College changed its structure to become an autonomous institution under the control of a College Council. The College is the only institution in Victoria offering the educational training requirements leading to the registration of pharmacists by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The College is divided into four schools: the School of Pharmaceutics, the School of Pharmacology, the School of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the School of Pharmacy Practice. These individual schools present the programme leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. After gaining the BPharm degree, students undertake a one-year training period and sit for a final examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and thus become registered pharmacists. The major areas of practice are: community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, industrial pharmacy, government practice, and research. The College has students enrolled in the following courses:

Bachelor of Pharmacy, Master of Pharmacy, Graduate Diploma in Hospital Pharmacy, and Graduate Diploma in Community Pharmacy.

Academic programme

The Bachelor of Pharmacy degree has three major streams running through the academic programme. Pharmaceutical Chemistry (the structure and properties of drugs), Pharmacology (the action of drugs), and Pharmaceutics (the presentation and delivery of drugs) are the three major scientific streams and are supported by Pharmacy Management and Forensic Pharmacy. The Bachelor of Pharmacy degree is gained after three years of full-time study.

The College actively undertakes research in the major pharmaceutical disciplines and students may enrol for a two year full-time Master of Pharmacy degree by research. In the post-graduate applied areas, graduate diplomas are offered in community pharmacy and hospital pharmacy.

In 1983, the College was made a declared institution through which it now accredits all of its own courses. With the founding of the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree in 1967, the College became the first non-university institution in Australia to offer a bachelor's degree.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is the satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course of study certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education with Grade D or above in four Group 1 subjects which must include English, Chemistry, and a branch of Mathematics. It is also believed that the Year 12 subjects Biology or Physics provide a useful background for students commencing the pharmacy course.

Applications for admission received from persons who have undertaken studies other than Year 12 – people in employment, overseas students, or people who wish to transfer from other approved courses – are all considered on an individual basis. Provision is made for graduate courses.

Facilities

The College is situated in pleasant surroundings in Parkville and is near to the University of Melbourne. The buildings at the Parkville campus are modern and are well-equipped with excellent support services. The College does not offer any residential accommodation but country students have generally been able to find satisfactory accommodation. The College also operates a contract research company, the Institute of Drug Technology Ltd. This company provides contract research to the pharmaceutical and allied industries.

*Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education**General*

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education was established as a regional college in 1970, catering for on-campus students. Two years later an external studies programme was introduced, and WIAE is now recognised as one of Victoria's four major providers of off-campus programmes for post-secondary students. All courses operate from the Sherwood Park campus which is located five miles east of the city of Warrnambool. Close links are maintained with the Warrnambool College of TAFE which now occupies the original WIAE campus in the centre of the city.

The WIAE Council is the body responsible for setting the broad goals and directions of the Institute. There are 23 members including appointments made by the Governor in Council and by the Minister for Education. Membership also includes representatives of both academic and support staff, the student body and co-opted community members, with the Principal as an ex-officio member.

Academic programme

Nationally accredited degree, diploma, and post-graduate courses are offered through the faculties of Art and Design, Applied Science and Technology, Business Studies, General Studies and Teacher Education. Major studies may be undertaken in painting, printmaking, chemistry, aquatic biology, computing, accountancy, applied economics, psychology, sociology, human communication, politics, and primary teaching. Post-graduate programmes in Special Assistance Teaching, Accountancy, Municipal Engineering, and in Regional Administration and Decentralisation are offered through off-campus study programmes.

The Institute provides short courses and consultancy services to industry, public service, and community groups. Such programmes are generated through the Centre for Communication Research, the Centre for Regional Studies, and the Business Resource Centre, as well as through faculties.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is satisfactory completion of a Year 12 course of study certified by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, an approved Tertiary Orientation Programme at a Victorian technical school or college, or an approved equivalent. A mature-age entry scheme provides for admission of people being aged 21 years or more, and not having the formal prerequisites. Applicants for entry to post-graduate courses normally should possess a recognised degree or diploma. Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to any of the courses offered.

Facilities

Warrnambool Institute, on the banks of the Hopkins River, boasts modern, well-equipped facilities for students. The library, computer centre, audio-visual department, new science laboratories, up-to-date lecture theatres, cafeteria, and student recreation building all serve to provide a pleasing learning environment. Residential accommodation for one hundred students is provided by the Institute and assistance is given to students seeking other forms of lodging.

Statistics

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b), VICTORIA

Type and name of institution	1981					1982				
	Post-grad-uate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-grad-uate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	
Colleges of advanced education -										
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	65	143	156	-	364	50	241	136	-	427
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	39	105	167	22	333	49	138	132	12	331
Chisholm Institute of Technology	255	604	275	84	1,218	215	477	132	95	919

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b), VICTORIA — *continued*

Type and name of institution	1981					1982				
	Undergraduate				Total	Undergraduate				Total
	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma		Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	
Colleges of advanced education — <i>continued</i>										
Footscray Institute of Technology	26	278	60	26	390	29	306	38	46	419
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	36	129	39	27	231	32	132	41	33	238
Hawthorn Institute of Education	224	—	787	—	1,011	232	—	471	—	703
Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences	16	330	81	24	451	50	327	100	23	500
Melbourne College of Advanced Education	529	605	402	19	1,555	491	622	328	28	1,469
Phillip Institute of Technology	90	336	404	52	882	129	226	430	64	849
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd	248	786	415	121	1,570	324	842	380	69	1,615
State College of Victoria, Institute of Catholic Education	93	—	408	—	501	165	7	336	—	508
Swinburne Institute of Technology Ltd	180	345	131	12	668	166	450	117	10	743
Victoria College	369	844	561	33	1,807	318	958	497	15	1,788
Victorian College of the Arts	19	39	58	12	128	20	33	58	6	117
Victorian College of Pharmacy	20	96	—	—	116	18	109	—	—	127
Warmambool Institute of Advanced Education	25	88	45	—	158	13	69	42	—	124
Total colleges of advanced education	2,234	4,728	3,989	432	11,383	2,301	4,937	3,238	401	10,877
Technical and further education institution — Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture (c)	—	—	89	42	131	—	—	95	57	152
Other Institution — Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	24	24
Total	2,234	4,728	4,078	494	11,534	2,301	4,937	3,333	482	11,053

(a) Advanced education courses as defined in States grants legislation.

(b) Courses completed during the twelve months ended 31 December.

(c) The College was established by State Act. Four campuses which were separate colleges within the Department of Agriculture offer advanced education courses.

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS ENROLLED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED AND COURSE LEVEL (b), VICTORIA

Type and name of institution	1982						1983					
	Undergraduate					Total	Undergraduate					Total
	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	Miscellaneous		Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	Miscellaneous	
Colleges of advanced education —												
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	150	1,313	404	—	119	1,986	143	1,438	394	—	180	2,155
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	191	1,112	518	56	—	1,877	194	1,167	500	74	—	1,935
Chisholm Institute of Technology	828	3,786	750	418	117	5,899	807	4,218	464	447	128	6,064
Footscray Institute of Technology	258	2,467	114	289	30	3,158	305	2,657	74	305	85	3,426

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS ENROLLED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED AND COURSE LEVEL (b), VICTORIA — *continued*

Type and name of institution	1982						1983					
	Undergraduate						Undergraduate					
	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	Miscellaneous	Total	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	Miscellaneous	Total
<i>Colleges of advanced education — continued</i>												
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	137	1,766	257	238	90	2,488	198	1,846	298	216	116	2,674
Hawthorn Institute of Education	697	—	1,935	—	—	2,632	620	—	2,012	—	—	2,632
Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences	171	1,111	386	62	37	1,767	229	1,116	405	68	68	1,886
Melbourne College of Advanced Education	1,083	2,521	941	68	56	4,669	1,164	2,353	925	68	55	4,565
Phillip Institute of Technology	514	2,222	1,248	288	3	4,275	472	2,480	1,219	317	—	4,488
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd	1,363	6,896	2,238	666	104	11,267	1,327	7,197	1,861	643	144	11,172
State College of Victoria, Institute of Catholic Education	442	1,173	75	—	—	1,690	434	207	1,033	—	—	1,674
Swinburne Institute of Technology Ltd	771	4,378	386	75	—	5,610	767	4,513	297	79	—	5,656
Victoria College	1,128	4,526	1,778	174	37	7,643	1,168	4,653	1,491	198	58	7,568
Victorian College of the Arts	58	174	254	23	—	509	60	181	272	26	—	539
Victorian College of Pharmacy	49	344	—	—	—	393	67	343	—	—	—	410
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	182	1,184	39	—	36	1,441	181	1,380	30	—	60	1,651
Total colleges of advanced education	8,022	34,973	11,323	2,357	629	57,304	8,136	35,749	11,275	2,441	894	58,495
<i>Technical and further education institution —</i>												
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture (c)	—	—	415	202	—	617	—	—	437	221	—	658
<i>Other Institution —</i>												
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—	53	—	53
Total	8,022	34,973	11,738	2,620	629	57,982	8,136	35,749	11,712	2,715	894	59,206

(a) Advanced education courses as defined in States grants legislation.

(b) At 30 April.

(c) The College was established by State Act. Four campuses which were separate colleges within the Department of Agriculture offer advanced education courses.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE)

Following the 1982 Public Service Board review into Technical and Further Education, a new TAFE Board and ten regional boards were created by the passing of the *Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act* 1983. Under the Act, the Board was given responsibility for the administration, organisation, planning, and co-ordination of TAFE, with financial control over its budget.

The sixteen member TAFE Board represents employers, trade unions, TAFE staff, and community interests.

The functions of the Board are:

- (1) to administer, organise, plan, and co-ordinate TAFE in Victoria in co-operation with the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission for all members of the community;
- (2) to consult appropriate bodies to determine the needs of the community in relation to TAFE, to devise ways of meeting those needs more effectively and take due account of training needs as determined by the Ministry of Employment and Training;
- (3) to make recommendations to the Minister of Education, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, and any appropriate bodies constituted under Commonwealth law concerning the funds needed for the development of TAFE in Victoria and in particular the allocation of funds among TAFE regions and institutions;

(4) to make recommendations to the Minister of Education, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, and appropriate Commonwealth bodies in relation to the establishment of new TAFE providers;

(5) to make recommendations to the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission concerning matters with respect to which the Governor in Council may make orders concerning TAFE under the Act; and

(6) to undertake research projects and carry out investigations to ensure that TAFE facilities in Victoria are ready to meet changing financial, economic, and social circumstances.

As well as the colleges of TAFE, technical and further education is provided by the Council of Adult Education, and the Education Department.

In addition to the courses offered through these means, an off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen TAFE colleges have off-campus co-ordinators appointed to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

TAFE provides courses in three broad groups – vocational, preparatory, and recreational. The national classification of TAFE courses contains six streams as follows:

(1) *Professional*. Courses/programmes which lead to professional status (including teacher education) or which enable professionals to update their technology or to specialise;

(2) *Para-professional*. Course programmes provided for those preparing to enter or progress within middle level or technical occupations. These include a wide range of 'Certificate' and some 'Special' courses/programmes which are similar in complexity and purpose, and also short courses/programmes designed to enable para-professionals to update their technology or to specialise;

(3) *Trade*. Basic trade-apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and pre-employment courses/programmes in apprenticeable trades. Post-trade and other courses/programmes for advanced skills of a non-technician nature;

(4) *Other skilled*. All other skilled trade and vocational courses/programmes relevant to basic principles, skills, or knowledge, but which are not included in Stream (3), including short training courses/programmes in additional on-the-job skills;

(5) *Preparatory*. All courses/programmes which can be broadly described as preparatory (matriculation and diploma entrance), remedial (mathematics, English for migrants, etc.), and courses/programmes with vocational orientation not classified elsewhere; and

(6) *Adult education*. All courses/programmes in home handicrafts, hobbies, self-expression, and cultural appreciation.

TAFE courses are further classified into eleven broad fields of study as follows: applied science, art and design, building, business studies, engineering, rural and horticultural, music, paramedical, industrial services, personal services, and general studies.

TAFE : NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY, VICTORIA

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of institutions (a)	221	217	191	222	278	301
Enrolments (b) –						
Full-time –						
Stream of study –						
Professional	296	149	167	256	248	233
Para-professional	3,693	3,929	4,269	4,897	5,263	6,982
Trades	884	1,451	1,105	3,068	2,449	2,989
Other skilled	948	903	943	1,167	1,222	1,424
Preparatory	6,820	7,184	7,674	8,678	9,452	11,283
Total	12,641	13,616	14,158	18,066	18,634	22,911
Part-time (c) –						
Stream of study –						
Professional	32	76	134	864	1,078	1,407
Para-professional	20,668	23,844	26,742	28,422	30,703	31,556
Trades	41,746	43,287	45,378	42,506	43,155	40,463
Other skilled	25,498	29,535	36,452	36,530	41,067	41,872
Preparatory	33,899	35,878	38,311	37,234	46,845	51,449
Adult education (d)	48,699	49,164	57,871	116,050	97,910	96,498
Total	170,542	181,784	204,888	261,606	260,758	263,245

TAFE : NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY
STREAM OF STUDY, VICTORIA — *continued*

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total —						
Stream of study —						
Professional	328	225	301	1,120	1,326	1,640
Para-professional	24,361	27,773	31,011	33,319	35,966	38,538
Trades	42,630	44,738	46,483	45,574	45,604	43,452
Other skilled	26,446	30,438	37,395	37,697	42,289	43,296
Preparatory	40,719	43,062	45,985	45,912	56,297	62,732
Adult education (d)	48,699	49,164	57,871	116,050	97,910	96,498
Grand total	183,183	195,400	219,046	279,672	279,392	286,156

(a) A TAFE institution is defined as a location or set of locations at which technical and further education is provided and which is regarded by the relevant authority as a single entity for major administrative purposes. In the case of multi-local institutions, the institution will comprise a parent centre and one or more ancillary centres or annexes.

(b) Total enrolments registered during the year up to 31 October. However, from 1981, statistics are based on student entity, not enrolment entity.

(c) Includes external enrolments.

(d) Includes Council of Adult Education students from 1981.

Further references: State College of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 736-7; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4; Technical and further education, 1984, pp. 556-7

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department

Scholarships

The Victorian Education Department administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education

Assistance for isolated children

The Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children who, because of geographic isolation or physical or intellectual disability, must live away from home to attend school, study by correspondence, or live at a second home maintained for the purpose of giving them access to appropriate schooling.

Geographic isolation is measured in terms of distances from government school facilities (16 kilometres) and transport services to them (4.5 kilometres). In a limited number of circumstances, assistance may be provided for students who have access to a government school but must live away to undertake a special type of course or to receive specialist remedial tuition. Students whose families move constantly because of the itinerant nature of the parents' occupation may also qualify for *Boarding allowance* of up to \$2,672 a year for senior secondary students, up to \$2,371 a year for other secondary students, and up to \$2,148 a year for a primary pupil — including a basic \$927 free of means test in each case.

Correspondence allowance of \$500 a year for each child, except pre-school when it is \$120 per annum.

Second home allowance of up to a basic \$2,364 a year per family with extra benefits if justified by costs, number of children and, if relevant, a means test on family income.

Where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g. for rental of second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration will be given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$1,202 per year, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary schools. This assistance is in the form of a book and clothing allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

The Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme is primarily concerned with assistance to adult students undertaking one year full-time matriculation level courses at colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, secondary schools, and other approved institutions in Australia. From 1982, assistance will be available for two-year programmes where persons have not advanced beyond Year 10 in the Australian secondary school system.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1985, the maximum rates of living allowance are \$2,321 per year for students living at home, and \$3,581 per year for students qualifying for the living away from home rate or independent rate. Students qualifying for living allowance are eligible for an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. TEAS does not cover tuition fees. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. The dependent spouse allowance for 1985 is \$42.70 per week, and \$14.00 per week is paid for each dependent child. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course. For dependent students, the maximum allowance includes a payment of \$5.25 per week to compensate for the loss of family allowance for the student.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$7,330 per year. From 1 January 1985, additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) a dependent spouse allowance of \$42.70 per week;
- (2) a dependent child allowance of \$14.00 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum thesis allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$4000 for a PhD degree candidate;
- (4) an establishment allowance of \$100 and \$200 respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a fares allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an incidentals allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except establishment allowance and fares allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

**GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES, NUMBER OF STUDENTS
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER, VICTORIA**

Scheme	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Victorian Government – Senior scholarships (a)	190	215	200	200	..	..
Commonwealth Government –						
Secondary allowances	5,778	6,743	7,573	7,641	7,911	15,387
Assistance for isolated children	806	894	925	902	748	845
Adult secondary education assistance	704	652	630	678	631	809
Aboriginal secondary grants	860	929	973	1,041	1,069	1,209
Aboriginal study grants	380	128	476	541	565	552
Tertiary education assistance	22,696	21,970	21,147	22,245	22,905	22,900
Postgraduate awards	512	645	538	629	749	750

(a) Discontinued from 1982.

ADULT EDUCATION

General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. Courses for adults are also provided under Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

There is a significant community based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers' centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles and a variety of neighbourhood centres. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Country Education Project, Family and Community Services, and Regional Development Commission. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational education in Victoria is the Council of Adult Education which was founded in 1946 and established as a body corporate by the *Council of Adult Education Act* 1981. The Council is funded within the TAFE sector and recognised as a major TAFE provider. The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The powers of the Council are vested in a Board consisting of not more than twenty-seven members, including the Director of Adult Education, an elected officer of the Council, three specified appointments and not more than twelve other appointments made by the Governor in Council, and not more than ten co-opted members.

Under the Director, a staff of 109 employees prepare and administer the Council's programme and community liaison. A further sixty-five staff (employed mostly on a fractional basis) are appointed in country centres to Local Advisory Committees. The teaching role of the Council is carried out by sessional tutors engaged by contract. Under this system, over 1,000 tutors presented programmes to 53,736 students in 1984.

There is a Council of Adult Education programme in operation on all except a dozen or so days each year. Weekend seminars, camps, educational tours, book discussion groups, dusk-to-dawn programmes, over 60s programmes, literacy programmes, work place education programmes, and a wide range of workshops are available to the public. A 'returning to study programme' gives adults the opportunity to gain a basic education at primary or lower secondary level or to study for the Higher School Certificate.

In 1984 the Community Programme, Liberal Studies, Creative Arts, and Special Programmes Departments offered 2,832 short-term and long-term courses in the city and suburbs. The Council also serviced a network of 710 discussion groups with over 7,000 members in the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gives financial, programming, and advisory assistance to thirty-three Local Advisory Committees in country Victoria. Its Resource Centre offers a variety of services to its students and general public from a stock of 70,000 books, journals, and audio-visual materials.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies

throughout Victoria. With the development of community and school based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource persons, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents has increased rapidly and assumed a central role in the Council's contribution to adult education.

ADULT EDUCATION, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, VICTORIA

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Courses offered	1,548	1,693	2,149	2,845	3,120	2,832
General studies (a)	774	830	—	—	—	—
Access	142	181	284	287	238	162
Creative arts	632	682	701	813	1,020	849
Community programmes (a)	—	—	635	1,027	1,028	1,032
Liberal studies (a)	—	—	494	618	563	601
Special programmes (a)	—	—	35	100	271	188
Students enrolled	31,500	38,131	44,056	48,613	46,997	48,298

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution via the TAFE Authority, and second, by earned income from fees for services.

COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Revenue —						
Victorian Government statutory grant (a)	50	50	50	50	—	—
Victorian Government contribution	1,820	1,888	2,472	3,530	4,113	3,398
Earned income, fees, etc.	1,023	1,193	1,499	2,081	2,600	2,948
Local Advisory Committees (b)	—	—	—	—	966	1,305
Total revenue	2,893	3,131	4,021	5,661	7,679	7,651
Expenditure —						
Administration (c) —						
Salaries	997	1,045	1,273	1,649	2,168	2,442
Administrative overheads (c)	582	732	827	1,228	1,330	1,396
Programme Departments —						
General studies (d)	316	408	—	—	—	—
Access — literacy to HSC	140	154	191	221	235	259
Creative arts	340	354	395	499	520	490
Community programmes (d)	—	—	230	386	412	377
Discussion services	56	66	78	72	99	76
Liberal studies (d)	—	—	225	246	236	258
Special programmes (d)	—	—	116	235	337	294
Training and liaison (c) (d)	—	—	28	51	—	—
State wide liaison (c)	—	—	—	—	45	15
Training and conference centre (c)	—	—	—	—	30	55
Innovative and Development Programmes (e)	—	—	—	—	—	223
Local Advisory Committees	—	—	319	685	966	1,305
Educational services —						
Education resource centre (c)	65	69	—	—	69	56
Extension services (d)	137	132	—	—	—	—
Special schools (d)	103	92	—	—	—	—
Publications and promotion	157	155	225	359	485	450
Educational services (c) (d)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Audio-visual, Information, and Secretariat	—	—	114	62	51	49
Total expenditure	2,893	3,207	4,021	5,693	6,983	7,745

(a) Special Act No. 6240 was repealed when the new Adult Education Act No. 9595 was introduced in December, 1981.

(b) Indicated as separate income from 1982-83 as the Council acts only as distributor of funds on behalf of the TAFE Board and is not the direct funding authority.

(c) Reclassified in 1983.

(d) Reclassified in 1981.

(e) New developmental funding and expenditure category.

Further references: State Film Centre, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517–18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515–18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656–7; Adult education, 1984, pp. 560–1

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HEALTH

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health implements government policies and administers Commonwealth legislation in health and health-related matters. It plans, develops, and co-ordinates approved national health programmes and it is responsible for advice on health matters to Australia's external territories.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities – the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, and the Health Insurance Commission. In addition, the Commonwealth controls the Commonwealth Institute of Health.

The Department is organised on a geographic basis with its Central Office located in Canberra and a Regional Office in each State and Northern Territory. The Victorian Regional Office of the Department is responsible for administering a wide range of the Department's programmes, which include the following:

- (1) human, animal, and plant quarantine programmes which aim to prevent the entry and spread of diseases;
- (2) provision of medical examinations and assessments for Commonwealth Government employment and for other purposes such as invalid pensions and the handicapped children's allowance;
- (3) provision of occupational health services to Australia Post, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and other Commonwealth Government departments and instrumentalities;
- (4) administration of the provisions of the National Health Act relating to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, including processing of chemists' claims and pharmaceutical inspection and liaison;
- (5) supervision of the operation of the Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory at Bendigo which provides a diagnostic pathology service to hospitals and medical practitioners;
- (6) supervision of the operation of the National Acoustic Laboratories' hearing centres in the provision and servicing of hearing aids;
- (7) administration of the provisions of the Isolated Patients' Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme;
- (8) supervision of the operation of the nursing homes scheme under the National Health Act and the deficit financing arrangements under the Nursing Homes Assistance Act;
- (9) undertaking the registration, inspection, and control of private hospitals and nursing homes;
- (10) administration of the Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit scheme; and
- (11) administration of health insurance arrangements within Victoria, including control, supervision, and financial monitoring of registered health benefits organisations, investigation of suspected breaches of Commonwealth legislation, and monitoring the servicing patterns of medical practitioners.

In Victoria, the Department is also responsible for the operations of the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, and the National Biological Standards Laboratory.

Community Health Programme

The Community Health Programme was introduced in 1973-74 to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives

emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means are all community health services supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

This programme promotes community health by allocating funds to State and Territory health authorities for salaried/sessional medical and associated health services; and by providing funds directly to organisations conducting projects for community-based health related services which are national in character.

The grants to the State and Territory health authorities were introduced as part of Medicare on 1 February 1984. In 1984-85 these grants are estimated to be \$18m. In addition to the Medicare grants, the Commonwealth also provides funds to the States and the Northern Territory for community health services through a component of the Identified Health Grants. As these grants are part of the General Revenue Grants, their use and distribution within each State and the Northern Territory is determined by the recipient State/Territory.

In 1984-85, \$11m will be provided for health related programmes and services of national significance and to maintain the national secretariats which co-ordinate voluntary services in the health field.

**COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME,
EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)**

Item	1983-84	1984-85 (a)
Medicare grants for community health	7.3	18.0
National projects	9.2	11.0
Total	16.5	29.0

(a) Estimated.

Health Services Research and Development Grants

The purpose of these grants is to improve through research, demonstration, and evaluation, the administration, planning, and delivery of health care and to study the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of health and aged care services. An amount of \$3.2m was made available in 1983-84 in grants for all States; this included funding of approximately \$2m for the development of aged care assessment systems.

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission was reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) and its former functions were taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health. From 1 February 1984, the Health Insurance Commission has been charged with responsibility for the operation of Medicare which is funded through the Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp.675-6; 1977, pp.755-6; 1978, pp.658-61; 1984, pp.568-70

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. It operates through four line divisions — Public Health, Hospitals, Mental Health, and Mental Retardation. These are supported by four service divisions — Planning, Building and Services, Finance, and Personnel. The Commission is currently in the process of regionalising its administration, and by mid-1985, eight newly created and decentralised regional administrations will be in operation.

Public Health Division

The Public Health Division provides its services through six branches — Clinical Services, Inspection Services, Occupational Health, Dental, Pre-school Child Development, and Family Health.

Clinical Services Branch

Prison Medical Service. The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country prisons, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and

hospitals. At Pentridge Prison there is a twenty bed hospital with a large out-patient department staffed by Prison Medical Officers and a range of visiting specialists. There are also twelve beds in St Vincent's Public Hospital.

Other programmes include dental and optometry services.

Child Care. The Health Commission meets the cost of medical, dental, and optical treatment rendered to State Wards and other children under the care of the Department of Community Welfare Services.

In addition, a range of medical and pharmaceutical supplies is provided free of charge to group homes, orphanages, and other child care groups.

Medical Assessment Services. These are responsible for the examination and assessment of applicants to the Victorian Public Service and semi-government organisations, and for advice to various State Authorities on matters of ill-health and retirement of officers.

Communicable Diseases Centre. This is responsible for the operation of a specialist clinic for the free treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and for contact tracing and follow-up of patients.

Tuberculosis Services. These are responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease tuberculosis and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass x-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

Tuberculin testing among school children continued and in 1983, 107,255 were tested and 79,372 were given B.C.G. vaccination. This compares with 93,833 tests and 58,779 vaccinations for 1982.

Medical supervision of all new cases and diligent contact control have kept the situation within control. A major credit for improving the situation is the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs – Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol – make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have reactivated and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that reactivation of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest x-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. Three mobile x-ray units have been retained by Tuberculosis Services and are being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and contact surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND CLINICS, VICTORIA

Activities	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
New cases referred (a)	5,399	5,877	6,732	7,031	7,168	7,123
Active cases –						
New	293	395	392	380	357	244
Reactivated	25	18	16	13	14	10
Chronic	4	3	4	6	6	7
Reattendances	21,212	21,167	21,807	24,830	24,011	23,310
Home visits by nurses	10,006	13,970	15,863	15,433	15,972	14,831
x-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	36,312	35,368	38,235	39,535	39,690	36,433
Tuberculin tests (c)	6,076	6,870	7,222	7,031	7,205	6,626
B.C.G. vaccinations (c)	1,603	1,675	1,951	1,903	1,871	1,724
Chest x-ray surveys (x rays taken)	48,301	40,848	48,501	39,993	31,980	28,953

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass x-ray surveys with mobile units.

(c) Excludes tests and vaccinations undertaken by the Schools BCG Section of Tuberculosis Services.

Further references: Compulsory chest x rays, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; Tuberculosis and mass x-ray surveys, 1967, pp. 507-8

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccinations before leaving Australia. There were 29 deaths in Victoria in 1982 of persons with active tuberculosis.

Inspection Services Branch

The Medical and Health Surveying Section. This Section superintends and advises local government in matters of public health. It is operated by medical officers and health surveyors, and is regionalised into six specific health areas for the State. The Section is closely involved in reported cases of food poisoning and infectious disease. With the assistance of local government, the Section locates all known contacts, arranges testing to be carried out and initiates appropriate action to insulate the community effectively from the causes of such problems. A mosquito vector programme is conducted throughout Victoria to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex Annulirostris*. This reduces the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis. A programme of screening of all Indo-Asian refugees for health problems is also conducted at the time of their entry into Victoria.

The Engineering and Sanitation Section. This Section exercises responsibility in the installation of safe water supplies, the sanitary disposal of effluent, the fluoridation of water supplies, and the cleanliness of public swimming pools. Other activities include the approval of septic tanks installed by local councils, the supervision of sewage treatment processes, the approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises, and the licensing of waste water re-use.

The Poisons Control Section. This Section monitors the margin of safety that applies in the manufacture, storage, distribution, and use of poisons and deleterious substances. From advice of an expert Committee and recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council, it supervises the methods of manufacture, and sale of poisons and deleterious substances through a complete licensing system. Monitoring of required labelling provisions is also conducted. Included in the role of the Section is the detection of illegal supply and possession of restricted substances.

The Drugs of Dependence Unit. This Unit monitors and controls the use and misuse of drugs of dependence in the community. It prepares for approval and co-ordinates the issue of permits and authorisations for drugs of addiction, monitors computer records of drug movements and, from these data, detects drug dependent persons. The Unit also investigates the activities of pharmacists and doctors in relation to the Poisons Act.

The Proprietary Medicines Section. Through a registration system, this Section requires all medicines for human use to conform to certain standards of efficacy and safety in manufacture, storage, wholesale and retail distribution, and consumer use. All medicines considered acceptable for marketing in Victoria are given a specific registration number which must appear on the outer container of such medicine. Claims made in any labelling utilised in the sale of a product are screened to ensure that the formulation of the product can satisfy such claims. Within the context of this Section, matters related to therapeutic goods and devices are also considered.

The Food Standards Section. This Section superintends and advises local government on prescribed standards for food and food products. The standards are based on recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council and resolutions of an expert Food Standards Committee. Regulations prescribing appropriate standards for food and food products cover purity and wholesomeness, manufacturing and storage requirements, and the manner in which food and food products may be labelled.

The State Health Laboratories. These provide service to local government, the Commission and other government departments in analyses of material submitted for examination. Ongoing analyses of foodstuffs are carried out to ensure compliance with relevant food standards. Testing of toys and cosmetics for lead content is also carried out.

The Legislation Section. This Section is responsible for preparing new draft legislation from advice received from the various Branches and Sections of the Public Health Division. The Section is also responsible for conducting a continual review of existing legislation to ensure that it is both adequate and relevant to the current needs of the community. Exhaustive consideration is given to matters requiring legislation and all interested parties are given the opportunity to supply arguments for or against prepared drafts so that a desired result is obtained.

Cemeteries Section. The Health Commission's Cemeteries Section administers the Cemeteries Act and Regulations under which cemeteries and crematoria operate. The Commission's role centres around supervision, guidance of local cemetery trusts, and planning for future burial and cremation needs. Day to day operations at cemeteries are carried out by trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. There are more than 600 public cemeteries and forty-eight approved private cemeteries.

Dental Health Branch

The main aim of the dental therapy scheme in Victoria (conducted by the Dental Health Branch of the Public Health Division) is to develop a comprehensive dental service offering free dental care to pre-school and primary school children. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one or two dental surgery clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools are visited by mobile dental clinics. A building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being continued to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were mainly posted to the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/La Trobe Valley areas. In 1981 children in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne became eligible for treatment at the Dental clinic at 448 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, on an appointment basis.

Because of lack of funds in late 1982, it was decided that, in future, dental therapists would concentrate on dental examinations and dental health education for all primary school children. Free treatment was only to be given to children classified as disadvantaged or handicapped due to geographic isolation. Other children requiring treatment would be advised to visit private dentists, and payment for treatment would be a parental responsibility.

Pre-school Child Development Branch

The Pre-School Child Development Branch of the Public Health Division is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for children of pre-school age (until attendance at primary school). It is concerned with both government subsidised and privately operated centres.

The Branch has a staff of regional pre-school advisers. They work closely with community groups and the staff of shire and city councils to integrate services, where possible, and to utilise buildings to the fullest. The Branch's responsibilities, through its advisers, include: maintaining standards in kindergartens and other types of centres; being a resource to play groups, living and learning centres, and occasional care programmes; assisting councils and other organisations to establish services; being a liaison with infant health centres and other organisations involved in early childhood services; providing information and assistance to the public, parents, and staff of centres; conducting in-service work for teachers and advisory committees on the administration of centres; assisting in placing children with special needs in appropriate centres and establishing services for particular needs; and where appropriate, being part of the Early Childhood Development Programme team.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The range of services includes the following:

Toddler groups (Subsidised). For children aged between eighteen months and three years and their parents. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and infant welfare sister in an infant welfare centre, this service not only offers parents the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, but also demonstrates and recommends suitable learning activities.

Kindergartens and pre-school play centres (Subsidised). Provide educational programmes for children from three years of age onwards for up to five half-day sessions per week during the school term. A trained teacher with an untrained assistant plans an educational programme suited to the needs of the individual children in the groups.

Day care centres (Subsidised). Cater for pre-school children whose parents desire full-day care either on a regular basis or occasionally. These centres vary in size and administration, from a large centre

for up to sixty children, in the charge of a qualified director, to a small group, cared for by parents on a co-operative basis. Most centres employ trained staff to carry out an individually planned programme. *Private child minding centres.* Centres must be registered, and although the programmes are not professionally supervised, the facilities and programmes are monitored by the regional pre-school adviser in accordance with child minding regulations.

Early Childhood Development Programmes. These are a community based network of services for young children and their families. They seek to build on to, and to integrate, existing services such as infant welfare, pre-school, and school medical services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultations and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to make the services more accessible to the people.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programmes (ECDPs) have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mallee (Mildura/Swan Hill areas), Footscray/Sunshine, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in some cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately thirty-two Early Childhood Development Programmes will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

A recent innovation in the Community Health area saw the integration of Broadmeadows ECDP with the Broadmeadows Community Health and Community Mental Health Services. It is anticipated that further initiatives along these lines will continue.

Family Health Services Branch

School Medical Service. At a time of changing emphasis in community and child health needs, the School Medical Service provides support to children and families with a wide variety of needs. Where early childhood development complexes are established, doctors and school nurses work closely with the allied health professionals based in these centres. In addition to this supporting role, increasing emphasis is placed on the preventative aspects of child health, in particular that of the early identification and management of a wide variety of handicapping conditions.

In 1982, a developmental medical examination was offered to children attending subsidised pre-school and day care centres and 42,778 were examined by medical officers. Previously unrecognised disability was found to be present in 6,431 of these children.

Examination of the school age child is conducted by specially trained school nurses and 33,131 Year 1 children were examined in 1982. In other areas doctor/nurse teams work together and a further 2,687 Year 1 children received an examination by a medical officer, preference being given, where possible, to those children who had not been medically examined in pre-school.

The school nurse has an increasingly important and specialised role in the Service and works within a group of schools which are her responsibility. Vision is screened regularly in Year 1, Year 4, and Year 8; pure tone audiometry is used to screen hearing in Year 1 and wherever hearing impairment is suspected. Children with a previously recognised disability are reviewed to ensure that ongoing management is appropriate, and referrals of children thought to be educationally or otherwise at risk are taken from teachers. In 1982, 255,699 school age children were examined of whom 13,078 were referred for further investigation.

Special services are provided to children with intellectual disability and twenty-nine special schools and fifteen special development schools in Victoria were visited throughout the year by a doctor/nurse team. Consultative services are also provided and 126 children were examined in the clinic for the partially sighted and 844 hearing impaired children were examined. These examinations are part of an inter-disciplinary assessment in collaboration with Victorian Education Department psychologists and teachers to determine the best educational programme for the individual child. Input is also provided to regional ascertainment committees for the hearing impaired.

Medical examinations were performed on children referred for assessment of learning difficulties at school and 294 pre-school children were seen for assessment and ongoing management of developmental delay. The services of seventeen sessional paediatricians, regionally based, are now available throughout Victoria.

The uniformly high standards of examination required for this type of work in the educational-medical field are maintained by a constant ongoing programme of in-service training for all personnel, both nursing and medical. The aim of the service is as always to help the individual child to develop to his or her full potential and to promote better health within the community.

Maternal and infant health services. These services, operated by the Public Health Division's

Family Health Services Branch, include the supervision of infants from the first weeks of life throughout the pre-school years, and the guidance of mothers during pregnancy, the post-natal period, and the early child rearing years.

The aim of the Infant Welfare Service is to promote health, in its broadest sense, from the pre-natal period through the child's earliest weeks to school age. The service is delivered, in conjunction with local government, by infant welfare nurses at infant welfare centres. There are 502 nurses employed in 799 centres throughout Victoria. The service is free and readily available to parents. The Health Commission employs a team of infant welfare nursing advisers to assist nurses employed by local government. Direct services are provided to migrant hostels, to Puckapunyal Army Camp, and to four infant welfare circuits in northern and eastern Victoria.

Family planning is an integral part of family health, and family planning clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The centres are run jointly by the Health Commission and local government, and are staffed by Health Commission doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods. A wide range of free services is offered.

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SERVICES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1981-82	1982-83
Family planning and pre-natal services –		
Number of clinics	88	93
New enrolments	9,393	9,682
Attendances of patients	32,233	35,945
Infant welfare services –		
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	798	799
Infant welfare sisters employed	521	502
Attendances of children	1,323,801	1,336,563
Home visits	173,078	174,182
Post-natal visits to hospital	35,478	36,194

Hospitals Division

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, all institutions and benevolent societies as defined in the Act must be registered. The Division ensures that the main requirements for registration, that is, the setting of suitable objectives and the provision of appropriate constitutions, are complied with.

Registration of institutions and benevolent societies under the Act entitles such organisations to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance (operating) subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals, and hospitals for the aged. The award of grants is dependent upon the availability of funds and the purposes for which they are to be applied. Close scrutiny is maintained by the Division over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit budgets for approval covering the succeeding year's operations. The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially in the last decade. In 1969-70, the average cost per bed per day was \$23.53 compared with \$287.21 in 1982-83.

The Health Commission, through the Hospitals Division, exercises control over State funds for capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages for hospital building projects from the original discussions, through preliminary sketch plans to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the projects. Capital expenditure for 1969-70 amounted to \$18.2m compared with \$40.2m in 1982-83. Included in this amount was a contribution of \$10m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance works at hospitals.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. It also has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will participate in approved basic or post-basic registered general nursing courses: it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; advises intending applicants for basic courses in nursing on the educational standard required and subjects preferred for entry into the various branches of nursing; produces publicity and information, including films and other advice; offers scholarships for recommended registered general nurses to attend tertiary institutions to undertake postgraduate courses; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave, and assist when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Mental Health Division

This Division of the Health Commission operates treatment and preventive services for mental illness, alcoholism and drug dependence, and forensic psychiatry.

Psychiatric care is provided by psychiatric and mental hospitals, clinics, child and adolescent centres, community mental health centres, domiciliary services, and day hospitals.

Direct alcoholism and drug dependence services are provided by assessment centres, detoxification units, and rehabilitation centres. The Division is also involved in the development of services through voluntary organisations.

Forensic psychiatry is provided to Victoria's prisons, and the Children's Clinic receives psychiatric referrals from the Children's Court.

Mental Retardation Division

This newly established Division has responsibility for the operation of training centres and other centres for the mentally retarded. The primary objective of the Division is to enable mentally retarded persons to live in the community with the greatest possible degree of independence and dignity.

The Division has four branches – Regional Services, Institutional Services, Resources Development, and Administration.

Further references: History of the Victorian Department of Health, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp 215-17; Health of the Victorian Community, 1962, pp. 243-6; Hospital Regional Planning, 1962, pp 261-2; Historical Outline, 1965, pp. 253-5; Hospital Architecture, 1966, 241-2; Charities in Victoria, 1968, pp. 514-15; Rationalised Medical Services, 1971, pp. 511-12; Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976, pp. 671-5; Victorian Department of Health, 1978, pp. 622-4; Local Government Authorities, 1978, p. 665; Victorian Government Health Services, 1984, pp. 570-1

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

In 1946, the Commonwealth Parliament was empowered by referendum to provide medical and dental services as well as pharmaceutical, sickness, and hospital benefits throughout Australia.

The original national health insurance system was introduced on 1 July 1953 to enable the public to obtain protection against the cost of medical and hospital services by taking out insurance with non-profit registered health insurance organisations. The Commonwealth Government supplemented hospital and medical benefits paid by these organisations.

Under this system which remained virtually unchanged for nearly twenty years, a person who had incurred medical or hospital costs presented the receipt to his fund, which paid a benefit from the fund and also, as agent for the Commonwealth, a benefit from the Government.

Following extensive Parliamentary debate on health insurance issues in the late-1960s and the criticisms contained in the report of the Nimmo Committee in 1969, the system was modified in several ways.

A list of most common medical fees was drawn up and incorporated in the National Health Act as the Schedule of Fees for Medical Benefits Purposes (now known as the Medical Benefits Schedule and reviewed from time to time by an independent tribunal). Benefits were substantially increased to reduce the gap between cost and benefits. Commonwealth Government subsidisation was made available for low income and certain other disadvantaged groups to obtain private insurance, and funding was made available to increase the insurability for persons with chronic illnesses, disabilities, or pre-existing illnesses.

In July 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced the scheme known as Medibank. This scheme provided for medical benefits to be paid to all persons at the rate of eighty-five per cent of the scheduled fee with a maximum gap per service of \$5; in addition, every Australian became entitled to free standard ward public hospital treatment. A bulk billing facility for doctors was introduced, the Commonwealth and State Governments entered cost sharing agreements for the funding of public hospitals on a 50-50 basis, and a levy on taxable income was proposed to finance the Medibank scheme in part.

Following the Commonwealth Government's consideration of the deliberations of the Medibank Review Committee in 1976, changes were made to the Medibank arrangements from 1 October 1976. In the interest of maintaining universal coverage, Australians could choose to remain insured with Medibank by the payment of a levy, or contribute to a private insurance organisation.

On 1 July 1978, medical benefits were reduced to seventy-five per cent of the scheduled fee with a maximum gap of \$10.

The health insurance levy, Medibank Standard, and the concept of compulsory health insurance were abolished on 1 November 1978. A universal new Commonwealth benefit was introduced to

provide benefits to cover forty per cent of the scheduled fee with a maximum gap of \$20. Private health funds provided additional benefits as an optional extra and doctors could bulk bill the Commonwealth Government for pensioners and persons they identified as socially disadvantaged at seventy-five per cent of the scheduled fee. Persons had to register with a private fund to receive the Commonwealth Benefit.

On 1 September 1979, the Commonwealth Government abolished the forty per cent - \$20 scheme and substituted a Commonwealth medical benefit to meet the cost over \$20 for each service up to the limit of the scheduled fee.

Further changes to the health insurance arrangements which became operative on 1 September 1981 were made by the Commonwealth Government with the objective of achieving a greater public participation in the cost of health care in Australia.

From 1 September 1981, a Commonwealth Medical Benefit (CMB) became available only to persons insured with a registered medical benefits organisation for at least the basic level of medical benefits (except pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit cards and their dependants and 'persons in special need' and their dependants in receipt of a Health Care Card). The basic level of medical benefits was equal to eighty-five per cent of the scheduled fee or the scheduled fee less \$10, whichever was the greater amount. This was a combined medical benefit composed of a flat rate of CMB of thirty per cent of the scheduled fee and the remainder fund benefit. The schedule refers to medical benefits for services by medical practitioners and dental practitioners, benefits for consultation by participating optometrists, and medical benefits for services by accredited dental practitioners in the treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate conditions.

Doctors continued to bill the Commonwealth for pensioners with Pensioner Health Benefit (PHB) cards and for persons identified as being in special need, who were in possession of a Health Care Card. Registered medical benefits organisations were restricted to offering a basic table of medical benefits, a gap medical table and ancillary tables for paramedical services. Contributions paid to a registered medical benefits organisation for the basic table of benefits were subject to a tax rebate of thirty-two cents in the dollar.

Medicare benefits

General features

Further changes to the health insurance arrangements occurred on 1 February 1984 with the commencement of Medicare, a health insurance scheme based on the principles of universality, equity, simplicity, and ease of access.

The scheme is funded by a one per cent levy on taxable incomes with exemptions from the levy for low income earners and a ceiling for high income earners. The tax rebate formerly paid for basic health insurance contributions ceased from 30 June 1983.

Medicare provides a benefit of eighty-five per cent of the scheduled fee with a maximum gap of \$10 per service to all permanent residents of Australia, which includes visitors staying for more than six months. The same Medicare benefits are payable to Australians while overseas. Patients who have paid \$150 in meeting costs between Medicare benefits and the scheduled fee in a financial year are entitled thereafter in that year to Medicare benefits of 100 per cent of the scheduled fee.

'Gap' medical insurance is not permitted to be offered by health insurance organisations. With the exception of a few regional health funds, Medibank Private is the sole agent for administering Medicare and for payment of Medicare benefits. Medicare entitlements also include access without direct charge to public hospital accommodation and to inpatient and outpatient treatment by doctors appointed by the hospital.

Doctors, approved dentists, and participating optometrists are permitted to bulk bill any eligible person. When bulk billing, the practitioner undertakes to accept the relevant Medicare benefit as full payment for the service.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Doctors must use their provider number on accounts and receipts to ensure payment of Medicare benefits. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a scheduled fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (AMA) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the AMA fees are in

excess of the scheduled fees (e.g. GP standard surgery consultation recommended by the AMA is \$16.80, compared with \$14.20 for the scheduled fee).

Pathology benefits

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced on 1 August 1977, a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. At 31 July 1984, there were 800 medical practitioners approved as pathology practitioners in Victoria, compared with 756 practitioners at 31 July 1983.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the 'SP' or 'OP' rate. The 'SP' rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The 'OP' rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This 'OP' rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other 'SP' rate conditions have not been met.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which is able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

In November 1977, a further 'HP' fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private patients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the 'OP' fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories' staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals' laboratories.

Specialist recognition

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of a higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 30 June 1984, there were 2,212 recognised specialists and 1,011 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria. This compares with 2,176 and 1,020, respectively, at 30 June 1983.

Claims review and investigation

The Commonwealth Department of Health has responsibility for ensuring that claims by medical practitioners or members of the public for payment of Medicare benefits for medical services are legally correct and justifiable under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act.

To this end, claims submitted for payment are reviewed by the Department and, where indications of fraud or other abuse of the health insurance programme are found, investigations are conducted by the Department to determine the nature and extent of the abuse.

Evidence of fraud or offences against the Health Insurance Act is passed to the Australian Federal Police for prosecution while the evidence of non-criminal irregularities is dealt with by means of counselling, referral to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, and/or recovery of benefits overpaid.

Committees of Inquiry

Medical Services Committee of Inquiry

Under the Health Insurance Act, Committees of Inquiry have been appointed to inquire into or conduct hearings concerning pathology services, undertakings, or any medical service which may appear to be excessive. Excessive services are defined in the Act as professional services which are not reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned and for which a Medicare benefit may become payable. These Committees do not examine cases of possible fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee consists of five members appointed by the Federal Minister for Health, four of whom are appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Australian Medical Association. The four members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a specialist physician. There are two Medical Services Committees of Inquiry operating in Victoria at present, the first of which was established in 1977.

Optometrical Services Committee of Inquiry

A Committee of Inquiry into Optometrical Services was established in 1979. To date, only one such Committee is in operation in Australia. The Committee inquires into and reports to the Minister on optometrical undertakings or any optometrical service which may appear to be excessive.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry

Under the National Health Act, Committees of Inquiry have been appointed to inquire into and conduct hearings concerning the services of medical practitioners and approved pharmaceutical chemists in connection with the supply of pharmaceutical benefits and the provision of pensioner pharmaceutical benefits.

The Medical Services Committee of Inquiry consists of four medical practitioners appointed by the Federal Minister for Health after consultation with the Australian Medical Association. The Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry consists of four pharmaceutical chemists appointed by the Minister after consultation with official pharmacy organisations.

Statistical data

As part of the existing Medicare benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data are obtained from Medicare cash payment centres and processing centres and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers these data are being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Health Programme Grants Scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health-type services.

