

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