Organisations receiving such grants include family planning associations, low vision clinics, and Aboriginal medical services.

Since 1 February 1984, organisations in receipt of grants are not permitted to raise a fee for services provided to patients and their operating costs are funded by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Health on a deficit financed basis.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital benefits

Since September 1981, block grants from the Commonwealth Government have formed the basis for funding of public hospitals; with the introduction of Medicare on 1 February 1984 the Commonwealth has entered into agreements with the States to ensure that all permanent residents of Australia have access without direct charge to accommodation and treatment at public hospitals by salaried hospital doctors. This includes both inpatient and outpatient treatment.

If a patient elects to be a private patient (i.e. requests a doctor of his/her choice) in a public hospital, then the responsibility for payment of both the hospital and medical expenses lies with the patient, as for a patient in a private hospital.

Health benefit organisations are permitted to offer private insurance to private patients requiring cover for shared ward charges in public hospitals (the basic private table) and higher hospital insurance to cover or assist with costs of private hospital accommodation (supplementary tables).

For private hospitals, there are three levels of basic private table benefits, based on a three-tier categorisation of hospitals. The basic private table benefits are supplemented by Commonwealth bed day subsidies paid directly to private hospitals on the basis of their category. The Commonwealth bed day subsidy is \$40, \$30, or \$20 per day, depending on the hospital categorisation as 1, 2, or 3. Decisions as to the categorisation of individual hospitals are made on the basis of the size of the hospital and the level of services and facilities provided. Also, through its Reinsurance Account arrangements with the health benefit organisations, the Commonwealth provides special assistance for those basic private table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. The Commonwealth Government contribution to the Reinsurance arrangements has been set at \$20m annually from 1 February 1984.

Basically, both private and public hospitals are for acute patients. Patients accommodated in hospitals may be reclassified as 'nursing home type' patients after a continuous period as an inpatient exceeding thirty-five days, unless a medical practitioner certifies that such a patient is in need of acute care.

All nursing home type patients are charged an uninsurable amount towards the cost of hospital accommodation. At 30 June 1984, this charge was \$12.75 per day in Victoria.

Aged care services

Nursing home benefits

Nursing home benefit arrangements provide for the payment of a basic nursing home benefit for approved patients in approved nursing homes. This benefit varies between States. At 30 June 1984, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$48.50 per day. An extensive care benefit of \$6 per day was available to persons who required and received extensive care at the nursing home.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of all patients in participating and State nursing homes direct to the nursing homes. Previously, hospital benefits organisations paid nursing home benefits from their basic table for insuring persons.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1984, the rate of contribution in all States was \$12.75 per day for participating nursing home patients and deficit financing nursing home patients. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for seventy per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has adopted a policy of growth control of nursing home accommodation in order to redress the current imbalance in services provided for the aged, where nursing homes predominate. The government's objective is to secure a range of services for the aged which is equitable, comprehensive, balanced, and cost effective and best meets the particular needs of the aged.

As part of this policy the Minister for Health has established a formal Federal/State Co-ordinating Committee for Nursing Home Accommodation in each State. The Committee's function is to consider applications to provide nursing home accommodation in specific regions in the context of aged care facilities and to make recommendations to the Minister as to the possible need for additional nursing home beds within that region.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by State Government are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Home Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements, the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$89.25 per week is made for these patients.

NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Commonwealth Department of Health	50,505	60,975	78,431	(a) 124,043	163,045	188,046
Private health insurance funds	31,142	34,935	41,407	25,925	—	—
Total benefits paid	81,647	95,910	119,838	149,968	163,045	188,046

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the Commonwealth Department of Health is due to the change in nursing home arrangements from 1 September 1981.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes. This benefit was previously available only for aged persons of sixty-five years of age or over. From 1 November 1979, the benefit was made available to persons sixteen years and over.

From 4 September 1980, a person who provides continuous care for a person aged sixteen years and over may be eligible to receive a fortnightly benefit of \$42.00 (previously \$2 per day) provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. The patients must be at least sixteen years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctors stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse as would warrant his/her admission to a nursing home. They must receive care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Number of beneficiaries(a)	2,565	3,474	4,268	3,693	4,412	5,296
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,965	2,363	4,259	5,116	5,685	6,484

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Home and Community Care Programme

The Commonwealth Government recently announced the development of the Home and Community Care Programme, which is aimed at improving home care for the aged and disabled.

The programme provides a major increase in funding for home care services, including home help, delivered meals, home maintenance, home nursing, and para-medical services. In addition to expanding existing services, consideration is to be given to the funding of additional services and community based respite care.

The programme is to be funded triennially on a cost shared basis with the State governments and has been specifically designed to accommodate regional needs through negotiation of agreements with the States over the best means of meeting their requirements for care of the aged.

It is expected that the Commonwealth Government's contribution to the programme will exceed \$300m over the first three years.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$30 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under seventeen years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, \$2.75 in September 1979, \$3.20 in December 1981, and \$4.00 from 1 January 1983. Eligible pensioners and their dependants who hold a valid Pensioner Health Benefits Card and sickness benefits recipients and their dependants holding a valid Health Benefits Card receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge. A concession of \$2 per benefit item was introduced from 1 January 1983 for persons holding Health Care Cards and Social Services and Veterans Affairs' pensioners who are not eligible for a Pensioner Health Benefits or Health Benefits Card, and dependants of these groups.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. An amendment to the National Health Act in May 1981 established the Pharmaceutical Benefits Remuneration Tribunal as the body responsible for determining payments to approved pharmaceutical chemists for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits. Previously approved chemists' fees were set by the Joint Committee on Pharmaceutical Benefits Pricing Arrangements.

Optometrical services

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 31 July 1984 (1983), 197 (186) undertakings were in effect in respect of 349 (318) practice locations. These undertakings cover 344 (335) optometrists out of a total of 376 (362).

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 30 June 1984, ten Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Medical laboratories

National Acoustic Laboratories

The Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratory (now the National Acoustic Laboratories) was established as part of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1947.

It had its origins in the Acoustic Research Laboratory established and financed by the National Health and Medical Research Council in 1942 to investigate military problems of noise and blast, the protection of the hearing of service personnel, and the efficiency of communication systems under conditions of noise.

In 1945 the Director of the Laboratory was approached about the problem of congenital deafness due to maternal rubella as, due to an earlier epidemic, there was a considerable number of rubella deaf children requiring special audiological facilities. Research reports regarding problems of deafness with children and ex-servicemen resulted in demands for assistance and application throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government set up a series of branch acoustic laboratories in each State, with smaller laboratories where necessary, and a Central Office, for research and administration.

The Acoustic Laboratories Act was passed in 1948, and the main functions were as follows:

'The Minister may establish, maintain and operate within the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories for scientific investigations including tests in respect of hearing aids, and their application to the needs of individuals, and in respect of problems associated with noise as it affects individuals.'

In 1968, a major expansion of the Acoustic Laboratories' clinical services occurred with the introduction of the Pensioner Hearing Aid Service.

The main functions of the National Acoustic Laboratories hearing centres are to provide audiological (hearing) tests, ensure specialist medical examinations and, where necessary, fit and maintain hearing aids. They also assist in the general aural rehabilitation of clients.

Clients eligible to use the services of the hearing centres include all Australians up to twenty-one years of age, eligible pensioners and their dependants, members of the Armed Services, ex-servicemen and women with hearing impairments, Commonwealth compensation claimants, and civil aviation flight personnel undergoing audiological assessments as part of their regular medical examinations.

In Victoria, clients are currently serviced by five branch laboratories located in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one laboratory at Geelong. Ballarat and Bendigo will become permanently staffed laboratories in 1985 and are presently serviced by visiting audiological staff from Melbourne. Other centres visited on a regular basis are Frankston, Horsham, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

Pathology services

Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories, located at eleven regional centres throughout Australia, provide a clinical pathology service to hospitals and medical practitioners in their areas. There is one Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory in Victoria located in Bendigo. Since the commencement of Medicare on 1 February 1984, Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories no longer charge for their services.

Australian Radiation Laboratory

The Australian Radiation Laboratory is located at Yallambie, Victoria, and is primarily concerned with all aspects of radiation which have implications for public or occupational health. Its activities

cover many different forms of radiation ranging from emissions from microwave ovens to radioactivity associated with uranium mining.

Much of the Laboratory's energy is devoted to research in applied physics and chemistry in areas relevant to the Laboratory's public health purpose.

The Laboratory is active in the development of radiation protection standards through the Radiation Health Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council for which it provides logistic and research support. In addition, it participates in the development of standards through the Standards Association of Australia and the development of nuclear codes of practice to regulate the mining and milling of uranium.

National Biological Standards Laboratory

The primary responsibility of the National Biological Standards Laboratory is to ensure that therapeutic goods available in Australia for human and veterinary use are safe and effective.

The Laboratory evaluates the quality of therapeutic goods before marketing, carries out research and develops standards and ascertains whether therapeutic goods conform to such standards. In conjunction with the States, Laboratory staff inspect manufacturing operations and facilities for compliance with good manufacturing practices. The Laboratory also has the responsibility for investigating complaints about, and recalls of, therapeutic goods.

Australian Dental Standards Laboratory

The National Biological Standards Laboratory administers the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, located in Abbotsford, Victoria. The Australian Dental Standards Laboratory conducts research on dental and allied equipment, materials and techniques, tests available materials and continues to contribute to new or revised Australian standards. The Laboratory also provides an education service and disseminates information to the dental profession and ancillary staff.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 182 students into the first year of the course, and 200 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have another relevant degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 145 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a final examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, Mt Royal, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Western General Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional college, e.g. the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Assistance in providing such training is maintained by the Boards of Graduate Studies in hospitals and by the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation.

Each of these colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most

instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital provide vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: *Development in medicine, 1910-1960*; *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; *Hospitals in medical education*, 1967, pp. 519-20; *Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee*, 1963, pp. 264-5, 1967, pp. 527-8; *Medical education: the second medical school*, 1972, pp. 494-6; *Registration procedure*, 1977, pp. 765-6; *Supply of doctors*, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of health and the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventative health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in school, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and schools of nursing. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

Tertiary level nursing education courses are offered by the Schools of Nursing at Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences and Phillip Institute of Technology. The courses offered include the Bachelor of Applied Science, Advanced Nursing (with major studies in clinical nursing, community health nursing, nursing administration, and nursing education), the Diploma in Applied Science, Community Health Nursing, and the Diploma in Applied Science, Advanced Psychiatric Nursing. Both of these colleges also conduct basic nursing education programmes leading to a Diploma in Applied Science, Nursing.

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, coronary care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing, ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

NURSES, VICTORIA, 1982-83

Courses	Approved training institutions at 30 June 1983 (a)	Students at 30 June 1983	Completed course during 1982-83	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Qualifications of holders of annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1982
Basic courses –					
General nurse	26	4,381	1,432	2,640	40,327
Psychiatric nurse (regional)	3	460	149	282	2,574
Mental retardation nurse	6	161	55	89	548
Mothercraft nurse	5	433	133	154	2,118
State enrolled nurse	45	1,027	1,067	1,931	20,315
Post-basic courses –					
Midwives	11	457	479	829	14,980
Infant welfare	2	n.a.	81	87	2,004
Total nurses holding a current annual practising certificate	..	..	..	..	63,752

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of nursing education programme.

NURSES, VICTORIA, 1983-84

Courses	Approved training institutions at 30 June 1984 (a)	Students at 30 June 1984	Completed course during 1983-84	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Qualifications of holders of annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1983
Basic courses –					
General nurse	28	4,744	1,502	2,435	41,585
Psychiatric nurse (regional)	3	531	163	307	2,768
Mental retardation nurse	6	172	50	85	603
Mothercraft nurse	5	454	143	142	2,206
State enrolled nurse	43	1,009	1,029	2,002	21,361
Post-basic courses –					
Midwives	13	443	452	711	15,371
Infant welfare	2	74	76	102	2,033
Total nurses holding a current annual practising certificate	..	..	..	..	66,078

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of nursing education programme.

Further references: History of nursing in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 240-1; Graduate nursing education, 1962, pp. 270-1; Nursing training, 1962, p. 263; Nursing recruitment, 1964, p. 277; Paramedical services, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals

Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive, if variable, pattern. Essentially, they are corporate bodies under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charities Act and are managed by committees appointed by the Governor in Council. They receive financial assistance by way of government subsidies.

Staffing of public hospitals was, prior to 1975, based on the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In 1975, the honorary medical staff who had been treating 'hospital' patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on fee for service, contract or sessional remuneration. This system of paying all medical staff who provided free treatment for 'hospital' patients was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally in the net approved operating costs of all public hospitals in Victoria. However, the agreement was

terminated in July 1981, and replaced with one whereby the amount of money allocated by the Commonwealth Government is based on a block grant, and the State is required to meet the balance of net operating costs.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g. on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g. maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. Regionalised services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy, are being progressively established. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

The Hospitals Division has initiated two new services. The central Health Interpreter Service, which comprises persons proficient in Arabic, Croatian, Cambodian, Greek, Chinese, Italian, Serbian, Turkish, Spanish, and Vietnamese, to assist in the health interpreting requirements of public hospitals, community health centres, and the voluntary non-profit organisations affiliated with the Health Commission in the north-western and central areas of Melbourne; and the Ethnic Health Service, whose members are deployed throughout Victoria to liaise between professional and public health organisations and ethnic communities.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of institution	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Melbourne Statistical Division –						
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	12	13	13	13	13	(b)24
General and auxillary hospitals	31	30	30	30	30	(c)29
Convalescent hospital	1	1	1	1	1	—
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4	5
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1	—
Total	49	49	49	49	49	58
Remainder of State –						
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	95	95	95	95	91
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	7	7	7	(d)5
Total	113	112	112	112	112	106
Total hospitals	162	161	161	161	161	164

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

(b) Includes seventeen special and teaching hospitals plus seven other specialised hospitals.

(c) Includes twelve metropolitan major and general hospitals and seventeen small community hospitals.

(d) Lyndoch and Gippsland geriatric centres are excluded from Hospitals for the aged because they are classified as nursing homes.

Source: Health Commission of Victoria, Health Service Statistics, 1982-83.

Further references: Fairfield Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; Geelong Hospital, 1962, pp. 273-4; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962, pp. 271-3; Alfred Hospital, 1963, pp. 265-6; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964, pp. 286-7; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964, pp. 267-72; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, pp. 284-6, 1976, pp. 691-3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965, pp. 266-7; Dental Hospital, 1965, pp. 267-8; Austin Hospital, 1966, pp. 250-1; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967, pp. 529-32; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968, pp. 525-8; Mayfield Centre, 1980, pp. 629-30

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must meet building regulations as laid down by the *Victorian Health Act 1958*, as well as regulations relating to private hospitals, uniform building regulations, and fire regulations.

At 30 June 1983, there were 372 private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria totalling 14,103 beds.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by four district nursing societies, some community health centres, four hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 88 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

In Victoria during 1981-82, the 97 approved district nursing services employed 506 full-time and 258 part-time nurses who treated 57,661 patients and made 1,528,874 visits.

Royal District Nursing Service

In 1985 the Royal District Nursing Service commemorates one hundred years of home nursing service to the community of Melbourne.

On 17 February 1885, a group of nineteen concerned citizens met to discuss ways of alleviating the suffering of the sick poor in Melbourne. The outcome of the meeting was the formation of the Melbourne District Nursing Society. Its stated objectives at the time were:

‘... carrying the benefits of skilled nursing, medical treatment and comforts to the homes of the sick poor of the city; to attend chronic and septic cases which cannot be accepted by the general hospitals; to complete cures which exigencies of space necessitated leaving the hospitals; to attend cases where the removal would entail the breaking up of the home’.

In 1898, the Society was incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act. The need for a convalescent nursing home for the Society's patients prompted the building of the After Care Hospital in 1925. Unfortunately this hospital did not fulfil the role originally intended and in 1957, at the request of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, separate boards of management for the After Care Hospital and the District Nursing Society were developed and the District Nursing Service was incorporated as a separate entity. At this time the name of the Melbourne District Nursing Society was changed to Melbourne District Nursing Service. The ‘Royal’ prefix was granted to the Society by charter in 1966 and in the same year the first regional centre of the service was developed. The Service is subsidised by both State and Commonwealth Governments.

Over the years, in response to developments in medical science, trends in community care, and the identified needs of the community, the emphasis and type of service provided has changed. The Service is now available to all residents of the Melbourne Metropolitan area and not only to the sick poor at home. Referrals are accepted from a variety of sources: medical practitioners, hospitals, allied health professionals, neighbours, families and sometimes self-referrals. The primary objective of the Service continues to be the provision of quality nursing care to patients at home, work or school, according to their assessed health needs. However, the focus is on patients participating in their own plan of care to achieve optimal rehabilitation and independence.

In the 1960s a liaison service with public hospitals was developed with a district nurse being available to a hospital to participate in discharge planning for patients and to ensure continuity and co-ordination of care. Today there are nineteen liaison nurses located in major teaching hospitals and some private hospitals throughout the Melbourne and Metropolitan area.

A comprehensive range of general and specialist nursing care is provided by the Service. This includes: hygiene care, nursing treatments such as catheterisation, stoma care, and injections; rehabilitation nursing care, such as supervision of exercise programmes and assessment of people at home regarding aids to daily living; psycho-social supportive care to patients and their relatives who may be under stress or grieving; health teaching in all aspects of health maintenance and self care, e.g. dietary management, understanding disease processes, etc.

The Royal District Nursing Service has an education department providing an in-service education programme and post-basic courses which are available to all district nurses in Victoria. In addition, all Royal District Nursing Service staff have access to and receive support from a range of consultative staff including a psycho-geriatric nurse, mental health nurses, breast prosthesis and stomal therapist nurses, physiotherapists, and social workers.

The growth of the Service in response to demand necessitated the development of a management model which would be efficient and effective, i.e. centralised administration and regionalised centres for the provision of nursing services. Currently, fifteen regional centres have been developed throughout Melbourne. These centres are located at Broadmeadows, Box Hill, Camberwell, Caulfield, Diamond Valley, Essendon, Frankston, Footscray, Heidelberg, Knox, Moorabbin, Richmond, Rosebud, Springvale, and Sunshine. The regionalised centres have an up-to-date knowledge of the health needs of the local community, are able to respond quickly to requests for care, and work closely with other health/welfare agencies in the community.

The Service began with one nurse who visited patients on foot; in 1984 the Service in Melbourne employed 377 registered nurses and maintained a fleet of 342 cars. In the year ending June 1984, 700,236 visits were made to 34,649 patients. Despite limiting financial constraints over the years, and a growing demand for care at home, the Service has continued to provide quality nursing care to the community. Perhaps its commitment is best expressed in the slogan adopted some years ago: 'We care . . . we can be there!'

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 787-8

Repatriation hospitals and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital (RGH) at Heidelberg. This large acute general teaching hospital is a clinical school of the University of Melbourne, with professorial units in medicine and surgery and university units in psychiatry and pathology. It has fully equipped facilities for the care of 500 patients (mainly entitled veterans, eligible beneficiaries, and serving members) with acute conditions.

The hospital is recognised for post-graduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, and psychiatry. It is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for general nurses and State enrolled nurses. Post-basic courses in graduate nurse year, operating theatre technique and management, and intensive care nursing are also conducted.

Other teaching affiliations include supervised clinical experience for students of physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, general nursing, and graduate general nurses from the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences; general and graduate general nurses from the Phillip Institute of Technology; and student radiographers and nucleographers from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition the hospital has trainee technical (medical laboratory) officers and apprentice cooks.

In 1983-84 (1982-83) there were 15,508 (15,092) admissions, and 176,805 (161,562) outpatient attendances to various clinics in the Hospital. The average length of stay was 9.7 (9.8) days. At 30 June 1984 (1983) there were 1,586 (1,519) full-time and 155 (151) part-time staff at the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are: Macleod Repatriation Hospital (MRH), Mont Park; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora; and Anzac Hostel, Brighton.

In administering the *Commonwealth Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation, the Department has responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through approximately 2,650 Victorian general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, at the Departmental outpatient clinics and by various specialists. The Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving more than 1,150 dentists in Victoria, and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provide a full range of dental services for those eligible. In addition allied health services, including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, domiciliary nursing, and podiatry, are provided to outpatients on a fee-for-service basis.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service, subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Government, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care for service-related conditions are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities. In Victoria, this is provided at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre provides artificial limbs and orthoses. The limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

A Geriatric Assessment Unit has been established to assess patients at both RGH Heidelberg and MRH Mont Park, thus ensuring appropriate care is provided. The Unit also uses the services of State Geriatricians to assess outpatients.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of Victoria's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose assessed medical conditions have made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 5,800 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. The part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this original one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical and paramedical personnel, which will allow many aged persons to remain in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources, so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Geriatrics and Gerontology in conjunction with Mt Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Geriatrics and Gerontology is also located at Mt Royal.

Bush nursing services

Bush Nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the Community Health Program and the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1983, 28,248 patients received treatment with 29,800 surgery visits and 19,183 home nursing visits. A staff of sixteen full-time and thirteen part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1983.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes, Phillip Island. In 1983, there were 38 bush nursing hospitals registered with the Health Commission of Victoria. These hospitals provide 648 acute beds and an additional 177 nursing home beds in separate annexes; twelve hostel beds are also provided.

Primary, non-specialised care is provided but in the event of complications setting in or specialist treatment and paramedical services being required, patients are transferred to nearby base or city hospitals.

As with bush nursing centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee. The members of the committee act in an honorary capacity but most committees employ a full-time or part-time secretary. The committees have the responsibility of providing funds for the operation of the hospital. No Victorian Government maintenance grants were paid to bush nursing hospitals in 1982-83.

The Victorian Government announced during the year that capital grants to bush nursing hospitals would cease after completion of specified building projects. Capital grants totalling \$785,908 were made during 1982-83 for projects commenced in 1982-83.

Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association is an incorporated body registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission of Victoria. Its constitutional objects are to provide nursing, hospital and related services to persons in country areas of Victoria.

The Association is administered by an honorary Council comprising twelve persons elected by members, six persons nominated by defined organisations and five persons co-opted on an annual basis. The elected members are usually associated with hospitals and centres, thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the Council.

The Association, through the Council, employs a full-time administrator, who is the chief executive officer of the Association, and appropriate staff to maintain the Association office in Melbourne. A qualified architect is usually co-opted to the Council, providing, in conjunction with the administrator, an honorary consultancy for committees engaged in building projects.

The nursing staff are mainly employed and paid centrally by the Association. Some nurses and all domestic and administrative staff are employed and paid by local committees. Equivalent full-time staff employed at hospitals, nursing homes and centres on 30 June 1983 were: nursing 538, domestic 232; and administrative 112.

Psychiatric services

The State psychiatric services are organised within twelve regions. The Mental Health Division intends that each will have an early treatment unit supported by adjacent long-term beds for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, and by community facilities appropriate to regional needs.

The Division's philosophy is to provide early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. The newer centres at Geelong, Footscray, and Mildura are examples of this philosophy. This form of development requires a concomitant expansion of community facilities, and its corollary is the reduction in bed capacity of the older hospitals which, by modern standards, are too large.

The early treatment centres provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with established psychiatric disorders. The primary facilities are acute beds, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Within the early treatment centre, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential facilities, the day hospital providing care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from the comprehensive treatment programmes available only in the hospital situation. Victoria has 1,068 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 65 per cent of whom are admitted voluntarily. The remainder enter on medical recommendation.

Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or they advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are located within psychiatric hospitals, in the community and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. Advances in psychotropic drug use have diminished the number of chronic patients, and the waiting list for psychogeriatric beds has been almost eliminated through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services are based around one residential unit, Travancore, and the specialist outpatient facilities at Travancore, the South Eastern Child and Family Centre, Bouverie Family Therapy Centre, Children's clinics, Dandenong Psychiatric Centre, and the Austin Hospital's Department of Psychiatry. Most of these centres provide consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities (on a regional basis) and most provide some form of community mental health care to the children of adjacent communities. Adolescent services are being developed at Parkville.

To meet the demand for specialist child care staff, the Mental Health Division and the Austin Hospital provide a training course in child psychiatry.

Community mental health centres have the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nurses, these centres are strategically located in shopping

centres and residential areas, and offer a walk-in service to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. The Division operated twenty-eight such services, including domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

The three major categories of patient attending the community mental health centre are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who do not show an established psychiatric disorder but who nevertheless require help. The staff's activities include the organisation of self-help groups, the education of community leaders, detection of 'at risk' groups, participation in community projects, assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic and other community organisations, and the practice of most forms of accepted mental health therapy.

The Division provides three types of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

- (1) psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses for patients who are unable to manage independently – some patients require accommodation for short periods only, while others require it for the rest of their lives;
- (2) day hospitals for patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and
- (3) sheltered workshops providing non-competitive work for the chronically mentally ill – some patients attend these workshops only until they find a place in the normal labour market, while other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

MENTAL HEALTH, NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, VICTORIA

Type of institution	At 30 November —					At 30 June —
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	19	19	20	20	20	22
Mental retardation training centres	12	12	12	12	12	12
Alcohol and drug dependency rehabilitation centres	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	46	46	47	47	47	49

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Further reference: *Modern psychiatric services, Victorian Year Book 1963, pp. 248-50*

Alcohol and drug services

The alcohol and drug services provided through the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch of the Mental Health Division have been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems. Four specialised centres, co-ordinated from head office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. In response to the complex community problems of alcohol and drug abuse, the Alcohol, Drug and Forensic Branch liaises closely with the many community agencies working in these fields. There is an increasing number of non-government agencies supported by government funds provided through the Health Commission which are providing direct service at the local community level. The Branch is monitoring these developments, providing assistance when requested and establishing guidelines.

Treatment methods are based on the multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy. Family and other types of community oriented therapy and rehabilitation are emphasised, and drug therapy, behaviour therapy, and other types of therapy based on learning, diet, work, crisis intervention, and similar methods are used where appropriate. The management programmes are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act 1949*, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are four research units — biological research, haematology research, experimental chemotherapy, and immunogenetics research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs a post-basic course in oncological nursing.

In August 1984 a Department of Cancer Medicine was established at the Cancer Institute-Peter MacCallum Hospital by the University of Melbourne and is involved in patient care, teaching and research.

CANCER INSTITUTE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Patients —						
New patients registered (hospital patients)	4,303	4,501	4,197	4,137	3,850	4,088
Inpatients (ward and hostel) —						
Number of beds available at 30 June	147	147	147	163	163	163
Admissions (a)	4,553	6,294	7,809	8,667	9,120	8,667
Daily average (a)	87.7	115.3	113.4	115.8	116.4	114.2
Outpatients —						
Attendances at consultative clinics (hospital patients) (b)	45,692	46,154	42,443	48,951	47,179	48,446
Radiotherapy Department (b) (c) —						
Attendances for treatment (hospital and private)	66,167	61,503	59,954	62,000	68,663	69,084
Fields treated (hospital and private)	131,932	124,316	118,876	126,311	139,029	153,732
Visiting Nursing Service —						
Patients visited	1,220	1,235	1,093	1,049	832	971
Total visits	42,349	51,368	51,289	47,302	43,132	45,233
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (c) (d)						
Attendances (hospital and private)	123,021	129,166	127,458	152,582	173,513	164,901
Paid staff (e)	1,125	1,129	1,147	1,147	1,093	1,091

(a) Includes day patients.

(b) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.

(c) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(d) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

(e) Effective full-time.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1984*, pp. 571-6

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In June 1983, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled 16,994 beds, while hostels had provision for 13,291 beds. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals and centres are being established. Day hospital attendances exceeded 425,000 at June 1983.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in eighteen major country centres, in geriatric centres, and in some community health centres.

Meals-on-wheels services for the year ended 30 June 1983 were supplied by 187 municipal councils. Approximately 12,068 meals were provided each week to senior citizen centres and 58,243 to dwellings.

Welfare services

General home help

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens' clubs, handicap services, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged, is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

A subsidy is made available to those municipal councils which establish and maintain a Home Help Service in order to promote the health and autonomy of the elderly, infirm and convalescent. This service is now available in every municipality in Victoria. It originally developed for the main purpose of providing home help in the homes of parents with young families for periods of up to three weeks when the mother became incapacitated through pregnancy or illness. While this service to young families is continuing, the trend in recent years has been for an increase in the demand for the provision of home help to the elderly and infirm and this now constitutes over eighty per cent of the service provided. The service is available on the basis of medical and social need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home helper are to maintain the household's routine, assist with household chores, do the shopping, and prepare meals. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Health Commission advisers are available to discuss problems and they make regular visits to municipalities for this purpose.

Special home help extension and Senior Citizens' Centres

This is an extension of the General Home Help Service to provide the parents of disabled dependants some relief from their constant responsibilities, so that they may participate in a family or social outing or in community life.

Senior citizens' centres provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Senior citizens' centres also encourage health promotion through programmes of swimming, exercises, and dancing. They also provide community activities such as assistance with slow reading groups, and occasionally, handyman services. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health Commission to establish and maintain these centres, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a centre because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing centres, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new centres. Regular discussions are conducted with centre members in an attempt to broaden centre activities and the size and scope of membership.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within senior citizens' centres, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: Care of the aged, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p.264, 1965, p.258; Home Help Service, 1966, pp.229-30; Elderly Citizens' Clubs, 1966, pp.230-1

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

Physically handicapped persons can receive acute specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and extended care programmes designed to meet ongoing individual needs are offered at public hospitals, geriatric and rehabilitation centres, and in various day-care centres. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these units to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of accident or injury. Many hospitals have associated nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical, paramedical, and nursing care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions.

Disabled Persons' Information Bureau

The Bureau is part of the Extended Care Section of the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. It gathers and disseminates information relating to disability. The Administrator maintains close links with the self-help and service provision areas, which cover physical, sensory, and mental impairments. Information is provided, free of charge, to any interested person. Lists of relevant self-help groups, sheltered workshops, municipal advisory committees on disability, and service providing agencies are available on request.

Free travel service

The Health Commission makes free travel on public transport available to pensioners and persons of limited means who require treatment at public hospitals. Eligible persons can apply for rail vouchers and/or tram tickets at the Commission's offices at 555 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mental retardation services

A regionalisation programme has been adopted to provide a more comprehensive and equitable development of services. This programme works in conjunction with the Division's policy to allow the maximum number of handicapped persons to leave institutions, live in the community, and be given adequate support services to enable them to do so.

At October 1984, the Division operated twelve residential training centres with 3,013 residents. Another 3,571 retarded persons attend 66 day training centres and four private training centres subsidised by the Health Commission.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service — Victoria. They provide 24 hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarter stations and 87 branch stations. There are 39 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are six MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which five are operated by Ambulance Service — Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Box Hill, Royal Melbourne, and Western General). The sixth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs to deal with cardiac and other emergencies.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service — Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1982-83, 6,783 patients were carried a distance of 4,234,000 kilometres.

Ambulance Officers Training Centre

The Centre, which is fully maintained by the Health Commission of Victoria, provides trainee ambulance officers and higher ranks with the classroom components of their training, in conjunction with the services which provide the practical experience components. The basic course for ambulance

officer training leads to the Certificate of Applied Science (Ambulance Officer), awarded by the Education Department of Victoria.

Newborn Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service — Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with newborn intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, and then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Vehicles (including administration)	530	549	560	560	593	617
Staff (including administration)	1,154	1,211	1,295	1,384	1,430	1,437
Subscribers	724,275	801,176	864,967	915,636	986,776	1,014,765
Patients carried (a)	485,532	465,868	534,800	585,875	610,669	618,494
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	13,171,865	14,336,462	15,634,687	16,753,413	18,004,994	22,455,408

(a) The basis of collecting statistics was altered from 1979-80 onwards.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS

Hospital Morbidity Collection

Hospital morbidity identifies the incidence of disease, medical condition, or external injury obtained from the records of inpatients treated at public hospitals in Victoria.

In July 1978, the Health Commission of Victoria assumed responsibility for the development of Victorian hospital morbidity statistics. The tables on pages 646-7 have been prepared by the ABS from data provided by the Commission.

The scope of the Hospital Morbidity Collection is restricted to information concerning inpatients who were separated from public hospitals by discharge, transfer, or death during the year.

Public hospitals are those hospitals listed in Tables A and B of the Fifth Schedule of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*.

Repatriation hospitals are not included in this Act but have supplied data independently to the Health Commission of Victoria. Separations from private hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals, hospitals for the aged, and nursing homes are not included.

The coverage of the collection in 1983 was approximately 92 per cent of public hospital beds, and statistics have been compiled using the following definitions:

- (1) an inpatient is any person in respect of whom the hospital admission procedures have been completed, or whom the hospital assesses as an inpatient for financial purposes;
- (2) babies born in hospital who experience no morbidity are excluded as inpatients;
- (3) a separation occurs when an inpatient is discharged from hospital, transferred to another hospital or other health care accommodation, or dies in hospital following formal admission;
- (4) inpatients who had more than one episode in hospital during the year are counted more than once in the statistics (i.e. each time they are discharged);
- (5) the principal diagnosis is the main condition, disease, or injury treated or investigated during the patient's stay in hospital;
- (6) length of stay is the difference in days between the date of admission and the date of discharge;
- (7) average length of stay is calculated by totalling the lengths of stay, in days, of the relevant separations and dividing by the number of separations in the category. Where an inpatient is admitted and separated on the same day, the length of stay is taken as zero in the calculation of average length of stay; and
- (8) age is calculated at the date of admission, and is shown in completed years.

Statistics have been collected on 494,372 inpatients in Victorian public hospitals during 1983. Females accounted for 58 per cent of inpatients.

**PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND
SEX OF INPATIENTS, VICTORIA, 1983**

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	10,611	7,363	17,974
1-4	13,829	9,197	23,026
5-14	22,842	16,396	39,238
15-24	22,617	47,868	70,485
25-34	19,125	69,909	89,034
35-44	17,842	31,106	48,948
45-54	21,100	22,971	44,071
55-64	29,950	26,503	56,453
65-74	28,940	28,274	57,214
75 and over	20,106	27,507	47,613
Not stated	170	146	316
Total	207,132	287,240	494,372

Length of stay in hospitals of all the inpatients totalled 3.4 million days (9,375 patient years) of which 13 per cent of inpatients stayed for under 1 day, 56 per cent for 1 day and under 1 week, 29 per cent for 1 week and under 1 month, 2 per cent for 1 month and under 2 months, and 1 per cent for 2 months or more. Average stay per inpatient was 6.9 days.

**PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND
LENGTH OF STAY, VICTORIA, 1983**

Age group (years)	Length of stay							Total
	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and over	
Under 1	1,613	11,794	3,909	472	123	52	11	17,974
1-4	2,809	18,267	1,787	133	12	10	8	23,026
5-14	4,502	31,007	3,360	278	61	25	5	39,238
15-24	9,062	45,232	15,291	640	143	101	16	70,485
25-34	10,768	51,568	25,801	663	134	78	22	89,034
35-44	9,372	27,458	11,487	486	83	43	19	48,948
45-54	8,736	22,310	12,014	788	117	82	24	44,071
55-64	9,211	26,497	18,732	1,517	297	155	44	56,453
65-74	5,917	24,900	23,066	2,482	430	311	108	57,214
75 and over	2,545	17,869	21,844	3,554	838	604	359	47,613
Not stated	33	184	85	10	3	1	—	316
Total	64,568	277,086	137,376	11,023	2,241	1,462	616	494,372

While in hospital approximately 257,000 inpatients underwent at least one medical procedure. Surgical operations accounted for 72 per cent of this total with approximately 122,000 females and 63,000 males undergoing at least one surgical operation.

The most common principal diagnoses reported in 1983 relating to males were injuries (14 per cent), circulatory diseases (12 per cent), digestive diseases (12 per cent), respiratory diseases (10 per cent), and neoplasms (cancers) (8 per cent). For females, principal diagnoses reported were delivery and other obstetrics (22 per cent), genito-urinary diseases (11 per cent), digestive diseases (8 per cent), injuries (7 per cent), and circulatory diseases (7 per cent).

**PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES BY NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS,
SEX, LENGTH OF STAY, AND AVERAGE STAY, VICTORIA, 1983**

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) class (a)	Principal diagnosis	Number of separations			Length of stay			Average stay (days)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
I	Infectious and parasitic diseases	3,773	3,963	7,736	18,174	18,500	36,674	4.8	4.7	4.7
II	Neoplasms	15,382	18,173	33,555	127,055	142,940	269,995	8.3	7.9	8.0
III	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	2,689	4,131	6,820	23,702	45,474	69,176	8.8	11.0	10.1
IV	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1,839	2,192	4,031	9,872	12,437	22,309	5.4	5.7	5.5
V	Mental disorders	3,668	6,284	9,952	34,513	72,113	106,626	9.4	11.5	10.7
VI	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	11,180	12,218	23,398	61,376	81,981	143,357	5.5	6.7	6.1
VII	Diseases of the circulatory system	24,190	19,392	43,582	241,618	260,327	501,945	10.0	13.4	11.5
VIII	Diseases of the respiratory system	20,632	15,770	36,402	112,880	98,613	211,493	5.5	6.3	5.8
IX	Diseases of the digestive system	24,096	21,994	46,090	125,545	130,476	256,021	5.2	5.9	5.6
X	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	11,421	31,300	42,721	61,652	127,720	189,372	5.4	4.1	4.4
XI	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	60,574	60,574	—	385,931	385,931	—	6.4	6.4
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,501	4,283	8,784	27,576	35,152	62,728	6.1	8.2	7.1
XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	8,764	10,236	19,000	63,947	96,094	160,041	7.3	9.4	8.4
XIV	Congenital anomalies	3,291	2,228	5,519	17,688	14,599	32,287	5.4	6.6	5.9
XV	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,107	2,556	5,663	28,090	23,896	51,986	9.0	9.3	9.2
XVI	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	12,349	14,161	26,510	59,209	77,423	136,632	4.8	5.5	5.2
XVII	Injury and poisoning	27,403	18,745	46,148	176,138	179,853	355,991	6.4	9.6	7.7
V01-V82	Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	18,302	29,502	47,804	69,671	149,190	218,861	3.8	5.1	4.6
	Total reported principal diagnoses	196,587	277,702	474,289	1,258,706	1,952,719	3,211,425	6.4	7.0	6.8
	Total unreported principal diagnoses	10,542	9,538	20,080	106,505	103,898	210,403	10.1	10.9	10.5
	Grand total	207,129	287,240	494,369	1,365,211	2,056,617	3,421,828	6.6	7.2	6.9

(a) The classes selected in this table are in accordance with the Morbidity List of the Ninth International Classification of Diseases (ICD9).

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1979 onwards have been classified according to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury.

In 1982, 16,493 male and 14,118 female deaths were registered in Victoria.

CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST), NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1982

Cause of death (a)		ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S1-10	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	<i>001-139</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>40</i>
S1	Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	26	0.08	7
S2	Tuberculosis	010-018	29	0.09	7
S3	Whooping cough	033	1	—	—
S4	Meningococcal infection	036	3	0.01	1
S5	Tetanus	037	2	0.01	1
S6	Septicaemia	038	40	0.13	10
S10	All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	58	0.19	15
S11-20	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>140-208</i>	<i>6,939</i>	<i>22.67</i>	<i>1,738</i>
S11	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	412	1.35	103
S12	Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	771	2.52	193
S13	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154	303	0.99	76
S14	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	1,395	4.56	349
S15	Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	186	0.61	47
S16	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	598	1.95	150
S17	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	97	0.32	24
S18	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	377	1.23	94
S19	Leukaemia	204-208	267	0.87	67
S20	All other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,533	8.27	634
S21	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	63	0.21	16
S22	Diabetes mellitus	250	522	1.71	131
S24	Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262,263	4	0.01	1
S25	Anaemias	280-285	87	0.28	22
S26	Meningitis	320-322	8	0.03	2
S27	Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	1	—	—
S28	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	123	0.40	31
S29	Hypertensive disease	401-405	421	1.38	105
S30-31	<i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	<i>410-414</i>	<i>8,284</i>	<i>27.06</i>	<i>2,075</i>
S30	Acute myocardial infarction	410	5,698	18.61	1,427
S31	Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,586	8.45	648
S32	Other forms of heart disease	{415,416, 420-429}	1,638	5.35	410
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,594	11.74	900
S34	Atherosclerosis	440	577	1.88	144
S35	All other diseases of circulatory system	{417, 441-459}	497	1.62	124
S36	Pneumonia	480-486	603	1.97	151
S37	Influenza	487	155	0.51	39
S38	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	725	2.37	182
S39	All other diseases of the respiratory system	{460-478, 494-519}	1,066	3.48	267
S40	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	212	0.69	53
S41	Appendicitis	540-543	10	0.03	3
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	342	1.12	86
S43	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	189	0.62	47
S44	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	24	0.08	6
S45-47	<i>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	<i>630-676</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>2</i>

CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST), NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1982 — *continued*

Cause of death (a)		ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S46	Direct obstetric deaths	{640-646, 651-676}	6	0.02	2
S47	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	647,648	2	0.01	1
S48	Congenital anomalies	740-759	296	0.97	74
S49-51	<i>Certain conditions, originating in the perinatal period</i>	760-779	248	0.81	62
S49	Birth trauma	767	6	0.02	2
S50	Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	159	0.52	40
S51	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	{760-766, 771-779}	83	0.27	21
S52	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	155	0.51	39
S53	All other diseases	Residual	1,668	5.45	418
S54-56	<i>Accidents and adverse effects</i>	E800-E949	1,442	4.71	361
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	769	2.51	193
S55	Accidental falls	E880-E888	309	1.01	77
S56	All other accidents and adverse effects	(d)	364	1.19	91
S57	Suicide	E950-E959	461	1.51	115
S58	Homicide	E960-E969	79	0.26	20
S59	All other external causes	E970-E999	11	0.04	3
Total all causes			30,611	100.00	7,666

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1982: S7. Smallpox (050); S8. Measles (055); S9. Malaria (084); S23. Nutritional marasmus (261); S45. Abortion (630-639).

(b) 020-032,034,035,039-049,051-054,056-083,085-139.

(c) 140-150,152,155-161,163-171,175,179,181-184,186-203.

(d) 800-807,820-879,890-949.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1982

Age group and cause of death		Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
S49-51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	248	38.7	248	100.0
S48	Congenital anomalies	224	34.9	296	75.7
S52	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	109	17.0	155	70.3
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	10	1.6	769	1.3
S1-10	Infectious and parasitic diseases	9	1.4	159	5.7
1-4 years					
S56	All other accidents	36	33.0	364	9.9
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	18	16.5	769	2.3
S48	Congenital anomalies	13	11.9	296	4.4
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	10	9.2	6,939	0.1
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	10	9.2	2,549	0.4
5-14 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	56	28.9	769	7.3
S56	All other accidents	34	17.5	364	9.3
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	31	16.0	6,939	0.4
S48	Congenital anomalies	15	7.7	296	5.1
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	9	4.6	2,549	0.4
15-24 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	269	48.6	769	35.0
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	68	12.3	461	14.8
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	54	9.7	6,939	0.8
S56	All other accidents	50	9.0	364	13.7
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	13	2.3	2,549	0.5

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1982 — *continued*

Age group and cause of death		Deaths from specified causes			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
25-34 years					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	117	21.5	769	15.2
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	103	19.0	461	22.3
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	85	15.7	6,939	1.2
S56	All other accidents	44	8.1	364	12.1
S58	Homicide	28	5.2	79	35.4
35-44 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	216	31.1	6,939	3.1
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	93	13.4	8,284	1.1
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	68	9.8	461	14.8
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	55	7.9	769	7.2
S56	All other accidents	47	6.8	364	12.9
45-54 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	725	38.0	6,939	10.4
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	464	24.3	8,284	5.6
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	102	5.3	3,594	2.8
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	85	4.5	342	24.9
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	80	4.2	461	17.4
55-64 years					
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	1,560	35.9	6,939	22.5
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	1,301	29.9	8,284	15.7
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	295	6.8	3,594	8.2
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	275	6.3	2,549	10.8
S42	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	119	2.7	342	34.8
65-74 years					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	2,356	32.3	8,284	28.4
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,065	28.3	6,939	29.8
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	747	10.2	3,594	20.8
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	660	9.0	2,549	25.9
S32	Other forms of heart disease	227	3.1	1,638	13.9
75 years and over					
S30-31	Ischaemic heart disease	4,047	28.3	8,284	48.9
S33	Cerebrovascular disease	2,399	16.8	3,594	66.8
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	2,191	15.3	6,939	31.6
S36-39	Diseases of the respiratory system	1,463	10.2	2,549	57.4
S32	Other forms of heart disease	1,175	8.2	1,638	71.7

(a) Deaths in this age group, from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1982, there were 10,346 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 124 due to rheumatic heart disease, 300 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,698 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,586 to other ischaemic heart disease, 58 to pulmonary heart disease, and 1,580 to other forms of heart disease. Deaths in 1982 from this cause are shown in the following table:

DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE, VICTORIA, 1982

Cause of death (a)	Males	Females	Total
Rheumatic heart disease (391,393-398)	50	74	124
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	125	175	300
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	3,321	2,377	5,698
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	1,468	1,118	2,586
Pulmonary heart disease (415-416)	21	37	58
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	675	905	1,580
Total	5,660	4,686	10,346

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) in 1979, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms do not include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1982 numbered 6,939. Deaths in 1982 from these diseases are shown in the following table.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table 'Main causes of deaths in age groups' on pages 649-50 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1982 were at ages 45 years and over.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, VICTORIA, 1982

Site of disease (a)	Males	Females	Total
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149)	102	33	135
Oesophagus (150)	93	62	155
Stomach (151)	252	160	412
Intestine, except rectum (152,153)	375	403	778
Rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus (154)	162	141	303
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	1,108	287	1,395
Breast (174,175)	8	598	606
Cervix uteri (180)	—	97	97
Body of uterus and unspecified parts of uterus (179,182)	—	66	66
Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)	—	166	166
Prostate (185)	377	—	377
Bladder (188)	145	45	190
Other and unspecified genito-urinary organs (181,184,186,187,189)	84	64	148
Brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	108	95	203
Leukaemia (204-208)	145	122	267
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203)	216	171	387
All other and unspecified sites	704	550	1,254
Total	3,879	3,060	6,939

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1982, 1,403 male and 2,191 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular disease. Deaths from this disease are shown in the following table:

DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE, VICTORIA, 1982

Cause of death (a)	Males	Females	Total
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	54	109	163
Cerebral haemorrhage (431,432)	210	327	537
Cerebral occlusion (433-434)	270	405	675
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease(436)	755	1,135	1,890
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease, including late effects (437,438)	114	215	329
Total	1,403	2,191	3,594

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1982, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,549. Of these deaths, 22 were due to acute respiratory infections, 603 to pneumonia, 155 to influenza, 725 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, 879 to chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified, and 165 to other diseases.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1982, there were 595 male and 473 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1982 were: 212 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum; 10 from appendicitis; 31 from hernia of abdominal cavity; 95 from non-infective enteritis and colitis; 342 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and 378 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1982, diabetes was responsible from 220 male and 302 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1982, there were 322 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were responsible for 189 deaths, infections of the kidney for 41, calculi of the urinary system for 8, hyperplasia of prostate for 24, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 60.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1982 was 29. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system numbered 27.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 7 per cent of all deaths registered in 1982. However, these causes were responsible for 62 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table 'Main causes of death in age groups' on pages 649-50 shows that external causes (cause groups S54-57) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1982, 70 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1982, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 833 compared with 775 in 1981, 926 in 1980, 1,011 in 1979 and 956 in 1978. During 1982, deaths connected with transport represented 42 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 833 deaths, 785 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e. whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. The Ninth Revision has a separate category to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1982 totalled 10.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1982, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 325 males and 136 females. Of the 325 male deaths in 1982, 125 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 64 from hanging, strangulation and suffocation. Poisoning by solid or liquid substances accounted for 65 of the 136 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths registered in 1982 ascribed to homicide was 79 (58 males and 21 females).

DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE, (a), VICTORIA

Year	Males	Females	Total
1977	38	27	65
1978	27	22	49
1979	37	22	59
1980	51	31	82
1981	21	20	41
1982	58	21	79

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254-5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258; Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258-60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245-6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501-6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523-4, 1969, pp. 542-3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520-1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529-30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477-8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 529-30; Pre-school audiology services, 1977, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791; Youth services, 1982, pp. 619-22; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793-5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798-801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801-8; Community health services in Victoria, 1979, pp. 622-3; Survey of handicapped persons, 1983, pp. 613-15; Medical research, 1984, p. 578; Causes of death, 1984, pp. 564-8

MEDICAL RESEARCH Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1984, the National Health and Medical Research Council provided awards and grants totalling in excess of \$43 m. This represents a significant proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously imported from overseas. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an eleven hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act 1961* established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering thirty, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons. An amendment to the Act in 1980 empowered the laboratories to produce and sell pharmaceutical products of a non-biological nature.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. In 1983 CSL was designated as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Serology and Production and Quality Control of Vaccines. This designation complements CSL's longstanding national status as an Influenza Reference Centre and as a Blood Group Reference Centre.

A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody.

Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing insulin since 1922 and commenced penicillin manufacture in 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients who had recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required for antitoxins and antivenoms.

The Laboratories are also active in the field of the manufacture and distribution of products of importance in diagnostic procedures used for human and veterinary health care, as well as in fundamental research being conducted in various institutions throughout Australia and in some overseas countries.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government *Health Commission of Victoria*

Information of research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956 and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training in 1970. In 1980, under the Mental Health Division, the Institute reverted to a purely research role under the Assistant Director, Education and Research. The Director of the Mental Health Research Institute supervises research activities in the Institute under the immediate direction of the Chief Psychiatrist, Education and Research, who also takes a divisional research responsibility and directs divisional education and training programmes with the assistance of a Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training and a Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Training. The Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training organises the five year training programme for Divisional medical officers, leading to fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Mental Health Research Council conducts a forum monthly to examine research proposals and the Executive decides on the acceptability of projects and any modifications needed after each forum. Consideration is given to research projects in the Division and some research projects from outside the Division which relate to divisional facilities or patients. The Council Executive considers mental retardation projects only in an advisory capacity on request from the Mental Retardation Division.

The Institute is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, which fulfils a clinical training role for medical officers preparing for the Diploma of Psychological Medicine or the Membership of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Attached to the Institute is the central library and the Charles Brothers Museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has gained world wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients' register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria 'all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention and treatment thereof'.

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows a full-time research fellow in basic research in leukaemia. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform persons about early warning signs of cancer, to urge persons to avoid known cancer hazards, and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature and specialised library services, and undertakes preventative educational programmes on the hazards of smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 180,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances – many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health organisations in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Victorian Cancer Registry, established in 1940, is a data bank of clinical details on cancer patients. Originally it registered full information on the patients from only ten large Melbourne metropolitan hospitals and followed up these patients annually, thus providing a picture of the course of the disease and the results of treatment. More recently, in response to the increasing awareness of the need to document each case of cancer occurring in a defined geographical area, in order to study the epidemiology of the disease, the Registry has been expanding its activities to measure cancer incidence for Victoria. Complete incidence data were sought for the first time during 1982 when cancer became a notifiable disease.

ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL, EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA
(\$)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Research (a)	846,535	1,088,132	1,195,833	1,301,816	1,431,114	2,129,881
Education	339,673	329,612	394,851	488,007	586,329	(b)978,270
Patient aid	147,142	166,135	173,693	198,749	218,766	238,516
Other	542,773	634,977	692,191	748,733	899,374	1,082,727
Total expenditure	1,876,123	2,218,856	2,456,568	2,737,305	3,135,583	4,429,394

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

(b) Includes expenditure of \$309,433 on a government funded anti-smoking campaign.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

Further references: Alfred Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 265-6, 1965, pp. 277-8; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, pp. 279-80; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965, pp. 273-4; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, pp. 277-9, 1969, pp. 549-50; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969, p. 550; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1976, pp. 698-9, 1977, pp. 813-4; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, pp. 502-4, 1975, pp. 788-9; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1976, p. 699; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977, pp. 812-13; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1977, pp. 816-7; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, p. 818; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977, pp. 817-18; Mayfield Centre, 1980, pp. 629-30; Medical Research 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 578-9

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

The Department is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct income transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation in Victoria. The Heidelberg office became fully decentralised and new offices were opened at Boronia and Northcote. At June 1984 there were thirty-seven regional offices operating throughout Victoria. Social workers and welfare officers have been located in every regional office as part of the Department's efforts to improve services to clients.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Security Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age, invalid, wife's and widow's pensions, spouse carer's pension, supporting parent's benefit, family allowance, funeral benefit, unemployment, sickness and special benefits, orphan's pension, handicapped child's allowance, family income supplement, mobility allowance, sheltered employment allowance, and remote area allowance. All previous legislation regarding individual payments and allowances was consolidated in the *Social Security Act 1947*.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

Since July 1976, all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pensions paid to a person under pension age (sixty-five years for men and sixty years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under pension age, have been treated as taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e. additional pension for children, guardian's or mother's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. Since March 1984, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are not included as the recipients' taxable income. Family allowance payments are not taxable income.

The Department has set up an appeals procedure for persons dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department concerning pensions, benefits, or allowances. Such persons can ask a Review Officer who will normally be located in their local office to make an immediate reappraisal of the disputed decision. If the person is still dissatisfied, an appeal may be made to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. A client may lodge an appeal direct with the Tribunal without reference to the Review Officer, if he or she wishes.

The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals against departmental decisions should be allowed. The Tribunal commenced operating in Victoria in February 1975 and consists of a number of part-time members, who are not public servants, and a full-time member seconded from the Department.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. Pensions are adjusted half-yearly in May and

November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index. From November 1976 an income-only test replaced the means test so the value of property owned by applicants is no longer taken into account.

In 1973, age pensions for persons aged seventy-five years and over were granted free of the means test. In 1975, the means test was abolished for persons aged seventy years and over; however in 1983 a specific income test was reintroduced for persons in this age bracket.

On 29 June 1984 there were 1,358,129 age pensioners (excluding wife's and spouse carer's pensioners) in Australia (the Victorian total being 362,103, of whom 68.1 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e. at sixty years of age) and that they generally live longer than men. There were 209,152 age pensioners in Australia receiving supplementary assistance (including wife's and spouse carer's pensioners). The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged persons has increased over time, i.e. at the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent; however, the 1981 Census does not provide this statistic.

Some persons of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income.

On 29 June 1984, there were 240,574 persons (excluding wife's and spouse carer's pensioners) in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 79.9 per cent were men. There were also 108,264 invalid pensioners in Australia receiving supplementary assistance (including wife's and spouse carer's pensioners).

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable, or the woman is aged sixty years or more.

At 29 June 1984 there were 6,390 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 20,022 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria. Relative figures for Australia were 24,742 and 67,273 respectively.

Spouse carer's pension

A spouse carer's pension was introduced on 1 December 1983 for a man who is not receiving a pension from the Department of Social Security, or a service pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and who is providing constant care and attention for his severely disabled wife or *de facto* wife for a permanent or extended period of time. His wife should be in receipt of an age or invalid pension or rehabilitation allowance. The same basic residence qualification and income test apply as for the wife's pension. At 29 June 1984 there were 432 persons receiving spouse carer's pensions in Australia (109 being paid in Victoria).

Widow's pension

For widow's pensions purposes the term 'widow' may include, in certain circumstances a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, or a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, or a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. Widow's pensions (S.59) was amended from 25 June 1984 to deem as a deserted wife a woman deserted for at least six months who was an innocent party to an invalid marriage. Precise details are in Clause 20 of Amendment Act 78, 1984. The income test applies as for the age pension. On 29 June 1984 there were 163,045 widow pensioners in Australia and 45,660 in Victoria.

Supporting parent's benefits

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provided assistance to mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto*

wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gave rise to eligibility, e.g. the birth of a child or separation.

From November 1980, the *Social Service Amendment Act 1980*, removed the six month qualifying period. On 10 November 1977, a supporting parent's benefit was introduced and this enabled benefit to be paid to a supporting father under similar conditions as applied to supporting mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, and an unmarried father. From 1 December 1983, eligibility supporting parent's benefit was extended to single adoptive parents and to other sole parents with legal custody, care and control of a child, and to married parents who are unable to live with their spouse in a matrimonial home, by reasons of the illness or infirmity of the spouse which prevents the spouse caring for the child for an indefinite period of time. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During 1983-84 payments for supporting parent's benefit in Victoria totalled \$164.1m. At 29 June 1984, the number of beneficiaries in Victoria was 28,836.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits available to persons who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed 'special benefit'. Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical, or mental disability, or domestic or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

An income test and a residency qualification are applied to applicants for these benefits. The allowable income limit was increased in November 1982 and again in March 1984.

From March 1973, the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. The unemployment benefit has normally been paid fortnightly in arrears from November 1977. Sickness benefit has generally been paid fortnightly in arrears since 2 August 1982.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocation in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1983-84 an estimated total of 975,988 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and at 29 June 1984 there were 584,506 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 208,668 and 118,963 respectively.

Altogether, an estimated 142,179 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1983-84 (31,824 in Victoria), and there were 62,400 persons on benefit at the end of this period (13,555 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1983-84 was \$3,341m, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$710m.

Additional allowances

From May 1984, pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$12 a week for each dependent child under sixteen years or full-time student under twenty-five years. A guardian's allowance of \$8 per week was introduced for (single) unemployment, sickness, and special beneficiaries, while the rates of mother's allowance/guardian's allowance for (single) age, invalid, and widow's pensions and supporting parent's benefit were standardised to \$8 per week.

Up to \$10 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, recipients of supporting parents' benefits, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board, or board and lodging, and have little or no income apart from pension, or benefit.

Fringe benefits

In addition to income payments, there are a number of concessions and services available to the recipients of pensions and benefits already listed who qualify under a separate income test.

Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor insurance and registration

rebates, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting these areas.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner who is eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40 provided the deceased was also eligible for fringe benefits.

Where a person other than a pensioner eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted, provided the deceased was eligible for fringe benefits.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during 1983-84 was \$1.4m for Australia, and \$386,000 for Victoria.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under sixteen years of age, or one or more full-time students from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other eligible children in the person's custody, care, and control. From January 1982, the monthly payments were increased for the third and subsequent children and payments for the first and second child were increased from October 1982. As at 30 June 1984, the monthly payments were: first child, \$22.80; second child, \$32.55; third child, \$39.00; fourth child, \$39.00; fifth and subsequent children, \$45.55 each.

The total number of families receiving the allowance for children under sixteen years of age and students in Australia and abroad on 29 June 1984 was 2,179,152 and the number of children in such families was 4,315,320. There were also 10,644 endowed children and students in institutions.

Double orphans pensions

An orphan's pension of \$55.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under sixteen years of age or a full-time student child under twenty-five years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. Double orphan's pension is also payable where the sole surviving parent is imprisoned for a term not less than ten years or is a long-term patient of a mental hospital.

From November 1981, double orphan's pension has been payable to a person who is caring for a refugee child whose parents are not in Australia or whose whereabouts are unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to the family allowance. It is not subject to income tax.

Family income supplement

Family income supplement was introduced on 1 May 1983 to provide assistance for low-income families not receiving any other pension or benefit from the Commonwealth. Initially a tax-free payment of up to \$10 per week was paid for each child and this was increased to up to \$12 per week for each child in November 1983. The family income supplement is paid monthly to the person currently receiving the family allowance. An income test is based on average gross income over a four-week period preceding the claim and is paid for six months from date of lodgement of the claim.

Handicapped child's allowance

From November 1982, the handicapped child's allowance was increased to \$85 a month, and is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under sixteen years of age or a full-time student under twenty-five years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance in respect of a severely handicapped child

is free of any income test and is payable in addition to family allowances. The allowance is not paid for full-time students receiving invalid pensions.

From November 1977 this allowance was extended to parents or guardians of a substantially handicapped child whose handicap requires care and attention only marginally less than the care and attention that would be needed for a severely handicapped child. The allowance is related to the additional cost incurred due to the child's handicap and is subject to an income test. The allowance is not subject to income tax. At 29 June 1984 there were 28,502 handicapped children's allowances being paid in Australia.

Mobility allowance

From April 1983, a mobility allowance of \$10 per week is payable to disabled persons who are engaged in paid employment or who are undertaking vocational training. People who are unable to use public transport because of their disability are eligible for this allowance, but it is not payable if a sales tax exemption on a new motor vehicle was granted within two years preceding the claim.

Remote area allowance

A remote area allowance was introduced on 1 May 1984 for permanent residents of Income Tax Zone A (including Special Zone A), who are beneficiaries, pensioners (other than pensioners aged seventy or over whose pension was affected by the Special Income test introduced from November 1983), supporting parent beneficiaries and recipients of sheltered employment and rehabilitation allowances. The single rate is \$7 per week and married rate \$6 per week, with an allowance of \$3.50 per week per child/student. The allowance is tax-free, but the amount of allowance paid is to be deducted from the maximum Zone A income tax rebate. There is no Income Tax Zone A in Victoria.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Security Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country on matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind are operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, spouse carer's pensioners and persons receiving a supporting parent's benefit may continue to receive their pensions or benefit while overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. However, the period of absence determines where payment is made. For twelve months, payment may continue to be made in Australia or it may be cancelled and restored when the person returns to Australia. A review is made at the end of twelve months and if the person does not intend to return to Australia within the following three months, pension or benefit is transferred overseas whether their absence is temporary or permanent.

Granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Health insurance arrangements

The universal health insurance scheme, Medicare, came into effect on 1 February 1984. Medicare covers the full cost of shared ward accommodation in public hospitals when treatment is provided by doctors, who are appointed by the hospital. Other services, such as x rays, pathological tests, physiotherapy etc. provided by the hospital are free, in addition to out-patient treatment.

Medicare covers 85 per cent of the Scheduled Fee for medical services provided by any general practitioner or specialist (if a referral is made by the general practitioner). Consultations with optometrists are also covered.

The scheme entitles all permanent Australian residents and overseas visitors, with approval to remain in Australia for more than six months, to enrol for Medicare benefits.

The Department of Social Security issues pensioner medical entitlement cards, health benefits cards, health care cards and pharmaceutical benefits concession cards to pensioners, beneficiaries, and low income earners, according to specific income tests, and prescribed pharmaceuticals are available at reduced rates.

Most general practitioners bulk-bill the Commonwealth Government for services provided to

persons who have one of these cards and therefore they do not have to pay the 15 per cent gap in the Scheduled Fee.

From 1 January 1983, persons who lose eligibility for the invalid pension or the sheltered employment allowance because they have taken up employment, qualify for a Health Care card for a period of twelve months from the date they commence employment.

Grants to organisations to provide welfare services

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to other levels of government and eligible non-profit organisations (e.g. religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen's organisations). These organisations provide welfare services for special groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes; (2) personal care subsidy; (3) delivered meals subsidy; (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act; (5) handicapped persons assistance; (6) sheltered employment allowances; (7) homeless persons welfare; (8) welfare rights; (9) children's services; (10) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need; and (11) grants to community organisations (emergency relief).

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis, but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1 and the maximum subsidy limits have progressively increased to the current rate established from 1 January 1983. At present, the maximum subsidy per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed is \$15,020 for building works and \$1,920 per unit/bed towards the land components.

An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the homes approach, as far as possible, normal domestic life for the residents. In 1976 the Commonwealth Government introduced a needs-based priority system of capital funding on aged persons accommodation, and this programme is continuing.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes where residents were provided with all meals and where staff were employed to assist those in need of help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, supervision of medication and where 24 hour staff supervision was available for emergencies. The amount of subsidy was \$30 a week paid at four weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who were: (1) eighty years of age and over, and (2) under eighty years of age but receiving personal care services due to permanent incapacity to perform those tasks themselves.

Effective from 1 January 1984 an Amending Act introduced a new two-tiered system of Hostel Care Subsidies which replaced the previous Personal Care Subsidy programme. Under the new system a basic Hostel Care Subsidy of \$40 per four weeks is paid in respect of each hostel resident assessed as requiring hostel care and an additional \$160 each four weeks is payable in respect of residents requiring and receiving specified personal care services.

The changes were introduced to encourage hostels to accommodate more frail aged or disabled persons and to provide levels of care appropriate to the needs of residents. Eligibility for the new subsidies is based on homes satisfying certain standards relating to fire safety, health and design, and also the provision of gazetted services.

The new system eliminates the previous automatic eligibility of over eighty year old residents, and now provides subsidy for actual services in hostels.

At 30 June 1984, 868 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$39.9m. In Victoria, the number of homes was 220 and the subsidy paid was \$9.3m.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assists organisations to establish, maintain, improve, and expand approved 'meals-on-wheels' services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of fifty cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of five cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible 'meals-on-wheels' services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Government may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1984, the number of approved services in Australia was 776, the number of meals served was 10,388,292 and the amounts granted totalled \$5.6m. The amounts granted in Victoria totalled \$2m.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During 1983-84 payments of \$31.4m were made to the States under the Act, of which \$10.3m was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967* and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation as well as recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities which are auxiliary to those and other major services.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost or lease of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid. A higher rate of subsidy (80 per cent) for 'key staff' was introduced in 1984.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment may be paid to the organisation providing that sheltered employment. An Open Employment Incentive Bonus of \$500, introduced in October 1983, may be paid to a disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Total expenditure under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act in Victoria in 1983-84 was \$18.1m, and \$23.3m was allocated for the 1984-85 financial year.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. From February 1983, the income test free allowance of \$8.00 per week was increased to \$10.00 per week. This allowance is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances in lieu of supplementary assistance. At June 1984 there were 9,597 recipients of sheltered employment allowance in Australia, representing an expenditure of \$45.9m, of which \$9.3m was expended in Victoria.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 100 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, for more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of \$1.50 per person per day so accommodated, and 50 cents per meal served, or meal ticket used.

It is expected that projects under this programme will be subsumed under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program during 1985. This new programme is a joint Commonwealth/State initiative with capital funding to be provided under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

Welfare rights programme

Funding was originally provided to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of a welfare rights officer to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. Two of these organisations are Parents Without Partners, and the Council for the Single Mother and her Child who now receive ongoing funding under the Children's Services Programme at the rate of \$17,500 and \$13,500 per year respectively.

From 1 July 1979, responsibility for the three ethnic agencies (Comitato Assistenza Italiani, Australian Turkish Cultural Association, and Australian Greek Welfare Society) was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Child care

In 1982-83 the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Social Security's Office of Child Care provided \$98m for capital and recurrent funding for the establishment and operation of a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. These services include pre-schools, centre based full day care, family day care, family support services, youth services, occasional and emergency care and out of school hours care. In 1983-84 the corresponding figure was \$119m.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The major objectives of the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (CRS) are:

- (1) to develop further existing rehabilitation services and programmes so as to facilitate the integration and co-ordination with other rehabilitation agencies, public and private, at the regional and local level;
- (2) to expand CRS services and programmes to meet the needs of persons eligible for CRS assistance, through the use of intensive goal-orientated individualised programming;
- (3) to ensure the provision of adequate social/vocational rehabilitation services by the CRS which will complement existing and planned health, education, and welfare services provided by other government or non-government agencies;
- (4) to develop more community orientated (off-centre) services.

Future development of the CRS will therefore have a very different emphasis from that which has occurred in the past. Any future facility development will be on a smaller and relatively inexpensive basis and more widely dispersed.

Eligibility for rehabilitation assistance

A person's eligibility to undertake a rehabilitation programme free of charge through the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (CRS) is determined by the following requirements:

- (1) the disability is long-term. Rehabilitation assistance may be provided if the person's disability appears likely to continue for a period of not less than twenty-six weeks from its onset;
- (2) the disability results in a substantial handicap:
 - (a) to the person's undertaking employment, whether full-time or part-time employment or sheltered employment;
 - (b) to the person's undertaking or resuming household duties; and
 - (c) to the person's leading an independent or semi-independent life at home;
- (3) the person is likely to benefit substantially from rehabilitation treatment and training, i.e. in the areas of employment, home duties, or independent living;

(4) the person is within a specified age range. The rehabilitation service is primarily for the benefit of those people within the broad working age group, but it also caters for young people aged fourteen years and under sixteen years who would otherwise be likely to qualify for a pension on reaching age sixteen years.

An income security payment known as the Rehabilitation Allowance is available to people who are participating in a rehabilitation programme. It is paid at the same rate, and subject to the same income test as the invalid pension. An additional allowance for people who need to live away from their home is also available.

In addition to the rehabilitation units located in the rural areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Morwell, and Albury-Wodonga, there are units at Footscray and in the northern metropolitan area of Melbourne. A mobile rehabilitation team was formed in 1983 to service isolated areas within the State and to provide a link to the services offered at the rehabilitation units and centres.

Rehabilitation centres located in the metropolitan area at Glen Waverley and Toorak provide comprehensive programmes designed to meet the often complex needs of people with disabilities. The multi-disciplinary casework team approach used in these facilities has been developed to ensure that all problems are identified and appropriate programmes developed in full consultation with the client.

An ethnic rehabilitation counselling service is also available for non-English speaking people. Bi-lingual and multi-lingual Ethnic Rehabilitation Counsellors are given training to provide them with knowledge of CRS programmes, the process of rehabilitation, the roles of various professional staff members and other relevant matters. These counsellors visit potential clients following their referral to the CRS, to explain the services offered, to outline the concept of rehabilitation in culturally appropriate terms, to discuss realistically the benefits of participation in a programme, and, as appropriate, to elicit their agreement to undertake rehabilitation.

Mildly intellectually handicapped young people are trained in the development of work and social skills at Work Preparation Centres located in South Yarra and Footscray. Reset Manufacturing, Northcote, operates as a work adjustment centre providing practical work training for men and women with disabilities, to assist them develop their abilities to an employable standard.

During 1983-84, 725 people completed programmes of assistance with the CRS. Of these, 292 successfully obtained open employment, 159 were assisted to lead more fully independent lives in the community and the remainder entered sheltered workshops, obtained part-time employment, or returned to household duties.

Professional welfare services

Professional welfare staff employed in the Victorian Office totalled 112 at the end of June 1984 compared with a total of seventeen employed in 1972. During 1983-84 professional welfare staff continued to be integrated in specialised operational areas throughout the Department. Their skills have been utilised at State, area, and regional levels in a range of functions including planning, administration, monitoring, evaluation, community liaison, assessment for income maintenance and rehabilitation services, training, supervision, and direct personal service provision to clients.

During the course of 1983-84 social workers and welfare officers spent a large proportion of their time in the provision of direct personal services to individuals coming to the Department for income support or social or vocational rehabilitation. These personal services were provided to clients through casework, information, advice, and referral procedures.

Following the Department's introduction of revised Invalid Pension assessment procedures in 1983, social workers and welfare officers have become more involved in this process, using their knowledge and skills to assess the impact of the non-medical factors which may affect an individual's capacity for employment. They have also spent a significant proportion of their time providing personal services to clients who are receiving unemployment benefit, particularly where they have been unemployed for a lengthy period.

At the end of June 1984 social work positions had been allocated and staffed at each of the department's seven regional rehabilitation units. These developments are in line with the progressive community outreach approach outlined in the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service 3 Year Plan for 1984 to 1987.

Following the Ash Wednesday bushfire disaster in February 1983, departmental welfare staff participated in the provision of counter disaster services to persons affected as a result of the fires.

In addition, departmental welfare staff have been involved in a wide range of activities to facilitate

the access of disadvantaged groups to departmental services. These activities include increased participation in the department's assessment process and information programmes, liaison with a wide range of community agencies in order to provide feedback to the department on the effectiveness of its service delivery, provision of support and training to public contact and monitoring the need for language services to assist non-English speaking clients.

Migrants and refugees

Migrant Services Unit

In 1980, the Department established the Migrant Services Unit. During 1983-84, the Unit aimed to meet the special needs of migrants from non-English speaking origins through the provision of interpreting/translating services and migrant information programmes.

Language services

The Department employs twenty-two interpreters on a regular part-time basis providing services in eleven languages at fifteen Regional Offices.

Furthermore a pool of eighty interpreters is also available to provide ad hoc services in thirty languages to all areas of the Department which require interpreting services on an irregular basis.

There are 202 bi-lingual officers, covering thirty languages, located at Regional Offices and other areas of the Department; these officers are receiving a linguistic ability performance allowance for the use of their linguistic skills during the performance of their normal duties.

In addition, the Department employs five ethnic liaison officers to service members of the Turkish, Yugoslav, Greek, and Arabic communities and one assistant counter officer to assist the Vietnamese community.

A qualified translator pool comprising ninety-six translators provides translation services in thirty-five languages to all areas of the Department. They are paid on a fee-for-service basis.

Migrant information

The Department is extending its information programmes to the non-English speaking public by means of multi-lingual advertisements on radio stations 3EA, 3CR, and multi-cultural television Channel 0-28. It also provides multi-lingual leaflets and information bulletins to migrants, refugees, ethnic groups, and welfare organisations.

Consultancy/liason/support services

A consultative service on migrant and refugee issues is provided within the Department and to other government authorities, community organisations and ethnic groups, in addition to training programmes.

Aboriginal liaison

During 1979-80, many initiatives were taken in respect of services to the Aboriginal community. Positions were created for Aboriginal liaison staff including a manager; and these positions were filled in close consultation with Aboriginal organisations and community leaders. Processes have been set up to ensure that the Department is in close contact with the needs and aspirations of Aboriginals in Victoria, and to ensure critical feedback on the effectiveness of departmental services.

The role of Aboriginal liaison staff has been to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal persons and organisations to the Department's benefits and pensions as well as subsidy areas. The Unit is also involved in the development and running of cultural awareness programmes for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal departmental officers.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

On 18 March 1982, the Commonwealth Treasurer announced the commencement and main conditions of the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme to replace the Home Savings Grant Scheme which terminated on 2 June 1982.

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme applies to first homes acquired on or after 18 March 1982. The major differences between the two schemes are:

- (1) maximum savings period reduced from three years to two years;
- (2) Home Deposit Assistance Grant payable on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$2,500; previously a \$2,000 grant was paid on a one dollar for every three dollars saved basis;
- (3) no value limit on home acquired;
- (4) no waiting period on payment of grant; and
- (5) income test on combined earnings of applicants.

On 7 May 1982, responsibility for administration of the Scheme was transferred from the Department of Housing and Construction to the Department of Social Security, but responsibility reverted to the former on 10 March 1983.

Appeals

During 1982-83 the Department finalised a total of 3,327 appeals from clients in Victoria (1,629 non-medical and 1,698 medical appeals). For 1983-84 the corresponding figures were 2,687 finalised appeals (1,647 non-medical and 1,040 medical appeals).

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY, OUTCOME OF APPEALS HEARD FROM CLIENTS IN VICTORIA

Type of appeal	1982-83	1983-84
Non-medical -		
Upheld by the Department without reference to the Tribunal	398	338
Upheld or partly upheld following recommendations by the Tribunal	239	273
Recommended by the Tribunal to be upheld but were dismissed	73	75
Withdrawn or lapsed	297	195
Dismissed by the Tribunal	622	766
Medical -		
Upheld by the Department without reference to the Tribunal	927	475
Upheld or partly upheld following recommendations by the Tribunal	181	126
Recommended by the Tribunal to be upheld but were dismissed	25	22
Withdrawn or lapsed	98	52
Dismissed by the Tribunal	467	365

Since 1 April 1980, where a recommendation of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal has not been accepted by the Department, there has been a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; since September 1980, this was extended to include any case reviewed by the Social Security Appeals Tribunal where the appeal is not upheld. The Tribunal has far-reaching powers and may affirm or vary a decision, set aside a decision, and substitute its own or order the Department to reconsider a decision. From 1 December 1982 the jurisdiction of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal was expanded to enable it to review decisions under the *Freedom of Information Act* 1982.

Information services

Through the Information Services section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

Activities include provision of access material and aids to agencies and welfare workers through a comprehensive mailing list, arranging for departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular articles for publication in suburban and country newspapers, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies developing more effective information systems, providing a liaison service for various sections within the Department to publicise new developments, and conducting research on welfare information dissemination practices.

Consultative arrangements

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State level, and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes. The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee was appointed by the Minister for Social Security in July 1979 to act as a specialist consultative group to the Department of Social Security by advising the Department of the effectiveness of its services in Victoria. It also links with the National Advisory Council on Social Welfare on broader issues.

The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee also functions as a sub-committee of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development and thus has the opportunity for the sharing of a wide range of resources.

The Department is an active participant, and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. The Department is a member of the Steering Committee and most sub-committees which include Employment, Ethnic Affairs, and Information.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES, VICTORIA

Programme	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS						
Age pensions –						
Number of pensioners	348,968	355,913	361,918	367,345	373,341	362,103
Wife's/spouse carer's pensioners	7,965	7,950	7,849	7,338	7,009	6,390
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	861,285	931,738	1,041,745	1,183,830	1,278,127	1,386,289
Invalid pensions –						
Number of pensioners	54,305	57,863	57,464	57,603	60,551	66,887
Wife's/spouse carer's pensioners	14,655	16,095	15,616	15,385	16,706	20,022
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	162,256	192,646	217,767	246,069	277,770	337,225
Widow's pensions –						
Number of pensioners	43,928	45,327	45,663	45,824	46,406	45,660
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	133,634	149,630	172,138	195,675	209,614	230,741
Sheltered employment allowances –						
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	3,817	4,507	5,442	6,580	7,984	9,370
Funeral benefits –						
Number of claims granted	12,127	12,623	12,876	12,291	12,808	12,302
Amount paid (\$'000)	374	379	392	379	405	386
Unemployment benefits –						
Number of benefits granted	190,023	(d) 178,900	(d) 177,900	(d) 186,100	241,959	208,668
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	204,848	204,665	234,169	(d) 281,600	485,440	612,148
Sickness benefits –						
Number of benefits granted	28,244	(d) 30,600	(d) 30,900	(d) 33,900	33,182	31,824
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	29,443	31,206	40,544	54,929	64,940	76,702
Special benefits –						
Number of benefits granted	8,454	(d) 15,250	(d) 15,100	(d) 13,500	12,895	16,807
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	9,236	14,416	17,854	16,762	20,349	21,171
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act –						
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,918	4,967	(h) 194	—	—	—
Supporting parents benefit –						
Number of beneficiaries	12,731	14,004	20,660	23,347	26,003	28,836
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	45,791	51,666	80,499	114,767	134,432	164,115
Maternity allowances						
Number of allowances granted	26,137	—	—	—	—	—
Amount paid (\$'000)	(i) 851	—	—	—	—	—
Family allowance –						
Number of families	559,175	560,636	561,524	564,431	570,441	574,813
Number of approved institutions	128	139	185	139	139	139
Number of children and students in –						
Families	1,155,540	1,149,859	1,144,344	1,142,101	1,145,230	1,146,115
Institutions	3,026	2,580	2,541	2,411	2,527	2,060
Total amount paid (\$'000)	267,323	283,162	258,358	282,959	366,469	401,531
Double orphan's pension –						
Number of guardians	566	767	807	1,111	1,319	1,381
Number of institutions	18	21	21	21	n.a.	n.a.
Number of orphans	794	1,076	1,106	1,502	1,781	1,847
Amount paid (\$'000)	416	503	628	859	1,066	1,168
Handicapped child's allowances –						
Number of claims granted	1,376	2,289	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,937	5,805	5,759	6,379	7,283	7,508
Family Income Supplement –						
Number of claims granted	—	—	—	—	4,106	5,934
Amount paid (\$'000)	—	—	—	—	493	8,483
Mobility allowances –						
Number of claims granted	—	—	—	—	—	2,547
Amount paid (\$'000)	—	—	—	—	—	1,240
GRANTS TO ORGANISATIONS TO PRODUCE WELFARE SERVICES						
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act –						
Number of capital grants	26	28	45	33	57	45
Amount of grants (\$'000)	7,037	3,857	8,782	7,258	11,191	10,377
Aged Persons Hostels Act –						
Number of grants	11	5	7	4	1	3
Amount of grants (\$'000)	6,211	2,581	4,332	2,331	213	1,073
Personal Care Subsidy Act –						
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	3,496	3,779	4,870	5,976	9,034	9,329
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act –						
Expenditure (\$'000)	745	879	1,325	1,583	1,760	2,031
States Grants (Home Care) Act –						
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,408	5,659	6,069	5,471	8,813	10,326
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act –						
Number of grants approved	552	347	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Amount paid (\$'000) (h)	11,849	8,704	11,834	14,152	16,200	18,067
Children's benefit –						
Amount paid (\$'000)	368	343	387	364	333	420
Homeless Persons Assistance Act –						
Amount paid (\$'000)	295	384	893	434	301	837
WELFARE SERVICES PROVISION						
Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme –						
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,500	5,024	5,924	3,042	8,496	12,069

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, pensions for wives and spouse carer's, additional pension/allowance for children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, additional pension/allowance for children, and supplementary assistance.

(c) Amount comprises payment for allowees, pensions for wives, additional pension/allowance for children, and incentive assistance.

(d) Estimate.

(e) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries and additional benefit for children.

(f) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries, additional benefit for children, and supplementary allowance.

(g) As for (e), but excludes Special Benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(h) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 January 1980.

(i) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978.

(j) Information no longer available.

Further references: History of social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 281-95; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969, pp. 561-3; Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare, 1981, pp. 646-7; Commonwealth Government welfare services, 1984, pp. 591-601

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants' pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term 'disablement' includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under sixteen years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under sixteen years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 407,277 (410,473) disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel and their dependants at 30 June 1984 (30 June 1983) and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$722.6m (\$646.4m). Of these pensions, 99,079 (100,867) were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$171m (\$154.4m).

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. A service pension is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained sixty years of age (fifty-five years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployed. Veterans who had theatre of war service in the Armed Forces of a British Commonwealth or Allied country, in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian forces were engaged, and who have resided continuously in Australia for ten years, may also qualify for a service pension. From February 1982, service pension eligibility was extended to Australian merchant mariners and from February 1983 to British Commonwealth and allied merchant mariners of the Second World War, who are able to meet the theatre of war and residency requirements.

Service pensions are subject to an income test which is similar in most respects to that applied to a social security age or invalid pension. The wife of a service pensioner may be eligible to receive a service pension (regardless of her age), provided she is not already in receipt of an income tested pension from the Department of Social Security.

Subject to certain conditions, service pensioners are eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits, at the expense of the Department, for disabilities not related to their service. However, eligibility for this medical coverage is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the

Armed Forces of British Commonwealth or allied countries, or those service pensioners who served only in the Australian, British Commonwealth, or allied merchant navies. All service pensioners will qualify to receive a Pensioner Health Benefits card from the Department of Health and the full range of fringe benefits, if they satisfy the usual income test.

In Australia at 30 June 1984 (30 June 1983), 218,660 (200,492), veterans and 156,845 (140,656) wives were receiving a service pension. In Victoria at 30 June 1984 (30 June 1983), 53,575 (49,281) veterans and 38,633 (34,619) wives were in receipt of a service pension.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 638-9.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service related, or who died from causes not service related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

From November 1982 the eligibility criteria were expanded to include children who have lost both parents (or where the veteran is deceased and the child is not being cared for by the remaining parent, step parent, or adoptive parent) and the veteran served in a theatre of war. Eligibility under this 'double orphan' provision does not depend upon the rate of disability pension in force at the time of the veteran's death nor the relationship between death and service.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional \$5,000, and agricultural \$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
DISABILITY PENSIONS					\$'000
1978-79	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
1979-80	43,838	51,287	14,355	109,480	109,824
1980-81	42,390	49,075	14,111	105,576	124,808
1981-82	41,005	46,904	13,948	101,857	125,846
1982-83	40,272	45,376	15,219	100,867	161,486
1983-84	39,226	43,913	15,940	99,079	177,128
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1978-79	33,007	20,175	(b)	53,182	108,343
1979-80	36,204	23,048	(b)	59,252	128,768
1980-81	40,114	26,655	(b)	66,769	167,025
1981-82	43,784	29,875	(b)	73,659	195,250
1982-83	49,281	34,619	(b)	83,900	258,569
1983-84	53,575	38,633	(b)	92,208	315,348

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members - for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Community Welfare Services*Role and functions*

The Victorian Government first assumed some responsibility for welfare services in the 1860s and in so doing supplemented the services already being performed by voluntary agencies, some of which drew part of their financial resources from the Victorian Government.

It was not until almost one hundred years later that a Social Welfare Department was established within the Ministry of the Chief Secretary. Under the *Social Welfare Act 1970*, the Department came under the control of the newly appointed Minister for Social Welfare.

A later Act, the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*, incorporated and replaced a number of Acts – including the *Social Welfare Act*. It established the Department of Community Welfare Services and reflected a modern approach to the provision of welfare services, based on the concept of a close working relationship between government and the community.

The primary purpose of the Department of Community Welfare Services is to promote the welfare of the Victorian community by ensuring appropriate levels of social welfare services, community development, and social planning activities. These services are provided direct by the Department, by agencies in the non-government sector and with the support of community organisations. Their organisation and delivery is on a programme basis. The major programmes are:

- (1) *Corporate management*. This determines the overall direction of the Department, conducts its relations with the Victorian Government, and operates its management services.
- (2) *Protective and substitute care*. This provides a wide range of services designed to give care and protection to children and young people at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation – and to provide care and control of young offenders.
- (3) *Development of a supportive community*. This provides a variety of consultative and co-ordinating arrangements, the provision of advice and the provision of a wide range of support and practical assistance to children, families, and individuals through community organisations.
- (4) *Concessions for pensioners, beneficiaries, and other low income earners*. Rate and transport concessions are provided to this group of people and the Department provides a co-ordinating and policy/advice function for all State concessions.

Nature and range of activities

The Department provides a diverse range of services through eighteen regional centres and six major institutions throughout the State under the rationale of a Corporate Management Program.

Corporate management

The Corporate Management Program has two major elements:

- (1) A Departmental executive consisting of the Minister's Office and the Office of the Director-General. It provides the key linkage between the Department and the Victorian Government, and determines overall directions for the Department.
- (2) A Management Advice and Support sub-programme concerned with providing policy and management advice to the Departmental Executive and the conduct of routine management and service functions.

Protective and substitute care

Children or young people at risk need protection, care and the emotional support of caring adults. This is usually best provided by supporting the child's natural family.

Some parents, however, are unable or unwilling to provide care for their children. The next best alternative is usually to provide care for the child in another family within his or her own community.

The Department conducts a number of programmes to assist families to provide adequately for their children. Where families are unable to do so, however, the Department may assume responsibility for the children either through a Court order or by voluntary agreement.

Some children become wards of the State and the Department assumes full responsibility for their care and protection. The guardianship of each ward is reviewed annually to ensure that the child does not remain a ward any longer than need be.

Where the situation does not warrant the removal of parental guardianship, the Children's Court may decide that a child be placed on a Supervision Order for up to three years. These children and their families are supervised by departmental field workers.

Currently, adoption services are provided by the Department and by eight approved adoption agencies on a State wide basis and long-term substitute care is provided through twenty-five foster care agencies.

Residential care is mainly provided in family group homes accommodating four or five children in a house in the community. Other forms of residential care include provision for younger adolescents in houses in the community, temporary/emergency residential units, campus care involving a number of small units on a large site, and a small number of congregate care facilities.

Youth accommodation

In the area of Youth Accommodation Services, the Department makes grants to support community based groups which operate a total of twenty-one services. These services provide accommodation for young people in the following ways: (1) youth refuges – short-term, staff supervised placement; (2) family community placement – placement of young people in private homes; (3) private board and lodging schemes; and (4) location of low-cost independent accommodation.

Young offenders

The Department has statutory responsibility for the care, control, and supervision of young people who have been sentenced by the courts. It also provides advisory services to the courts and to the young people who are to come before the courts.

Supervision of offenders is provided in the community wherever possible. The Department operates four Youth Welfare Services and subsidises one conducted by a non-government organisation. It subsidises two non-government Youth Support Units. It also supervises young probationers and parolees from youth training centres. Intensive supervision of young offenders in family settings in the community is also provided.

Young offenders exhibiting serious behavioural problems that cannot be resolved in community-based services are detained in youth training centres where low, medium, and high security accommodation and educational and vocational training are provided. The Department conducts five youth training centres and one is conducted by a non-government organisation.

Development of a supportive community

Community support for families and individuals needs to be available at the local level to ensure that people who need support have ready access to it. Services are all the more effective if users and potential users are involved in their planning and management.

So as to promote community involvement in policy development and the planning, management, and provision of services, the Department supports extensive consultation structures and procedures to improve the ability of those in the community to gain and manage resources.

Regional consultative councils

The Department provides for eighteen Regional Consultative Councils across Victoria, each covering a number of local government areas and consisting of people elected by residents, by non-government organisations and by local government. These Consultative Councils seek to develop co-operative approaches to family and community problems and issues, to provide advice to the Victorian Government, and to assist in social planning.

The establishment of three Aboriginal Regional Councils in the Mallee, Central Gippsland, and Goulburn regions is designed to promote advice to the Department on issues relating to the Aboriginal community. This complements the advice of State wide Aboriginal organisations.

The Department provides grants, staff, and resources at a central, regional, and local level to encourage and support community participation in the development and provision of services. It is assisting in the development of a human services information system to ensure wide dissemination of information about existing services.

Services in the community which are supported by the Department include Family Aid Services, Family and Financial Counselling, Women's Refuges, Child Care Services, Telephone Counselling and Telephone Services, Youth 'Drop-In' Centres, Neighbourhood Houses, and services to disaster victims.

Concessions for pensioners, beneficiaries, and other low income earners

The Victorian Government provides a range of concessions for pensioners and beneficiaries so as to increase the access of these groups to essential services. Concessions are available to eligible Victorian pensioners and beneficiaries for travel on public transport, for winter gas and electricity costs, and for local government and water and sewerage rates.

The Department monitors all Victorian Government fringe benefits and concessional pricing systems to assess the impact on people with low incomes and makes recommendations where appropriate.

Separation of the Office of Corrections

In July 1983, a new autonomous Office of Corrections was established with responsibility for adult institutional and community-based corrections programmes. Previously, the corrections programme had been the responsibility of the Department of Community Welfare Services.

The Director-General of Corrections reports directly to the Minister for Community Welfare Services and has Chief Administrator powers under the Public Service Act, statutory and financial powers, and operational autonomy.

The Director-General of Corrections took up his appointment in October 1983, and assumed responsibility for the services previously operated by the Division of Correctional Services within the Department of Community Welfare Services.

Adult correctional field services, which had previously been provided by the Family and Community Services Division through regional centres, were transferred in February, 1984.

Social planning arrangements

The 1978 amendments to the Community Welfare Services Act introduced new statements of functional responsibility for the Department. In particular, it included the responsibility for social planning.

'5(4) The functions of the Department with respect to social planning will be –

- (a) to establish, maintain and develop consultative arrangements which promote the co-ordination of social resources in Victoria in conjunction with government agencies, municipalities, voluntary organisations and community groups.
- (b) to integrate social planning with economic and physical planning in conjunction with other government agencies; and
- (c) to promote, assist and encourage community consultation in social planning.'

Within the context of these provisions, the Department has undertaken a co-ordinative role in social planning activities. It has established a set of protocols which were endorsed by Cabinet to undertake these activities in a manner which has required the consent and support of relevant Ministers and Departments.

Review of organisation and procedures

Following the election of the Cain Government in 1982, the Effectiveness Review Committee was requested to review the Department's organisational and procedural arrangements for the discharge of its social planning function.

The Review was also to develop strategies to facilitate the implementation of any needed changes.

The Review was initiated in May 1983 and was undertaken by the Management Consultancy Branch of the Public Service Board.

Corporate management

The Department provides a diverse range of services through its regional centres and major institutions. The overall direction and co-ordination of these services, the conduct of relations with the Victorian Government, and the operation of management services which can be more effectively provided centrally, provide the rationale for the Department's Corporate Management Program.

Under the Department's programme planning structure, responsibility for improving its performance and effectiveness resides with the components of this Program.

These include the Departmental Executive and the Policy, Planning and Resources Division. Functions include policy analysis, corporate planning, programme and management reviews, EDP systems management, budgeting and accounting, personnel services and training, organisational development, legal services, and public relations.

The Department is regionalised to make its services more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government agencies and private welfare organisations and community groups at the regional level.

Regional centres operate a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires to supplement their work. Eight regional centres are in operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Department's restructure has brought about a realignment of its functions, particularly within

Head Office. Changes include decentralisation and delegation of responsibilities to operational units, consistent with Victorian Government policy for greater community involvement in areas of social and economic development.

For administrative and organisational purposes, the Department's eighteen regions are grouped into four areas; North Eastern, South Eastern, Western, and North Western. Each area is under the oversight and control of an Area Director.

Community Programmes

The Community Programs Branch is committed to assisting communities plan and develop appropriate services and to the development of communities which support individuals and families.

The administration of Out of School Hours Services was transferred to the Department in January, 1984 and the Department is now responsible for the administration of funds to sixty Before and After School Hours Services, and ninety organisations providing 165 Holiday Care Services.

Consultations have occurred with Aboriginal communities concerning Aboriginal fostering and adoption and the establishment of Aboriginal Regional Consultative Councils. These will aim to develop closer links between the Department and the local Aboriginal community and work towards ensuring more appropriate and culturally relevant service provision.

Progress has been made in devolving control of family group homes to the Aboriginal community, and in the upgrading and expansion of the Aboriginal Affairs Unit.

The Women's Refuge Program operates to provide emergency accommodation for women and children forced to leave intolerable domestic situations. There are currently nineteen women's refuges funded that provided accommodation in 1983-84 for 270 women and 695 children.

Community Grants are provided to the following types of projects: family preservation and strengthening; auxiliary social services for individuals and families; individual and family well-being; volunteer services; information collection and dissemination; resource development and protection support services.

Disaster welfare

The unprecedented demands on welfare resources resulting from the 1983 'Ash Wednesday' bushfires marked a significant turning point for disaster welfare planning in Victoria.

The State Disaster Welfare Plan has been revised and an improved system for providing financial assistance has been set in place. The production of regional and municipal disaster welfare plans throughout Victoria has commenced.

Protective and substitute care

A Principal Officer has been appointed in the Protective and Substitute Care Branch and a supervisor for Protective and Substitute Care has been appointed in each of the State's eighteen Regions.

Children and young persons may be admitted or committed to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that they are being ill-treated, exposed, or neglected; the guardians do not exercise adequate supervision and control; or that the child has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department operates two large metropolitan reception centres: Allambie for boys and girls and Baltara for boys. These centres provide a high standard of child care and a diverse range of assessment, education, and recreation facilities.

When children have to stay for longer periods, because their personal or family problems take time to solve or because there is a delay in finding suitable placement, they often attend schools and other activities in the local community.

There are two small regional reception centres for boys and girls: Warrawee at Ballarat and Miralee at Mildura. Children accommodated in Miralee and Warrawee are able to be with their brothers and sisters, maintain a high degree of accessibility to their natural parents, and continue attendance at their local schools and kindergartens. Miralee and Warrawee are linked to assessment and social work services located within the community.

Children accommodated in reception centres are under fifteen years of age and are either awaiting determination of their circumstances by the Children's Court or awaiting return to their parents' care, where possible, or placement in alternative care in the community.

The Department maintains five youth training centres: Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for

boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron as a combined youth training centre and holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater which is conducted by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlaton youth training centres are assessed according to their individual needs. This assessment is used as a basis for their participation in a particular programme in one of the centres while they work toward placement or serve a sentence of detention.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education, release from work for skill training and constructive use of leisure time. These are geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships – visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted. In most cases, regional social workers or the staff of community based units become involved in planning for the young person's return to the community, with appropriate supports and follow up.

Youth Services Unit

The role of the Unit covers three major areas of activity:

Planning. It plans, in conjunction with Regions, for the range and distribution of youth services that are required throughout the State. It advises on priorities for the reallocation and development of resources. It liaises with other government departments, local government and non-government bodies on issues related to the development and planning of youth services.

Standards and Guidelines Development. The unit develops and refines the objectives, guidelines, and standards for all existing and new youth services programmes. It is developing a research and knowledge base in relation to youth and youth services.

Monitoring, Review and Evaluation. The unit develops guidelines for monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing youth services, including demonstration of pilot projects.

The planning and programme development responsibilities of the Youth Services Unit relate to a wide range of services for young people, including: Youth Welfare Services, Youth Support Units, Youth Training Centres, Court Advisory Services, Youth Probation and Parole, Youth Hostels, Youth Accommodation Services, and services such as PACT (Personal Attention and Care by Team) and ICRASS (Intensive Community Remand and Supervision Scheme) both of which are support and supervision schemes for young offenders.

Children's Court Advisory Service

The Department continues to provide advice to courts to assist them in determining the most appropriate dispositions regarding young people brought before them. The Children's Court Advisory Service in Melbourne operates primarily to service the Melbourne Children's Court.

Supervised hostel accommodation

A total of twenty-nine hostels are operated throughout Victoria and provide supervised accommodation for young people who cannot remain at home and for whom the only alternative may be institutional care. Supervised accommodation is available within Departmental and approved youth hostels for 230 adolescents.

Intensive Community Remand and Supervision Scheme (ICRASS)

This is a new programme being developed on a pilot basis in the Western Suburbs Region. It provides for the placement of young people, who would otherwise be held on remand in a youth training centre, with specially selected families. The scheme has two parts – Remand Placements (approximately three weeks) and Supervision Placements (approximately six months). Both components emphasise minimising the placement of children and youth in institutional settings and both advocate supported and trained families as the preferred alternatives.

Prevention of child abuse and neglect

One of the functions of the Regional Supervisors, Protective and Substitute Care is to co-ordinate and integrate services to families where child maltreatment has occurred or is likely to occur. These Supervisors assist agencies to develop working agreements so that families will have speedy access to the services they need. In conjunction with other regional bodies the Supervisors develop mechanisms to identify gaps in services and plan needed services for maltreated children and their families.

Since November 1983 the Department has been developing a system of data collection which has enabled the collation of statistics from the Children's Protection Society and the Victoria Police, the two agencies authorised to receive notifications of child maltreatment.

Guardianship

When families are unable or unwilling to adequately care for, or supervise their children, the Department may assume this responsibility. This occurs as the result of orders made by the Court or by voluntary agreements between parents and the Departments.

Where children become wards of the State, the Department assumes full responsibility for their care and protection. It is required to make decisions in all matters affecting the welfare of the child in the same manner as would a good parent.

On admission of a child to guardianship, Departmental field staff consider the child's requirements and prepare a case plan. Where it is at all possible, the case plan will aim at enabling the parents to regain guardianship of the child.

The implementation on 1 February 1983 of the annual review of the wardship of each ward of the State, gives children who are wards, and their families, protection against unnecessary State intervention. The formalised Wardship Review provides an opportunity for the family, child, and Departmental field workers to re-examine the case plan of the child and ensure it remains an appropriate one.

Residential child care

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres – Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Miralee in Mildura. Normally, the children leave these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may move to a Departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

Residential child care has, in the past, been typically associated with orphans' and children's homes. Today it is more correctly viewed as a range of residential facilities aimed at meeting the needs of those children who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to live with their families. Circumstances leading to children coming into care may include serious family problems which put the child's care and safety at risk, or a child's difficult behaviour may require supervision that is unable to be provided at home. Often both family problems and difficult child behaviour form the basis of a child being admitted to care.

In Victoria, there are about 1,800 children and young persons living in residential care. Most of the facilities are run by various church organisations or private welfare agencies, with about 500 children and young persons living in facilities run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. Non-government agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for ninety per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation for each child.

Before a child is placed in residential care every effort is made to maintain and support the child at home. If the family situation does not permit the child to stay at home, other alternatives are explored including relatives, foster care, and adoption. Residential care is considered when no reasonable alternative placement is available, or when it is identified as the most appropriate placement option. Residential care is frequently the most satisfactory way of dealing with a short-term or emergency situation.

Residential child care is normally regarded as temporary and part of a process leading to the return of children to their families or, where this is not possible, to new family settings in the community. Some disturbed children, or children with special needs, may require longer periods in residential care.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the former Regional Services Division in May 1976. The aim of this was to develop regionally based foster care programmes as integral parts of the regional welfare service networks throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a bi-monthly conference of approved fostering agencies.

Adoption Section

The Adoption Section of the Department, together with eight approved private adoption agencies, arranges placements for children whose needs are best met by adoption. In the past, adoption was concerned mainly with babies, but the Adoption Section and approved agencies now seek adoptive

parents for older children and handicapped children. A specialised unit concentrates on publicising individual children and groups of children in order to find suitable adoptive parents. There is also a special unit dealing with inter-country adoption. Adoption applications by step-parents and relatives are referred to the Adoption Section for reports to court.

The counselling of natural parents considering adoption is provided by all adoption agencies and some counselling services. The Adoption Section shares with the Department's Regional Services the provision of State wide counselling facilities. The service aims to ensure that before deciding on adoption, natural parents carefully consider the alternatives, are informed about the support services available, and understand what adoption has to offer their child, as well as the effects of the consent and the court order on themselves.

An Adoption Information Service has been established within the Adoption Section where adopted persons, natural parents and relatives may seek information on past adoptions.

In a *Family Group Home*, four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents. Over the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of family group homes. (Nearly half of the children in care are currently located in family group homes). There are 198 family group homes in Victoria; seventy-four of these are run by the Department of Community Welfare Services. There are 138 family group homes in the Melbourne metropolitan area, sixty being in country areas. The houses look the same as any other house in the community and allow children living there to relate to a small number of persons in a non-institutional setting. Family group homes allow brothers and sisters to be cared for together, and encourages contact with family, friends, and neighbours. Children attend local schools and recreational facilities, and are encouraged to pursue their individual interests.

In *Campus Cottages* children and young persons live in small units on the one property. They are somewhat similar to family group homes in that children live in almost self-contained units, but the units or cottages are located on one site and recreation facilities and a variety of support staff such as psychologists, welfare officers, and social workers may also be located on site.

Congregate Care is the term used to describe the older residential care facilities which in the past have cared for large numbers of children and young persons in one or two large buildings. In these more traditional types of facilities (children's homes) children and young persons are usually cared for in groups of eight or more. In recent years, a number of these larger facilities have closed down, and some have changed to scattered family group homes. In the congregate care facilities that remain, the institutional atmosphere has been reduced by altering the large buildings so that residents can be cared for in self-contained units rather than in dormitories. In the past, most congregate care facilities had their own schools, and the children were sometimes isolated from the community. Today, most children and young persons living in the congregate care facilities attend local schools outside the facility and participate in many outside community activities.

The Department of Community Welfare Services continues to develop services to normalise life for children who are unable to live at home. There has been a rapid decline in residential care population over the past few years, and for those children who remain in care, there is an increased orientation to family style accommodation.

Youth probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. The period of probation is up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children. An offender admitted to probation consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within forty-eight hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within forty-eight hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation officer requires that the probationer will be 'supervised by a probation officer', and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's

adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, or bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

In Victoria, probation is a community based programme which involves the extensive use of volunteers as honorary probation officers in supervising child and adult probationers and in the provision of court advisory services and pre-court services and in the administration of probation services. Programme development in the area has been strengthened by the appointment, in all regions, of the Supervisors of Protective and Substitute Care.

Youth parole

The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence.

The main concern of the Youth Parole Board is whether the young person is a good risk on parole. The Board bases its decision on the reports it receives from parole officers and youth welfare authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's history is also taken into account. The Board may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

A major change in the Youth Parole Program has been an amendment to the Children's Court Act which enables the appointment of Honorary Parole Officers. This will considerably increase the Department's ability to provide sufficiently intensive supervision of youth parolees.

Other regional services

Other supportive services which have been established through regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, emergency foster care, family counselling, and family support units. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities within the region, case planning for children admitted to care, annual review of wardship, supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under five years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, including the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

Family and Community Services Program

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Program is a process combining three basic resources – funding, staff, and consultative structures – with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities.

The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Program are:

- (1) the encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and
- (3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the program.

Regional consultative councils operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Program, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Program for community service grants (incorporating local initiative grants) and information and co-ordination services. FACS Program staff are located at each regional centre to assist regional consultative councils and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

Income security and State concessions

In February 1984 an Income Security Unit was established within the Policy Advice and Development Branch.

This Unit has responsibility for providing advice on broad questions of income security policy and for developing an advocacy role on behalf of pensioners, beneficiaries and other low income earners.

Staff of the Unit participate as Departmental representatives on the Commonwealth/State Management Committee on Emergency Relief, the Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee, the VCOSS Income Security and Taxation Management Committee and the Victorian Emergency Relief Committee.

In association with the Commonwealth, funding has been provided to the Victorian Council of Social Service to undertake monitoring and statistical analysis of emergency relief payments in Victoria.

In addition to its income security responsibilities, the Income Security Unit has responsibility for monitoring the State concessions system and advising the Victorian Government on reforms as required.

As part of this responsibility the Unit has continued to service the Ministerial Committee on State Concessions. This Committee has been reviewing the provision of State concessions to pensioners, beneficiaries and other low income earners to rectify gaps and anomalies within the concessions system.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES, SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, VICTORIA
(\$)

Divisions	1983-84				1982-83
	Special appropriations	Annual appropriations	Works and services appropriations	Total	Total
Payments –					
Management services	..	76,437,075	95,082	76,532,157	..
Policy and planning	..	923,363	..	923,363	..
Programme development	492,678	1,245,614	..	1,738,292	..
Family and community services	..	74,255,071	4,300,562	78,555,633	..
Administrative services				(a)	68,872,925
Office of research and social policy				(a)	575,627
Regional services				(a)	23,056,654
Family and adolescent services				(a)	48,043,934
Correctional services				(a)	37,017,129
Training institute				(a)	1,345,657
Net appropriations	492,678	152,861,123	4,395,644	157,749,445	178,911,926
Transfer from appropriations to Trust Fund Anzac Day Proceeds Fund	..	230,977	..		
Total appropriations	492,678	153,092,100	4,395,644		
Trust fund –					
State trust accounts				638,907	233,260
Commonwealth trust accounts				2,542,883	2,523,253
Total trust accounts				3,181,790	2,756,513
Total payments				160,931,235	181,668,439
Receipts –					
Consolidated fund –					
Management services				1,039,746	..
Programme development				820,000	..
Family and community services				2,499,419	..
Administrative services				(a)	216,199

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES, SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
VICTORIA – *continued*
(\$)

Divisions	1983-84				1982-83
	Special appropri- ations	Annual appropri- ations	Works and services appropri- ations	Total	Total
Regional services				(a)	1,514,710
Family and adolescent services				(a)	1,220,039
Correctional services				(a)	1,421,424
Training institute				(a)	56,559
Total consolidated fund				4,359,165	4,428,931
Trust fund – State trust account				16,074	80,649
Total trust fund				16,074	80,649
Total receipts				4,375,239	4,509,580

(a) Non-recurring.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES, CLIENT SUMMARY
STATISTICS, VICTORIA

Component	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Adoptions –			
Children placed with a view to adoption	271	301	228
Adoption finalised	295	300	271
Child probation –			
Children placed on probation	1,687	1,757	1,453
Child protection –			
School exemptions issued	407	268	234
Employment permits issued	1,380	1,960	1,983
Street trading licences granted	36	39	25
Referrals accepted by Children's Protection Society	n.a.	n.a.	1,035
Court advisory services –			
Pre-sentence reports prepared	540	672	664
Foster care –			
Children placed in foster care	1,790	2,026	2,134
Placements discharged	1,335	2,644	1,969
Children in emergency foster care at end of year	14	58	81
Children in reception foster care at end of year	5	5	10
Children in pre-adoptive foster care at end of year	17	22	24
Children in short term and long term foster care at end of year	263	338	247
Children in extended family placement at end of year	n.a.	n.a.	185
Non-parent assistance –			
Payments for refugee children at end of year	2,182	2,425	413
Payments for non-refugee children at end of year			1,084
Reception centres –			
Young persons in Departmental Reception Centres at end of year	235	218	194
Residential child care –			
Children in care at 30 June located in Children's Homes –			
Departmental	338	330	312
Voluntary	1,476	1,506	1,330
Early adolescent units	66	69	96
Temporary emergency care	62	84	58
Refugee and migrant children –			
Placement supervision at 30 June	87	84	84
Supervision orders –			
Placed on supervision	656	654	683
Wards –			
Admitted	789	789	722
Discharged	1,113	1,133	966
In placement at 30 June	3,834	(a)3,490	3,053

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES, CLIENT SUMMARY STATISTICS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Component	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Women's refugees—			
Accommodation requests received	n.a.	1,567	2,524
Accommodation requests met	n.a.	670	1,312
Youth training centres (YTC) —			
Youth trainees referred from Adult Courts	299	348	518
Youth trainees referred from Children's Courts	383	325	458
Young persons in Departmental YTCs at end of year	315	369	339
Young persons in Voluntary YTCs at end of year	48	43	42
Youth hostels —			
Young persons supported by Departmental hostels at end of year	26	22	21
Young persons supported by voluntary hostels at end of year	232	195	202
Youth welfare services (YWS) —			
Young persons in Departmental YWSs at end of year	316	280	263
Young persons in voluntary YWSs at end of year	53	34	46
Youth parole —			
On parole at beginning of year	146	154	140
Released	252	213	235
Cancelled	56	58	53
Completed parole	188	169	204
On parole at end of year	154	140	118

(a) Figures for 1982-83 should be treated with caution due to reconciliation of manual and computer records for 1983-84.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES,
GUARDIANSHIP OF CHILDREN, WARD ADMISSIONS
AND DISCHARGES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
Admissions	796	722
Discharges	1,140	996
In care at 30 June	3,327	3,053
Persons in care at 30 June per 1,000 of Victorian population under 18 years of age	2.8	2.6

Due to the major restructure which took place in the Department during 1983-84, the Department of Management and Budget, with the agreement of the Auditor-General, directed that expenditure incurred by the Department prior to 1983-84 should not be apportioned under the programme budgeting concept now in use, but rather under the Department's previous structure.

The substantial increase in revenue in 1983-84 compared with previous years is attributed to a change in Department of Management and Budget policy which abolished most trust funds. Receipts formerly paid direct to certain trust funds are now credited to revenue.

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4; Family and Community Services Programme, 1979, pp. 650-1; International Year of the Child, 1980, p. 646; White Paper on Social Welfare, 1982, pp. 643-4; Victorian welfare services, 1984, pp. 601-4

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society

Activities

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is a link in the network of the International Red Cross Society and responsible for all its traditional activities, preventing and alleviating human suffering wherever it may be found. The Division maintains flexibility to try to meet the changing needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped in the community not met by government or other voluntary agencies.

The organisation is maintained by donations, subscriptions, and bequests. Its annual appeal for funds is headed by 'Red Cross Calling', a weekend door-knock in March, when volunteers call on residents throughout the city, suburbs, and country areas. In the year 1983-84 over \$13.4m was spent, mainly on services in Victoria, of which the Blood Bank used \$9.8m.

Many hundreds of Red Cross volunteers, supported by a small professional staff, provide a wide range of services throughout the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas. These include:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* This service is administered by professional staff with volunteers carrying out non-professional duties as required. Whole blood and blood derivatives are supplied free of charge to all persons in need of them. There is an ever-growing demand for blood despite the use of fractionisation and more donors are always needed.

The Central Blood Bank, located in Blaston Street, South Melbourne was specially designed for this purpose. Mobile units visit municipalities, universities, and industries at regular intervals. More details of this service can be found on page 798 of the 1977 *Victorian Year Book*.

(2) *Transport.* Volunteer drivers, using a fleet of Red Cross cars or their own vehicles, travel over two million kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to hospitals, clinics, day centres, and special schools, and taking elderly persons out on regular outings, etc.

(3) *Emergency care services.* Red Cross disaster relief services are incorporated in the State Disaster Plan and the Society plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to establish Red Cross posts whenever the need arises to feed and look after firefighters, rescue workers, and evacuees. Disaster trailers are ready, packed with food to feed 200 people and with other supplies, to be sent quickly to the scene of a disaster.

In individual emergencies such as house fires, essential items, including new clothing and shoes for each member of the burnt-out family, blankets, pillows, linen, toiletries, and groceries are provided.

(4) *First aid instruction.* Trained instructors conduct a variety of courses in first aid in schools, industry, and for the general public.

(5) *Health and hospital services.* Book and picture libraries and personal services such as letterwriting, shopping, banking, and taking patients on outings are provided in many hospitals, nursing homes, and elderly citizens' homes. A library service for the homebound is available in many municipalities. Music therapy is provided mainly for psychiatric and geriatric patients in some hospitals and centres and boxes containing records and cassettes with annotated programmes are sent to hospitals and institutions to assist them to provide this type of therapy. A beauty therapy service is also provided as an integral part of rehabilitative medicine to boost the confidence and well-being, particularly of psychiatric and geriatric patients. At Red Cross headquarters a regular weekly 'Keromask' clinic trains persons in a technique of masking their disfiguring birthmarks, scars, or burns.

(6) *Home nursing equipment.* The loan of home nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, etc., is available free of charge from Red Cross headquarters and volunteer custodians of the equipment throughout Victoria.

(7) *Tracing agency.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross which handles inquiries for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters. Trained Red Cross volunteers are ready in the event of a wide-scale disaster in Australia to register victims and handle inquiries from relatives.

RED CROSS SOCIETY, BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Particulars	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	135,490	146,841	150,650	186,099	143,410	136,653
Blood donations collected	number	248,349	236,963	248,760	251,081	240,996	240,878
Blood distributed	units	129,380	127,991	139,861	139,734	156,987	160,982
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	23,828	27,787	30,302	29,494	32,885	34,856

RED CROSS SOCIETY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA
(**\$**)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Income –						
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	4,916,859	5,253,927	5,940,429	7,148,414	8,720,958	9,837,311
Annual appeal and fund raising	672,882	867,970	1,229,973	1,463,681	1,752,942	1,895,415
Donations – Red Cross branches and companies	827,179	757,282	570,930	556,658	647,003	680,737
Other	417,974	588,802	563,378	536,570	1,462,034	839,263
Total income	6,834,894	7,467,981	8,304,710	9,705,323	12,582,937	13,252,726
Expenditure –						
Blood transfusion service	4,950,820	5,315,245	6,002,588	7,195,326	8,745,169	9,856,918
Hospital services	347,090	387,977	412,486	486,823	567,046	633,044
Handcraft therapy	161,602	185,583	190,717	219,967	237,391	240,164
Relief activities	99,096	369,540	148,733	194,985	1,150,295	356,474
Social work services	177,352	115,578	56,532	87,099	65,932	100,337
Other community services	642,010	578,727	717,104	790,569	951,461	1,218,548
Other	463,433	570,041	771,008	724,695	888,344	1,087,730
Total expenditure	6,841,403	7,522,691	8,299,168	9,699,464	12,605,638	13,493,215

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2, Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, pp. 851-2; Occupational Therapy Service, 1982, pp. 653-4; Services for groups with special needs, 1984, pp. 605-8; Statutory services for young persons, 1984, pp. 608-II

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) 'Ordinary' societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are 'shop clubs' providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicines to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies 'specially authorised' under the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as 'specially authorised' societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1976-77 to 1981-82. For further details, reference may be made to the Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of societies –						
Ordinary	37	35	34	41	41	41
Dividing	63	60	60	58	59	57
Dispensaries	31	29	25	24	22	23
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	982	961	944	931	877	859
Membership – ordinary and dividing societies (a) –						
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	130,784	130,508	124,753	124,246	125,732	122,800
Contributors for medical benefits	256,278	247,191	228,145	238,655	235,586	273,871
Contributors for hospital benefits	327,355	280,345	260,560	264,407	246,473	338,137
Contributors for ancillary benefits	182,988	148,933	156,840	143,972	127,948	129,470

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA – *continued*

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	41,569	39,536	38,020	36,609	42,644	35,800
Investment assurance policies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,929
Members affiliated with dispensaries	50,674	48,783	44,993	47,841	45,805	45,678
Membership – specially authorised societies	188	166	173	181	157	175

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Income –						
Ordinary and dividing societies	96,901	119,757	132,572	141,269	164,753	332,465
Dispensaries	6,329	6,331	5,858	6,633	6,889	8,219
Specially authorised societies	30	33	78	46	48	50
Total income	103,260	126,121	138,508	147,948	171,690	340,734
Expenditure –						
Ordinary and dividing societies	97,298	131,484	123,269	126,511	136,864	181,653
Dispensaries	5,811	6,298	5,800	6,680	7,073	7,823
Specially authorised societies	18	20	19	25	30	20
Total expenditure	103,127	137,802	129,088	133,216	143,967	189,496
Fund balances –						
Ordinary and dividing societies –						
Sick and funeral funds	24,098	25,465	25,651	27,015	28,160	29,156
Assurance funds	23,330	24,156	29,690	37,140	59,755	201,713
Medical benefit funds	–907	–8,597	–1,343	5,458	6,595	5,175
Hospital benefit funds	17,276	11,670	8,020	6,109	6,297	11,839
Management and other funds	10,694	12,370	14,352	21,194	26,442	29,918
Ancillary benefit funds	4,783	2,785	1,494	651	2,675	2,584
Total ordinary and dividing societies	79,274	67,849	77,864	97,567	129,924	280,385
Dispensaries	4,413	4,523	4,214	4,536	4,353	4,944
Specially authorised societies	359	372	431	452	549	579
Total funds	84,046	72,744	82,509	102,555	134,826	285,908

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sick pay	624	675	667	677	865	942
Funeral benefits	335	351	367	393	480	476
Non-contributory endowment benefits	176	142	988	193	346	189
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	3,360	4,576	2,394	3,461	3,467	8,989
Medical benefits –						
Society benefit	29,228	52,051	34,277	30,180	35,541	45,731
Government subsidy	78	10	(a)12,774	(a)21,769	(a)20,911	(a)24,261
Hospital benefits –						
Society benefit	34,399	47,532	52,565	57,233	59,279	73,979
Government subsidy	162	2	—	—	—	—
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	7,162	7,558	9,498	9,998	8,439	9,685

(a) Commonwealth medical benefits paid via Friendly Societies, under the scheme commencing 1 November 1978.

Provision of welfare services by volunteers

A survey conducted in November 1982 investigated the amount of volunteer work undertaken in Victoria. The survey covered unpaid help given through all types of organisations except political parties and trade unions. The estimated number of persons who provided some voluntary help in Victoria for the year ended November 1982 was 819,700 consisting of 384,000 males and 435,700 females. A total of 101.3 million hours was spent on voluntary help in Victoria for the year, or an average of 123.6 hours per volunteer per year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLUNTEERS WHO PROVIDED HELP TO EACH COMMUNITY SERVICE, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 1982

Characteristics	Social	Education		Care			Health	
		General	Special	General	Children	Emergency	General	Special
PERSONS ('000)								
Sex –								
Males	263.3	84.1	6.2	42.8	7.8	6.6	13.7	10.5
Females	209.5	171.8	13.1	52.6	22.7	10.2	38.4	23.9
Total	472.8	255.9	19.3	95.4	30.4	16.9	52.0	34.3
Employment status –								
Not in labour force	138.0	98.9	9.9	41.2	14.2	*	29.2	15.4
In labour force –	334.8	157.0	9.4	54.1	16.3	12.4	22.8	18.9
Employed –	322.0	151.2	9.0	52.0	15.4	11.8	22.2	17.8
Full-time	261.8	100.0	6.8	39.3	10.1	9.0	14.8	11.7
Part-time	60.2	51.1	*	12.7	5.3	*	7.4	6.1
Unemployed	12.9	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Children in household (a) –								
No children	227.5	31.2	10.5	56.2	7.8	7.5	34.8	21.8
One or more children –	245.3	224.7	8.8	39.2	22.6	9.4	17.2	12.6
Aged 5-14 years	172.8	199.4	6.3	25.2	12.7	6.8	10.8	7.5
Other than aged 5-14 years	72.5	25.2	*	14.0	9.9	*	6.4	5.1
HOURS ('000)								
• Total hours provided	53,012.8	14,013.0	1,662.3	7,720.7	1,487.9	1,788.2	3,809.5	2,837.9
Hours (per cent) (b)	52.3	13.8	1.6	7.6	1.5	1.8	3.8	2.8
Average hours (c)	112.1	54.8	86.0	81.0	48.9	106.1	73.2	82.6

	Provisions		Public safety	Conservation and culture	Information			Accommodation (d)	Total
	Regular	Emergency			General	Welfare	Carecr		
PERSONS ('000)									
Sex –									
Males –	13.0	6.9	44.6	22.1	5.8	7.0		7.2	384.0
Females	40.5	20.3	9.8	12.3	5.8	5.2	*	6.5	435.7
Total	53.5	27.2	54.4	34.4	11.6	8.0	5.2	13.8	819.7
Employment status –									
Not in labour force	31.1	16.1	8.2	8.4	4.9	*	*	5.7	295.0
In labour force –	22.4	11.0	46.2	26.0	6.7	4.5	5.2	8.1	524.7
Employed –	21.6	10.8	45.1	25.2	6.5	4.5	5.0	7.6	503.6
Full-time	11.9	6.3	38.8	22.2	5.2	*	4.6	6.4	390.1
Part-time	9.6	4.5	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	113.5
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.2
Children in household (a)–									
No children	32.8	18.7	28.5	20.9	6.9	5.9	*	8.4	371.9
One or more children –	20.7	8.5	25.9	13.6	4.7	*	*	5.4	447.8
Aged 5-14 years	12.0	6.1	15.7	8.1	*	*	*	*	328.5
Other than aged 5-14 years	8.7	*	10.2	5.5	*	*	*	*	119.4
HOURS ('000)									
Total hours provided	2,873.1	1,737.7	4,108.5	3,119.0	*	*	*	813.2	101,301.1
Hours (per cent) (b)	2.8	1.7	4.1	3.1	*	*	*	0.8	100.0
Average hours (c)	53.7	64.0	75.6	90.6	*	*	*	59.0	123.6

(a) Children under 21 years of age in the household for whom the person has responsibility.

(b) Hours given to each community service as a percentage of the total hours given to all voluntary work.

(c) Number of hours divided by the number of volunteers for each community service.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components since persons could give help to more than one type of community service.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Further references: Personal Emergency, *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 669-70; Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea, 1981, pp. 671-2; Legacy, 1982, pp. 656-7; Victorian Association of Day Nurseries, 1983, p. 646; Probation Officers Association of Victoria, 1983, pp. 646-7; Correctional Services, 1984, pp. 611-14

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) the main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (Residential tenancies in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1984, VICTORIA

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Sir James Augustine Gobbo
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Clive Tadgell
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alastair Bothwick Nicholson
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hampel
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Frederick Ormiston
 The Hon. Mr Justice Howard Tomez Nathan

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1984, VICTORIA

Chief Judge

Glenn Royce Donal Waldron

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	John Leonard Read
Dermot William Corson	Peter Uno Rendit
James Herbert Forrest	Eugene John Cullity
Clive William Harris	John Ewen Raymond Bland
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Gordon Just	Paul Richard Mullaly
Roland John Leckie	Noel Stuart Tye Murdoch
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Alan Elmslie Dixon
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	William Michael Raymond Kelly
James Galvin Gorman	John King Nixon
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	Gay Vandeleur Tolhurst
Harold George Ogden	Francis Walsh
Nubert Solomon Stabey	Cairns William Villeneuve-Smith
Bruce Finlay McNab	Graham Lewis Fricke
Gordon Henry Spence	Leonard Sergiusz Ostrowski
Stanley George Hogg	Alwynne Richard Owen Rowlands
Martin Charles Ravech	John Thomas Hassett
John Frederick Bernard Howse	Warren Christopher Fagan
Leo Sydney Lazarus	

*Courts**High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth 'in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction'. The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices, prior to a Constitutional amendment in 1977, were appointed for life. As a result of a referendum in 1977, the Constitution was amended to provide, in section 72, that the appointment of a Justice shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgements, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court had the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The original jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

In addition, the Constitution in section 76 provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty and maritime matters. Pursuant to the last named provision the Commonwealth Parliament by virtue of section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- (a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between the States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
- (d) Suits by a State or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.'

In 1984 the Parliament enacted section 39B of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 giving the Federal Court of Australia original jurisdiction with respect to any matter in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer or officers of the Commonwealth. The jurisdiction does not however, extend to: (1) a person holding office under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 or the *Coal Industry Act* 1946; or (2) a judge or judges of the Family Court of Australia.

Section 38 was also amended to give the High Court power to remit matters arising under that section to either the Federal Court or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

A single justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns under the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

The primary functions of the High Court are, first, interpreting the Constitution and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgements of the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, and the Supreme Courts of the State.

In 1984 the Parliament enacted amendments to section 35 and inserted section 35A in the *Judiciary Act* 1903. The effect of section 35 was to abolish appeals as of right to the High Court and to provide that an appeal shall not be brought unless the High Court grants leave or special leave to appeal.

Section 35A sets out the criteria which the High Court shall have regard to in considering whether to grant an application for special leave to appeal.

The purpose of the legislative changes to the jurisdiction of the High Court was to relieve the Court of original jurisdiction matters which were time consuming and which could just as effectively be dealt with by the Federal Court or Supreme Courts of the States. The removal of the right of appeal was to ensure that only the most important questions of law occupied the time of the Court and to bring the High Court into line with the ultimate appellate Courts of other nations such as the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Canada, where appeals may only be brought with leave of the Court.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered, the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. On 1 September 1980, the principal seat of the Court was proclaimed to be at Canberra.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. That Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than thirty judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of seventy-two years. At 30 June 1984 the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and twenty-one Puisne Judges (judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called Puisne Judges).

The Full Court (usually three, but sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, on the facts, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review a case on the law.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, and judges go 'on circuit' to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrambbool.

Officers of the Supreme Court include the Senior Master, three other masters, the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, and all must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing.

The masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by judges, and the Senior Master is responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into Court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of civil cases for hearing, the Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals is the Registrar of the Full Court in respect of criminal appeals from decisions of the Supreme and County Courts.

Other officers of the court are the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates.

The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant (the masters, the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgements. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other relief. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to 'enter an appearance' within a specified time; otherwise judgement may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a 'memorandum of appearance' in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called 'pleadings', and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

If not settled by negotiation between the parties the action ultimately comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is

a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgement of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fiery facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgement.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a 'presentment' in the name of the Director of Public Prosecutions and signed by him or by one of the Prosecutors for the Queen.

In many cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 689).

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

SUPREME COURT, CIVIL BUSINESS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Causes entered –						
For assessment of damages	58	81	79	27	41	59
For trial	1,423	2,304	2,124	2,289	3,937	3,375
Number of cases listed for trial –						
By juries of six	1,001	1,291	748	1,332	2,032	1,027
By a judge	681	896	657	937	1,635	1,360
Verdicts returned for –						
Plaintiff	180	221	275	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Defendant	17	22	21	24	n.a.	n.a.
Amount awarded (\$'000)	2,144	3,449	2,605	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Writs of summons issued	9,087	11,960	11,106	9,589	11,738	12,590
Other original proceedings	137	164	146	n.a.	182	193
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined –						
By Full Court	63	53	49	59	86	61
By a judge	135	114	131	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

SUPREME COURT, WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, VICTORIA

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total
1978	751	1,426	6	n.p.	n.p.	17	2,206
1979	1,120	1,611	15	3	7	21	2,777
1980	1,226	1,805	12	3	1	15	3,062
1981	1,265	1,441	23	—	4	11	2,744
1982	987	1,199	18	—	7	12	2,223
1983	906	1,180	23	2	6	17	2,134

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$100,000, and in all other actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$25,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e. those in which the

accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1984 the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 37 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of seventy-two years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g. the seven divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Market Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges, excluding the Chief Judge, in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 13 judges; civil juries, 3 judges; civil cases, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 6 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 7 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

The following tables show particulars of County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

COUNTY COURT, MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Summonses issued	46,270	47,843	47,715	(a)20,452	22,995	22,798
Warrants of execution issued	17,426	18,702	17,292	(a)9,247	4,863	4,696
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	4,372	4,651	5,886	(b)2,139	2,209	2,111
Adoption applications filed	706	650	597	542	535	475
Civil trials heard	2,893	2,533	3,069	3,563	4,007	3,336
Criminal trials heard	1,118	1,202	1,218	1,424	1,321	1,258

(a) Decrease due to changes from November 1980 in jurisdiction of County Court.

(b) Total now refers to appellants, not cases as previously.

CRIMINAL MATTERS FINALISED, TYPE OF MATTER BY COURT (a), VICTORIA, 1981 AND 1982

Crime subdivision	Children's Court		Magistrates' Court		Higher Courts		Total	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Offences against the person	2,081	1,830	9,436	9,130	1,698	1,923	13,215	12,883
Robbery and extortion	99	115	140	118	426	409	665	642
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	29,398	28,457	36,804	39,086	4,880	5,311	71,082	72,854
Property damage and environmental offences	1,574	1,580	2,872	3,024	248	301	4,694	4,905
Offences against good order	3,358	3,375	18,190	19,285	818	847	22,366	23,507
Drug offences	136	135	5,718	6,240	295	387	6,149	6,762
Other offences	34	24	749	861	17	6	800	891
Total	36,680	35,516	73,909	77,744	8,382	9,184	118,971	122,444

(a) Data contained in the above table were derived from administrative records using a new national crime classification introduced in 1981.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND TYPE OF PENALTY (a), VICTORIA, 1981

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Periodic and weekend detention	Probation/ bond	Drug, alcohol rehabilitation	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	520	14	210	—	19	60	1	824
Robbery and extortion	259	8	75	12	2	2	—	358
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	912	62	633	9	104	107	1	1,828
Property damage and environmental offences	44	11	57	6	—	26	—	144
Offences against good order	126	2	43	—	—	37	2	210
Drug offences	89	—	21	5	—	11	—	126
Other offences	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Total	1,953	97	1,040	33	125	243	4	3,495

(a) Data contained in the above table were derived from administrative records using a new national crime classification introduced in 1981.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND TYPE OF PENALTY (a), VICTORIA, 1982

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Periodic and weekend detention	Probation/ bond	Drug, alcohol rehabilitation	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	595	10	219	1	29	74	1	929
Robbery and extortion	263	7	78	9	1	11	—	369
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	1,247	71	536	54	94	101	6	2,109
Property damage and environmental offences	68	12	77	2	3	20	—	182
Offences against good order	117	11	87	1	1	48	1	266
Drug offences	81	—	36	2	—	22	—	141
Other offences	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	2,372	111	1,033	69	128	276	8	3,997

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts, which are Courts of record and are open Courts, have civil as well as criminal jurisdiction.

They are held at Melbourne, in the metropolitan area, and at many country centres throughout Victoria and are presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates (until 1 June, 1984, also by Justices of the Peace). Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously at one location. As at 30 June 1984, the Magistracy comprised a Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, his Deputy, and seventy-one other magistrates. In the past Stipendiary Magistrates were usually appointed from the ranks of legally qualified Clerks of Courts but the *Magistrates' Courts (Appointment of Magistrates) Act 1984*, which came into force on 17 October 1984 provided that appointments now be made from persons qualified to be admitted or who are admitted, to practice as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court.

The Act also provides that magistrates are no longer subject to the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1974* and are thus completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

All Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests. Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments.

Justices of the Peace are appointed from members of the community and act in an honorary capacity up to the age of seventy-two years. They are no longer entitled to hear and determine criminal matters and are limited to the attestation of documents, the issuing of certain types of legal process, and the hearing of bail applications.

A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed Stipendiary Magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by Stipendiary Magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

The Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts comprises causes of action, both contract and tort, up to \$5,000, and to \$10,000 in claims for property damage arising out of the use of a motor vehicle.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g. the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting in a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a Stipendiary Magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for 'principal relief' (i.e. dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily, or where no means of enforcement are provided in any Act. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts to hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called 'alternative procedure' which empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$10,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be heard in a Magistrates' Court or at any place although usually in a Court room. It is not deemed to be an open Court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the Magistrate is satisfied of a strong or probable presumption of guilt he directs the defendant to be tried in either the Supreme Court or County Court and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail. If the Magistrate is not so satisfied the defendant is discharged. Children's Courts (see pages 695-7) hear most offences by juveniles under the age of seventeen years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or Stipendiary Magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the following factors.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the Courts and in the number of cases settled out of Court also result in fluctuations in Court business.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE, VICTORIA

Type of case	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civil cases –						
Number heard	146,850	133,919	133,204	139,812	141,970	186,747
Other cases –						
Garnishee	2,367	435	392	546	553	332
Fraud orders	5,105	3,686	3,748	4,233	4,647	3,433
Maintenance orders	5,374	7,427	7,416	8,629	7,573	5,469
Licenses and certificates	28,770	28,092	27,259	28,348	29,396	22,137
Show cause summonses	15,070	2,083	1,472	673	304	348
Landlord and tenant	2,372	2,227	2,241	2,303	2,348	2,332
Miscellaneous	22,545	23,678	22,165	20,036	15,174	27,609

**MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND
TYPE OF PENALTY, VICTORIA, 1981 (a)**

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Periodic and weekend detention	Probation/ bond	Drug, alcohol rehabilitation	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	854	52	1,439	26	2	2,948	343	5,664
Robbery and extortion	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	7,924	1,014	11,463	244	674	13,012	2,443	36,774
Property damage and environmental offences	223	13	546	4	3	2,066	172	3,027
Offences against good order	1,801	62	1,998	30	7	10,433	1,253	15,584
Drug offences	280	5	1,154	39	—	3,067	261	4,806
Other offences	26	—	98	—	—	548	13	685
Total	11,109	1,146	16,698	343	686	32,077	4,485	66,544

(a) Data contained in the above table were derived from administrative records using a new national crime classification introduced in 1981.

**MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND
TYPE OF PENALTY, VICTORIA, 1982 (a)**

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Periodic and weekend detention	Probation/ bond	Drug, alcohol rehabilitation	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	843	76	1,371	41	2	2,506	352	5,191
Robbery and extortion	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	8
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	7,991	1,371	13,608	383	1,185	12,902	2,983	40,423
Property damage and environmental offences	222	19	592	12	14	2,125	182	3,166
Offences against good order	1,768	47	2,285	22	32	11,110	1,230	16,494
Drug offences	249	5	1,268	38	3	3,041	298	4,902
Other offences	4	—	169	—	—	555	74	802
Total	11,080	1,518	19,297	496	1,236	32,239	5,120	70,986

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Children's Court

Children's Courts were established in Victoria in 1906, being, in essence, separate proceedings in what are now Magistrates' Courts. Today, the jurisdiction of Children's Courts consists of criminal and welfare proceedings. All criminal offences, other than homicide, may be tried by a Children's Court if the defendant is under seventeen years of age at the time of the commission of the alleged offence and under eighteen years of age at the time of determination. Indictable offences, i.e. those triable before a judge and jury, may be heard with the consent of a defendant (if aged fifteen or more) or his/her parent(s) (if under fifteen). Even with consent to summary determination the Court, in appropriate cases, may remit matters for trial, in which event the Children's Court becomes the preliminary examination (committal) forum.

The welfare jurisdiction consists of protection applications and irreconcilable difference applications. Protection applications may only be brought by authorised officers, i.e. members of the Victoria Police Force or nominated officers of the Children's Protection Society. Such applications are based on the criteria contained in section 31 of the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*. Children's Courts have no guardianship, custody, adoption, or court wardship jurisdiction but a custodian or a child may approach the Court for assistance by bringing an irreconcilable difference application under section 34 of the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*. Upon proof that there are substantial and presently irreconcilable differences between custodian and child the Court may utilise the dispositional alternatives available in protection applications.

The Melbourne Children's Court is the only geographically separate Children's Court, dealing exclusively with juvenile cases. Fourteen regional suburban Magistrates' Courts are gazetted as Children's Courts on a weekly, fortnightly, or monthly basis. Beyond the metropolitan area, regional County Courts sit as Children's Courts as gazetted, constituted by Stipendiary Magistrates. In the metropolitan area the magistrates based at Batman Avenue (currently three Stipendiary [Children's Court] Magistrates and two Children's Court Magistrates, one being the officer in charge of all Victorian Children's Courts), sit at Melbourne and all fourteen suburban Courts, occasionally assisted by two Honorary Children's Court Magistrates.

A fundamental feature of Children's Court proceedings is confidentiality. All proceedings are heard in camera with only the necessary parties permitted to be present. Media identification of parties and

proceedings is subject to strict prohibitive control and substantial constraints are placed upon references to proceedings against children in other jurisdictions. Proof of criminal offences is identical with that in other criminal Courts.

The philosophy of the Courts rests upon juvenile welfare, deterrence, and rehabilitation. While proceedings are less formal than those in courts dealing with adult offenders, offences must be strictly proved to the required standard, with all of the rights of a defendant preserved.

Upon proof of an offence or an application, the Court looks to the future welfare of the child. Offence disposition options include dismissal (without conviction), adjournment (without conviction), probation (without conviction), fine (with or without conviction), and 'bond', i.e. a recognisance to be of good behaviour (with or without conviction). In the most serious cases, upon conviction, a child under the age of fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Department of Community Welfare Services or, if aged fifteen years or more, sentenced to detention in a youth training centre. The maximum sentence for an offence is two years, for more than one offence, or in the aggregate, three years.

Upon proof of an application the Court may adjourn the matter (with or without special conditions). Supervision orders (similar to probation orders but capable of including orders in respect of a parent) involve the family with officers of the Department of Community Welfare Services. Admission to the care of the Department results in the transfer of guardianship rights to the Director General of Community Welfare Services. Young persons who have received a substantial period of detention come under the authority of the Youth Parole Board.

Prior to disposition, it is common for the Court to request reports to be prepared by the officers of the Department of Community Welfare Services at the Children's Court Clinic. Honorary probation officers provide an invaluable service in supplementing the resources of the Department in the preparation of both pre-Court and pre-disposition reports.

Children's Court Clinic

The Children's Court Clinic is a statutory facility administered by the Health Commission of Victoria whose mandate over the past thirty-five years has been to provide a psycho-social consultancy service to the juvenile jurisdiction throughout Victoria. The multi-disciplinary team which comprises psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, and receptionists assess twelve per cent of children appearing before the Courts annually.

The majority of referrals involve complex situations, necessitating full assessment of the child and parents prior to recommendations being formulated in comprehensive reports to the Court. Clinic staff also provide continuing treatment to a significant number of children and families following assessment. Such services, which are available free of charge, include individual counselling and family therapy plus medical, neurological, and psychological investigations where indicated.

Within the major reception and youth training centres, staff from the Children's Court Clinic provide on-site psychiatric and psychological assessment and treatment services to the children detained.

On request, Clinic staff provide written psychiatric reports to the Youth Parole Board and the County Court on Appeal.

CHILDREN'S COURT, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND TYPE OF PENALTY, VICTORIA, 1981 (a)

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Care/control of welfare department	Probation/bond	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	162	83	406	1	203	168	1,023
Robbery and extortion	19	17	21	—	10	5	72
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	2,458	2,606	6,595	60	1,485	1,994	15,198
Property damage and environmental offences	67	96	282	1	257	100	803
Offences against good order	349	127	542	—	411	306	1,735
Drug offences	6	10	25	—	19	24	84
Other offences	1	9	10	—	—	2	22
Total	3,062	2,948	7,881	62	2,385	2,599	18,937

(a) Data contained in the above table were derived from administrative records using a new national crime classification introduced in 1981.

**CHILDREN'S COURT, CRIMINAL MATTERS PROVEN BY TYPE OF MATTER AND
TYPE OF PENALTY, VICTORIA, 1982, (a)**

Type of matter	Full-time detention	Care/control of welfare department	Probation/ bond	Loss/suspension of drivers' licence	Fine	Other	Total
Offences against the person	162	58	368	—	199	168	955
Robbery and extortion	31	10	26	—	11	5	83
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	2,128	2,053	6,959	76	1,269	2,160	14,645
Property damage and environmental offences	77	97	351	—	190	128	843
Offences against good order	291	106	482	1	471	285	1,636
Drug offences	4	1	33	—	21	17	76
Other offences	—	2	2	—	5	3	12
Total	2,693	2,327	8,221	77	2,166	2,766	18,250

(a) See footnote previous table.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged. A coroner may direct after hearing evidence, that a person or persons should stand their trial for the offences of murder, manslaughter, culpable driving, infanticide, and arson should that evidence so indicate.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroner's Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Community Welfare Services Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) the coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a Law Officer so directs; or
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors.

It is optional for the coroner to have a jury when:

- (1) a relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (2) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (3) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

If the inquest is held without jurors, the coroner must set down his reasons in writing and transmit those reasons to a Law Officer.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT, INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1978	1,361
1979	1,445
1980	1,278
1981	1,450
1982	1,525
1983	1,421

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the Coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

COMMITTALS BY CORONERS, VICTORIA

Year	Murder, manslaughter, infanticide, and arson		Culpable driving
	Males	Females	Persons (a)
1978	37	6	34
1979	35	7	39
1980	45	4	40
1981	24	n.p.	27
1982	54	7	32
1983	42	11	51

(a) Males and females not available separately.

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches – barristers and solicitors – as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches – not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891, Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In August 1984, there were 890 members of the Bar, including 71 women, in full-time active practice. Four had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong. Barristers appointed to the Bench (that is, promoted to a judgeship) remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first nine months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister

of at least ten years standing, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After three months of reading, the pupil may take work of his or her own. During the first three months of reading, the pupil must attend a three month course of training in legal theory and skills of particular application to the profession of advocacy and attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main Courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Beside appearing in Courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were seventy Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in August 1984.

In August 1984, nine barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about forty to about 128 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive director and officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf – the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates, and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1917. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*. All persons admitted to practise as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, eighteen elected members, the presidents of each of the nine country law associations, and representatives of the five suburban law associations. The Council has a large number of standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which, after detailed consideration, submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action.

The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to

educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Committees meet regularly to consider anomalies or defects in the law or legal procedures, and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for amendments and reforms.

Disciplinary procedures for members of the legal profession

Since January 1979, the discipline of the legal profession has been overseen by two tribunals, which for the first time include non-lawyers. The tribunals were established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal) Act 1978* and the *Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act 1978*.

The Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal is appointed from a panel consisting of current members of the Council of the Law Institute; solicitors appointed by the Council; and three persons, who are not legal practitioners, appointed in the public interest by the Attorney-General. The function of the Tribunal is to consider complaints of misconduct against solicitors. 'Misconduct' includes various acts or omissions by a solicitor such as charging grossly excessive costs; making untrue statements; failure in performing any work in connection with a solicitor's practice which constitutes a gross breach of duty to a client or the court; failure to lodge a report of the annual audit of trust accounts not later than three months after the statutory time; and wilful or reckless non-compliance with the rules and regulations governing the practice of solicitors.

Investigations of alleged misconduct can be initiated by the Secretary of the Institute or by any person writing to the Secretary of the Law Institute. After an initial investigation and consideration of any explanation made by a solicitor, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Tribunal. Provision is made for three forms of hearing: for a preliminary hearing, the President of the Institute assigns one person; for a summary hearing, three persons, one of whom is a lay member; and for a full hearing, five persons, two of whom are lay members. The Tribunal may impose penalties such as fines of up to \$5,000 or the cancellation, suspension, or limiting of practising certificates.

The discipline of barristers is the responsibility of the Barristers' Disciplinary Tribunal or Bar Tribunal. The Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Justice, comprises a judge, or former judge of the Supreme Court as chairman; three barristers – two being Queen's Counsel and one being junior Counsel; and a person, who is not a legal practitioner, nominated by the Attorney-General. Complaints against barristers are referred initially by the chairman of the Victorian Bar Council to the Council's Bar Ethics Committee. After preliminary investigation of a complaint, the Ethics Committee may decide to take no further action, deal with the matter summarily, or lay a charge against the barrister before the Barristers' Disciplinary Tribunal.

Summary hearings by the Ethics Committee are designed to deal with misconduct for which a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suspension for up to three months, would be appropriate. However, the Committee may decide to lay a charge before the Tribunal, rather than deal with the matter summarily. A barrister is entitled to have a matter dealt with by the Tribunal if he objects to a summary hearing by the Committee.

Hearings by the Tribunal deal with the most serious cases of misconduct. The Tribunal has the power to impose a fine not exceeding \$5,000; to suspend the barrister (without limit as to time); to direct that the barrister's name be struck off the Bar Roll, or the roll of practitioners kept by the Supreme Court; and to order that the expenses incurred by the Tribunal be paid. A party aggrieved by an order of the Tribunal may appeal against the order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court. Hearings by the Tribunal will be held in public unless the Tribunal considers it is in the interests of justice that the hearing or part of it should be held in private.

A lay observer has been appointed to examine and report on the manner in which the two tribunals handle complaints. Annual reports are made to the Law Institute of Victoria or the Victorian Bar Council and to the Attorney-General who presents the reports to Parliament. The lay observer, who is appointed for three years, has the power to require the various disciplinary bodies to provide him with information and to make reports or recommendations.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then, it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts,

the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Law Reform Commissioner

The Office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular:

- (1) the simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community;
- (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient;
- (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms;
- (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments;
- (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the Law; and
- (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five

members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from January 1976 to January 1982:

LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER, REPORTS ISSUED, VICTORIA

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
January 1976	Report No. 4 – Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial.
June 1976	Report No. 5 – Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials.
December 1976	Report No. 6 – Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence.
June 1978	Report No. 7 – Innocent Misrepresentation	Extension of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.
June 1979	Report No. 8 – Pre-Incorporation Contracts	Ratification of contracts made on behalf of a company prior to incorporation.
October 1980	Report No. 9 – Duress, Necessity and Coercion	Reform and statutory reformulation of the law relating to duress and necessity as defences in the criminal law; repeal of the law relating to coercion.
December 1980	Report No. 10 – Delivery of Deeds	Reforms of the law relating to the delivery of deeds.
June 1981	Report No. 11 – Unsworn Statements in Criminal Trials	Limited right of both judge and prosecution to comment on an accused's making an unsworn statement; amendments to section 399 of the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 and section 25 of the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1958.
January 1982	Report No. 12 – Provocation and Diminished Responsibility as Defences to Murder	Reform of law relating to provocation and introduction of defence of diminished responsibility in prosecutions for murder.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1973 under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act* 1971-73. As a statutory organisation its main functions are to undertake research and training activities in regard to crime prevention and correction requirements on both national and State government levels. For such purposes its Board of Management is composed of nominated members from the Commonwealth Government and State Governments. It publishes research reports and proceedings on training activities which are distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

Criminology Research Council

This Council, established under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act* 1971-73, is a grant giving body specialising in research in the areas of crime prevention and correction. It is funded partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the State Governments, the contributions of the latter being determined on a pro-rata population basis. The Australian Institute of Criminology provides the Council with administrative and secretarial services.

Commonwealth Legal Aid Council

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Council established pursuant to the *Commonwealth Legal Aid Act* 1977 as amended, has taken over the research function previously conducted by the Commonwealth

Legal Aid Commission which was abolished by the same legislation. The Council is required to ascertain and keep under review the need for legal assistance in Australia in respect of Commonwealth matters, and make recommendations to the Attorney-General as to the most effective, economical, and desirable means of satisfying that need. The Council is also required to make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning the provision by the Commonwealth Government of financial assistance in respect of the cost of providing legal assistance and the effectiveness of arrangements for the application of that financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government. The Council may also make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning any other matters relating to the provision of legal assistance, upon his request.

Further reference: *Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission, Victorian Year Book 1981, p. 699*

Legal Aid Commission of Victoria

A new system for providing legal aid in Victoria came into operation on 1 September 1981. On that date, the Legal Aid Commission commenced providing legal aid under the *Legal Aid Commission Act 1978*, and the three bodies previously providing legal aid – the Legal Aid Committee, the Australian Legal Aid Office, and the Public Solicitor – effectively ceased to exist.

The Legal Aid Commission is an independent statutory corporation whose function is to provide legal aid under the Act. Legal Aid is defined as education, advice, or information in or about the law; any legal services that may be provided by a legal practitioner; duty lawyer services; legal advice; and legal assistance. Each of these aspects is in turn defined. This is the first time legal aid has been defined by legislation in Victoria and the definition presents a broader concept of legal aid than was previously understood by the term.

Under the Act, Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided without charge to any person seeking them. However, legal services (legal assistance) may be provided to persons unable to pay ordinary legal costs either without charge or in payment of a contribution towards the Commission's costs of providing the services required.

Under guidelines required by the Act to be prepared by the Commission, persons are granted free legal assistance if they have completed an application form and are assessed as being eligible for legal assistance on the basis of their financial situation and the reasonableness of providing assistance in the particular case. In some cases, an applicant may be required to pay a contribution towards the cost of the legal assistance. This may be at the time the assistance is granted or at any time while the assistance is being provided and, in particular, if the applicant recovers money or property as a result of the provision of legal assistance.

Duty Lawyer Services and legal advice are provided by Commission staff. Legal assistance may be provided by either Commission staff or lawyers in private practice. Applicants may choose who they wish to act for them and normally the Commission will act on that choice. There is no restriction on the type of legal problem for which legal assistance will be provided. However in certain cases, special consideration will need to be shown before assistance will be provided. A further innovation introduced by the Act is a system under which applicants for legal assistance can obtain reconsideration and reviews of decisions made by the Commission. The Commission comprises nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Director of Legal Aid is an *ex-officio* member.

The Commission has five main sources of funds. They are the Victorian Government; the Commonwealth Government; portion of the interest earned by the investment of solicitors' trust funds; contributions made by assisted persons; and any legal costs awarded by a Court to legally assisted persons.

Further references: *Voluntary legal aid, Victorian Year Book 1975, pp. 850-1; Legal Aid Committee, 1981, p. 700; Australian Legal Aid Office, 1981, p. 699; Public Solicitor, 1981, p. 705*

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute was established by statute in 1972, as a result of the desire of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria to set up 'an organization to provide continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connection with legal education' (preamble to the Act). The Institute comprises eight members, two appointed by each of the four founding bodies.

The initial emphasis of the Institute was upon 'continuing education for legal practitioners', and this remains one of its major functions. A wide range of courses, seminars, and lectures is now

offered, and occasionally in co-operation with other bodies such as the Law Institute of Victoria, the University Law Schools, and the accounting profession.

The Institute's statute, however, always envisaged a wider role for it, including the conduct of 'courses for training in the law'. The Institute has established a course of practical training as an alternative to articles of clerkship. A pilot course was run in 1974, and the first full-time course in 1975, since when a course has been conducted each year for about 120 law graduates.

Funding for the practical training course is received from the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission and from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund. There are no enrolment fees. The continuing legal education activities of the Institute generate sufficient income to enable them to be almost self-funding.

The course of practical training is a full-time course extending over a period of seven months and covering all major areas of practice. Although the setting is institutional, every effort is made to match the conditions of actual practice. There is both direct instruction and unstructured time spent by students working on their own, carrying out exercises corresponding to what might reasonably be expected of them in practice. Instructors are all drawn from the practising profession. Files of 'current matters' are conducted by the students involving the co-operation of government and semi-government offices, courts, registries, municipal councils, and even an insurance company.

While courses such as these are comparatively new in the field of legal education, they are conducted in all Australian States, except Western Australia, and in the Australian Capital Territory. Australia is recognised internationally as a pioneer in legal practice courses. Countries around the world have modelled their courses on those in Australia, in particular those in the States of Victoria and New South Wales.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967* and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978*. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Law Reform Commissioner, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victorian Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council – three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation are to:

- (1) promote legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promote legal education in Victoria;
- (3) establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improve the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) promote or undertake, within Victoria, community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) publish or subsidise the publication of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 860-1; 1984, pp. 619-22, 624-31

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular State or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that 'substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English'.

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The administrative functions of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary who is a public servant assisted by two Deputy Secretaries.

The following sections provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, provides for payment from consolidated revenue to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one is appointed as chairman, one nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for reappointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law, or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing that is discontinued through the illness of a judge. No money is paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The Corporate Affairs Office in junction with the National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) is responsible for the administration of laws relating to companies and the securities industry. The Office is responsible for the incorporation of companies, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, and for conducting investigations. In relation to the securities industry, the Office licenses operators in the industry and conducts investigations.

On 22 December 1978, the Commonwealth and the States agreed to the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme, which would secure uniformity of law and administration in relation to companies and the securities industry. The Commonwealth Government established the NCSC which formally assumed responsibility for laws relating to the securities industry and company takeovers on 1 July 1981. A uniform companies code came into operation on 1 July 1982. Under the scheme, the NCSC is responsible for the overall administration of the scheme, subject to the approval of the Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities. Existing State and Territory administrations act as delegates of the NCSC in their respective jurisdictions.

The Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board was established by the *Companies (Administration) Act* 1981. The Board is responsible for the discipline of registered company auditors and liquidators.

The office is also responsible for the administration of the *Business Names Act* 1962, the *Associations Incorporation Act* 1981 and the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958. In that capacity, the Office registers business names, incorporates not-for-profit associations and oversees the operations of trustee companies. Legislation relating to business names, associations, and trustee companies does not come within the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch arranges the reporting and, as required, the transcripts of proceedings in courts of all jurisdictions in Victoria.

Crown Solicitor's Office

The Crown Solicitor is the solicitor to the Executive Government of Victoria, to some other statutory tribunals and authorities, and in some circumstances, acts as solicitor to officers employed in various government services. He provides a complete range of legal services to clients ranging from

the provision of legal advice to the conduct of all manner of prosecutions and litigation and includes also the provision of drafting and conveyancing services. To provide these services, it has been necessary to arrange for the legal officers employed in this office to deal with particular services. In general terms there are now four branches or sections, i.e., an Advisory Branch, a Common Law Branch, a Conveyancing Branch, and a Summary Prosecutions Branch, and three separate office locations in particular departments which provide some, but not all, legal services to those departments.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act* 1943, this Board has three main functions:

- (1) it assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, reinstatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position; and
- (3) it provides a business advisory service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces, provides a business investigation service for discharged servicemen in Victoria, and employs qualified accountants for these services, which are free of charge.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at updated and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee of the Parliament on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia.

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e. funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 718 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$9m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to:

- (1) sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objectives; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act* 1958.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

This Tribunal was established by the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972 and consists of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The 1972 Act continues to govern applications arising after its implementation and arising before 21 March, 1984. A limit of \$10,000 in respect of such applications became operative on 28 October 1981.

Save as aforesaid, the 1972 Act was repealed and replaced by the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1983 and the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Regulations* 1984 on 21 March 1984 which apply to claims arising on or after that date. This legislation imposes separate limits as to the different heads of compensation — expenses incurred, impairment of earning capacity, pain and suffering, and loss of dependancy on death. A maximum total award of \$21,600 will be available in some cases.

With a limited exception arising under section 15(1) of the 1983 Act, claims are confined to those based on personal injuries, and claims based on loss of or damage to property are excluded.

CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL, SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS (a), VICTORIA

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Applications pending (b)	321	400	639	981	1,595	2,159
Further applications received (c)	1,495	1,861	2,339	2,581	2,579	3,342
Final awards	1,377	1,596	1,703	1,797	1,960	2,085
Applications refused or withdrawn	39	26	68	84	76	82
Applications pending (a)	400	639	981	1,594	2,159	3,394
Total compensation awarded \$	1,346,052	1,885,310	2,331,100	2,502,157	3,397,385	3,840,625
Average award of compensation \$	978	1,181	1,369	1,392	1,733	1,842

(a) At 30 June.

(b) At 1 July of previous year.

(c) To 30 June.

Government Shorthand Writer's Office

The Government Shorthand Writer's Office reports and produces verbatim transcripts of proceedings before Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria and various tribunals, conferences, and seminars.

Motor Accidents Tribunal

Established by the *Motor Accidents Act* 1973, the Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the Motor Accidents Board in relation to the no-fault scheme of compensation for victims of road accidents.

Further reference: Law Department, *Victorian Year Book*, 1984, pp. 633-5

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as Stipendiary Magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts up to \$3,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a \$5 fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area. The registrar, who provides administrative services to the tribunals, gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are open to the public and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. There are currently four full-time referees and seven part-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974 until 30 June 1984, a total of 24,844 claims have been lodged for determination.

SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS, NUMBER OF CLAIMS DETERMINED, VICTORIA

Classification	1981-82		1982-83	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Food and beverages	n.p.	n.p.	1	0.03
Clothing, footwear, and drapery	182	7.51	221	6.23
Consumer durables	474	19.56	701	19.76
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	508	20.96	755	21.28
Building and construction	651	26.87	811	22.86
Miscellaneous products	147	6.07	205	5.77
Transport and energy services	98	4.04	157	4.43
Insurance and finance	29	1.20	138	3.89
Real estate and accommodation	n.p.	n.p.	22	0.62
Miscellaneous services	319	13.17	537	15.14
Total	2,423	100.00	3,548	100.00

Market Court

The *Market Court Act* 1978 was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members — one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 can be imposed on persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

Estate Agents Board

The Estate Agents Board is constituted under the *Estate Agents Act* 1980. It is responsible for the licensing, monitoring, audit, discipline, and education of the estate agent profession. It investigates complaints from the public and other matters in breach of the Estate Agents Act, regulations, or rules.

The Board also controls the Estate Agents Guarantee Fund, from which financial reimbursement is made to persons who have suffered a pecuniary loss as a result of defalcation by an estate agent.

Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers

The Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers administers the *Finance Brokers Act 1969*, the *Money Lenders Act 1958*, and the *Auction Sales Act 1958*, and receives and investigates complaints about licensees under these Acts.

State Classification of Publications Board

The State Classification of Publications Board was established under a section of the *Police Offences Act 1958*. Where the Board classifies a publication as a restricted publication, that publication shall be subject to restrictions in relation to its sale, inspection, display, and advertisement.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Public Trustee, appointed pursuant to the *Public Trustee Act 1958*, manages the estates of mental patients and other persons incapable of managing their own affairs and may, on the order of a judge of the Supreme Court, deal with property of which the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

The Public Trustee may be appointed executor of the Will of any person, or subject to the provisions of the Public Trustee Act, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of any person who dies without leaving a Will. In such cases, he manages the estate and distributes the assets among the beneficiaries according to the law. The Public Trustee may also be appointed a trustee, receiver, guardian, committee, agent, or Attorney in any appropriate case. (Further information on the activities of the Public Trustee can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.)

Victorian Taxation Board of Review

The Victorian Taxation Board of Review was established under the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972*. Its functions are to review decisions made by the following bodies: (1) Commissioner for Land Tax, (2) Controller of Stamp Duties, (3) Commissioner of Probate Duties, (4) Commissioner of Gift Duties, (5) Commissioner of Payroll Tax, and (6) Commissioner for Business Franchises.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely rewriting the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licenses is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the money remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year is greater than the money therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES, VICTORIA

Type of licence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hotelkeeper	1,435	1,432	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,430
Club	459	469	479	496	517	534
Retail bottled liquor	731	744	751	766	769	773
Wholesale liquor merchant	102	105	109	114	112	112
Australian wine	13	13	13	13	13	13
Vigneron	65	67	70	85	89	97
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	287	294	317	345	347	377
Cabaret	29	33	42	47	49	52
Theatre	5	5	4	4	4	4
Cider tavern	n.p.	2	3	4	7	7
Residential	n.p.	3	3	4	6	10
Tourist facility	12	14	16	20	28	29
Convention facility	—	—	1	1	1	1

NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Type of licence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Canteen	—	—	7	7	7	7
Cultural centre	—	—	—	1	2	2
Ships provedores	—	—	—	—	4	5
Total	3,149	3,188	3,253	3,345	3,393	3,460

NOTE: The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse, harness, and greyhound racing. Under the Act the control of harness and greyhound racing is vested in the Harness Racing Board and the Greyhound Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

RACING AND HARNESS RACING MEETINGS, VICTORIA

Particulars	Year ended 31 July -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
RACING						
Number of meetings -						
Metropolitan courses	84	84	83	83	83	96
Other courses	398	397	427	433	394	401
Number of events -						
Metropolitan courses	702	688	672	671	677	782
Other courses	3,138	3,124	3,344	3,399	3,083	3,211
Amount of stakes -						
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	7,763	8,560	8,883	10,068	11,752	12,794
Other courses (\$'000)	3,758	4,062	4,307	5,014	5,697	6,968
HARNESS RACING						
Number of meetings -						
Metropolitan courses	55	59	60	60	60	73
Other courses	268	268	268	264	281	267
Number of events -						
Metropolitan courses	426	443	474	471	480	610
Other courses	2,360	2,164	2,361	2,332	2,486	2,346
Amount of stakes -						
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	1,934	2,305	2,655	3,069	3,419	3,837
Other courses (\$'000)	2,398	2,511	2,882	3,180	3,663	3,680

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 319-20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1965 was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966.

BANKRUPTCIES, VICTORIA

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1976-77	393	—	82	475
1977-78	583	n.p.	n.p.	707
1978-79	763	n.p.	n.p.	973
1979-80	1,227	8	229	1,464
1980-81	1,274	5	235	1,514
1981-82	1,289	1	274	1,564
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1976-77	7,555	—	10,479	18,034
1977-78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
1978-79	17,272	68	8,525	25,865
1979-80	33,509	44	10,048	43,601
1980-81	39,529	409	17,420	57,358
1981-82	41,157	90	53,490	94,737
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1976-77	2,354	—	9,120	11,474
1977-78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558
1978-79	3,456	29	4,784	8,269
1979-80	6,754	5	2,592	9,351
1980-81	4,310	8	3,894	8,212
1981-82	4,935	28	6,607	11,570

Victoria Police

Introduction

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;
- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of a serious nature, and include the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

Organisation

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, six Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, research and development, and administration.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations, the Police Manual, and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. Modern policing is directed towards ensuring that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can operate across district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police communications system, ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

Each metropolitan police district and Geelong has its own crime car squad of approximately twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

In addition, there are offices of the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Traffic Operations Group located throughout Victoria, while at Force level, the Independent Patrol Group has been developed to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes, the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

A history of the Victoria Police Force, entitled *Police in Victoria 1836-1980*, has been published by the Victorian Government Printer. A more detailed publication on this subject is in the process of being compiled.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. These deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, armed robbery, community policing and police community involvement programmes. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities. The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

To discharge its obligation of providing an effective level of service to the community, it is essential that the Force establishment be brought to a level commensurate with community demand, and that level must be maintained by a recruiting and training programme designed to meet the predicted demands of population growth and losses of personnel from the Force. The authorised strength of the Force at 30 June 1984 was 8,500, and the actual strength was 8,365.

The Police Academy at Glen Waverley undertakes training of recruits aged between eighteen and a half years and thirty-four years inclusive, who undergo two years probationary training. The first eighteen weeks at the Academy constitute the initial basis of training followed by further training courses at selected police stations and supportive branches of the Force.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Force for members wishing to advance in their career. There are thirty-three external courses and seventy internal courses available to members. Tertiary institutions such as the University of Melbourne, Phillip Institute of Technology, and Chisholm Institute of Technology provide venues for advanced study.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

A successful initiative in the fight against crime has been the development of the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence. However, while it has, in many cases, given sound direction to the investigator, it has also exposed more clearly, the nature and extent of organised crime.

The twin engined Aerospatiale helicopter of the Police Air Wing provides a reactive response to operational needs. This aircraft has a twenty-four hours a day operational capability and is fully instrumented for flying in adverse weather conditions.

Communications are constantly being improved with consideration of future command and control systems incorporating computer aided dispatch. Planned changeover to a UHF radio network is expected to become operational in the metropolitan area in 1984-85, resulting in improved communications. The present communications complex at Russell Street is a Total Command and Control centre encompassing advanced technology in all modes of communication including radio, telephone, computer message switching, and facsimile.

Computers now provide invaluable service to both operational and administrative personnel with a network of VDU terminals throughout the State providing information, including vehicle registration particulars, stolen motor vehicle details, and criminal record information. Links have been established with the NSW Police computer and development of further interstate links is well advanced.

Forensic Science plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The State Forensic Science Laboratory has the responsibility of providing scientific aid to all sections of the force and to outside organisations and individuals. The laboratory is required to develop and maintain chemical,

biological, serological, biochemical, pharmacological, physical, document examination, firearm identification, photographic, and crime scene search facilities in keeping with current scientific knowledge. It also provides a "Disaster Victim Identification" service.

The laboratory is now an autonomous establishment directed by a scientist who controls all personnel and develops and determines scientific methodology within the laboratory. The executive police involvement is directed towards fulfilling the administrative needs of the laboratory in order to ensure that it has the capacity to provide an adequate scientific response to the police organisation, to the community at large and to satisfy the needs of the criminal justice system. The major aim is to ensure that all scientific evidence is produced at a prosecution. Following completion of stage 1 of the new Laboratory at Macleod, stage 2 has commenced with completion envisaged in early 1986.

Road toll

Although the Traffic Department has responsibility for traffic law enforcement, all operational members participate as their commitment to other policing duties permit. Owing to modern social demands and complexity of traffic laws, traffic policing requires special training and equipment such as high speed pursuit driving and interception skills, use and maintenance of speed measuring equipment, vehicles inspection, road crash investigation, enforcement of laws relating to the use of heavy commercial vehicles, and preparation of detailed reports for coroner's inquiries and other court documents.

Concentrated efforts to reduce fatalities on the State's roads, effective use of available resources together with media co-operation have assisted in making the public more aware of the trauma on the State's roads.

Research and development

Many of the tasks performed by the Research and Development Department can only be successfully carried out because of the extensive operational background of its personnel. All areas of the Force operations are represented, which enables a wide spectrum of skills to be utilised in performing the function of providing a service to operational members.

A notable achievement of the Department during 1983-84 was the introduction of 'Neighbourhood Watch', a community based crime prevention initiative particularly directed to a reduction in the number of house burglaries.

Liaison with community groups was fostered by members of the Crime Car Squads in the Metropolitan Districts and by the end of June 1984, sixteen Neighbourhood Watch areas were operating involving approximately 11,000 residences and in excess of 30,000 people.

Community Policing Squads

Community Policing Squads, located throughout Melbourne and in Geelong, are based on the Women Police Divisions, which still exist in country districts. Community policing is a style of law enforcement which emphasises the close co-operation between the police and the community, to prevent crime by marshalling community resources. Duties include:

- (1) interviewing and taking proceedings against child offenders;
- (2) assisting children in need of care (exposed to risk);
- (3) establishing or assisting crime prevention in schools and elsewhere;
- (4) providing a uniform patrol function;
- (5) helping and advising children, parents, and families;
- (6) ensuring that the Force has a practical, coherent, and sensitive approach to problems experienced by children and families;
- (7) combating child maltreatment; and
- (8) identifying and taking action about locations and persons placing children at risk.

Liaison committees

A number of liaison committees have been established with other organisations during the past few years in an attempt to overcome various problems. These committees include the Police/Lawyer Liaison Committee; Ethnic Affairs Police Liaison Committee; Police Community Welfare Services Department Liaison Committee; Media/Police Liaison Committee; Police/Medical Officers' Liaison Committee; and the Aboriginal/Police Liaison Committee.

Expenditure

The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1982-83 were \$288.9m and the

expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$10.7m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Authorised strength	7,500	8,000	8,050	8,200	8,500	8,500
Actual strength (a)	7,468	7,698	7,986	8,198	8,364	8,365
C.I.B., etc. (b)	1,058	1,114	1,223	1,284	1,181	1,287
Police-women	493	554	568	666	666	801
Cadets (c)	337	262	84	—	—	—
Reservists	142	141	126	131	145	142

(a) Includes police-women but excludes reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Branch, Forensic Science Laboratory, and Information Bureau.

(c) The Police Cadet Training Scheme has been phased out in accordance with a Government decision in September 1980.

Further references: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 318-21; 1982, pp. 688-90; 1984, pp. 631-3

Office of Corrections

Introduction

The Office of Corrections was established during the latter half of 1983, in order to strengthen the administration and delivery of adult correctional services, of both a custodial (prisons) and non-custodial nature, in Victoria. The functions of the Office had previously been performed by the Department of Community Welfare Services. The Office is responsible to the Minister for Community Welfare Services.

The Director-General of Corrections was appointed on 1 October 1983 and commenced duty on 10 October 1983. The *Community Welfare Services (Director-General of Corrections) Act 1983* came into operation on 22 November 1983, giving legislative effect to the partitioning of the Department of Community Welfare Services, the establishment of the Office of Corrections, and the Director-General of Corrections. It also allowed for a number of provisions necessary to maintain the management of corrective services. The Office became fully separate from the Department of Community Welfare Services on 1 February 1984 when it assumed full responsibility for the delivery of all community-based correctional programmes to adult offenders.

The Office of Corrections aims to provide an integrated system of community-based and custodial correctional services for convicted and unconvicted adult offenders in a manner which is humane, just, constructive, contemporary, and cost-effective. Juvenile correction remains the responsibility of the Director-General of Community Welfare Services.

Major reports prepared during 1983 have underpinned the establishment and development of the Office of Corrections. In response to a series of prison escapes and other incidents early in 1983, the Victorian Government commissioned reports from Mr. J.D. Henderson, a United States Prison Consultant, and Commander P.H. Bennett of the Victoria Police. These reports stated that Victoria's prison system was long overdue for redevelopment and included a number of recommendations to improve prison security. The Henderson Report also recommended that a comprehensive master plan be prepared for Victorian corrections, outlining the objectives, strategies, and costs of updating the system. Subsequently, Neilson Associates (consultants) were commissioned by the Victorian Government in August 1983 to prepare a wide-ranging Corrections Master Plan. The resultant 600 page report and nineteen appendices made ninety-three recommendations to upgrade, develop, and promote correctional services to a suitable contemporary standard. The Plan was endorsed in principle by the Victorian Government in February 1984, and a commitment made to the implementation of Phase 1 of the Plan.

The Office of Corrections is organised into four Divisions – Prisons, Community-Based Corrections, Strategic Services, and Management Services. The responsibilities of each Division are outlined in the following pages.

Prisons Division

The Prisons Division is responsible for the management of Victoria's prisons, prisoner classification, and delivery of prison programmes in a manner consistent with the maintenance of

public safety and confidence, and humane prisoner care. It has assumed the responsibilities of the former Correctional Services Division in the Department of Community Welfare Services, with the exception of the Attendance Centres programme, which is now overseen by the Community-Based Corrections Division. The Division encompasses a Headquarters Directorate, led by the Director of the Division, and eleven prison sites dispersed throughout the State.

Following the release of the Corrections Master Plan, a complete overhaul of Victoria's prison system will be undertaken over the next decade. Both the accommodation facilities available and the quality and range of support services and prisoner programmes essential for the efficient and effective functioning of prisons are to be substantially upgraded.

Headquarters Directorate

A prime concern of the new Division has been the development of an environment which will strengthen the management of prisons in Victoria. In response to the inadequate management structures identified in the former Correctional Services Division, two major changes have been implemented. First, Prison Governors have been made directly responsible to the Director of the Division and given new delegations of authority to strengthen their autonomy and accountability. Secondly, specialist advisers on prisoner classification and placement, prison inspection and investigation, and prisoner programmes have been appointed to upgrade the quality of support services available to the Director and Governors. These advisers are centrally located in the Headquarters Directorate in three units – Prisoner Classification, Prison Inspection, and Prisoner Program Co-ordination.

The Classification Section is responsible for the placement of and programme planning for all prisoners in Victoria. The three key prisoner management programmes operated are the State wide classification system, the temporary leave programme, and the remission system. The objectives of the Section are to confine prisoners in the least restrictive prison environment for which they qualify, and to provide a team which will monitor the progress of prisoners concerning placement and programme plans. The centralised State wide prisoner classification process is located at Pentridge Prison, where prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment of six months or more, and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution.

The Inspections Unit is responsible for inspecting the building and staffing establishment of prisons and for monitoring the delegations to Prison Governors. An Investigations Unit undertakes and reports on investigative work in relation to substantial incidents and allegations which involve prisoners and/or prison officers. It is overseen by the Superintendent of the Inspections Unit. The objectives of the Unit are to co-ordinate investigations of breaches of discipline and procedures within the prisons system; regularly inspect and monitor the operations and management of prisons to ensure that facilities, procedures, and practices conform to standards and guidelines which optimise security and custodial aspects of prison management; and advise the Director of Prisons on all aspects of prison management.

Support services provided to prisoners cover physical and mental health, education and vocational training, recreational activities and hobbies, counselling and welfare, religion, visiting and temporary leave programmes, and employment. A Prisoner Programs Co-ordination Unit has been established within the Directorate to develop, co-ordinate, and review the delivery of these programmes and services.

The Unit works with the Classification Section in administering the Temporary Leave Program. It liaises with the Health Commission and Education Department on matters concerning the services that each provides. Liaison and contractual arrangements have been made with the new Victorian Prison Industries Commission. The *Victorian Prison Industries Commission Act 1983* was proclaimed in July 1984, following agreement on the respective areas of control and responsibility of the Office of Corrections and the Commission. The Commission has been established to effectively and efficiently plan and manage all prison industries on an economically viable basis.

The Unit has primarily been involved in reviewing Departmental policy on external bodies providing services such as health, mental health, and education to prisoners. Efforts are being made to extend and enhance educational and employment opportunities, health services, and recreational facilities across the entire prison system.

Individual prisons

The Pentridge Prison site, which holds approximately half the total prison population in the State, is

the focus of the centralised classification process and is the main reception and remand prison in Victoria. It accommodates the State's highest risk security prisoners, and those requiring protection, special supervision, and disciplinary management. It has a prison hospital and a psychiatric division to provide specialist health services. The Pentridge Prison site was partitioned into two separate maximum security prisons in August 1984, with two autonomous management structures each headed by a Governor, superseding the previous structure headed by a Superintendent.

The facilities and land now titled *Her Majesty's Prison, Pentridge* comprise the former Central and Northern Sub-Prisons, Pentridge, with a capacity of 416 male prisoners and 43 female prisoners, split into the following Divisions: 'A' Division (mainly for offenders serving long terms), 'B' Division (single cell accommodation for long-term prisoners), 'B' Annexe (for female prisoners, both convicted and unconvicted), 'E' Division (dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners), 'H' Division (a short-term assessment unit for prisoners considered to be security risks, to have protection needs, or who are facing charges for breaches of discipline), and 'J' Division (for long-term, well-behaved prisoners). The Pentridge Hospital is also geographically located within the Pentridge Prison, and can accommodate up to twenty prisoner in-patients. The building has been fitted with the most modern equipment available and is staffed by both medical and custodial personnel.

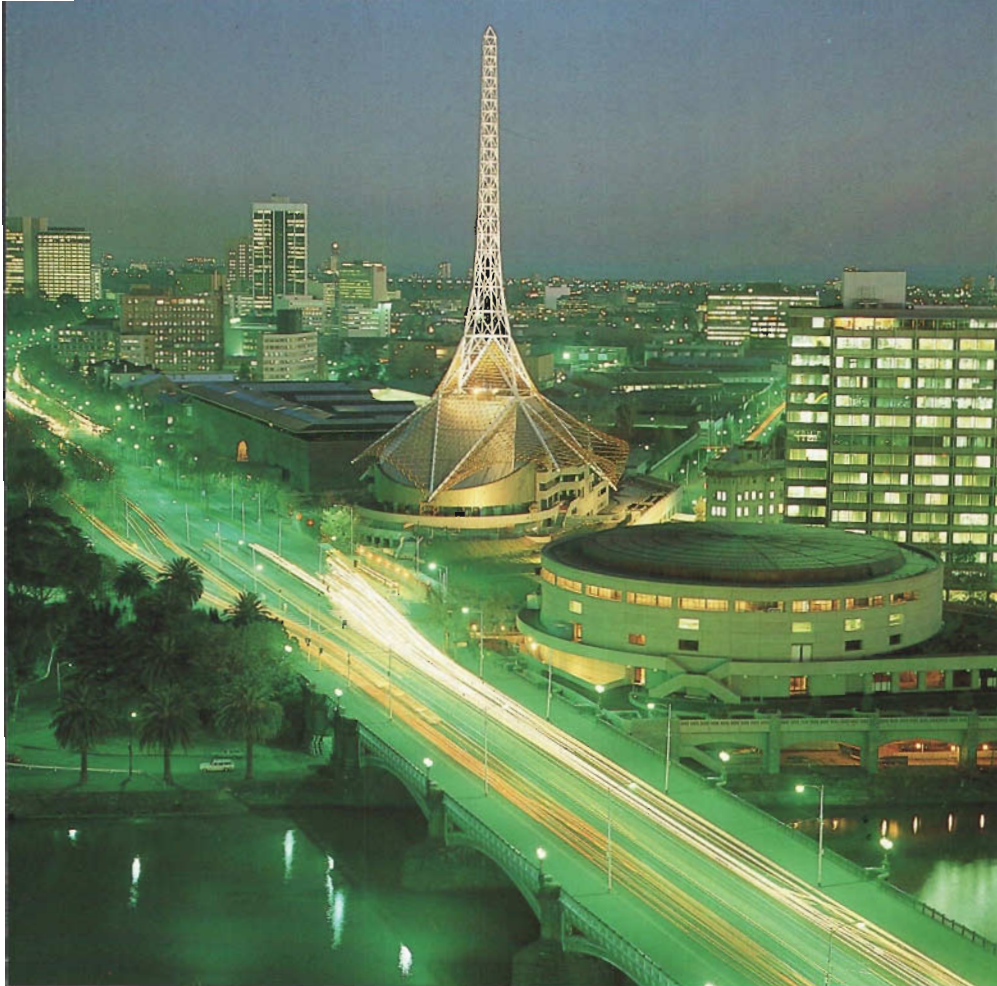
The facilities and land now titled *Her Majesty's Metropolitan Reception Prison* consist of the former Southern Sub-Prison, Pentridge and the Jika Jika High Security Unit, with a capacity of 561 male prisoners and six female prisoners, split into the following Divisions: 'D' Division (for trial and remand prisoners), 'F' Division (for remand prisoners), 'G' Division (a psychiatric division with a medical clinic), and 'K' Division (formerly known as the Jika Jika High Security Unit, a modern high security unit providing fifty-three single cells for both male and female prisoners).

Prisoners on the Pentridge Prison site can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, with a capacity of 215 prisoners. It is a modern medium-security prison in which most of the prisoners are housed in four-bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, silk-screen printing, forestry, signwriting, mat-making, and market gardening. *Beechworth Prison* is a medium-security prison of the old walled type, with a capacity of 112 prisoners. Most prisoners are housed in single cells. Prisoners take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. *Bendigo Prison* is also a medium-security prison of the old walled type, with a capacity of 86 prisoners. Slightly more than half the prisoners are housed in single cells, with the remainder being housed in either three-bed or four-bed dormitories. Prisoners take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well-equipped sheetmetal work industry. *Castlemaine Prison* is another medium-security prison of the old walled type, with a capacity of 95 prisoners. Most prisoners are housed in single cells. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. *Dhurringile Prison* is a minimum-security prison farm, with a capacity of 72 prisoners. Most prisoners are housed in dormitories, ranging in size from three-bed dormitories to an eleven-bed dormitory. Prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the cannery.

Geelong Prison is a medium-security prison of the old walled type, with a capacity of 120 prisoners. Most prisoners are housed in single cells. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. *Morwell River Prison* is a minimum-security prison, with a capacity of 78 prisoners. Prisoners are accommodated in former forestry camp two-man cabins, and engage in forestry work from seed raising to tree felling. *Sale Prison* is a medium-security prison of the old walled type, with a capacity of 50 prisoners. Twenty of the prisoners are housed in single cells, with the remainder being located in dormitory accommodation. Nail and allied wire manufacturing is the major industry at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison. *Wron Prison* is a minimum-security prison, with a capacity of 90 prisoners. Prisoners are housed in three-bed dormitories, and engage in forestry work from seed raising to tree felling.

Fairlea Prison is a medium-security prison for women, located in the Melbourne suburb of Fairfield, with a current capacity of 30 prisoners. All prisoners are housed in single cells. At Fairlea,



The Victorian Arts Centre was completed in three stages – The National Gallery of Victoria, the Theatres building (topped with a 115 metre spire), and the Melbourne Concert Hall (foreground). The final stage of the Centre – the Theatres – was officially opened on 29 October 1984.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust

(Below) The Circle Foyer of the State Theatre. The auditorium colour scheme is dominated by rich reds and the ceiling is decorated with thousands of tiny brass domes.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust





Giovanni Antonio Canaletto
(Italian 1697-1768)
Bacino di S. Marco: From the Piazzetta, 1735-40
Oil on canvas
132 × 165 cm.
Felton Bequest 1985

National Gallery of Victoria

Rembrandt Harmensz Van Rijn
(Dutch 1606-1669)
Portrait of a Man, 1667
Oil on canvas
108.9 × 92.7 cm.
Felton Bequest 1951

National Gallery of Victoria



women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes. The prison has undergone substantial physical change since a major fire in February 1982. Demolition of most of the old unused building wings was completed in March 1984. It is proposed to install self-contained demountable buildings to provide accommodation for additional prisoners during 1984-85. Fairlea Prison is currently the only Victorian prison which has suitable accommodation facilities for the care of children.

Community-Based Corrections Division

The Community-Based Corrections Division is responsible for the operation of all non-custodial correctional programmes for adult offenders in Victoria, through a system of twelve regional centres and six attendance centres.

For the first time, responsibility for the delivery of all non-custodial programmes has been integrated within the one Division. In the Department of Community Welfare Services, Attendance Centres were administered by the former Correctional Services Division, while other non-custodial programmes were overseen by the former Correctional Field Services Unit and delivered by regional offices of the Department of Community Welfare Services which also had significant responsibilities for young offenders and other welfare clients.

Not only have the programmes been administratively integrated, but planning is also well underway to extend the coverage of all the programmes State wide, given the Victorian Government's commitment to imprisonment representing an option of last resort for convicted adult offenders. Currently, only the long-standing probation and parole programmes are available throughout the State. Comprehensive State wide coverage of all programmes is expected to be achieved during 1984-85, as a result of the high priority accorded to the areas of responsibility of the Division. State wide coverage will involve substantial expansion of the staffing and other resources available for the operation of community-based correctional programmes.

The Community-Based Corrections Division was established in January 1984, and assumed responsibility for the delivery of all community-based correctional programmes to adult offenders on 1 February 1984. A basic organisational principle has been to integrate all community-based correctional programmes in each region so that the most appropriate programmes can be recommended for each offender. This integration will enhance the credibility of the various programmes with the courts. To facilitate this integration, each region has a regional manager in charge of all adult community corrections programmes. The twelve regional managers report to the Director of Community-Based Corrections, and a Chief Probation and Parole Officer has been appointed to assist the Director. The various programmes available are described below.

Court advisory services

The Division provides advice on request to all adult Courts in relation to the sentencing of offenders. Staff located in regional offices perform this function for Magistrates' Courts. The Adult Court Advisory Unit, located in South Melbourne, provides a specialist service to the County and Supreme Courts.

With the development of a range of supervised non-custodial programmes, the need for Court advice – particularly on the suitability of individual offenders for specific programmes and the availability of programmes – has increased significantly. Accordingly, a review of the Division's operations in this area is being undertaken, and it is anticipated that more comprehensive and effective services to the Courts will become available in 1984-85. The aim of the enhanced services will be to provide prompt information to the Courts on the backgrounds of offenders, appropriate Office of Corrections programmes for offenders, and the availability of such programmes.

Attendance Centre Orders

Since mid-1976 Attendance Centre Orders have provided the Courts with a non-custodial sentencing option to impose a period of imprisonment to be served in the community, under sections 36-43 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act* 1981. The Attendance Centre Order combines restitution in the form of community work with a requirement for regular attendance at an attendance centre. The aim of the programme is to provide a punishment option which allows the offender to remain in the community, perform general community work, and aid in personal development through structured intensive supervision. Attendance Centre Orders are for a minimum of one month to a maximum of twelve months.

Typically, attenders spend two three-hour evening sessions at a particular centre each week during which they are encouraged to involve themselves in the variety of courses available. These include photography, home maintenance, accounting, furniture making, welding, and computer programming. Attenders with personal or domestic problems are counselled by welfare officers at the centre or referred to outside agencies. These include marriage guidance counsellors, Alcoholics Anonymous, and similar organisations. Attenders are required to participate in programmes of unpaid work of benefit to the community each Saturday. Staff arrange and supervise work projects. Attendance Centre projects range from fire fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons, pensioners, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and local councils.

Currently, there are Attendance Centres in only six of the twelve regions in the State, with a maximum overall capacity of 360 offenders. There were 302 offenders subject to the Attendance Centre Orders at the end of June 1984. It is intended that the programme will be extended State wide during 1984-85. Centres operating at 30 June 1984 were the Barwon Attendance Centre at Geelong, the Western Suburbs Attendance Centre at Spotswood, the Eastern Suburbs Attendance Centre at Blackburn, the Southern Suburbs Attendance Centre at Prahran, the Northern Suburbs Attendance Centre at Thornbury, and the Mallee/Loddon-Campaspe Attendance Centre at Bendigo.

Community Service Orders

The Community Service Order Scheme provides a sentencing alternative to imprisonment whereby the courts can direct offenders to make generalised restitution by performing from twenty to 360 hours of community service work. Under section 14 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act* 1981, a Community Service Order may be made in respect of any person convicted of an offence other than treason or murder, even where a period of imprisonment is mandatory, and in default of payment of fines. The scheme provides a low cost alternative to imprisonment by providing a means of punishing offenders without sending them to prison.

Therefore, the courts can use imprisonment as a last resort option, with consequent social benefits and economic savings. This sentencing alternative deprives persons on the scheme of a significant amount of their leisure time. They have to use their free time in a constructive way for the benefit of the community.

The court is responsible for assessing offenders for Community Service Orders from the point of view of personal characteristics and the nature of the offence. Offenders admitted to this scheme must agree to participate, have some degree of stability in their life so that they are able to undertake community work, and be likely to benefit from community service work. Offenders are not admitted if they are highly disturbed, heavily dependent on drugs, or if they have committed serious sexual offences.

A notable feature of the scheme is the policy of separating offenders and placing them, where possible, with groups of volunteers on work projects. This has contributed to the success of the scheme and minimised the management problems which can occur with offenders working in groups.

Counselling is not a requirement of the scheme – the obligation on the offender is to perform the number of hours of work directed by the court. The scheme provides tangible benefits to the community in terms of the work undertaken by offenders; examples include painting, gardening, handyman tasks, and art and craft instruction. Work projects are accepted in consultation with a representative from the Victorian Trades Hall Council, in order to ensure that work undertaken does not adversely affect paid employment opportunities.

The scheme has been piloted in the Southern Region of Melbourne since September 1982. There were forty-two offenders subject to Community Service Orders at the end of June 1984. So far, community service work in the Southern Region has been undertaken for the Southern Regional Association for the Disabled, handicapped children's organisations, the elderly, and lifesaving clubs. In the first half of 1984, the policies and operating procedures of the scheme were refined on the basis of the experience gained since September 1982. The scheme can now be extended to other regions as a well-tested programme when resources become available. It is expected that the scheme will be extended State wide during 1984-85.

Probation Orders

When a person is convicted in any court of an offence for which imprisonment may be imposed, the court may make a Probation Order, under section 508 of the *Crimes Act* 1958. Adult offenders can be

released on probation by the courts for periods of between one and five years, during which time they receive supervision from a probation officer and are required to adhere to the conditions of the Probation Order. Both Stipendiary and Honorary (or volunteer) Probation Officers are used.

The primary purpose of probation is to provide a non-custodial court sanction which gives offenders the opportunity to prove their ability to live in the community without the need for further controls. Failure to adhere to the conditions of the Probation Order may result in the breach of probation and the probationer's return to court to be sentenced for the original offence.

An offender admitted to probation consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within forty-eight hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within forty-eight hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places.

The probation order requires that the probationer will be 'supervised by a probation officer', and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

Prior to the establishment of the Office of Corrections, the Victorian Government had recognised that due to insufficient resources probation had ceased to be regarded as a credible alternative to imprisonment in Victoria. Significant attention had been paid by the Division to restoring the credibility of probation and there has been a substantial increase in the percentage of probationers being supervised in the community. The valuable role of Honorary Probation Officers in supervising probationers has been endorsed by the Office.

Adequate resources are not yet available to provide supervision of all offenders on probation, but high priority is being given to supervising offenders newly placed on probation. In 1984-85, the number of Honorary Probation Officers assisting the Office will be substantially increased. A training course to assist the staff in recruiting and training honoraries has taken place.

Within the programme, resources will be utilised to improve operating policies and procedures in line with the requirements of the Office of Corrections. One positive result of the integration of responsibility for community based correctional programmes has been that probationers now have the opportunity in a number of regions for access to the resources of the Attendance Centre Program. This has been used to provide group activities for appropriate probationers to assist with the management of stress and anger, controlling shoplifting, and developing basic adult literacy.

The number of probationers increased from 3,045 at the end of June 1983 to 3,345 at the end of June 1984. However, Victoria continues to have the lowest rate of probationers per 100,000 of population of any State in Australia (82.6, compared with the national rate of 155.6 at the end of June 1984).

Pre-Release Programme

The *Community Welfare Services (Pre-Release Programme) Act 1983* was proclaimed on 27 March 1984. The Act provides for a Pre-Release Programme sequenced between time spent in custody and release on parole for prisoners serving maximum/minimum sentences and on time spent in custody and final discharge for those prisoners serving straight sentences. Clients on the programme must be serving a prison sentence of twelve months or more, and must serve at least three months and no more than twelve months on the programme. Also, the period of the pre-release permit must not exceed one-third of the total sentence. The courts have the power at the time of sentencing an offender to impose a veto preventing an offender from being considered for possible placement on the programme.

The programme is available State wide and from its commencement on 2 April 1984 up to 30 June 1984 a total of 199 prisoners had been released on pre-release permits by the Adult Parole Board. Prisoners released onto the programme attend for up to sixteen hours each week for the duration of the permit. In the majority of cases, this involves attending an Attendance Centre for two evenings each week for personal development sessions and undertaking up to ten hours of community service work each Saturday. In regions which currently have no Attendance Centre, more flexible arrangements may be made but the same basic requirements have to be met by pre-releases.

Parole orders

Parole refers to persons who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and are then released, having served a portion of the sentence imposed. On the prisoner's release, the remainder of the sentence becomes the period of parole. The decision to release eligible prisoners on parole rests with the Adult Parole Board. Parolees are supervised by staff in regional offices with the aim of facilitating the parolees' reintegration into the community.

A Parole Order thus allows a prisoner to be released from prison to serve a parole period in the community. The 'parole period' is the difference between the minimum sentence and the maximum sentence as determined by the sentencing court, subject to the discretion of the Adult Parole Board. Where a sentence of two years or more is imposed, a minimum term is ordinarily set. Where a term of between two years and one year is imposed, a minimum term *may* be set, and where less than one year is imposed a minimum term is not set (see section 190 of the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*).

Parolees are released under supervision at the discretion of the Parole Board, and if the conditions of the order are breached – including further offences – the parolee may be returned to prison to serve the balance of the sentence. Release of prisoners on parole is determined by the Adult Parole Board under the provisions of the *Community Welfare Services Act 1970*. The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria (Chairman), the Director-General of the Office of Corrections, and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom must be a woman. In addition, the Parole Board makes decisions about the release of prisoners on the Pre-Release Programme (see above) and makes recommendations concerning the release of those prisoners sentenced to 'Life' or 'Governor's Pleasure' sentences.

The main concern of the Parole Board is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Board bases its decisions on the reports it receives from the parole services and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Board may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

As for probation, there has been some growth in the number of parolees, from 873 at the end of June 1983 to 1,025 at the end of June 1984. The figures relate to parolees being supervised in Victoria, including parolees from other States resident in Victoria. Victoria's rate of use of parole per 100,000 of population is substantially below the national rate – 26.2 compared with the national rate of 35.5 at the end of June 1984 – reflecting Victoria's position as the State with the lowest imprisonment rate in Australia.

Strategic Services Division

The Strategic Services Division provides planning and development advice and information to the Director-General of Corrections and the organisation as a whole. Its responsibilities include the development of legislation, facilities, programmes, and information systems, and the planning, formulation, and monitoring of corporate policy.

The establishment of a Strategic Services Division in the Office of Corrections is an important innovation in a correctional setting. Specialist functions, requiring high level technical expertise, such as the systematic planning and review of programmes, building development, computerised information systems, research, and policy and programme development of adult correctional services in Victoria were previously undertaken by staff with significant operational responsibilities.

The Division was established in February 1984, and consists of the following units:

- (1) the Building Development Unit is responsible for all works and services projects in the Office of Corrections. This includes a major prison construction and redevelopment programme, approximately \$8m per annum for repairs and maintenances to existing prisons, as well as the provision of facilities for community corrections and headquarters. This is the first time in one hundred years that a major prison construction programme has been undertaken in Victoria. Activities to date have focused on design development and prototype testing.
- (2) the Information Systems Unit is responsible for the development of the computerisation of the Office of Corrections client and financial record systems. The Unit's first major task is the implementation of a Prisoner Information and Management System (PIMS), to be followed by the development of appropriate computerised management information systems in other key areas.

(3) the Planning and Review Unit is responsible for developing and maintaining an integrated corporate plan for the Office of Corrections, including developing goals and objectives, monitoring the internal and external environment, developing strategies, and monitoring progress and consequences.

(4) the Policy and Program Development Unit provides development and review functions of policy, existing and potential correctional programmes, and operational procedures for prisons and community-based corrections.

(5) the Research Unit is responsible for a wide range of research activities of vital concern to the organisation, associated with the review and development of data bases for policy and programme purposes, and provides advice on appropriate research and statistical methodologies.

(6) the Legislative Development Unit is responsible for formulating proposals for legislation as directed and overseeing the processing of finalised proposals, preparing and submitting all subordinate legislation, and advising the operational units of the Office of Corrections on the implementation of new legislation. The Unit's major initial function is development of proposals for the consolidation of all adult corrections legislation in Victoria.

(7) the Public Relations and Publications Unit is responsible for providing both verbal and formalised information about the Office of Corrections and for promoting the office. It also offers advice and assistance to staff in all public relations and publications matters.

Management Services Division

The Management Services Division provides the Office of Corrections with the administrative, training, financial, management, and other support services necessary to ensure the maximum utilisation of the Office's resources. The Division consists of four branches, namely, the Staff Training College, temporarily located in the Melbourne suburb of Watsonia, and the Personnel, General Administration, and Finance and Accounting Branches.

Formal training in the Office of Corrections – incorporating prison officer training, community-based corrections staff training, volunteer training, and management training – is conducted at the Office of Corrections Staff Training College, which began training activities in February 1984. The College is a corporate focal point for the development of the Office, providing academic and practical training at all levels, as well as fostering pride, standards, and *esprit de corps*. Its present location at Watsonia is intended to be temporary since a new Staff Training College is to be built adjoining the first new prison to be constructed in accordance with the recommendations of the Corrections Master Plan. A site in Bacchus Marsh Road, Anakie East has been selected for the construction of the 250 bed Barwon Prison and Office of Corrections Staff Training College.

OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS, TRENDS IN CLIENT POPULATIONS, VICTORIA

Programme	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Prisoners –					
Sentenced during year	4,306	4,208	3,921	4,686	5,290
At end of year –					
Number	1,784	1,841	1,809	1,968	1,916
Rate (a)	45.8	46.7	45.3	49.2	47.7
Attendees (b) –					
Sentenced during year	298	337	549	567	587
At end of year	147	163	268	278	302
Probationers –					
Received during year	1,542	1,513	1,910	1,923	1,942
At end of year –					
Number	2,952	2,713	2,974	3,045	3,345
Rate (a)	75.8	69.0	74.5	76.2	83.4
Parolees –					
At end of year	811	809	965	873	1,025
Rate (a)	20.8	20.6	24.2	21.8	25.6
Community Service Orders (c) –					
Received during year	..	..	..	50	79
At end of year	..	..	..	25	42
Pre-releases (d) –					
Received during year	..	..	..	..	199
At end of year	..	..	..	..	199

(a) Per 100,000 of the Victorian population.

(b) Programme commenced in June 1976.

(c) Programme commenced, in one region of the State only, in September 1982.

(d) Programme commenced in April 1984.

PRISONS, TRENDS IN POPULATION, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Receptions during year (a)	8,424	8,428	8,182	8,927	9,382
Discharges during year (b)	8,302	8,371	8,214	8,768	9,434
In prison at end of year –					
Convicted	1,700	1,733	1,637	1,793	1,736
Unconvicted	84	108	172	175	180
By sex –					
Males	1,730	1,783	1,758	1,900	1,850
Females	54	58	51	68	66
Total	1,784	1,841	1,809	1,968	1,916
Daily average prison population –					
Males	1,681	1,734	1,725	1,803	1,900
Females	46	54	55	57	59
Total	1,727	1,788	1,780	1,860	1,959

(a) If an individual is received into prison custody more than once during the year, a new reception is recorded each time.

(b) If an individual is discharged to attend a court hearing and is subsequently convicted, sentenced, and/or returned to custody, a separate reception is recorded each time.

ATTENDANCE CENTRES, TRENDS IN POPULATION (a), VICTORIA

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Receptions during year	298	337	549	567	587
Discharges during year	300	321	444	557	563
In attendance at end of year –					
Males	142	158	254	254	285
Females	5	5	14	24	17
Total	147	163	268	278	302
Daily average Attendance Centre population –					
Males	141	147	218	247	248
Females	2	4	8	16	20
Total	143	151	226	263	268

(a) The maximum authorised capacity of the four operating Attendance Centres was increased from forty to sixty attenders from 1 July 1981. A fifth Attendance Centre opened in October 1981, and a sixth Attendance Centre opened in November 1982.

RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES *

Introduction

Residential tenancy law is that part of the law of tenancy concerned with the relationship between landlords and tenants of residential properties. Such a relationship arises when there is an agreement under which one person, the landlord, grants to another person, the tenant, the right to exclusive possession of residential premises. The relationship does not extend to such people as boarders and lodgers, who acquire a right to use premises, but who do not become entitled to exclusive possession of them.

History

Historically, the law relating to landlord and tenant arose mainly in the context of agricultural land. The tenancy agreement created an interest in land, and much of the law concerning the tenancy relationship was based in real property law rather than the law of contract. As a consequence the law did not distinguish between tenancies relating to residential property and other types of property, and did not deal with the peculiar problems of residential tenants.

When Victoria became a separate colony it inherited the English common law relating to landlord and tenant, and for many years, the only Victorian legislative provisions dealing with tenancy agreements reflected this history. During the Second World War the Commonwealth introduced regulations under the National Security Act which imposed rent control and restrictions upon the

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article.

recovery of premises from tenants. These regulations remained in force in Victoria until they were replaced in substantially similar form by the *Victorian Landlord and Tenant Act 1948*. Over the next few years there was a gradual easing of these controls, but they were never completely repealed in relation to residential premises.

Prescribed premises

By 1980, there were only two categories of premises still subject to the 1948 controls (which by then were to be found in Part V of the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*). The first category comprises premises originally leased between 1941 and 1954 where the lease to the same person (or spouse) has continued in effect, and the second category comprised premises which were declared to be prescribed by order of the Governor in Council. Both categories were called 'prescribed premises'. In each case the rent of the premises was controlled and generally could only be altered by the Fair Rents Board established under the Act. In determining the fair rent, the Board had to have regard to various specified matters, including any hardship which might be caused to either party. Similarly landlords could not recover possession of prescribed premises unless they could establish one of the grounds set out in the Act. Applications for possession were held before Magistrates' Courts, and in determining whether or not to make an order the Court again had to take into account hardship.

An attempt was made to change this position in 1980 when the *Residential Tenancies Act 1980* was passed containing provisions designed to phase out prescribed premises over a period of two years from the date of the commencement of the Act, but the attempt was unsuccessful as the relevant provisions of the 1980 Act were repealed by the *Residential Tenancies Act 1982* before the phasing out became operative. However, the latter Act did remove the power of the Governor in Council to prescribe premises and conferred upon the Residential Tenancies Tribunal jurisdiction to deal with the recovery of possessions and the rent of prescribed premises. The result is that tenants of prescribed premises at the date of commencement of the Residential Tenancies Act continue to be covered by the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*, although no new prescribed premises can come into existence.

Other premises

During the 1970s there was much agitation for reform of the law relating to residential tenancies. Apart from the statutory provisions relating to prescribed premises, there were few specific laws dealing with the problems which were increasingly apparent in residential tenancies. The Landlord and Tenant Act provided for fourteen days notice to quit in the case of a dwelling house held on a periodic tenancy not exceeding one month, and enabled the court to order a stay of issue of a warrant for possession for up to three months, but otherwise dealt mainly with technical matters. Problems relating to security deposits, repairs, and conditions of premises for tenants in urban dwellings were not specifically dealt with by the law. It was argued that the law had little relevance to the practical problems of the landlord and tenant relationship experienced in the over 250,000 residential tenancies in Victoria.

These considerations led to a review of the law which culminated in the passing of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1980*. This Act has substantially changed the law relating to residential tenancies.

Residential Tenancies Act

The *Residential Tenancies Act 1980* (in this part of the article called 'the Act') covers the majority of residential tenancies in Victoria, and the following paragraphs set out its main features.

Ambit of the Act

Although the Act applies to most residential tenancies, there are a number of exceptions spelled out in the Act in addition to the exception already discussed in relation to prescribed premises. Several of these exceptions relate to agreements where the use of a residence is ancillary to some other purpose, for example, the letting of a combined shop and dwelling, a farming property or a holiday home, or the entry into a nursing home. Other exceptions include the letting of the landlord's own residence for less than sixty days, and tenancy agreements for a period exceeding five years. Agreement exempted from the provisions of the Act remain covered by the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958* and the common law.

On the other hand, the Act does bind the Crown; so that residential premises let by government departments and instrumentalities are covered by the Act. This is a significant inclusion, as it means that the benefits and protections afforded by the Act apply to all Ministry of Housing tenancies.

The agreement

An agreement for the letting of residential premises does not have to be in writing unless it is for a term exceeding three years. However, the Act does provide that where an agreement coming within its

ambit is in writing, it must be in or to the effect of a standard form which has been prescribed under the Act. The form is brief and in simple terms, and sets out the major rights and obligations of the parties. Many detailed matters are not included because the rights and obligations concerning them are imposed directly by the Act itself. The Act ensures that the tenant becomes aware of these matters by providing that the landlord must give the tenant a simple statement of rights and duties in the form prescribed by the regulations. The statement also informs the tenant of the names and addresses of relevant government agencies. The landlord must also give the tenant a copy of the agreement.

Rent

While the Act does not impose any general controls over the level of rents, and the parties are free to negotiate any rent they think fit at the time of entering into their agreement, there are a number of provisions relating to rent. For instance rent may be adjusted or increased only at intervals of not less than six months, and sixty days notice in writing must be given of any increase. Where the landlord gives notice of an increase in rent or reduces or withdraws any goods, services, or facilities provided with the premises, the tenant may complain that the rent is excessive, and in such a case the Residential Tenancies Tribunal may declare the rent excessive and fix the maximum rent payable for a period of twelve months. The test of whether the rent is excessive is whether it is significantly more than the market rent for the premises. There are provisions in the Act protecting a tenant from retaliatory eviction where the rent is declared excessive.

It is common for a landlord to demand rent in advance. In these cases, where the weekly rental does not exceed \$100, the amount in advance is not allowed to exceed the equivalent of one month's rent.

Security deposits

Tenants are frequently required to pay a sum of money to the landlord at the beginning of the tenancy as security for their performance of the agreement. The amount payable (security deposit) is repayable at the end of the tenancy subject to any deduction by the landlord for unpaid rent or damages for breach of the agreement. Prior to the passing of the Act, security deposits were unregulated and were the source of much dispute between landlords and tenants.

The Act now regulates security deposits in a number of ways. They must be held by the landlord in trust for the tenant, and paid into an approved trust account. When the rent is not more than \$100 per week, generally the amount must not exceed the equivalent of one month's rent. If there is a disagreement as to its return at the end of the tenancy, the Tribunal decides the matter. The Act does contemplate that a tenant might enter into an insurance agreement in lieu of paying a security deposit, but in practice it is difficult to obtain suitable cover.

Where the tenant is required to pay a security deposit a condition report on the state of the premises must be prepared. This is available as evidence if there is any subsequent dispute about damage to the premises.

Rights and duties

There are a number of provisions in the Act which prescribe rights and duties for landlords and tenants and these are set out in the prescribed statement which must be handed to the tenant. Particularly important are the provisions which replace the unsatisfactory common law relating to repairs. The landlord must maintain the premises in good repair, and the tenant must take care to avoid damaging the premises. When the landlord does not carry out urgent repairs, the tenant may do so at the landlord's expense up to the sum of \$200. There are mechanisms provided for enforcing all of these obligations.

Other provisions concern vacant possession, condition of premises, quiet enjoyment, and landlord's entry without consent.

Termination and recovery of possession

While there are a number of circumstances in which a tenancy might terminate, generally, under the Act, a residential tenancy terminates only when possession is delivered up by the tenant, or possession is recovered under a warrant following upon proceedings for recovery of the premises. Unlike the common law, this applies in the case of both fixed and periodical tenancies. In most cases, where there is no mutual agreement, termination requires a notice to vacate from the landlord or the tenant. The amount of notice given depends upon the reason relied upon. In the case of the landlord, this ranges from immediate notice in the case of malicious damage to six month's notice where no reason is specified.

The procedures which must be followed for recovery of possession are set out in the Act. The

Tribunal has jurisdiction to make an order for possession, although the Supreme Court also retains such jurisdiction. Under the Act there is power in cases of hardship to order the postponement of the issue of the warrant for possession for up to thirty days.

Administration

Prior to the passing of the Act there was no government body with administrative responsibilities for residential tenancies other than with respect to protected tenancies. Now, under the Act, the Director of Consumer Affairs is given a number of functions in relation to residential tenancies. These functions are discharged through the Residential Tenancies Bureau established within the Ministry of Consumer Affairs. The Bureau is available to give advice to members of the public in relation to the operation of the Act, and it attempts to negotiate settlements of complaints or disputes.

The Act also establishes the Residential Tenancies Tribunal, which has jurisdiction to deal with disputes initiated by either landlords or tenants so long as they do not involve an amount exceeding \$1,500. Examples would be disputes concerning security deposits, repairs, or excessive rents, and applications for possession.

The Tribunal is intended to promote quick and inexpensive resolution of disputes. Accordingly, it is not bound by rules or practices as to evidence, and may inform itself as it thinks fit. Generally, parties are required to conduct their own cases, but lawyers or other representatives may be permitted in specified cases. The Tribunal is not given exclusive jurisdiction, but once an application is made to it the issue cannot be adjudicated upon by any other Court.

Conclusion

There are now three classes of residential tenancies in Victoria:

- (1) the vast majority, including all the straightforward lettings of premises for people to live in, which are covered by the Residential Tenancies Act.
- (2) those relating to prescribed premises, which are covered by Part V of the *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1958.
- (3) those others exempted from the Residential Tenancies Act, which are covered by the general provisions of the *Landlord and Tenant Act*, and the common law.

There is still political disagreement as to the details of the Residential Tenancies Act, and its operation is bound to be reviewed. Important questions have been raised as to security of tenure, insurance in lieu of security deposits, and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. There have been calls also to bring tenants of mobile homes, and boarders and lodgers within its ambit. It is therefore likely that there will be further changes in this field, although it has not been suggested that there should be a return to the position that existed before the coming into operation of the Residential Tenancies Act.

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

With the increase in public interest and participation in the arts in the early 1970s, and with the prospect of increased leisure for many citizens, the Victorian Government established a specialist department to assist in the shaping and execution of artistic policies.

The Ministry for the Arts was charged under the Act of 1972 with developing and improving the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Victorian Council of the Arts, a body of arts experts, also advises the minister and the director on matters concerning the arts. The Ministry is headed by a director, and has a number of specialist officers who advise on arts policies.

In implementing its broad role, the Head Office of the Ministry has concentrated on providing four basic services. These have been:

- (1) *Funding the arts.* The Ministry has acted as administrator of money provided by the Victorian Government for the operation of its agencies, and manager of the Cultural Development Fund from which grants are supplied to arts bodies outside the Public Service.
- (2) *Providing arts programmes.* In cases of special projects where no appropriate implementing organisation can be found the Ministry will provide a programme itself.
- (3) *Marketing and servicing the arts.* This has involved publicity, and technical and general services for support of arts organisations and their activities.
- (4) *Administration of Public Service arts agencies.* The Ministry is also charged with the general oversight and administration of its statutory authority controlled branches. In practice, this has involved responsibility for the finance, personnel, and capital works programmes of those branches, while leaving the policy setting, planning, and management to the Councils of the organisations.

There are fourteen agencies within the portfolio of the Minister for the Arts apart from the Ministry, of which eight are statutory bodies, four are private companies, and two are incorporated associations. Of the statutory bodies, five are staffed under the Public Service Act as Divisions of the Ministry. These are Film Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria, Museum of Victoria, State Film Centre, and Library Council of Victoria. The other statutory bodies are the Victorian Arts Centre Trust, Geelong Performing Arts Centre, and Exhibition Trustees.

Each of these agencies has been established to pursue a particular area of the arts. The four private companies have been established as government initiatives and receive funding from the Ministry. Three of these companies occupy Crown land reserves as committees of management. The four companies are the Meat Market Craft Centre, the Tapestry Workshop, St Martins Youth Theatre, and Heide Park and Gallery. There are two incorporated associations which receive substantial Ministry assistance and have Ministry staff on their committees – the Victorian Print Workshop and the Australian Centre for Contemporary Art.

Victorian Arts Centre Trust and National Gallery of Victoria

The Victorian Arts Centre is administered by the Victorian Arts Centre Trust, a statutory authority which also manages the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, operates the BASS computer ticketing franchise in Victoria, and has an entrepreneurial function. The Centre, situated on the south bank of the Yarra River, was built in three stages and completed in 1984.

The National Gallery of Victoria was opened in 1968 at a cost of \$14.6 m. Established in 1861 and previously housed in inadequate accommodation, the National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia with permanent collections including European, Asian, Australian, and American art, photography, prints and drawings, and tribal and decorative arts. Until recently, the greater part of the Gallery's collections has been acquired from funds provided by private benefactions. Major acquisitions have been made possible by the loan of money from the Victorian Government, by generous donations, and through the fund raising efforts of the Art Foundation of Victoria, set up by the Gallery's Council of Trustees in 1977.

The Theatres building and spire was completed in May 1984 and was opened in October 1984 at an approximate cost of \$170m. The three theatres have a combined seating capacity of up to 3,280 people and there are gallery, restaurant, and lounge areas.

The Melbourne Concert Hall was opened in June 1982 at a cost of \$55m. With a capacity of 2,600, this symphonic hall has adjustable acoustics which make it suitable for music performances of all kinds. The building also houses the Performing Arts Museum which contains a vast and important historical collection, a coffee shop, rehearsal rooms, and extensive facilities for artists and staff.

State Film Centre

In December, 1983, the State Film Centre of Victoria became a statutory body under the *State Film Centre of Victoria Council Act 1983*. A main objective of the Council is to increase the appreciation of and promote public interest in film as a medium for providing education, information, knowledge, and entertainment.

The State Film Centre offers a wide range of audio-visual resources through its Melbourne centre and through Victoria's regional libraries. The Centre operates three theatres, a free film/video lending library, and a free public reference and information library. It offers film purchasing, equipment, and technical services advice to government departments, instrumentalities and community groups. As well, the Centre conducts special community film screenings and assists other organisations to present special film projects.

Museum of Victoria

The Museum of Victoria was formally constituted on 1 July 1983 and the newly appointed governing Council took over the functions of the National Museum of Victoria Council, the Council of the Science Museum of Victoria and the building Trustees of the State Library, National Museum and Science Museum. Consequential reorganisations of functions have followed but continuity with the previous activities has been maintained. The new Museum of Victoria has the statutory responsibility to develop and conserve the State collections in natural history, the history of human society and the history of science and technology, and to exhibit items from the various collections for the purpose of education and entertainment.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council of Victoria is the State Authority responsible for the effective and continued expansion of library services in Victoria through the operations of the State Library, libraries in government departments, and the municipal public library system.

Almost all Victorians now have access to a public library in their own municipality with 208 councils of the total 211 in the State participating in the scheme and qualifying for State library subsidy. Public library services again operated under heavy and growing demands, with an estimated 1.75 million members borrowing almost 29 million items during 1983-84.

Film Victoria

Film Victoria was set up by the State Government as the Victorian Film Corporation in 1976. In 1981 its name was changed to Film Victoria and the Act amended.

The functions of the Corporation are to encourage, promote, and assist in the production, distribution, exhibition, and broadcasting of films and sound recordings for the entertainment and information of the public; to undertake the production of films; to promote and participate in any arrangement or agreement for the financing of film production; to promote the appreciation of films and sound recordings; and to conduct research for the purpose of improving the quality and effectiveness of films and sound recordings.

Film Victoria's principal source of revenue is the Victorian Government which, in 1984-85, provided a budget of \$3.4m to cover both projects funding and government film production. This funding is supplemented with income from projects.

In carrying out its policy, Film Victoria provides a wide range of funding in the form of equity investment in script development and production, loans for marketing and overages, underwriting and grants for industry support, and cultural activities. Film Victoria also finances various activities of its own, e.g. Attachment and Industry Training Schemes.

Film Victoria does not act as a producer or executive producer of projects which would normally be expected to be mounted by private entrepreneurs in the film and television industry. Film Victoria holds the master lease on the Melbourne Film Studio, the major film studio in the State, and sub-leases it to producers.

Film Victoria is charged with the responsibility of producing films and video tapes for Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities. The Government Documentary Division is not, however, a production unit but acts as executive producer placing research, scripting, and production work with the industry.

Meat Market Craft Centre

The Meat Market Craft Centre was established by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts in November 1979 to be the focus for the crafts in Victoria. It is housed in the former Metropolitan Meat Market, a unique classified building erected in 1880 and registered by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Centre aims to provide opportunity for active participation in crafts, to encourage excellence and improvement of craft skills, and to promote the work of Australian craftspeople. It does this through a wide range of activities – a changing exhibition programme, display of works from the Victorian State Craft Collection, either at the Centre or on loan to other venues, renting of individual workspace to craftspeople without their own facilities, craft retailing, meetings and conferences, provision of information, and special projects aimed at community education and participation.

Victorian Tapestry Workshop

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976 to encourage the development of a centre for the traditional art of tapestry weaving with the stimulus and focus being a State subsidised workshop. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the Workshop moved to an historic Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The Workshop maintains an educational role through exhibitions in all States of Australia and overseas, the production of audio-visual material, and the training of tapestry weavers and teachers. During the past six years, more than sixty tapestries have been woven for a wide range of clients including banks, hotels, universities, businesses and corporations, governments, galleries, and private collectors.

St Martins Youth Arts Centre

The St Martins Theatre site was purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977 to be redeveloped as Australia's first major Youth Arts Centre. Incorporated in 1980 as a company limited by guarantee, the St Martins Youth Arts Centre is run by a board of directors and a professional permanent staff. Officially opened in 1982, St Martins now consists of an administration centre, a rehearsal/dance studio, a car park, and a performing arts centre comprising two theatres and a performance gallery. As well as performance projects, St Martins offers workshops to young writers and technicians, as well as skills workshops in dance, mime, music, and theatre for youth in the 12-25 year age group. Each year at St Martins more than 350 young people are given the opportunity to attain, develop, and utilise skills in design, lighting, audio, dance, performance, and stage craft. Their talents are show-cased regularly in high quality theatre productions. The facilities are made available to outside hirers when not in use by resident companies.

Heide Park and Art Gallery

Purchased by the Victorian Government in 1980, the Heide Park and Art Gallery property comprised a house/gallery, 5.8 hectares of land, and over 100 selected works from the collection of John and Sunday Reed, early patrons of modern art in the 1930s and 1940s. Established as a company limited by guarantee, a board was appointed in 1980, followed by a director in 1981. Modifications and renovations were made to the house and grounds, and cataloguing and conservation of the collection commenced prior to the official opening in November 1981. While the Heide Park and Art Gallery is keen to develop programmes to cater for the entire community, its importance undoubtedly lies in the position it holds as a centre for Australian Modernism.

Geelong Performing Arts Centre

The Geelong Performing Arts Centre was opened in 1981 at a cost of \$7.75m. It is the largest of the Victorian Government's regional arts centres development programme and is the only one of that group to be set up under its own Act of Parliament, the remainder coming under the control of the local municipality in which they operate.

The Centre incorporates a number of older buildings and is designed as a multi-purpose facility useful for conferences, exhibitions, opera, ballet, orchestral, and the whole range of theatrical use.

Australian Centre for Contemporary Art

The Australian Centre for Contemporary Art is devoted to the exhibition and communication of Australian and overseas contemporary art. It is not an acquisitive body although there may be a future programme of acquisition.

The Centre is located in a modified Victorian house in Dallas Brooks Drive, South Yarra, and was officially opened in September 1984.

Exhibition Trustees

The Exhibition Trustees are responsible for the Royal Exhibition Building which was opened on 1 October, 1880. The large exhibition space has been used for a variety of purposes, including the first sitting of Federal Parliament in 1901 and as a migrant camp from 1948 until 1962.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pp. 638-40, 643-6, 647-9

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed at highest international standards.

The Centre is situated in the South Gate area of St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River and was designed by the late Sir Roy Grounds who sought to harmonise it with the setting of St Kilda Road and the 400 hectares of surrounding gardens.

The Centre has three main buildings and is unique in Australia in that it combines all facets of the visual and performing arts. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three levels around three courtyards, and excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features include the Great Hall, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, the education section for children, and a restaurant looking onto the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts. This school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is at the Princes Bridge end of the site and commenced performances in June 1982. The auditorium of 2,600 seats is surrounded by extensive front-of-house and back stage facilities. Its prime use is for orchestral music, but acoustics are able to be varied to permit the performance of many different kinds of music. A Grand Concert Organ, commissioned in Canada, is installed in the Hall. The building also contains a Performing Arts Museum which houses displays on the performing arts.

The third stage of the Centre, the Theatres, opened for business in May 1984 and was officially opened on 29 October 1984. This includes the State Theatre with 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large-scale productions; the Playhouse, an 880 seat drama theatre; and the Studio, a flexible theatre seating up to about 400 persons for the presentation of new work in the performing arts. An open space-frame spire, dramatically lit at night, rises over the Theatres building to a height of 115 metres.

The difficult nature of the site forced the architects and engineers to devise a unique method of constructing a large building on a silty base. Twelve hundred steel piles were driven into the bedrock 25 metres below. On these piles was poured a giant concrete trough. A protective electric current, similar to that used on oil rigs, runs through the steel piles thus preventing corrosion. The concrete is also protected with a two millimetre thick coating of a rubber compound ensuring a long life for the whole structure. The huge trough then became the foundation for the construction of the whole building. In the base are the three theatres with their stages back to back. Not only are the stages underground but they are about one metre below the water level of the Yarra that flows 180 metres away.

Throughout the Centre, facilities for both performers and patrons are of the highest quality and include computerised booking through the BASS system (which started trading in Victoria in December 1978), three restaurants, bars, and shops.

Underneath the National Gallery is a 1,500 space car-park, with direct access to the Theatres. Seating has been designed with the theatregoer's comfort in mind and all buildings at the Arts Centre are air-conditioned. The exterior of the Centre is extensively terraced and landscaped.

The operations of the Theatres and the Concert Hall are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. The Trust also operates an entrepreneurial programme, presenting fine music and theatre attractions in Melbourne, many of them in association with the Condeferation of Australasian Arts Centres. In addition, the Trust operates the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in King's Domain, an outdoor entertainment area that seats 2,000 under cover and about 30,000 on the surrounding lawns, and has close links with The Victorian College of the Arts which is located in St Kilda Road next to the National Gallery.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria is Australia's oldest public gallery. When it was officially opened on 24 May 1861 by the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, it was situated in a small room at the Public (now State) Library of Victoria and its only collection was a number of casts of classical sculpture and other objects purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

Since 1968 the Gallery, which is thought by many to house the richest art collection in the southern hemisphere, has been located in a large, contemporary building as an integral component of the Victorian Arts Centre complex. In acquiring its comprehensive collections, the Gallery has been admirably assisted by the rich endowments, such as the Felton Bequest, numerous private donors, the Art Foundation of Victoria, and by State Government funding.

Collections

The Gallery's holdings are broadly divided into the following ten collections: Aboriginal and Oceanic art; Australian art; Chinese and Japanese art; costumes and textiles; decorative arts; European art; Indian and Southeast Asian art; Pre-Columbian art; prints and drawings; and photography.

The Gallery's holdings of Aboriginal and Oceanic art are not extensive but include some important works and collections. The Oceanic collection mainly represents art of the Maprik, Massim, and New Hebrides cultures. The Australian Aboriginal Collection mostly consists of paintings including a selection from the 1948 American-Australian Scientific Expedition to Arnhem Land as well as examples of more recent art from Arnhem Land. In December 1984, the Gallery opened a new gallery, on the first floor, for the display of its Aboriginal and Oceanic collection.

A highlight of the Gallery's holdings is the Australian Art Collection which covers the development of painting and sculpture in this country. It ranges from the colonial period, through the Heidelberg School and the Edwardian Era, to the late-twentieth century. The collection of Chinese and Japanese art has a particularly comprehensive collection of Chinese art which covers more than 4,000 years of artistic development, dating from the second millennium B.C. to the twentieth century A.D. The Gallery's collection of costumes and textiles includes costumes from the seventeenth century to the present day and textiles from many cultures and periods.

One of the largest and most varied collections within the Gallery is the Decorative Arts Collection. It includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, and Renaissance bronzes. Works represented in this collection are from Australia and almost every European country, and date from at least 4,000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The Gallery's collection of European Art ranges from icons of the sixth century to contemporary European works, and is particularly strong in eighteenth century works. Artists represented in the collection include Rembrandt, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Constable, Boucher, Turner, Corot, Monet, Degas, Pissaro, and Cezanne. One of the outstanding works in this collection is the *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo.

The Indian and Southeast Asian Collection focuses on the great sculpture tradition of South Asia, with major examples in stone and bronze, dating from the second century A.D. This collection also includes a superb and extensive range of Indian Mughal and Rajasthan works, Tibetan and Nepalese gilt bronzes and scroll paintings, and sculpture from Southeast Asia, including Java, Cambodia, and Thailand.

The Pre-Columbian Collection of approximately 300 items focuses primarily on the ceramic and stone sculpture of Mesoamerica, and covers a period of 2,500 years.

Due to light sensitivity, works from the Prints and Drawings Collection and Photography Collection are not placed on permanent display. However, regular temporary exhibitions are mounted from these collections. Among the 18,000 works held in the Prints and Drawings Collection is the outstanding collection of works by Albrecht Dürer collected by Sir Thomas Barlow, the superb collection of William Blake's watercolours, a fine group of Italian old master drawings, and some rare medieval illuminated manuscripts. The Photography Collection, established little more than a decade ago, houses Australian and international works, many of which are by renowned photographers.

Acquisitions

The National Gallery of Victoria has always been particularly fortunate in the gifts of works of art bestowed upon it by benefactors. In 1983 many important works were donated to the Gallery, of which only a few can be listed here. It is part of the Gallery's policy to strengthen its holdings of the work of Melbourne artists of the 1940s and 1950s. The very generous presentation by Sir Sidney and Lady Nolan of thirty-five paintings and drawings of the Wimmera, by Sir Sidney in 1943, gives the Gallery a major group of paintings from his early and most innovative period and shows the full originality and distinction of his art. The series was later shown in the exhibition *The city and the plain*. Among the presentations to the Decorative Arts Collection, the fine English silver cup of 1634-35 given by Mr A.W. Stewart deserves special note. So, too, do the three items of early Australian silver – the Presentation Piece by William Kerr and the Epergne by Henry Steiner both dated c.1880, and the late-nineteenth century Presentation Cradle by George Armfield – presented by Mr J. and Dr J.J. Altmann. These three pieces continue the series of presentations which the donors have been making annually from their unique collection.

Since its inception in 1904, the Felton Bequests' Committee has added many great masterpieces to the National Gallery of Victoria's collections. In 1984, the Committee presented the *Bacino di San Marco*, by Canaletto, one of the finest painters in eighteenth century Italy. Painted between 1735 and 1740, this work shows Canaletto at the height of his powers. The first work by Canaletto to be received into the collections, it provides a new focus for the eighteenth century European collection.

The Gallery's collection of sculpture has been enriched recently by the acquisition of several pieces, but two are of particular interest. The magnificent *Figure of a Bodhisattva*, Indian (Kushan), was acquired by The Art Foundation of Victoria, with generous assistance from Mr Hari N. Harilela of Hong Kong. Carved from red sandstone in the early second century A.D., the almost life-size male figure has unusual power and grace with finely detailed drapery and ornament. The sculpture takes the Indian and Southeast Asian Collection at the National Gallery of Victoria into an entirely new realm. Another superb acquisition was the sculpture *Sunflower* by Jacob Epstein, which was purchased by the Felton Bequest's Committee. It is an exceptionally handsome and outstanding work from what is probably the most exciting and innovative phase of Epstein's career. The sculpture was made in 1910 and its early date heralds a new spirit and vitality in sculpture inspired by so-called 'primitive' art forms.

The Gallery's collection of Chinese paintings was strongly augmented during the year with the purchase of *A Set of Four Landscapes*, c.1685-1694 by Zhu Da (1626-c.1705). This impressive group by one of the most singular masters enriches the already coherent group of Chinese seventeenth century paintings in the collection. Zhu Da was a direct descendant of one of the Ming Emperors. A child prodigy, he mastered the fine arts of poetry, calligraphy, seal carving, and painting by the age of eight. The paintings are inspired by the Four Great Masters of the Yuan Dynasty but he transformed their styles with his own individually creative idiom.

Exhibitions

The 1983 exhibition programme opened with *Qin Shihuang: Terracotta Warriors and Horses*, an exhibition to celebrate ten years of diplomatic ties between the Peoples' Republic of China and Australia. Great public interest was expressed in these life-size terracotta works of seven warriors and two horses, created more than 2,000 years ago to serve China's First Emperor of Qin (259-210 B.C.) in

his afterlife. Associated objects found at the tomb site, also on exhibition, demonstrated some of the advanced technology of that period of Chinese history. The second International Cultural Corporation of Australia exhibition for 1983 was *Japan: Masterpieces of the Idemitsu Collection*. Opening in May, at the final venue of its five State tour, the exhibition displayed Japanese ceramics, scrolls, painted screens, textiles, and armour from the Jomon Period (2,000 B.C.) to the nineteenth century. The elegant and refined aesthetics of Japan were amplified by the inclusion of a teahouse in the exhibition, and one in the Education Section, where demonstrations of the Tea Ceremony were held for the public. It has become a practice of the Gallery to supplement the public viewing of exhibitions with a programme of lectures, films, and demonstrations that provide further insight into the art objects.

Concurrently with 'The Entombed Warriors' as the Chinese exhibitions was popularly called, *Internal Directions in Glass Art* was shown in the Temporary Exhibitions Gallery. The changes that new ideas and technology have brought to the medium of glass gave this exhibition a radical dimension.

The 1983 year was, however, dominated by the Gallery's own internal collection, *The Great 18th Century Exhibition*. Drawn from the Gallery's holdings, the exhibition placed the extensive collection of eighteenth century material in a new context. This new context was physical as well as aesthetic and historical. Supported by an illustrated, thematic book, the works on display ranged from paintings, prints, drawings, and sculpture, to porcelain, furniture, silver, glass, jewellery, and costumes. The Great 18th Century Exhibition Festival provided musical recitals, dance programme, prose and poetry readings, and a play. Due to its great popular appeal the exhibition was extended for a further four months.

In other areas 1983 was a year of Australian exhibitions. In painting, *The John McCaughey Memorial Prize* was held in August, followed by *Nolan: The city and the plain and Vox Pop: Into the Eighties*. In photography the year opened with a retrospective of *Laurie Wilson*, followed by *Axel Poignant*, *In the Lucky Country*, *Portrait of Elizabeth*, and *Whyalla: Not a Document*. Noel Counihan's seventieth birthday was celebrated with a retrospective exhibition of prints, and the potter H.R. Hughan's ninetieth birthday was similarly honoured by an exhibition of his work.

At Banyule a touring exhibition of *Eric Wilson's* and *Blamire Young's* work was followed by a review of the ten years of collecting by the Michell Endowment of the works of young, emerging Australian artists.

Among the more than twenty-five exhibitions shown in 1984, *4,000 Years of Rings* from the Schmuckhausen Museum, Pforzheim, Germany, provided a condensed history of style in 300 rings from Ancient Egypt to the present day.

The 1984 exhibition programme was dominated by three major events. First was the continued renovation of the European Gallery and the reinstallation of the Gallery's collection under the banner of *500 Years of European Art*. This now means that almost all of the Gallery's important holdings in this area are on view.

The second was *Picasso*. This first major exhibition of Picasso's work to be seen in Australia contained more than 170 paintings, works on paper, and sculpture. Drawn largely from the Marina Picasso Collection, this exhibition traced Picasso's artistic development from his early days in Barcelona to his last years in Paris. By borrowing key works from the Tate Gallery, London, The National Museum of Art, Washington, Cleveland Art Museum, and the Centre Pompidou, Patrick McCaughey, the Gallery's Director and curator of this exhibition, brought to Australia the most significant exhibition of twentieth century art since *Modern Masters: Monet to Matisse* in 1975.

The third event of 1984 was the *Australian Sculpture Triennial*. Two major decorative arts exhibitions for 1984 were *Vienna 1913: Joseph Hoffmann's Gallia Apartment*, the first showing of the Gallery's Gallia collection, and *Fables and Flowers: Chelsea Porcelain*, 230 examples of the works of Chelsea's eighteenth century ceramic factory. An exhibition of *Medieval and Illuminated Manuscripts in Australian Collections*, Lenton Parr's Sculpture, 156 Cartier-Bresson photographs, and the re-opening of the new Oceanic Gallery concluded the year.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society of Victoria was formed in 1947. Its aims are to stimulate and sustain the public's interest in the National Gallery and support the Gallery with funds for acquisitions. In December 1983, the Society had over 12,000 subscribers for whom a programme of activities is arranged to cater for many different interests in the arts. The Society also organises functions for the public which includes concerts in the Great Hall and lectures on the Gallery's collection. Members of the Society obtain free entry to the Gallery and have their own clubrooms. The Society is governed by

a Council elected from the members and employs a full-time staff of four to manage the day to day running of its activities.

Melbourne Concert Hall

The Melbourne Concert Hall is designed primarily for the presentation and enjoyment of symphonic music; the acoustics in the hall allow the audience to appreciate a wide range of performances. It also aims at visual excitement, with finishes designed by John Truscott. The concrete walls are painted in colours and patterns that are found in Australia's mineral and gemstone deposits, creating strata that suggest the impression that the huge auditorium has been carved out of a hillside. The walls and ceiling have been handpainted in colours of the Australian continent – coral, sand, lavender, and grey – while the aisle carpets, as with the foyer carpet, change hues on each level, each being a shade of rhodonite. Five craftsmen worked for eighteen months applying three coats of dye to bring about the appearance of mineral and gemstone lodes found in Australia.

Australia's wool, timber, and livestock industries complement each other in the finished design. All carpets and seats are of wool; Australian timbers are used on the floors, stage, and wings; and leather lines all foyers. The facilities provided for artists have been designed with care and patrons have at their disposal five bars, a bistro, roomy foyers, and an undercover car park beneath the National Gallery.

Concerts are not the only entertainment provided. The Performing Arts Museum also features changing sight and sound displays, and the Melbourne Concert Hall is included in daily guided tours of the Centre.

All of the 2,600 seats in the Melbourne Concert Hall – balcony, circle, and stalls – have an excellent view of the stage. The seats are covered in Australian wool and the balcony seats have ample leg room and high backs, similar to airline seats. The four colours of the seat coverings pick out the colours on the walls and ceiling and are scattered throughout the auditorium. The parquet is of Brush Box from New South Wales. On both sides of the Hall hang 24 Australian wool acoustic banners which can be raised or lowered to alter the reverberation of the sound, being adjusted by micro-processor assisted electric winches. Above the stage are 24 perspex shells which, like the banners, can be changed for different acoustic responses.

The Grand Concert Organ was built by Casavant Freres of Quebec, Canada. It is of mechanical action with 4 manuals, 60 speaking stops, 4 couplers, and 4,189 pipes. The organ is free standing and is encased in solid oak. The facade pipes are made of polished tin. Key and stop action is mechanical. The organist, in the traditional classic arrangement cannot be seen by the audience, and communicates with the stage through closed circuit television.

The Theatres

The Theatres, the last stage of the Victorian Arts Centre to be completed, reach six levels below St Kilda Road. The three auditoria are underground with the office space and restaurant above ground. The largest venue is the State Theatre, which seats 2,000. The Playhouse, with its foyer collection of Aboriginal artworks, seats 880 and is designed specifically for drama. The Studio, a modern experimental space, can seat between 200 to 400 in a variety of configurations. There are also 70 dressing rooms, two rehearsal rooms, staging facilities, luxury foyers, and a plaza.

Above ground on the St Kilda Road level are the Westpac Gallery and The Vic Restaurant which seats up to 240 people. On the next level up is the Country Visitors Lounge complete with coffee and tea making facilities, showers, and relaxing seats. The ANZ Pavilion, a functions area capable of holding up to 750, is on the next level again with the administrative offices next to it and on the level above.

The St Kilda Road entrance is dominated by a three level high mural by Sydney artist Hugh Oliveiro. The mural is painted in 76 frames.

The Smorgon Family Plaza, the central foyer area, has walls and ceiling of reflecting black glass, making the Plaza, already huge, seem vast. The floor is covered in a rich, red carpet and in its centre is embossed the Victorian Coat of Arms. From the Smorgon Family Plaza every part of the building is accessible: the carpark under the National Gallery; the Playhouse; the State Theatre; and the Studio. Also from the Plaza concert-goers can travel by escalator to the covered walkway that leads to the Concert Hall.

The State Theatre makes the most startling impact. Marble-topped bars, walls of mirrors, and red plush interspersed with original Australian artworks set the scene for entry into the auditorium. It is in the State Theatre auditorium that John Truscott's design detail has achieved its ultimate aim – to

provide a place of beauty without detracting from the activity on the stage. Rich raspberry reds dominate the auditorium colour scheme. The ceiling is decorated with 75,000 tiny brass domes.

The State Theatre's stage is the equivalent of the floor space of eight suburban houses, and the proscenium is nine metres high. The curtain, designed by Graham Bennett, is of especially woven, rich red, plush. It is emblazoned with hand-painted decorations depicting Victorian wildflowers, the State's Coat of Arms, and an outspread lyrebird's tail. The State Theatre is mainly used by The Australian Opera, the Victoria State Opera, and The Australian Ballet.

The Stage can be used in a variety of configurations with an interchangeable revolve, separately sprung ballet stage, and main centre stage, all serviced with 111 flylines and the latest technical machinery.

The Playhouse is designed for drama production and is used for much of the year by the Melbourne Theatre Company. It too has elaborate staging facilities, with the flexibility to stage a wide range of theatre, including Elizabethan, with a modified thrust stage.

The Studio, the smallest of the three, is a multi-purpose auditorium. It has modular seating and caters for theatre-in-the-round or conventional seating, and can be used for television production. It is the Centre's home for experimental theatre, and also a venue for late night cabaret.

Further references: *Bequests and funding, Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 712-13; *Education Services at the National Gallery, 1980*, pp. 718-19; *Development of the National Gallery and the Victorian Arts Centre, 1984*, pp. 646-7

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a unique network of sixteen regional art galleries established in the following country cities and towns: Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, La Trobe Valley (Morwell), Langwarrin (The McClelland Gallery), Mildura, Mornington, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool Gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present building in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, and the Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. The galleries are allied in membership of the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria for mutual support and exchange of ideas in order to work together in presenting the arts to the people of Victoria. Each gallery is autonomous in running its own affairs while adhering to the aims and ideas of the Association. Overall policy is decided at an annual general meeting. The Association is supported financially by member galleries and is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous, having complete freedom in its collecting policy, administration, and exhibitions programme.

In 1983 a cataloguing project was begun with the aim to catalogue the collections of works of art in the regional galleries under a standardised system of computerisation. A full-time Registrar was appointed through the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria to undertake this task with salary funded by the Ministry for the Arts.

A Conservation Centre was established in Ballarat in 1977 which provides specific service to the regional galleries for the care of their collections. Two professionally qualified conservators each with specific expertise (of works on paper, and of paintings) are employed by the Association. Funding of their salaries is shared by the Australia Council (Visual Arts Board), and the Victorian Government (Ministry for the Arts). Member regional galleries also make contributions to support it.

Ararat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland Galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, total grants having grown from \$20,000 divided

among eight galleries in 1961 to \$720,000 in 1982-83 when a new formula for funding Victoria's regional galleries was applied. This involves a subsidy of a \$3 (Government) to \$1 (local contribution) basis up to a maximum subsidy for each group of galleries under the classifications (1,2, and 3) which were recommended by the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria and are now approved by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts. These grants are intended for the day to day running of the gallery; special grants may be applied for, to finance capital works of large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community. There is growing public awareness of the significance of Victoria's regional galleries and this is shown by the corporate sponsorship which provides additional funds for acquisitions.

Since 1972, the regional galleries have acquired selected works by contemporary Australian artists donated by Georges Australia Limited from the Georges Invitation Art Prize. This was an annual event until 1982. The total amount of money for acquisitions increased from \$3,000 in 1977 to \$10,000 in 1982.

The Caltex-Victoria Art Purchase Fund was established in May 1976 by the Victorian Government in association with Caltex Australia Pty Ltd to provide funds jointly to assist Victoria's regional galleries to acquire works of art which complement the unique nature of each gallery's permanent collection. In 1982 Caltex increased its annual contribution from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per year. The total fund is now \$28,000.

In 1981, the Ian Potter Foundation commenced a three year project to improve security, climate control, and storage for works of art in regional galleries and also to provide management training for all the directors of the galleries. This financial assistance was matched with Victorian Government and local funds and substantial improvements were made possible through the sponsorship of this project.

Since 1982, Mitchelton Vintners have sponsored the Mitchelton Print Exhibition organised by the Benalla and Shepparton galleries. This is a biennial event, and is providing the foundation of the Mitchelton Print Collection in the two organising regional galleries.

In 1984, the Victorian Minister for the Arts launched the Statewide-Victorian Government Art Foundation which comprises two separate funds: the Statewide Regional Art Collection, and the Victorian Regional Galleries Art Foundation. Under joint sponsorship, the total value of this Foundation will be \$100,000 per year. It is intended to run for an initial period of ten years commencing in 1984.

City of Ballarat Fine Art Gallery

The City of Ballarat Fine Art Gallery was the first provincial art gallery to be established in Australia. It was established in 1884 by a group of interested citizens led by James Oddie. The original premises were rented, but the foundation stone for the present gallery building was laid in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.

The Gallery was run by a Council until October 1978 and is now owned by the City of Ballarat. The Gallery possesses a large and comprehensive collection of Australian art including Colonial and Heidelberg School paintings, as well as Australian prints dating from Cook's voyages to the present day. While painting and prints form the largest part of the Australian collection, there are also smaller collections of sculpture, ceramics, and costume.

The Lindsay sitting room and the large number of works by the five artists from that family is a popular feature of the Gallery. The sitting room from the Lindsay home in Creswick was reconstructed in the Gallery, complete with furnishings and *objets d'art*, in 1966 when the old family house was demolished.

The non-Australian part of the collection includes a rare group of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, oriental rugs that were collected early this century by a Melbourne art patron, and some English and European paintings and decorative arts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 715-16

The William Angliss Art Fund

The William Angliss Art Fund was established in 1972 to consider the work of Australian sculptors. The committee involved felt there was a lack of appreciation of this art form by many Australians and that this fund would give sculptors the possibility of being recognised. The works to be chosen would be displayed in the National Gallery of Victoria, the Melbourne Concert Hall, and the gardens surrounding these buildings. The first purchases were conducted at 'The Mildura Sculpturescape' in 1973. This was the largest exhibition ever staged in Mildura with 106 works by 85 sculptors. For the

first time the exhibition was largely moved outside of the gallery on to a twenty acre site running parallel to the bank of the Murray River. The Committee was attracted to the works of Owen Broughton, Marc Clark, John Gardiner, Vlasse Nickoleski, and Bernard Sahm. These five works were purchased by the fund and positioned in the National Gallery of Victoria and the garden behind.

During 1973 the opportunity arose to commission Clement Meadmore to provide a major sculptural design. After much consideration the committee decided upon *Dervish*. This work took many years to fabricate and, as he was living in New York, the negotiations were often difficult. However, it was finally positioned in 1982 on the banks of the Yarra River in front of the Melbourne Concert Hall. In 1973 Meadmore was awarded a citation by the American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York which read: 'A forceful sculptor of simple twisting forms in black or earth colour'. His work displays simplicity, power, and originality.

After organising the acquisition of *Dervish*, another major work to link the Theatres with the Concert Hall of The Victorian Arts Centre was considered, and Inge King was invited to bring forward some of her works. A maquette of *Forward Surge* was thought to be suitable for this position and after many years of fabrication the finished four piece steel structure, set in concrete and finished in matt black, was positioned to provide the link between the two buildings.

During 1976 there was an opportunity to purchase a major work by one of the United States' leading sculptors, Alexander Calder. He was particularly famous for his mobiles. Several members of the Fund visited *Pearl's Gallery* in New York to view a number of Calder's works and the committee decided upon *Night and Day* which would be positioned in the foyer of the National Gallery of Victoria. This striking piece of sculpture has been admired by many visitors to the gallery.

The committee was fortunate during the next few years to make further acquisitions – the works of Clifford Last, Augustine Dall'ava, Anthony Prior, Geoffrey Bartlett, and Less Kossatz were brought by the Anglist Fund and placed around the National Gallery of Victoria. These works have created much interest and have made many more people aware of Australian sculpture.

Music

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) comprises 88 players under the direction of its Chief Conductor Hiroyuki Iwaki who in 1983 began his 9th year in that post. The MSO is funded annually by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), with additional grants made to the Orchestra by the Victorian Government, \$175,000 (in 1981-82), and the University of Melbourne, \$25,000 (in 1983 to 1985).

The 50th Anniversary of the ABC occurred in 1982; during this half century the ABC established six symphony orchestras throughout Australia as well as a training orchestra located in Sydney.

In addition to its regular appearances in the City of Melbourne, the MSO has given performances in the Melbourne suburbs of Clayton, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, and St Kilda. Country tours include Albury, Ballarat, Canberra, Hamilton, Horsham, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul (one performance each), and Castlemaine every second year. The Orchestra also gives two concerts in Geelong each year. During 1981-82, it gave 117 concerts including School and Free Concerts. Attendances for the performances totalled approximately 250,000 persons.

The Orchestra performs regularly on ABC Radio (AM and FM) and ABC Television. It also provides the background music for cinema and television productions and has released a number of commercial recordings including, in 1982, its first digital recording.

In June 1982, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra made its new concert home in the Melbourne Concert Hall of the Victorian Arts Centre, which was officially opened in November 1982.

The Sun Aria

The Sun Aria began in 1924 with a title befitting the art form it honours: 'The Sun News Pictorial Prize for an Aria from Grand Opera . . . to be sung in English'. The Sun Aria, devised by the late Thorold Waters, *The Sun's* long-serving music critic, has grown to the stature of a classical song contest of international recognition, and is considered to be Australia's foremost opera competition.

The Soldier Memorial Sun Aria Trust Fund was established in 1949 by the Herald & Weekly Times Limited as a memorial to the Australian soldiers who lost their lives in the service of their country. The object of the Fund was to provide and maintain vocal scholarships and, in so doing, to encourage the vocal development of Australian singers. The trustees fulfil this objective by awarding scholarships to selected Sun Aria winners who decide to continue their studies overseas under a known, experienced tutor. Final box office receipts are lodged with the Fund each year. All expenses are paid by *The Sun News Pictorial*.

There is no formula for winning the Sun Aria, nor is there a formula that guarantees national or international success for the singer chosen by the judges as a winner.

For a number, there has been no significant music horizon beyond The Sun Aria. However, there are Sun Aria winners who have gone on to achieve fame, if not fortune, in the world's greatest opera houses. Those who can be listed among 'famous' Sun Aria winners include Majorie Lawrence, Sylvia Fisher, John Lanigan, David Allen, Raymond Myers, Kiri Te Kanawa, John Pringle, Bruce Martin, John Pickering, Jonathon Summers, and John Fulford.

Some Sun Aria winners have stayed overseas, others have been drawn back to Australia to continue their careers or enjoy their retirement.

It can be a step to high honour as it was for the 1965 Sun Aria winner, the New Zealand soprano Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, whose voice gained her an invitation from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to sing at his wedding.

Over 100 entrants compete in heats and a semi-final held at the Royal South Street Society's Memorial Theatre, Ballarat, in September of each year, and six are chosen to contest the final which is held in Melbourne in October.

In 1982, The Sun Aria transferred from the Melbourne Town Hall to the Concert Hall at the Victorian Arts Centre, where it attracts a capacity audience of over 2,500.

The winner of the Sun Aria receives a cheque for \$2,000 and is eligible for consideration for The Sun Aria Scholarship worth \$7,500. The Reserve award is worth \$500 and the Scholarship \$2,000. Both scholarships are administered by The Sun Aria Trust Fund.

Since Lawrence Power, from Adelaide, became the historic first Sun Aria winner at Ballarat in 1924, the Aria has been synonymous with great singing and great singers.

Free Entertainment in Parks

'Free Entertainment in Parks' (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and supported by the Ministry for the Arts. During 1983-84 a sum of \$85,000 was received from the Council in cash, an estimated additional \$100,000 in services, and \$50,000 from the Ministry for the Arts. Funds were also supplemented through private enterprise, sponsorship, and back-up promotion.

The programme during 1983-84 presented forty productions between 26 October and 25 April with an ambitious programme envisaged for Melbourne's and Victoria's 150th Anniversary celebrations.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 886-95, 1984, pp. 651-3

FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS, MELBOURNE

Year	Number of Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
			'000
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050
1978-79	179	27,500	1,150
1979-80	180	32,000	1,500
1980-81	211	37,500	1,650
1981-82	170	37,500	1,700
1982-83	111	34,000	1,500

Arts Management Australia

Arts Management Australia Pty Ltd (AMA) was founded in 1977 and is based in South Yarra, Melbourne. AMA commissions educational entertainments for young audiences, which tour throughout Victoria and NSW, the success of which have established AMA as a major independent presenter of children's theatre.

It travels two different programmes, one in each of second and third school terms, which are seen by over a quarter of a million children annually.

Dancers perform each story in the form of a ballet-pantomime. For the past five years, Australian choreographer Rex Reid, has directed these programmes. Reid is the founding director of the Adelaide-based Dance Centre Company. Earlier productions were prepared by Tasmanians Kenneth Gillespie and Ken McSwain, and performed by the Tasmanian Ballet.

Programmes draw on the rich heritage of traditional children's stories including *Alice in Wonderland*, *Carnival of the Animals*, *Cinderella*, *Hansel and Gretel*, *Nutcracker Ballet*, and *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

AMA's essential concern is that of introducing children to great music. Occasionally, as with the

Nutcracker Ballet and *Carnival of the Animals*, there is existing music applicable to the story. But for originally developed stories, music appropriate to the character of the individual tale is selected, e.g. for *Cinderella* – Grieg, for *Alice in Wonderland* – Handel, and for *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* – Gershwin.

Returning to original texts, highly skilled playwrights accurately re-tell the fables in a way completely accessible to children. Where there is no existing story-line, original scripts are prepared.

Scripts are then recorded by such actors as Gordon Chater, John Waters, and Patricia Kennedy, and their narration is mixed with a carefully selected musical score.

For the past three years, the second term programme in Melbourne has been accompanied by John Hopkins, Dean at the Music School of the Victorian College of the Arts and internationally acclaimed conductor, directing the VCA Orchestra. The orchestra is positioned on-stage, so that children in the audience can gain an appreciation of the juxtaposition of music, narrative, and action.

AMA's Melbourne shows are based in the Melbourne Concert Hall at the Victorian Arts Centre, and have quickly become popular children's shows at the Centre. Similar seasons are staged at the Sydney Entertainment Centre utilising the Conservatorium Symphony Orchestra.

In offering these specially-prepared, full-staged productions for young audiences, AMA provides children with a unique introduction to the special magic of live theatre.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p. 720; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963, pp. 171-2; Drama, 1963, pp. 180-3, 1982, p. 703; Painting in Victoria, 1964, pp. 166-70; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964, pp. 171-4; Drama, opera and ballet, 1968, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; State Film Centre, 1969, pp. 517-8; Melbourne Moomba Festival, 1980, pp. 719-20; Melbourne Theatre Company, 1981, pp. 721-2; The Dance, 1981, pp. 722-3; Musica Viva in Australia, 1982, p. 704; The Australian Boys' Choir, 1982, pp. 704-5; The Cinema, 1982, pp. 705-6, 1984, pp. 658-60; Developments in performing arts, 1984, pp. 651-8

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy advisory committees, all acting in an honorary capacity. In addition, it has access to numerous honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent Administrator and a staff of more than seventy. With its headquarters at 'Tasma Terrace', 4 Parliament Place, Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of thirteen area branches or committees.

The trust is basically an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Heritage and the National Estate – both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of Victoria. The Trust has over 20,000 members at 30 June 1984.

The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and, if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, land and buildings of beauty or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things.

It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscapes, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1984, the Trust had 'Classified' and 'Recorded' a total of 3,168 buildings and 179 landscapes, compared with 3,091 buildings and 177 landscapes at 30 June 1983.

The major activity during 1983-84 was 'Heritage Week' held in April 1984, which included seminars, lectures, film exhibitions, special openings of historic buildings, city walks, and stalls and activities for school children. The activity was an Australia wide promotion with all States combining to celebrate Australia's heritage and joining in programmes which furthered the work of the Trusts.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, *objets d'art*, and relics, including carriage and costume collections, a unique collection of ornamental cast iron, a sailing ship, and a tool collection.

In preserving the National estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types, grand houses ('Como'), boom type mansions ('Illawarra'), early pre-fabs (La Trobe's cottage and the Iron Houses), important homes ('Barwon Grange', 'The Heights'), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (St Peters at Cape Bridgewater, Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ('Lake View', Chiltern), early homesteads and houses (McCrae Homestead, Blackwood Cottage), houses with outstanding early decoration ('Labassa'), early hotels (the *Steam Packet*, Portland, and the *Star*, Beechworth), as well

as important landscapes (Mt Sugarloaf), and gardens ('Ripponlea'). Of more than sixty properties it owns throughout Victoria, twenty were open to the public on a regular basis at 30 June 1984 compared with fifteen properties at 30 June 1983. These attracted 450,864 paying visitors during 1983-84, compared with 484,029 paying visitors during 1982-83.

When a Classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation/conservation for the benefit of present and future generations. This involves the Trust in town and area planning activities, and also in making submissions to the appropriate authorities in support of its views. Efforts to save the remaining historic environments in Collins Street, Melbourne, have been going on for many years now, and the Trust is closely watching various proposals for redevelopment in the area.

On occasions, the Trust has to purchase an historic building when all other preservation attempts have failed. Examples were the purchase and removal of an Iron House from North Melbourne to the Trust's Portable House Site in Coventry Street, South Melbourne, and the purchase of 'Labassa' in Caulfield in the same year. The three portable houses on the site were opened in 1982 and the restoration of 'Labassa' is now in progress. The Trust was bequeathed a property near Skipton, called 'Mooramong', in 1982. The bequest was designed to ensure the preservation of the homestead, together with its gardens, to create an adjoining 360 hectare wildlife sanctuary and flora and fauna park, and to operate about 1,000 hectares of the property as a buffer zone. In developing this buffer zone, the Trust is able to demonstrate good farming/conservation techniques in the management process.

The Trust carries out a wide range of educational, cultural, and social activities in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund raising in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g. Maldon, Beechworth, Hawthorn, South Melbourne, and parts of the City of Melbourne), as well as advice to local government throughout Victoria in connection with individual buildings and landscapes. It is represented on many government councils and committees: the Historic Buildings Council; Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee; National Estate Committee; Roadside Conservation Committee; and the 'The Briars' Committee of Management.

The Trust has produced several publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g. Mornington Peninsula, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Landscape surveys, and Conservation in North East Victoria and the Dandenong Ranges), to booklets and leaflets for individual properties and tour (including walking tour) notes. It has produced Technical Bulletins entitled *Exterior Paint Colours (TB11)*, *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c. 1850-1900 (TB21)*, *Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings (TB31)*, and *Planting c. 1850-1900 (TB41)*. Work is progressing on other bulletins in this series.

The Trust publishes a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes, with regular amendments, and has been instrumental in publishing a gourmet cookery book and a number of books on gardening. It has produced one major book entitled *Historic Buildings of Victoria* and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series entitled *Historic Buildings of Australia*. During 1983 an important publication regarding the historic gardens of Victoria was published.

The Trust receives a general administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$50,000 per year, and one from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000 per year, to assist its research work. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership subscriptions, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g. book royalties, rents, etc.). For preservation, the Victorian Government contributes \$50,000 per year. National Estate grants from the Commonwealth Government continued during 1983-84 and financial support was also obtained from the Historic Buildings Council.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6; Polly Woodside, 1979, pp. 705-6; Werribee Park, 1979, pp. 706-7, 1984, p. 650; Tasma Terrace, 1980, pp. 722-4; Clarendon Terrace, 1981, pp. 726-7

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 208 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess Victoria's libraries and to make recommendations for future development.

Following consideration of the Board's report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria, replacing the former State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board. The Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the Act, the Council must include the holder of a senior academic office in a Victorian university, one representative from metropolitan and one from non-metropolitan municipalities, a professional librarian, a person distinguished in the field of education, and a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration. The Act provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library of Victoria and to advise the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State. The responsibility originally vested in the council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State, occupying a central location in Swanston Street, Melbourne. It is open seven days a week, providing a service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. The Library also plays a significant role in meeting the reference needs of a national and international community, due to the richness of its collections.

Suggestions for a library to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community were made to Lieutenant-Governor C.J. La Trobe by a group of influential citizens in the 1850s. Five trustees were appointed in 1853, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856. The original appropriation for the building and for the purchase of books was \$26,000.

By 1900, the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation and in 1908 recommendations for a new building were submitted. The notable octagonal reading room and its associated bookstacks were opened on 14 November 1913.

Major additions and changes to the existing buildings have taken place in the last twenty years. The La Trobe Wing, housing the Library's Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections was added in 1965. The Art, Music and Performing Arts Library was relocated in 1975 and now occupies Queen's Hall, the restored site of the original Public Library. The new Reference and Information centre, which opened in 1980 in the former newspaper reading room on the ground floor, offers a vastly improved service, as well as easier access to a wider range of reference materials.

The State Library operates as a branch of the Ministry for the Arts. Apart from the usual general reference services, specialised service is offered in several fields. These are Australian, Art, Music and Performing Arts, Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. The External Services Section supplements the resources of the Victorian public libraries by supplying them with books and information, and is responsible for the Library's inter-library loan services. The State Library is also responsible for staffing and generally advising the libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British; military history; and biography, together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The Library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India. The Library's M.V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but are not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Extensive collections of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained as well as collections from international organisations such as the United Nations. The Library has a stock of over 1,000,000

books and periodicals as well as substantial collections of manuscripts, maps, microforms, films, art exhibition catalogues, theatre programmes, ephemera, and sound recordings.

Australiana collections

In 1965, the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C.J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by gifts and purchases of important early Victorian materials relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains over 60,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawcner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 280,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of Victoria is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of Victorian Government departments), law reports, Parliamentary Papers, and other material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. In 1982 the Division was combined with the Government Department Libraries Unit to form the Consultancy and Public Library Services Division. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Consultancy and Public Libraries Services Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services offer 99.7 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 208 of the State's 211 municipalities from municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made available by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-nine in 1983-84 serving 178 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, regional library committees to administer the library services for the regions. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Forty bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, twenty-three in country regions and seventeen in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1982-83, 1.75 million borrowers used the services which had a total of 6,782,500 volumes and recorded 28.8 million loans. This compares with 1.66 million borrowers, 6,549,200 volumes and 27.8 million loans, respectively, for 1981-82.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$16m in subsidies and grants in 1983-84, compared with \$12.38m during 1982-83. Of this amount, \$14.95m (\$11.09m during 1982-83) was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$3.70 per head of

population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$550,000 and special projects grant of \$15,000 were also distributed, compared with \$825,775 and \$15,000 respectively, for 1982-83. In 1982-83 subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$25m for the maintenance of their services. Special projects grants to public libraries have been made over the past few years to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service, particularly in areas where a recognised need for action has been hampered by lack of relevant data based on local experience. Only a small number of demonstration projects can be funded each year, but evaluation and reporting is a condition of the grants so that the insights gained can be of benefit to all Victorian public libraries.

State Government library services

Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, another function of the Council is to provide advisory services to libraries in Victorian Government departments. This function was discharged through a Government Department Libraries Unit which operated as a department of the State Library of Victoria. Following the review of the structure of the Library Council in 1982, this unit was absorbed into the Consultancy and Public Libraries Services Division.

Excluding the Education Department which has a separate system, there are at present forty specialist subject libraries in nineteen Victorian Government departments providing a wide range of services designed to meet the information needs of departmental officers in the discharge of their policy development research, administration, inspection, and extension responsibilities. Some of these collections, notably in the oldest established departments, Agriculture, Minerals and Energy, and Law date from the mid-nineteenth century and contain much unique and valuable material. Together the departmental library collections make a very significant contribution to the State's bibliographical resources and are extensively used through inter-library loan by the academic and research community Australia wide. All contribute to the National Union Catalogues of Monographs (NUCOM), Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries (SSAL), and Serials in Australian Libraries Social Sciences and Humanities (SALSSAH).

At 30 June 1983, these libraries held 762,000 volumes of books, reports, serials, extensive collections of maps, pictures, photographic slides, motion pictures, and video recordings. They handled almost 90,000 inquiries in that year, performed 2,300 searches on computerised data bases, and loaned over 20,000 items on inter-library loan. The total staff involved in the provision of library services was 110.

These libraries are taking a leading role in the establishment of publicly available computerised data bases of Australian material, e.g. the Australian Bibliography of Agriculture (ABOA), the Australian Water Database (STREAMLINE), and the Australian Road Research Documentation (ARRD).

Inter-library co-operation

Technilib

Following a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer based co-operative centre for the cataloguing and processing of library materials for Victorian public libraries, Technilib was established in 1975 under section 799 of the Local Government Act and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Library Council of Victoria and a councillor from each of the library authorities using the centre. At December 1983, twenty-two library services were participating in the services.

Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries (CAVAL)

The Library Council is represented on the Board of Directors of CAVAL Limited, a consortium established in 1977 to promote co-operative action between Victorian academic libraries and incorporated under the *Companies Act 1961* in 1978. CAVAL supports a reciprocal use programme among university and college libraries, and is now turning its attention to co-operative storage.

Australian Bibliographic Network

In June 1983, the State Library joined The Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) together with all libraries in CAVAL except Monash. ABN is based at the National Library of Australia in Canberra and forms a valuable national database of bibliographic information and Australian libraries stock holdings. Its primary function at this stage is its shared cataloguing programme in which the State Library participates.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services and the Australian Libraries and Information Council

In 1956, through the action of the National and State librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of book resources in Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types. The Library Council of Victoria is represented on the AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are identified, and the economical use of library money is encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

The State Librarian is a member of the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC), which was set up in 1981 at the instigation of the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with responsibilities for cultural affairs and the arts. The basic purpose of ALIC is to advise Ministers on means of securing co-operation and co-ordination between the Commonwealth and the States and between the States themselves in the formulation of a national plan for the development of library and related information services at all levels of government, and on the means of sharing resources.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-15; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-16; Victoriana in State Library, 1974, p. 448; Book publishing, 1965, pp. 181-3, 1980, pp. 278-9; Special projects, 1981, p. 730; Technilib, 1981, p. 731; Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services-Victorian Regional Committee, 1981, p. 731; Libraries, 1934 to 1984, 1984, pp. 664-7

MEDIA

Victorian Government Information Centre

The Victorian Government Information Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, provides information to members of the community about the services and functions of government departments and authorities.

The Centre also has a bookshop where Acts, Regulations, and government and related publications may be inspected or purchased. A large range of gratis publications is maintained to complement the work of the Centre.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1982

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid, *The Sun*, and the evening broadsheet, *The Herald*. David Syme & Co. Limited publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. The Sydney-based newspaper group John Fairfax & Sons Limited acquired full control of David Syme & Co. Limited in September 1983 when the Syme family decided to sell most of their shares to Fairfax. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, *The Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean towards broad popular appeal, while *The Age* is heavily orientated towards politics and comment, and classified advertising.

Two Sunday newspapers, *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of The Herald and Weekly Times Limited and David Syme & Co. Limited, and *The Sunday Observer*, produced by Peter Isaacson Publications, are also published. *The Sunday Observer's* average circulation in the six months ended 30 September 1984 was 116,900, a fall of 14,609 or 10 per cent from the same period in 1983. It remained behind *The Sunday Press*, whose circulation fell 5,842 or 4 per cent to 140,125 between 1983 and 1984. The comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagency services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday.

After raising their cover prices in each of the three years to 1982 the prices of the three dailies were relatively stable in 1983 and 1984, although in April 1984 *The Herald* and *The Sun* raised their cover prices from 25c to 30c, matching the weekday price of *The Age*. The price of the Saturday edition of *The Age* stayed at 40c.

In the six months to 30 September 1984 only *The Herald* managed to keep its average daily circulation ahead compared with the same period in 1983, with an increase of 417 or 0.1 per cent to

337,003. The circulation of *The Sun* fell 21,241 or 3.6 per cent to 591,684, while the circulation of its morning competition, *Th Age*, lost 2,762 or 1.1 per cent to 238,327.

Both groups reported good recoveries in profit in 1983-84 after the depressed conditions of the previous year. In the year to 30 June 1984, David Syme & Co. Limited lifted its after-tax profit 100 per cent to \$4.73m from \$2.36m the previous year. In the year to 30 September 1984 The Herald and Weekly Times Limited lifted its after-tax profit 34 per cent to \$32.73m from \$24.41m the previous year.

Late in 1984 David Syme & Co. Limited launched *Winners Weekly*, a free weekly newspaper distributed throughout Melbourne. It was joined soon after by *Melbourne Look*, published by the Herald and Weekly Times Limited. In June 1984, a free weekly newspaper called *City Extra*, a joint venture between Leader Associated Newspapers Pty Ltd and Standard Newspapers Pty Ltd, commenced distribution.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,505,294 copies of newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. Suburban newspapers can locate markets that are defined geographically or socio-economically and are ideal for the test marketing of new products or services.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

The Australian Suburban Newspapers' Association produces promotional material highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Country press

At 1 July 1984, there were 99 newspapers being published in cities and towns outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. Of these, 74 had paid circulations, 23 were distributed free, and two had a mixture of free and paid circulation.

Since the introduction of new technology in the printing industry in the early 1970s, many country newspapers in Victoria have installed photo composing equipment and web-offset presses. In the non-dailies area, this has led in many cases to a new method of production whereby the initial processes of composition and platemaking are carried out in the town of publication, with the plates or paste-up pages taken to central printing plants for printing on high speed presses. The largest of these printing plants are located at Morwell, Shepparton, Koo-Wee-Rup, Swan Hill, Horsham, and Ballarat.

Weekly newspapers predominate among country newspapers, with 75 published once a week, 10 twice a week, 8 three times a week, 1 five times a week, and 5 six times a week.

Total circulation per issue in July 1984 was 596,576, the circulation of the paid newspapers being 271,782 and the free papers 324,794. Daily newspapers had a total paid circulation of 96,719 per issue, and non-dailies a paid circulation of 175,063 per issue.

In the west and south-west of Victoria, within the Statistical Divisions of Barwon, South Western, and Central Highlands, there were 23 locally published newspapers, 18 with paid circulation and 5 distributed free. Total paid circulation per issue of these newspapers was 97,379 and free distribution 121,259. In the north-west and north, comprising the Wimmera, Northern Mallee, and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions, 32 locally produced newspapers had a total paid circulation of 81,675 and 4 newspapers had a free distribution totalling 48,241 per issue. In the Goulburn and North Eastern Statistical Divisions to the north and north-east of Melbourne, there were 21 local newspapers, 17 with paid circulations totalling 44,074 and 4 with free distribution totalling 34,798. In the east and south-east of Victoria, 23 newspapers were published in the Statistical Divisions of East Gippsland, Central Gippsland, and East Central. Of these, 11 were paid circulation, 10 were distributed free, and 2 had partly-paid and partly-free distribution. Total paid circulation per issue was 48,654 and total free distribution 120,496.

Further references: Country press, *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pp. 445-8; 1978, pp. 783-4; Press in Victoria, 1984, pp. 672-6

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 and other acts, including the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act* 1983, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Communications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Department of Communications, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically, the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

- (1) national broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Communications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977 and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976), including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except National and Special Broadcasting Service stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; and such other matters as the Minister may direct.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

Radio broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in Victoria can be seen as being divided into four main strands. In Melbourne there are three networks heard from 3LO (Radio 1), 3AR (Radio 2), and ABC-FM. Radio 3 is devised with a non-metropolitan audience in mind, and can be heard from 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic shortwave stations—VLH and VLR—operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; nine shortwave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC broadcasts under the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act* 1983. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as Parliament, news, current affairs, features, drama, religion, sport, variety, programmes of special interest to the rural population, and music. Included in the music programmes on Radio 2 and 3, and ABC-FM, are operas, concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. The ABC has six symphony orchestras including the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (see page 736).

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976 and in the other State capitals in 1980. By 30 June 1984, the service was being received in twenty-five additional major centres throughout the nation. During the 1980s, the service is planned to be expanded to other major regional centres. The programme format is predominantly classical music but also includes light music, rock, jazz, and folk, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound. Based in Sydney, 2JJJ-FM broadcasts modern music programmes directed at young people.

News service

In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 50 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by

information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts four national bulletins each weekday which emanate from Melbourne and include international, national, and State components, plus twelve State-orientated bulletins. At weekends eleven State bulletins are broadcast each day. There is also 'Newsvoice' from Monday to Friday. The output of 'News in Brief' bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border via station 2CO.

The News Service also produces 'This Week in Parliament' on Friday evenings (Radio 2/3) when State Parliament is sitting, 'This Week in Business' on Saturday mornings (Radio 2/3), and 'The Newsmakers' (3LO).

Radio Australia

Radio Australia broadcasts to the world, with special emphasis on South-East Asia and the Pacific, from new studios at East Burwood (23 kilometres from Melbourne). It broadcasts 24 hours a day in English and for lesser periods in Indonesian, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese, French, and Neo-Melanesian. From midnight to dawn, Radio Australia is also broadcast over ABC stations in the Northern Territory.

In December 1982, Radio Australia's \$7.5m studio complex was opened on an 18 hectare site. There is a multi-lingual staff of 170 presenting music, language, and news and public affairs programmes. World news in English is broadcast every hour, 24 hours a day. These broadcasts are also transmitted in the eight other languages.

Public broadcasting

Public broadcasting stations are operated by non-profit making groups for a special purpose such as educational, community, or special interest. At 28 September 1984, 51 stations were in operation, eight of them in Victoria. Stations 3CR, 3MBS, 3PBS, and 3RRR serve the Melbourne area; 3GCR serves the Churchill (Gippsland) area, 3CCC the Central Victorian area from Harcourt, 3MBR Murrayville and nearby towns, and 3RPC the Portland area.

Special Broadcasting Service

The Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) was established by the Commonwealth Government on 1 January 1978 to provide multilingual radio services and, if authorised by regulations, to provide multilingual television services. A regulation authorising the provision of multilingual television services was gazetted in August 1978. The Service is also empowered by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* (as amended) to provide broadcasting and television services for such special purposes as are prescribed by the Commonwealth Government.

In carrying out its functions in Victoria, the SBS provides multilingual broadcasting services to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong through radio station 3EA which broadcasts in 50 languages for 126 hours per week, and a multicultural television service on VHF Channel 0 and UHF Channel 28 to the Melbourne metropolitan area and Geelong. The SBS also provides subsidies to public broadcasting station 3GCR-FM Churchill for the production and presentation of ethnic radio programmes.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale formula up to \$10m. On amounts exceeding \$10m, the fee is based on a fixed percentage or 5.5 per cent, whichever is the smaller.

At 30 June 1984, there were 137 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia, of which twenty-four were in Victoria.

The call signs and location of the AM and FM stations are shown in the following table:

**COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION, VICTORIA,
AT 30 JUNE 1984**

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3CS	Colac	3SH	Swan Hill
3MP		3CR		3CV	Maryborough	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3EON-FM		3GL	Geelong	3TR	Sale
3AW		3FOX-FM		3HA	Hamilton	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3BO	Bendigo	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1984, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 168, and country 139.8. At 30 June 1983, the average weekly hours were: Melbourne 168, and country 138.7.

Television

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and eight country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations and translator stations in Victoria are shown in the following tables:

Further references: *History of broadcasting, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 164-6; Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1964, pp. 177-8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; *Radio Australia*, 1966, pp.174-5, 1975, pp. 904-5; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968, pp. 449-52; Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969, pp. 467-8; *Radio and Television*, 1984, pp. 661-3

**NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION,
VICTORIA, 1983**

Transmitter location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Tralagon)	ABLV4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965
Mount Dundas	ABWV5A	July 1981

**NATIONAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION,
VICTORIA, 1983**

Translator location	Channel	Parent station
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	2	ABRV3
Portland	4	ABRV3
Alexandra	5A	ABGV3
Orbost	2	ABLV4
Eildon	1	ABGV3
Nhill	9	ABRV3
Myrtleford	2	ABGV3
Corryong-Khancoban	9	ABAV1
Colac	5A	ABRV3
Cobden	8	ABRV3
Casterton	3	ABWV5A
Coleraine	2	ABWV5A
Cann River	11	ABLV4
Foster	11	(a)ABLV4

(a) New station since 30 June 1983.

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table is an analysis taken from transmission records and programme schedules of Sydney station ABN-2, but is typical of programme content on other ABC-TV channels. 'Action drama and Interpersonal drama' have been combined because in some programmes they have an equal focus of interest.

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Programme category	1982-83			1983-84		
	Number of hours	Percentage of —		Number of hours	Percentage of —	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama —						
Action interpersonal	691	13.98	10.56	740	15.01	19.05
Serious comedy and satire	10	0.20	—	9	0.19	78.51
Humour, situation, and farce	173	3.49	6.21	206	3.49	6.89
Drama documentary	5	0.09	—	12	0.24	65.05
Total	878	17.76	9.45	968	19.62	17.62
Public interest —						
News comment and topical items	235	4.75	100.00	248	5.03	97.64
Documentaries	183	3.70	30.26	270	5.48	25.99
Discussion and interviews	9	0.19	100.00	73	1.48	99.54
Travel and nature study	64	1.30	21.39	23	0.47	77.35
Science	40	0.80	38.50	24	0.49	14.91
Special events	37	0.76	100.00	39	0.79	37.87
Total	613	12.40	66.93	677	13.73	62.20
Special arts and aesthetics —						
Ballet and mime	3	0.06	—	22	0.44	91.32
Creative effects and animation	210	4.24	27.14	317	6.44	29.97
Discussion and resumé of the arts	5	0.10	—	2	0.04	100.00
Portrayals	—	—	—	24	0.50	—
Miscellaneous	3	0.06	—	5	0.10	—
Total	221	4.46	25.79	370	7.52	31.62
News, newsreel, and weather	321	6.50	100.00	295	5.99	100.00
Religious matter	53	1.08	98.16	51	1.03	100.00
Sport	934	18.89	81.46	647	13.11	80.81
Rural (extension and discussion)	12	0.25	100.00	11	0.22	100.00
Education (formal)	1,276	25.80	49.33	1,308	26.52	47.83
Musical performance	50	1.02	51.32	74	1.51	62.96
Variety and acts	257	5.20	61.16	229	4.64	78.49
Panel and quiz games	11	0.22	100.00	—	—	—
Presentation	318	6.43	100.00	302	6.11	99.93
Total transmission (a)	4,945	100.00	57.39	4,933	100.00	55.57

(a) In the tabulations above, the hours and percentages for 1982-83 and 1983-84 refer to transmission time and not to production. Much of the material transmitted during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was, in fact, produced in previous years.



Emanuel Phillips Fox
(Australian 1865-1915)
The Love Story, 1903
Oil on canvas
100.7 × 52.2cm.
Acquired 1943

City of Ballarat Fine Art Gallery



The tattered remains of the flag (4 metres × 3 metres) the diggers flew at the Eureka Stockade is framed behind glass and hangs above the staircase landing at the City of Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.

Victorian Tourism Commission



The Dance Centre Company performing
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.

Arts Management Australia Pty Ltd



A special exhibition entitled 'One Hundred
Years of Fashion Costumes, 1840 to 1940'
was staged at the Benalla Art Gallery in
November 1984.

Telecom Australia

All ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Corporation. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television in 1975.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne.

ABC Television News has a team of special reporters and cameramen in radio controlled cars to cover spot news or for special television reports. The ABC has its own helicopter and boats, and light aircraft are chartered as needed. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. News items from ABC offices around Australia are sent to Melbourne on micro-wave links. Late items from major centres can be fed directly into news bulletins.

Overseas reports arrive via satellites stationed over the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The reports come from the ABC's team of journalists in the world's major news centres, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members, plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations subscribe to the daily satellite run, and share the cost.

The ABC Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins each weekday and two on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services from Monday to Friday each week. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, the La Trobe Valley, and Mount Dundas, Western Victoria. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, while the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is an amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale formula up to earnings of \$45m. On earnings exceeding \$45m, a fixed percentage of 8 per cent is applied, whichever is the lesser amount. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION,
VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1984

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV10	August 1964 (a)
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTB6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Tralagon)	GLV8	December 1961 (a)
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

(a) Television station ATV10 changed channels from ATV0 and television station GLV8 changed channels from GLV10 in January 1980.

**COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,
VICTORIA, 1982-83 AND 1983-84**
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	1982-83		1983-84	
	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema movies	14.6	17.4	14.2	12.2
Other drama	28.6	25.6	30.6	28.2
Light entertainment	18.1	19.0	20.5	19.5
Sport	11.9	13.0	9.7	14.5
News	8.7	8.1	8.5	7.8
Children	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.4
Family activities	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6
Information	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.4
Current affairs	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8
Political matter	—	—	—	—
Religious matter	1.1	3.6	1.1	2.8
Education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8
The arts	—	0.1	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Further references: Broadcasting and television programme standards, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; Television programme research, 1966, pp. 178-80; Television technical planning, 1967, pp. 453-4; Television programmes, 1970, pp. 470-1; Music in radio and television, 1971, pp. 445-6; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972, pp. 423-4; Television translator stations, 1981, p. 738; Radio Australia, 1981, p. 734; Recent developments in broadcasting and television, 1984, pp. 663-4

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TOURISM, SPORT, AND RECREATION

TOURISM

General

Tourism is widely accepted as one of the broad industry sectors which offer significant growth and employment potential for Australia. The Bureau of Industry Economics, Canberra, has identified twenty-six industry classifications directly affected by tourism expenditure (air travel and the hospitality sector account for nearly one-half of total expenditure). The Bureau has stated that tourism indirectly affects nearly all industry classifications.

The economic impact of tourism is significant. The Bureau of Industry Economics estimated in 1978 that \$1 of tourist expenditure generates approximately \$2.60 within the Australian economy. Tourism is a generator of substantial employment where job opportunities are expected to grow in line with the trend to increased leisure both in Australia and overseas.

A survey of travel expenditure was undertaken by the Bureau of Industry Economics over the period from October 1981 to September 1982. The total income generated for Victoria was found to be \$2,482m, which represents 7 per cent of the total income of the State. Also the direct, indirect, and induced employment effects generated by this income was found to be 116,820, or around 7.3 per cent of the State total. These figures take into account the expenditure undertaken on day trips as well as overnight trips by Australian and international residents in Victoria.

The table below outlines the results of an analysis of this survey and further analysis of the economic significance of this industry to Victoria carried out by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research on behalf of the Victorian Tourism Commission. The statistics cover travel for holiday, business, and pleasure, with the principal direct effects being experienced in the transport, hospitality, and accommodation industries. As such, they do not encompass the whole Victorian tourism sector but they do represent a guide to the importance of this sector.

EFFECT OF TRAVEL TO/WITHIN VICTORIA, 1981-82

Category of travel	Employment	Output	G.D.P. (Value added)
	persons	\$m	\$m
TOTAL EFFECT			
International travel to Victoria	24,877	803	505
Domestic overnight travel to/within Victoria	72,825	2,460	1,548
Domestic day trips	19,118	715	429
Total	116,820	3,978	2,482
DIRECT EFFECT			
International travel to Victoria	12,329	313	..
Domestic overnight travel to/within Victoria	36,016	998	..
Domestic day trips	8,473	283	..
Total	56,821	1,594	..

Source: Victorian Tourism Commission.

Domestic travel to/within Victoria

Victoria accounts for 24 per cent of the total number of domestic visits undertaken within Australia.

The number of overnight visits by persons aged 14 years and over undertaken to/within Victoria by Victorian and interstate residents is shown below. The table also shows the number of nights spent in Victoria by these travellers.

The major interstate markets for Victoria are New South Wales (53.8 per cent) and South Australia (25 per cent). The proportion of tourists from other States/Territories are Queensland (6 per cent), Tasmania (6 per cent), Western Australia (4 per cent), ACT (5 per cent), and Northern Territory (1 per cent).

NUMBER OF VISITS AND NIGHTS SPENT IN VICTORIA BY TOURISTS (^{'000})

Year	Victorian residents		Interstate residents		Total	
	Visits	Nights	Visits	Nights	Visits	Nights
1978-79	11,476	32,941	2,199	10,971	13,675	43,912
1979-80	11,737	33,200	2,354	10,685	14,091	43,885
1980-81	12,150	35,236	2,423	10,300	14,573	45,536
1981-82	12,151	33,643	2,767	12,383	14,918	46,026
1982-83	11,988	33,714	2,368	10,976	14,356	44,690
1983-84	12,226	33,084	2,274	10,859	14,500	43,943

Source: *Domestic Tourism Monitor*.

Victorian Tourism Commission

The Victorian Tourism Commission was created under an Act of Parliament passed in 1982. As reflected in the *Victorian Tourism Commission Act 1982*, the objects of the Victorian Tourism Commission are:

- (1) to market Victoria as a tourist destination for interstate and international travellers;
- (2) to increase the number of travellers to Victoria, the length of stay of travellers or tourists at destinations in Victoria, and the use of tourist facilities in Victoria;
- (3) to increase the amount of travel within Victoria and the use of tourist facilities in Victoria by Victorians;
- (4) to improve and develop tourist facilities in Victoria;
- (5) to support and co-ordinate the provision of tourist facilities in Victoria; and
- (6) to provide more efficient and effective utilisation of investment in travel and tourism within Victoria.

The following table sets out figures for domestic visits and international visitors to Victoria for recent years.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO VICTORIA (^{'000})

Category	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Domestic visits (a)	13,675	14,091	14,573	14,918	14,356	14,500
International visitors (b)	186	215	328	(c)334	318	(c)358

(a) Domestic data from the *Domestic Tourism Monitor* incorporates both intrastate and interstate visits, and are on a financial year basis.

(b) International data is supplied by the Australian Tourist Commission.

(c) Estimate.

Victorian Tourism Strategy

On 29 August 1984, the Victorian Government announced its Tourism Strategy, identifying the State's competitive advantages upon which future tourism development in Victoria will be based.

Victoria possesses a great deal of landscape, historical, sporting, and cultural features generally described as uniquely Australian. These major tourism assets exist within relatively short distances from each other and the main gateway into the State at Melbourne. Most of these assets are clustered in seven distinct zones. (See Figure 23 on page 757.)

The Strategy gave examples of the features that are part of Victoria's competitive advantage: more man-made heritage than any other State; the largest area of usable snow slopes for skiing in Australia in areas that are also suitable to year round development; excellent surf and bay beaches, including the internationally renowned Bells Beach; the Great Ocean Road, with its extraordinary seascapes; Australia's greatest variety of flora and fauna; a State border that passes through alpine meadows, rainforest, mountain ash and river red gums, desert mallee and coastal heaths – much of which is preserved as National Parks; the very popular Fairy Penguin Parade at Phillip Island; extensive pioneer country within easy reach of Melbourne, including several heritage parks; a goldrush history

and heritage that has been preserved and, in specific instances, sensitively recreated; nine commercial wine districts spread throughout the State, providing one of the world's finest ranges of quality wines; many rivers flowing to large inland and coastal waterways, such as Lake Eildon and the Gippsland Lakes.

In addition, Melbourne has many strong tourism assets, including its heritage as the centre of the Federation; the careful preservation of much of the city's history and fine examples of Victorian architecture; the atmosphere as one of the world's great cosmopolitan cities; its position as Australia's major sporting centre – in cricket, golf, tennis, and horse racing, together with Australian Rules football; high quality restaurants featuring the cuisines of more than 60 distinct ethnic groups; and the Arts Centre complex just a short walk from the city centre.

The thrust of the Tourism Strategy is to consolidate, enhance, and promote the impressive existing stock of geographically concentrated tourism assets in Victoria, and identify opportunities for new or complementary development.

The expansion of tourism in Victoria has great potential to generate employment in all areas of the State – rural and metropolitan. The more efficient and effective use of the State's tourism assets will also stimulate activity in feeder industries, producing a multiplier effect on the State's level of income and employment.

The main objectives of the Tourism Strategy are to:

- (1) identify Victoria's competitive advantages in tourism journeys and destinations;
- (2) promote more intensive use of these assets;
- (3) enhance their attraction to Victorians, interstate visitors, and overseas visitors;
- (4) improve the management and marketing of tourist attractions; and
- (5) identify opportunities for complementary tourism development.

The Victorian Government's role is to ensure that any existing weaknesses in the development and marketing of tourism destinations in Victoria are identified and assessed and that an efficient and entrepreneurial approach to tourism is adopted to overcome any of these failings. Public sector resources will be targeted to enhance Victoria's competitive strength in tourism by concentrating on asset clusters that consolidate this strength.

The resort zone concept

The major vehicle for achieving more effective use of the State's tourism assets will be through the 'cluster and connect approach' aimed at enhancing the competitive advantages already in place.

Through this approach, the Victorian Government has identified seven zones within which development will be concentrated. Such development has the advantage of being lower cost, while also increasing ease of management and promotion.

It is a significant departure from previous practices which encouraged varying small-scale developments at distant and unrelated locations.

The new zonal concept involves:

- (1) zones where development will be encouraged to concentrate;
- (2) tourism corridors leading to and linking these zones; and
- (3) the supporting hinterland.

The following resort zones (see Figure 23 on page 757) have been identified as development areas for the Tourism Strategy:

- (1) Central Melbourne and selected day trip corridors;
- (2) Goldfields (incorporating the central Victorian goldfield districts of Ballarat and Bendigo);
- (3) Riverland (incorporating the area from Echuca to Mildura);
- (4) North East (incorporating the alpine areas, 'Kelly Country', and North East wineries);
- (5) Grampians;
- (6) Gippsland Lakes; and
- (7) Southern Ocean Zone (incorporating the area from Port Campbell to Port Fairy).

All the above zones, with the exception of the Southern Ocean Zone, were singled out for development in the State Economic Strategy. The Southern Ocean Zone was added after careful and thorough analysis showed that it possessed significant tourism growth potential.

The following criteria were adopted in the selection of resort zones:

Natural resource base. Zones to incorporate areas with high potential for intensive recreation, and generally, natural resources offering potential for the development of year-round outdoor recreation (both active and passive) opportunities.

Attractions/Activities. Zones to contain attractions or activities of such significance as to enable them

to draw upon the Victorian, interstate, and overseas markets. The zones to have the potential for 'Cluster' attractions, which can be promoted as a group to attract year-round visitation.

Image/Geographic homogeneity. Zones to have common features upon which to develop a regional identity (cultural, historical, etc.) which could be readily associated with the geographic area and not other areas.

Basic infrastructure. Zones generally to have available basic infrastructure facilities, e.g. a variety of accommodation to facilitate tourism development.

Principal service centre. Zones to contain or be near service centres which are able to provide services to tourists and to developments within the zones.

Transportation. Zones must have good access from or along major transportation routes, particularly roads. The zones need to contain efficient internal transport networks, or the potential to develop such networks, providing access between attractions, facilities, and service centres.

Population. Zones to be relatively close to major markets, or to be accessible from these markets. This factor also includes access to labour sources to service tourist plant.

Tourism corridors

The development of scenic tourism corridors is an integral part of the Tourism Strategy. Tourism corridors form links between the major tourism centres as identified through resort zones. But these corridors also have great tourism potential in their own right, focusing on passing tourists and business travellers, some having key attractions, such as Coal Creek at Korumburra, Old Gipps town at Moe, and the many La Trobe Valley attractions.

A good example of a tourism corridor is the Great Ocean Road, which offers travellers many opportunities for sightseeing and a continuous run of tourism assets, as well as being considered the best route for joining the Melbourne resort zone with the Southern Ocean Zone.

Another example is that centred around the Hume Highway, linking Melbourne to the North East Zone. Tourists can visit many attractions on this route, including several wineries, townships such as Glenrowan with its Kelly legend, and Benalla with its Rose Festival.

Expanding the tourism market

In developing its Tourism Strategy, the Victorian Government commissioned a major study on the economic significance of the travel industry to Victoria. This study showed that average personal expenditures within Victoria per trip are about \$1,165 for overseas visitors; \$193 for interstate visitors; \$80 for Victorians heading interstate; and \$66 for Victorians touring intrastate. These figures exclude pre-trip and post-trip expenditure and are in dollars of October 1981-September 1982 purchasing power.

Recognition is given to the major part played by international airfares in determining holiday destinations. The Victorian Tourism Commission already has promotional offices in Auckland, Los Angeles, and London, and a General Sales Agent in Canada. The Commission will open new offices in Tokyo and Singapore, and investigate the possibilities for seconding its personnel to other overseas offices of the Australian Tourist Commission.

International visitors to Victoria

During 1983, 318,094 international visitors visited Victoria. These visitors spent a total of just over 4.5 million nights in Victoria. The main source of visitors for Victoria are New Zealand (15 per cent), U.S.A. (19 per cent), U.K. (14 per cent), Japan (11 per cent) and Continental Europe (15 per cent). Victoria attracts close to one-third of all international visitors to Australia.

Day trips

During 1981-82, a total of 23.3 million day trips were undertaken by Victorian residents aged 14 years and over.

The most popular activities were found to be visiting friends and relatives (32 per cent), sightseeing or pleasure drive (25 per cent), picnicking/barbecue (4 per cent), visit to the beach (7 per cent), visit to a national park or state forest (2.8 per cent), and visit to a museum or other man-made attraction (9 per cent).

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in mobility, affluence, and leisure time.

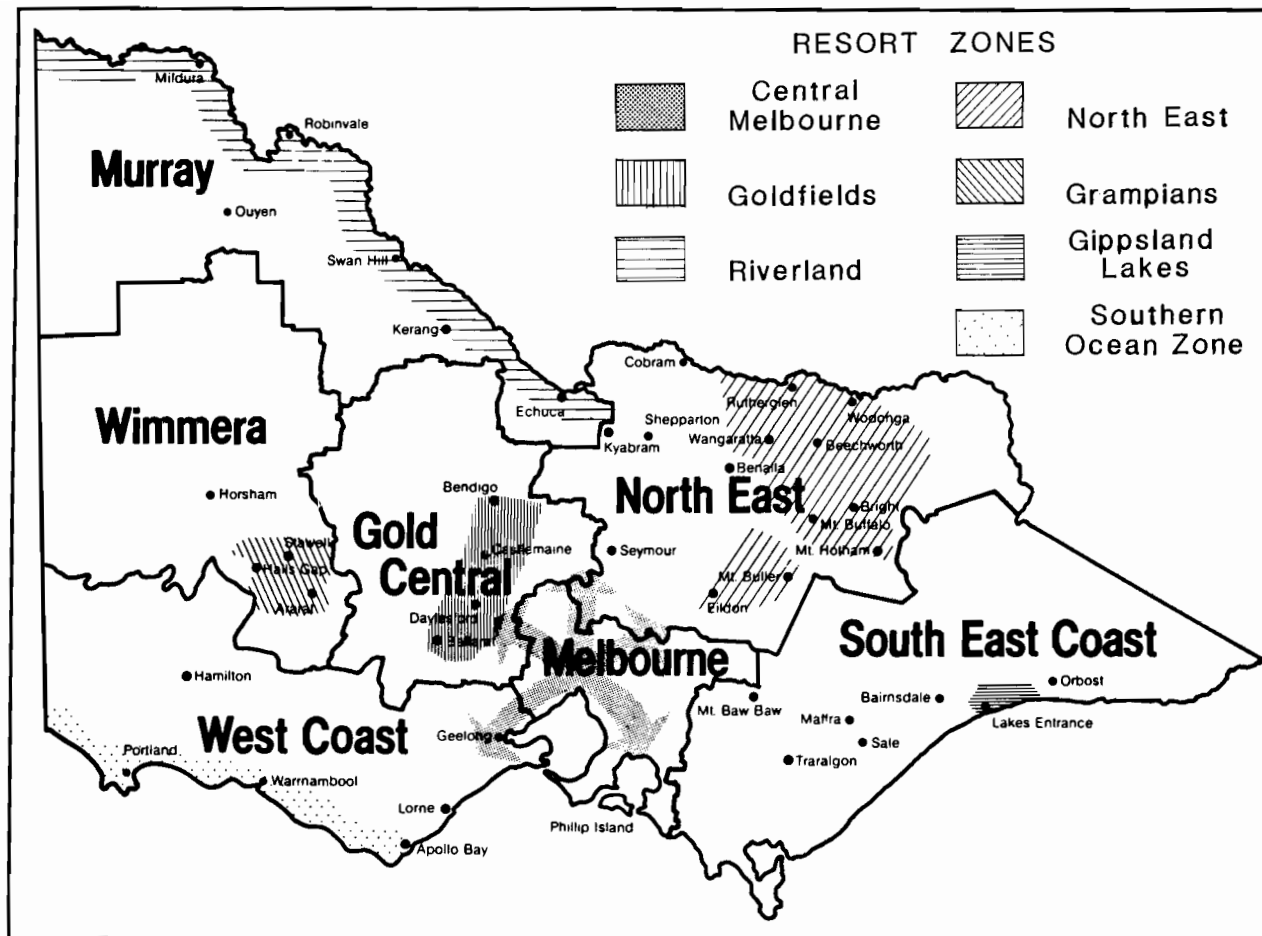


FIGURE 23. Regional boundaries and tourist zones of Victoria.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has conducted regular quarterly accommodation surveys from the September quarter 1975.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments are grouped in the survey into the following categories:

- (1) *Licensed hotel with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which is licensed to operate a public bar, provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests.
- (2) *Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests but is not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (3) *Caravan park.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

Definitions

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments within the scope of the survey which operated during the survey period. Establishments comprising more than one type of accommodation activity (e.g. a motel with attached caravan park) are treated as two separate establishments. Included are those establishments which operated for any part of the quarter or which closed temporarily for the quarter because of seasonal reasons.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodation.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place (excepting cots) at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.
- (4) *Powered sites.* The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period. Included are powered sites occupied by on-site vans.
- (5) *Unpowered sites.* The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (6) *Cabins, flats, etc.* The maximum number of cabins, flats, units, and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (7) *Total caravan park capacity.* The maximum number of on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc., available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (8) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of guest rooms available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.
- (9) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of bed spaces available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.
- (10) *Site occupancy rate.* The proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the total caravan park capacity available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.
- (11) *Takings from accommodation.* The revenue received from the provision of short-term and long-term accommodation at the tourist accommodation establishment. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge, an estimate of takings from meals is excluded. Takings from accommodation for each year represent the takings received during that year. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of, or may be received after the provision of, accommodation to guests and therefore the annual figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the year. Rental and storage fees paid to caravan parks for the keeping of private vans in parks are included in the takings of the year they are received.

Selected statistics on accommodation

HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1982-83

Statistical division	Number of establishments (June qr 1983)	Capacity at 30 June 1983		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1982	December qr 1982	March qr 1983	June qr 1983	September qr 1982	December qr 1982	March qr 1983	June qr 1983	
												\$'000
Melbourne	185	8,423	21,017	58	62	61	57	35	37	38	34	81,800
Barwon	51	962	2,793	35	49	54	40	20	32	36	24	4,872
South Western	50	1,027	2,937	39	47	55	44	21	27	35	27	4,801
Central Highlands	38	673	1,989	49	54	59	61	30	35	39	39	4,299
Wimmera	37	608	1,864	49	46	48	47	28	27	29	28	2,946
Northern Mallee	51	1,412	4,188	57	48	46	54	36	30	31	35	7,917
Loddon-Campaspe	62	1,003	2,986	49	50	50	53	30	30	32	33	5,338
Goulburn	69	1,133	3,384	46	37	38	42	31	24	24	25	5,529
North Eastern	76	1,428	4,247	53	36	38	45	36	22	25	29	7,411
East Gippsland	51	1,009	2,991	44	50	62	48	28	31	42	31	5,424
Central Gippsland	39	736	2,001	42	44	49	48	22	23	29	27	3,292
East Central	30	579	1,721	31	44	46	37	21	30	34	26	2,661
Total	739	18,993	52,118	51	53	54	51	31	32	35	31	136,291

HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS; BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1983-84

Statistical division	Number of establishments (June qr 1984)	Capacity at 30 June 1984		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1983	December qr 1983	March qr 1984	June qr 1984	September qr 1983	December qr 1983	March qr 1984	June qr 1984	
												\$'000
Melbourne	180	8,399	20,943	60	62	63	60	36	38	39	36	90,962
Barwon	50	972	2,821	38	45	59	40	22	27	39	25	5,327
South Western	50	1,035	2,976	37	48	56	45	21	30	36	27	5,231
Central Highlands	37	696	2,081	54	56	62	60	34	37	40	38	4,849
Wimmera	37	608	1,815	46	49	49	49	28	28	29	28	3,298
Northern Mallee	50	1,369	4,166	56	53	52	59	36	33	34	39	8,825
Loddon-Campaspe	62	988	2,935	51	52	56	56	32	33	36	36	6,142
Goulburn	67	1,146	3,467	46	41	45	42	29	24	27	25	6,054
North Eastern	76	1,459	4,255	50	35	38	42	36	22	26	29	8,132
East Gippsland	51	1,020	3,051	42	50	58	46	27	32	41	29	5,684
Central Gippsland	39	738	2,008	42	43	45	43	22	23	28	24	3,215
East Central	30	576	1,725	31	42	52	35	22	28	38	25	3,066
Total	729	19,006	52,243	52	53	56	53	32	32	36	32	150,785

CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1982-83

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity at (June qr 1983)				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation (four quarters)
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1982	December qr 1982	March qr 1983	June qr 1983	
										\$'000
Melbourne	60	4,959	1,121	144	6,224	12	30	47	16	3,632
Barwon	46	7,345	1,628	246	9,219	6	18	43	9	3,627
South Western	35	3,561	1,517	45	5,123	7	16	27	9	1,798
Central Highlands	19	1,310	538	9	1,857	13	17	24	19	1,021
Wimmera	21	1,211	859	31	2,101	13	15	17	16	592
Northern Mallee	27	2,147	583	21	2,751	25	25	36	30	2,073
Loddon-Campaspe	31	2,803	841	11	3,655	14	19	26	19	1,435
Goulburn	40	3,254	1,632	20	4,906	11	14	27	16	1,405
North Eastern	34	3,165	1,281	71	4,517	13	13	24	15	1,665
East Gippsland	63	3,412	2,050	120	5,582	8	15	29	12	2,343
Central Gippsland	27	1,649	958	12	2,619	9	13	27	12	799
East Central	27	2,195	349	30	2,574	4	13	34	9	1,234
Total	430	37,011	13,357	760	51,128	10	18	33	14	21,623

**CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS
FROM ACCOMMODATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1983-84**

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity at (June qr 1984)				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation (four quarters)
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1983	December qr 1983	March qr 1984	June qr 1984	
Melbourne	59	5,087	1,026	117	6,230	15	31	48	19	\$'000
Barwon	47	7,331	1,570	348	9,249	5	16	38	9	4,438
South Western	35	3,574	1,404	50	5,028	6	16	27	11	4,196
Central Highlands	19	1,326	523	9	1,858	15	17	31	20	2,129
Wimmera	21	1,200	911	37	2,148	11	15	19	18	1,060
Northern Mallee	27	2,209	784	35	3,028	23	22	31	30	803
Loddon-Campaspe	30	2,823	852	15	3,690	16	23	26	22	2,258
Goulburn	38	3,148	1,750	33	4,931	11	13	23	14	1,702
North Eastern	34	3,030	1,320	71	4,421	12	13	26	15	1,450
East Gippsland	64	3,469	2,148	126	5,743	9	15	27	13	1,871
Central Gippsland	27	1,665	916	15	2,596	7	12	25	11	2,629
East Central	27	2,234	561	29	2,824	4	13	31	9	754
Total	428	37,096	13,765	885	51,746	10	18	31	15	24,514

SPORT AND RECREATION

Victorian Department of Sport and Recreation

The Department of Sport and Recreation is responsible for promoting the fitness and improving the general health of Victorians, increasing and improving facilities available for Victoria's leisure activities, and overseeing the administration of the racing industry.

Summarised, the Department's objectives are:

Racing and gaming

- (1) to foster the growth and economic viability of the racing and gaming industries in Victoria; and
- (2) to provide within the terms of the *Racing Act 1958*, the *Lotteries, Gaming and Betting Act 1966*, and the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*, an effective regulatory oversight of the racing and gaming industries.

Sport, recreation, and leisure

- (1) to encourage participation by all Victorians in all forms of recreation, including sport, and to ensure the maximum diversity of recreation opportunities available to Victorians;
- (2) to allocate resources and influence the provision of recreation, leisure, and sporting facilities so that recreation opportunities are more equitably distributed, particularly for disadvantaged groups;
- (3) to ensure that decisions made by Victorians about their leisure are as informed as possible using processes of consultation, advocacy, promotion, and demonstration;
- (4) to assist voluntary organisations, private enterprise, government departments, public statutory bodies, and municipalities to provide facilities and services for sport, recreation, and leisure in Victoria;
- (5) to assist specific groups within the community (including disadvantaged groups) to improve their access to the community-wide range of sporting, recreation, leisure, and fitness facilities, programmes and services;
- (6) to encourage development of the sporting, recreation, and fitness industries and to foster employment opportunities within those industries; and
- (7) to promote safety in sport, recreation, leisure, and fitness programmes.

To exercise its functions the Department comprises five divisions:

The *Corporate Services Division* provides administrative and information services to departmental staff, the private sector, interest groups, and the general public. Services provided include Personnel, Finance, Stores, Transport, Registry, Publicity and Information, Freedom of Information, and the Library.

The *Racing and Gaming Division* is responsible for administering the racing and gaming industries in accordance with relevant legislation and for co-ordinating government policies in various areas of gaming activity. It is responsible for supervising Tattersall Consultations.

Formerly called the Recreation Development and Youth Affairs Division, the *Sport, Recreation and Leisure Division* is responsible for State wide co-ordination of sport, recreation, and fitness related programmes.

Within the Division, a new Community Recreation Development Unit has been created to provide specialist advice on local government recreation matters and assistance to State wide recreation organisations. The Outdoor Recreation Development Unit with its Camps Administration Section, Camping Advisory Services, and the Bushwalking and Mountaineering Training office, services the needs of outdoor recreationalists and promotes the development of resources and information relating to the outdoors.

Support for community and regional leisure facility management and the involvement with the development of international standard sports facilities is provided through the Facility Planning and Technical Services Unit.

Through the Fitness and Healthy Lifestyle Unit, and in conjunction with the Victorian Council on Fitness and General Health, the Department co-ordinates a programme of education, consultation, and promotion of community health and fitness.

The promotion of increased sports participation, developing employment opportunities in sport and improving skill levels of athletes, teams, and coaches is organised through the Sports Development Unit. Financial assistance is provided to selected individuals, clubs, and other Victorian sports organisations.

Disadvantaged groups are specifically assisted with recreation programmes through the Specific Populations Unit. Specialist recreation consultants provide services to organisations catering for aboriginals, people with disabilities, children, older adults, women, and migrants.

The role of the *Regional Services Division* is to deliver departmental programmes and services at a regional and local level. Regional staff work closely with local government and community agencies. Regional professional staff provide advice on sport, recreation, and leisure services available to municipalities, organisations, and the public, and arrange provision of specialist services to local organisations. They are also able to arrange for advice on the planning and design of facilities.

Strategies used by the Division in carrying out this role are:

- (1) financial assistance to local municipalities for capital works programmes to develop or improve recreational facilities;
- (2) subsidies to enable local councils to employ Municipal Recreation Officers and the provision of advice and support for these officers;
- (3) initiative grants to local government and community groups to generate new programmes and services;
- (4) funding for youth related projects, through Community Youth Grants;
- (5) advice, information, and consultancy services for community organisations with local government as the major client;
- (6) advocacy and the fostering of public awareness on issues relating to sport and recreation; and
- (7) support for the development of local community networks of relevant interest groups.

Municipal Capital Project Grants are paid to local councils for land purchase, open space development, and for construction of, or improvements to, local recreation or sporting facilities. These grants fall into two categories:

- (1) project grants are funded on a dollar for dollar basis over 10 years up to a maximum of \$250,000; and
- (2) grants provide funding up to a maximum of \$50,000 on a dollar for dollar basis for minor recreation facilities and services.

Municipal capital projects funding provides a mechanism by which the Department can facilitate the co-ordinated development of recreation facilities throughout the State.

To complement its head office services, the Department operates offices at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Berwick, Geelong, Horsham, Morwell, Ringwood, Shepparton, St Kilda, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The *Policy Co-ordination Division* is responsible for co-ordinating the development of department policy, encouraging the integration of departmental activities with those of other community agencies; facilitating the co-ordination of departmental activities and policies with other State and interstate government departments, and the internal co-ordination of the Department's activities.

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION, PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE, 1983-84
(^{'000})

Item	Corporate services	Sport, recreation, and leisure	Racing and gaming	Youth affairs	Total
Recurrent appropriations	1,341	8,388	1,475	2,620	13,824
Works and services appropriations	—	4,944	—	—	4,944
Special appropriation	—	—	1,009	—	1,009
Trust funds	—	416	15,867	—	16,283
Total	1,341	13,748	18,351	2,620	36,060

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION, PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE, 1984-85
(^{'000})

Item	Corporate services	Sport, recreation, and leisure	Racing and gaming	Youth affairs	Total
Recurrent appropriations	1,469	9,245	1,539	2,909	15,162
Works and services appropriations	—	7,658	14	—	7,672
Special appropriation	—	—	2,110	—	2,110
Trust funds	—	392	19,738	—	20,130
Total	1,469	17,295	23,401	2,909	45,074

Totalizator Agency Board

The following table sets out the number of agencies and turnover of the Totalizator Agency Board from 1979 to 1984:

TOTALIZATOR AGENCY BOARD,
NUMBER OF AGENCIES AND
TURNOVER, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Agencies	Turnover
		\$'000
1979	472	585,279
1980	471	628,456
1981	465	688,374
1982	436	731,020
1983	423	825,239
1984	425	980,121

(a) At 31 July.

Source: Totalizator Agency Board annual reports.

Forest recreation

General

Victoria's State forests provide diverse opportunities for recreation. The diversity arises from the range of forest types and topography present within the State, and from the differing standards of access and levels of facilities provided in the various forests.

Pleasure driving and picnicking are the most popular activities, but the forests are also used for camping, fishing, hunting, walking, orienteering, rock climbing, fossicking, nature study, skiing, canoeing, four-wheel driving, and horse riding.

Use of the forests for recreation greatly increased during the 1970s, as the community became more mobile, with more leisure time and interest in the outdoors. The Forests Commission estimated that in 1981 about 7 million visitor days were spent on recreation in State forests.

Forest management has responded to the increase in demand by devoting more resources for encouraging the wider use of forests. This involves provision of facilities at appropriate locations, construction of walking tracks, better signposting of forest roads, and the provision of maps and information to assist visitors to the forests.

Increased recreational use has also brought problems; basically these consist of the conflict between different forms of recreation use, and the conflict between recreation use and conservation of the

forest. Management, however, aims to separate incompatible uses, such as trail-bike riding and picnicking, to divert visitors away from sensitive areas, and to control erosion, littering, and pollution of water resources. In intensively used areas, including the forests around Melbourne and in the Grampians, rangers have been appointed to assist visitors to enjoy the forest, while protecting the forest environment.

Areas with particular significance for recreation or conservation may be set aside as special reserves. At 30 June 1983, there were 123 reserves totalling 61,838 hectares, compared with 125 reserves and 96,307 hectares at 30 June 1984. Committees of management and advisory committees have been appointed in relation to forty-five of these Reserves.

Participation in skiing – downhill and cross-country – continues to grow rapidly. The Commission manages two residential resorts, Mt Buller and Mt Baw Baw, and two day resorts, Lake Mountain and Mt Donna Buang. In addition to these resorts, many other areas in the high country are used by cross-country skiers. In the management of the resorts the Commission is assisted by Committees of Management.

In 1982, a poor snow season, there were 300,000 visits to the resorts. In 1983, this number rose to 420,000.

A development plan and environment effects statement for a new ski resort at Mt Stirling, near Mt Buller in the Mansfield district, was prepared for the Forests Commission by consultants.

As a result of the passage of the *Alpine Resorts Act* 1983, it is intended that control of the ski resorts will be taken over by the newly formed Alpine Resorts Commission.

The inaugural Australia Games

The inaugural Australia Games were held in Melbourne between 26 January and 3 February, 1985, and were included in the programme of events to celebrate Victoria's 150th Anniversary. Twenty-two sport which will take place at two yearly intervals. The concept of a national multi-sport festival has been the subject of serious discussion in Australia for some years and, in 1981, the Commonwealth Government in conjunction with the State Governments, resolved to support the staging of such a festival at regular intervals.

Commonwealth funding assisted the establishment of the Australia Games Foundation as a non-profit trustee company and the appointment of a Federal Director in 1981-82. The Foundation was registered as a trustee company in Victoria in March 1983.

The main aims of the Foundation are:

- (1) to benefit young Australian sportspeople by holding regular international-standard competition in Australia, a situation normally precluded by Australia's geographic isolation;
- (2) to encourage the build up of international sporting facilities in each State; and
- (3) to foster a strong national spirit and stimulate interest in sport.

Foundation membership comprises delegates from the following affiliated associations and individuals: The Confederation of Australian Sport, The Australian Olympic Federation, The Australian Commonwealth Games Association, the Commonwealth Minister responsible for Sport (Minister's nominee), and The National Sports Commission (Commonwealth Minister's Advisory Council).

One notable feature of these Games was the inclusion of events for athletes with disabilities and an Australian team, in the 4 × 100m relay for amputees, created a new world record of 48.63 seconds. Disabled athletes also participated in swimming, basketball, netball, weightlifting, and shooting, and a large contingent from Australia and overseas staged a lawn bowls event at Footscray for blind bowlers.

Overall, the sports were divided into high and medium profile. High profile sports included track and field, swimming and synchronised swimming, weightlifting, gymnastics, hockey, boxing, cycling, basketball, diving, water polo, lawn bowls, netball, and surf lifesaving; medium profile sports were badminton, judo, volleyball, softball, wrestling, squash, shooting, and trampoline.

Unlike other Games, competitors were grouped by their sport, not their country. Athletes were housed in several venues with the main Games Village being situated at the University of Melbourne. Other accommodation venues were in the city and suburbs as well as at Geelong. Competition venues were also spread over a wide area allowing many Victorians the opportunity of seeing world class competition live for the first time. Over 300 volunteers were accredited and they helped in many areas including transport, accreditation, media services, and the operation of the Games Village.

Apart from the Commonwealth and State Governments' financial backing six major sponsors contributed towards the staging of the Games as well as several minor sponsors and many

supplementary sponsors of goods and services. A major Australian television network covered events and 70 hours of competition was available to viewers nationally. Print media and radio coverage of Games highlights was also extensive.

The whole event was planned and organised in less than 12 months and was a strong reflection of the Victorian people's enthusiasm for sport.

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Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1984

January

- 1** 664 persons were killed on Victoria's roads in 1983, 45 fewer than in 1982.
- 6** The world's first test tube quadruplets were born in Melbourne.
- 8** The Victorian Government announced the abolition of 87 local water and sewerage bodies and the complete reorganisation of waterways' regulatory bodies.
- 11** The Commonwealth Government approved thirteen projects on national highways in Victoria at a cost of \$89.4m.
- 12** A management plan for the redevelopment of the upper Yarra River was released by the Victorian Government.
- 13** The world's first 'donor egg' baby was born in Melbourne at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre.
- V/line announced plans to spend \$128m to increase its rolling stock, including locomotives and country rail carriages.
- 16** The Victorian Government announced its intention to develop the site above the Melbourne underground rail loop's Museum station, at a cost of \$300m.
- 20** The Melbourne Transit Authority announced plans to spend at least \$113m on new trams over the next seven years.

February

- 1** Melbourne had its coldest and wettest January for nearly 10 years. The average maximum temperature was 23.9°C and 70mm of rain fell, 22mm above the January average.
- The Victorian Government signed the Medicare agreement, enabling Victorians to join the Medicare health scheme.
- 7** Victorian soldiers who served in wars since the Second World War will be recognised by a new Melbourne war memorial to be constructed near the Shrine of Remembrance.
- 14** The Loy Yang power station came into operation seven years after construction began. The first of four 500 megawatt turbo generators started to produce electricity, while the remaining three generators will come into service progressively over the next four years.
- 21** The Victorian Cabinet endorsed a \$120m programme to redevelop Pentridge gaol and build a new prison as part of a modernisation programme for all Victoria's gaols.
- 27** The Victorian Government announced plans to spend at least \$20m over the next three years for the research and promotion of road safety in Victoria.
- The Victorian Government approved a new betting system for VFL football, which will allow football followers to back their own sides and take a quadrella.
- 28** Victoria is to have six new seats for the enlarged House of Representatives at the next Federal election, following a redistribution as a result of the latest population figures.
- 29** His Excellency The Hon. Mr Jeremia Tabai, President of the Republic of Kiribati, and Madame Tabai arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

March

2 The Victorian Government announced that the offence of consorting will be abolished in the present session of Parliament.

6 \$1m is to be spent on the Victorian Government's plan to transform 'Banana Alley' (at the western end of Flinders Street station) into a promenade with a variety of shops and open air cafes.

8 The Victorian Government announced a plan to purchase 700 houses at a cost of approximately \$11.6m for the Ministry of Housing.

9 The Australian Bureau of Statistics announced that Victoria's population reached 4 million at June 1983.

14 The Victoria Police introduced a 'Neighbourhood Watch' scheme to combat the rise of burglaries in Melbourne suburban homes.

April

3 The Metropolitan Transit Authority announced plans to replace the entire overhead power system on the suburban rail network in a \$12.5m, 3 year programme.

The Victorian Cabinet approved new laws for the control of industrial pollution, which includes the Environment Protection Authority having wider prosecuting powers.

4 His Excellency Mr U Maung Maung Kha, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in Melbourne for a one day visit.

10 A 10 year strategy plan to revive Victorian business and industry was launched by the Victorian Government.

11 The world's first 'frozen embryo' baby was born in Melbourne.

The Victorian Government announced plans for the restoration of the historic Condah Aboriginal Mission in the Western District of Victoria.

15 Approximately 85,000 people marched in the Bourke Street Mall to demonstrate in support of nuclear disarmament.

19 Melbourne will host an annual \$2m arts festival from 1985. The festival is to be called the Spoleto festival, and will be similar to those in Italy and the United States.

30 The Victorian Government approved an extensive twenty year redevelopment plan for Melbourne's Jolimont rail yards, involving the reduction of rail lines from forty to eight.

May

3 Adoptees will be able to gain access to original birth certificates when they turn eighteen under new legislation introduced into the Victorian Parliament.

4 A Bill legalising prostitution in authorised brothels was passed through the Victorian Parliament.

19 The Prime Minister and the Victorian Premier jointly released details of the inaugural Australia Games to commence in Melbourne on Australia Day 1985. Approximately 2,000 competitors from over twenty nations were expected to take part.

The Victorian Government's zero blood-alcohol legislation became law, giving police the power to charge any first year driver with any trace of alcohol in the blood with drink-driving.

Commonwealth Government approval was granted for the development of a \$55m industrial, business, and international trade complex on the border of Melbourne Airport.

25 The Victorian Government announced plans to move Prince Henry's Hospital to Sunshine over the next seven years.

June

1 Victoria had the driest May in 50 years when only 10.2mm of rain fell.

4 Members of the Builders Labourers' Federation were arrested after a clash with police at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Members of the Federation tried to stop work from starting on the Melbourne Cricket Ground floodlights, the centre of a long-running demarcation dispute.

6 Work commenced on the \$100m extension to the West Gate Freeway which will link Kings Way with the West Gate Bridge.

13 The Victorian Government announced plans for a new medium-security prison in the Shire of Corio, 19 km north of Geelong.

The first of Melbourne's new 'A Class' orange trams was brought into service.

14 The Commonwealth Government announced that Victoria is to receive an extra \$122m under the proposed 1984-85 tax-sharing agreement.

20 Victoria suffered power restrictions and black-outs for the first time in three years, due to an industrial dispute.

21 The Rt Hon. Sir Robert Muldoon, G.C.M.G., C.H., Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Lady Muldoon arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.

22 Many of Victoria's public hospitals closed wards due to a nursing dispute involving non-nursing duties.

23 A State Funeral was held for the Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Lynch, K.C.M.G., former Federal Treasurer.

29 Victoria received \$28m compensation from the Commonwealth Government following a High Court decision to declare the pipeline licence fee illegal.

July

3 The Victorian Government announced an inquiry into the social, legal, and health aspects of prostitution.

4 Victoria had its coldest July day since 1901 with a maximum temperature of 7°C, and its coldest day since 1968.

10 The Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation announced a decision to install a new \$1m synthetic running track and electronic timing system at Olympic Park.

31 The Victorian Premier and the Alcoa Chairman, signed a \$1,150m Portland Alcoa Aluminium Smelter agreement.

August

7 The Minister for Education announced that Victorian State schools will introduce a four-term year in 1987.

10 The Victorian Government approved in principle the development of an all season alpine resort for Mount Sterling at a cost of \$100m.

17 A nine week industrial dispute in public hospitals was settled when the Victorian Government agreed to employ extra staff to perform duties previously banned by nursing staff.

25 The Victorian Government announced that it will introduce a single alpine national park linking Mount Buller in the west, Gippsland in the south, and the New South Wales border.

28 Melbourne is to become the world centre for the bionic treatment of the deaf with the establishment of the Australian Bionic Ear Institute at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital. The Institute, the first of its kind, will help deaf people through the use of microchips and computers.

30 The Premier, together with a leading Singapore industrialist, officially opened the site to enable work to commence on a new \$1,000m inner-suburban redevelopment scheme at South Yarra.

September

2 The Loy Yang A power station was officially opened by the Premier.

4 Following the release of the final Waller Committee report, the Victorian Government will make it illegal for surrogate mothers to offer babies for sale.

5 Legislation introducing four-year terms for Victorian Governments was passed through the Upper House of State Parliament, and will be effective from 1 January 1985.

7 A new ten year Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was signed.

18 The Treasurer brought down the Victorian budget. Estimated expenditure for 1984-85 was \$8,931m.

28 The Hon. John Cain became the longest serving Labor premier with a record of 905 days, passing the previous record of 904 days held by his father the late Hon. John Cain Senior.

29 Essendon 14.21-105 defeated Hawthorn 12.9-81 to win the 1984 Victorian Football League Grand Final.

October

1 Victoria had the wettest September since 1920 with 115.2 mm of rain.

7 The Victorian Government announced details of a \$108m capital works programme for health services. The major part of the expenditure will be for the repair of hospitals.

16 Melbourne had its coldest October day in more than ten years with a maximum temperature of 12°C and winds reaching 104 km/h.

19 The Commonwealth Government made funds available for the establishment of Australia's first liver transplant unit in Melbourne.

23 Esso and BHP announced plans to spend \$1,000m over the next ten years on further development of Victoria's Bass Strait oilfields.

29 The Theatres building, the third stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, was officially opened by the Premier.

30 The wreck of the Henty schooner *Thistle* was discovered at Port Fairy. The schooner carried the first permanent European settlers to Victoria in 1834.

November

2 His Excellency The Hon. Sir David Beattie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of New Zealand, and Her Excellency Lady Beattie arrived in Melbourne for a six day visit.

4 The Premier announced a \$200m redevelopment project for the south bank of the Yarra River. The project, known as Southgate, will be built on a two hectare site behind the Arts Centre.

6 The Melbourne Cup was won by Black Knight.

14 The Road Construction Authority announced that the Hume Highway will become a four-lane highway to the New South Wales border by 1992.

19 The Premier opened a new \$60m transport and shopping complex at Box Hill.

28 Work commenced on a \$4.25m project to create five parks near the West Gate Bridge. The project is the largest commemorative work of Victoria's 150th Anniversary.

30 The Minister of Transport announced a \$10m project to build a roof over the tracks at Flinders Street Station.

December

1 The Victorian Government declared 31 December a public holiday for Victorians to celebrate the State's 150th Anniversary.

The Australian Labor Party, led by Mr R. J. L. Hawke, regained office in a general election held for the House of Representatives and half of the Senate in the Commonwealth Parliament.

11 Sweeping reforms to be made to Victoria's workers compensation system were announced by the Victorian Government.

12 A major Victorian Government strategy plan was released as part of an overall economic plan to develop Melbourne's transport routes, parklands, docklands, and central business district.

14 A storm with winds of 110 km/h overturned caravans, unroofed houses, and brought down trees and power lines on the Bellarine and Mornington Peninsulas, Phillip Island and east Gippsland.

18 A dispute involving flight engineers, which disrupted air travel, ended after 11 days.

23 Extended Sunday hotel and bottle shop trading hours became operative.

31 About one-third of Victoria's 338 water and sewerage boards were abolished, leaving administration to 100 new boards and 43 shire councils.

The city centre of Melbourne, bounded by Queen, Flinders, Russell and Londale Streets, was closed to allow Victorians to celebrate the State's 150th Anniversary with music and dancing in the streets.

Appendix B

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS, 1961 TO 1984

The following is a list of special articles which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1961 to 1984. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up to date cumulative indexes of special articles published in editions from 1961 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix D

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This Appendix describes the official publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These are grouped into a numbering system common to the ABS Central Office in Canberra and the Offices in each State. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating Office ('2' for Victorian Office publications and '0' for Central Office publications). In the following list, the catalogue number appropriate for each Victorian Office publication precedes its title.

The majority of Victorian Office publications are free with no postal charges applied. However, prices and postal charges for priced publications are shown under the relevant entry in the list below. Remittances for priced publications should accompany all orders and must include postage.

The *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1303.2) lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications themselves may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter located on the Eighth Floor, Commonwealth Banks Building, Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne or by writing to the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should call on or write to the Information Services Section, Eighth Floor, at the address listed above, or should telephone (03) 63 0181 and ask for the Information Services Section. In some cases, statistical information exists additional to that published which for various reasons is unsuitable for publication but may be made available on request. However, charges may be made for unpublished information requiring extensive clerical or computer extraction or photocopying.

It should also be noted that many publications issued by the ABS Central Office, not listed below, also contain information pertaining to Victoria. A full list of all publications issued by all Offices of the ABS is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications*

1: General

11: Catalogues and guides

1102.2 DIRECTORY OF PUBLICATIONS, AUSTRALIAN AND VICTORIAN ISSUES

Annual; first and latest issue: 1985; 16 pp.

Contains a list of publications (in alphabetical order) classified by major subject group, with catalogue number and frequency.

*The latest issues shown are those current at 31 March 1985.

12: *Work manuals/classifications*

1201.2 INFORMATION PAPER: GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SURVEYS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1985; 16 pp.

A guide to the planning and assessing of community-based sample surveys.

13: *Principal and multi-subject publications*

1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 98, 1984; 820 pp.; \$27.50, \$30.00 posted.

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into thirty chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and Parliament; Government administration; Local government; Regions, Heritage, and Planning; Demography; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Agriculture, Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; The arts, libraries, and media; Tourism, Sport, and Recreation; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on 'Victoria's Environment and Man' began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*, tracing the development of Victoria's environment. The 1984 edition was a special edition marking the sesquicentenary of permanent European settlement in Victoria.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 27, 1984; 113 pp.; \$1.90, \$2.25 posted.

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics about Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Monthly; 38 pp.; \$1.10, \$1.90 posted.

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, production, building, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian ABS publications released during the month.

1305.2 VICTORIA AT A GLANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1984; 8 pp. brochure.

Series commenced with 1980 issue.

Condensed information about Victoria's demography, education, welfare services, overseas trade, state and local government finance, housing finance, private finance, labour force, earnings and income, prices, primary industry, manufacturing, mineral production, retail trade, tourist accommodation, building, transport, and Victorian data compared with Australia.

1306.2 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICATORS

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 64 pp.; \$1.80, \$2.60 posted.

Series commenced with 1979 issue.

Original and seasonally adjusted data both in tabular and graphical forms indicating movements in Victorian economic activities, including: production, employment, internal trade, building, and finance together with details of the methods of adjustment and measures of variability.

1307.2 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Quarterly; 16 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1982 issue.

Original and, where available, seasonally adjusted data, presented in tabular and graphical form showing comparisons between Victorian and Australian movements in major economic activities.

1308.2 MONTHLY BUSINESS INDICATORS*Monthly; 2 pp.*

Series commenced with February 1985 issue.

Provides short series information for a wide range of key business indicators. Each series is the latest available at the time of compilation.

2: Census of population and housing

For information on publications relating to this topic, contact the Information Services Section at the address listed at the beginning of this Appendix.

*3: Population, population projections, vital statistics, migration**31: General demography***3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT***Annual; latest issue: 1983; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.*32: Population trends***3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES***To follow each census; latest issue: 1976 to 1981; 11 pp.*

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

3203.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, PRELIMINARY*Annual; latest issue: 1984; 12 pp.*

Series commenced with 1983 issue.

Preliminary estimated resident population for local government areas and statistical divisions together with area in square kilometres, at 30 June.

*33: Vital statistics***3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH***Annual; latest issue: 1983; 20 pp.*

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

3305.2 BIRTHS*Annual; latest issue: 1983; 16 pp.*

Series commenced with 1981 issue.

Detailed statistics on births and confinements showing live births registered by month of occurrence, nuptiality, plurality, age group of mother, previous issue, birthplace, relative birthplaces of parents, relative ages of parents, duration of marriage. Also shows the crude and age-specific birth rates, fertility and reproduction rates as well as numbers of legitimations and adoptions.

3306.2 DEATHS*Annual; latest issue: 1983; 16 pp.*

Series commenced with 1981 issue.

Detailed statistics on the numbers of deaths registered according to age, sex, marital status, occupation (for males aged 15 to 64 years), month of occurrence, and cause of death. Also shows age-specific death rates by sex and infant deaths classified by age at death and cause.

3307.2 MARRIAGES*Annual; latest issue: 1983; 11 pp.*

Series commenced with 1981 issue.

Detailed statistics on the number of marriages registered according to relative age of bride and groom, previous marital status, country of birth, category of celebrant, and month of occurrence. Also shows age-specific marriage rates and mean/median ages of brides and grooms.

3308.2 DIVORCES

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 12 pp.

Series commenced with 1981 issue.

Detailed statistics on the number of decrees granted for dissolution of marriage classified by relative ages of parties at date of decree made absolute, date of marriage, duration of marriage, previous marital status, relative ages of both parties, number of children, relative birthplace, and age of youngest child. Also shows age-specific dissolution rates, crude divorce rate, and median age at marriage and at decree made absolute.

4: *Education, health, welfare, justice, and other social*

41: *General social statistics*

4101.2 SOCIAL INDICATORS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1984 No. 1; 379 pp. \$15.00

A selection of social indicators and other statistics providing a broad background to social issues. The volume presents information under the following headings: *Population*: change, composition, geographic distribution, population series and projections; *Families*: formation and dissolution, size and composition, patterns of fertility; *Health*: life expectancy and mortality, status, health care, manpower and finance; *Education*: participation, attainment, access to, the transition from full-time education to working life, manpower and finance; *Working life*: participation in the labour force, employed persons, quality of working life, employment opportunities, persons not in the labour force; *Income*: income distribution of individuals and income units, characteristics of income units by decile class; *Crime and justice*: offences, offenders, public protection and the administration of justice; *Housing*: characteristics, cost, government activity, housing environment; *Welfare*: financial assistance and support, material assistance, support for individual and family functioning, protection and safety of persons, community organisation and development, management support.

42: *Education*

4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, PRELIMINARY

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 2 pp.

New title from 1979; previously *Primary and secondary education; preliminary statement*. Series commenced with School Census, August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils, and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 40 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance.

43: *Health and hospitals*

4301.2 PUBLIC HOSPITAL MORBIDITY

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 20 pp.

Contains details on in-patient separations from Victorian Public Hospitals. These include: principal diagnosis; principal medical procedure performed; length of stay and average stay in hospital; external cause of accident, poisoning or violence and the nature of consequent injury.

44: *Welfare and social services*

4401.2 PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES BY VOLUNTEERS, YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 1982

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1982; 24 pp. including one microfiche

Estimates of numbers of persons aged 15 years or more engaged in voluntary work. These estimates were obtained from a household standard survey conducted in Victoria in November 1982. All persons are classified as volunteers or non-volunteers (according to whether or not they undertook any voluntary work in the year prior to interview) and by sex, age, country of birth and labour force characteristics. Volunteers are then classified by the activities performed, the community services helped and the organisations through which help was given.

*45: Justice and other social***4501.2 COURT PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY POLICE***Annual; latest issue: 1982; 24 pp.*

Series commenced with 1981 issue.

Contains details of court statistics, covering finalised proceedings initiated by police. Details include: matters and criminal offences proven by type of court (Children's, Magistrates, and higher courts), offence type, age, and sex of offenders and penalties imposed.

*5: Public and private finance**55: Public finance***5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE***Annual; latest issue: 1982-83; 52 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.*

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue, and expenditure; loan fund receipts and payments; business undertakings, income, and expenditure.

*6: Labour force and employment conditions**62: Labour force***6201.2 THE LABOUR FORCE***Monthly; 18 pp.*

Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

*63: Earnings, hours, and employment conditions***6303.2 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES***Annual; first and latest issue: 1983-84; 24 pp.*

Number of accidents that occurred in the financial year; demographic and labour force characteristics of worker; sex, age, occupation, type of employment; details of accident/disease, occurrence, type and agency of accident/disease, nature of injury/disease, bodily location; outcome of accident/disease, result, duration of incapacity, payments.

*7: Agriculture, fishing, and forestry**71: General agriculture***7111.2 PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, PRELIMINARY***Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 12 pp.*

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue.

Preliminary statistics on area and production of principal cereals for grain; area intended to be sown to barley, oats, and wheat for all purposes; farm stock of cereal grains; livestock numbers, shearing, and wool production.

*72: Livestock and livestock products***7221.2 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS***Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 42 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.*

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue.

Number of cattle and sheep classified by age, sex, and purpose; number of pigs and poultry; lambing; livestock slaughterings; production of meat, livestock and dairy products; beekeeping; wool statistics; value of livestock slaughtering and products. Agricultural enterprises by selected ASIC industry class; number and area of establishments by size of meat and milk cattle herd, sheep flock, and pig herd; and structural and financial statistics.

*73: Crops and pastures***7321.2 CROPS AND PASTURES***Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 40 pp.; \$1.10, \$1.90 posted.*

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue.

Area of agricultural establishments; area, production, and yield per hectare of crops, vegetables, pasture, and grasses for hay and seed stocks of major grains and hay; production and stocks of silage, gross value of production of crops; imports and exports of crops and crop products; structural and financial data for crop industries.

7322.2 FRUIT

Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 24 pp.

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue.

Number of trees, area, production, yield per tree of orchard fruit; area, production, yield of tropical fruit; value of fruit and grape production; imports and exports of fruit/vine products; estimated consumption per head of fresh and processed fruit and grapes; structural and financial data on the fruit industry.

74: Agricultural land-use and selected inputs

7411.2 AGRICULTURAL LAND-USE AND SELECTED INPUTS

Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 28 pp.; \$1.10, \$1.90 posted.

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue.

Area and land utilisation of agricultural establishments, employed persons in agriculture classified by sex, birthplace, and occupational status; area and type of crops and pastures artificially fertilised, quantity and type of fertiliser used, aerial agricultural operations, and fuel usage.

75: Value of agricultural production and financial statistics

7501.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Annual; latest issue: 1983-84; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1981-82 issue. New title from 1978-79; previously *Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining)*.

Number of agricultural establishments, gross valuation of crops, slaughterings, and livestock products by local government area and statistical division.

8: Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, building, and construction

82: Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: structural data

8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Annual; latest issue: 1982-83; 58 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by sub-division. Includes data on fuels used by manufacturing establishments, previously contained in *Manufacturing Establishments: Usage of Electricity and Fuels (8204.2)*, (discontinued).

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Annual; latest issue: 1982-83; 18 pp.

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1982-83; 40 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.70 posted.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments, summary of operations: in statistical divisions and statistical districts by industry subdivision; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry subdivision by local government area.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1982-83; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry class of Victoria, and summary for Australia, States, and Territories.

86: Internal trade: service establishments**8608.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED SHOPPING CENTRE STATISTICS, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 52 pp.

Statistics of retail establishments in selected shopping centres in the Melbourne Statistical Division showing selected items by shopping centre by industry group; type of employment at 30 June by shopping centre by industry group; number of selected retail establishments, employment, retail sales, turnover, and floorspace by shopping centre by turnover size group.

8622.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 38 pp.

Contains details by industry of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, value added, fixed capital expenditure, and floorspace.

8623.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY DETAILS FOR STATISTICAL RETAIL AREAS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 118 pp.

The number of retail establishments, the value of their turnover and their floorspace is tabulated by statistical retail area, industry class, and group. Retail and selected service establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and floorspace for each local government area. Number of retail establishments and value of retail sales by statistical retail area and commodity item.

8624.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 190 pp.

For each type of establishment, details of numbers of establishments, persons employed, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, transfers in and selected expenses, value added, fixed capital expenditure less disposals, and accommodation capacity.

8625.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: COMMODITY SALES AND SERVICE TAKINGS

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 74 pp.

Contains details of the number of establishments, the value of sales of commodity items and items of other income, by industry class.

8626.2 CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY DETAILS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 74 pp.

Contains selected statistics classified by retail sales, employment, and turnover size.

8635.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 22 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue. New title from December quarter 1977; previously *Survey of tourist accommodation establishments*.

Number of establishments with facilities and caravan parks providing short-term (less than two months) accommodation; hotels, motels, guest houses, and caravan parks showing capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division, by principal tourist areas and for Albury-Wodonga Statistical District.

87: Building and construction**8731.2 BUILDING APPROVALS**

Monthly; 16 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Number of dwelling units and value of dwellings approved (houses and other dwellings) for private sector and public sector; value of alterations and additions to dwellings and value of other building by class of building (e.g. hotels, offices, etc.) approved. Includes some data for Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria, and by statistical division.

8732.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA*Quarterly; 20 pp.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of dwellings units and value of new dwellings approved (houses and other dwellings), value of alterations and additions to dwellings and value of other building (e.g. hotels, offices, etc.) approved, by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8740.2 DWELLING UNIT COMMENCEMENTS REPORTED BY APPROVING AUTHORITIES, PRELIMINARY*Monthly; 4 pp.*

Series commenced with July 1983 issue.

Number of dwelling unit commencements (houses and other dwellings) as reported by approving authorities, by ownership (private sector/public sector) for Melbourne Statistical Division, rest of Victoria; number of houses commenced by ownership and statistical division.

8741.2 DWELLING UNIT COMMENCEMENTS REPORTED BY APPROVING AUTHORITIES*Quarterly; 19 pp.*

Series commenced with January to June 1981 issue.

Number of dwelling unit commencements (houses and other dwellings) as reported by approving authorities, by local government area; ownership (private sector/public sector), and by material of outer walls, by statistical division.

8752.2 BUILDING ACTIVITY*Quarterly; 28 pp.; \$1.10, \$1.90 posted.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue. New title from September quarter 1980, previously *Building operations*.

Number of dwelling units and value of dwellings (houses and other dwellings), value of alterations and additions to dwellings and value of other building by class of building (e.g. hotels, offices, etc.); private sector/public sector ownership for Australia; total ownership for each State/Territory; stage of construction (approved, commenced, under construction, completed); value of work done during period, value of work yet to be done; number of new houses by type of builder. Includes some data for statistical divisions, statistical districts and local government area; details of houses commenced by material of outer walls.

*9: Transport and communications**92: Transport services and transport facilities***9201.2 TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL, AND SHOPS***Irregular; first and latest issue: October 1984; 24 pp.*

Contains estimates of Victorians' travel patterns to work, school and shops, obtained from a sample survey of households, conducted in October 1984. Information collected includes details of modes of transport, duration of journeys and time of travel, accessibility of public transport, and reasons for not using alternative modes of transport.

*93: Stock of motor vehicles***9303.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS***Monthly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type; total new registrations by make; makes of new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight; makes of new articulated trucks registered by gross train weight; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

9309.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS*Three-yearly; latest issue: September 1982; 16 pp.*

Series commenced with the September 1976 issue.

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make, by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

9406.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Annual; latest issue: 1983; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user; nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; statistical division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates; blood alcohol content of drivers.

Appendix E

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VICTORIA

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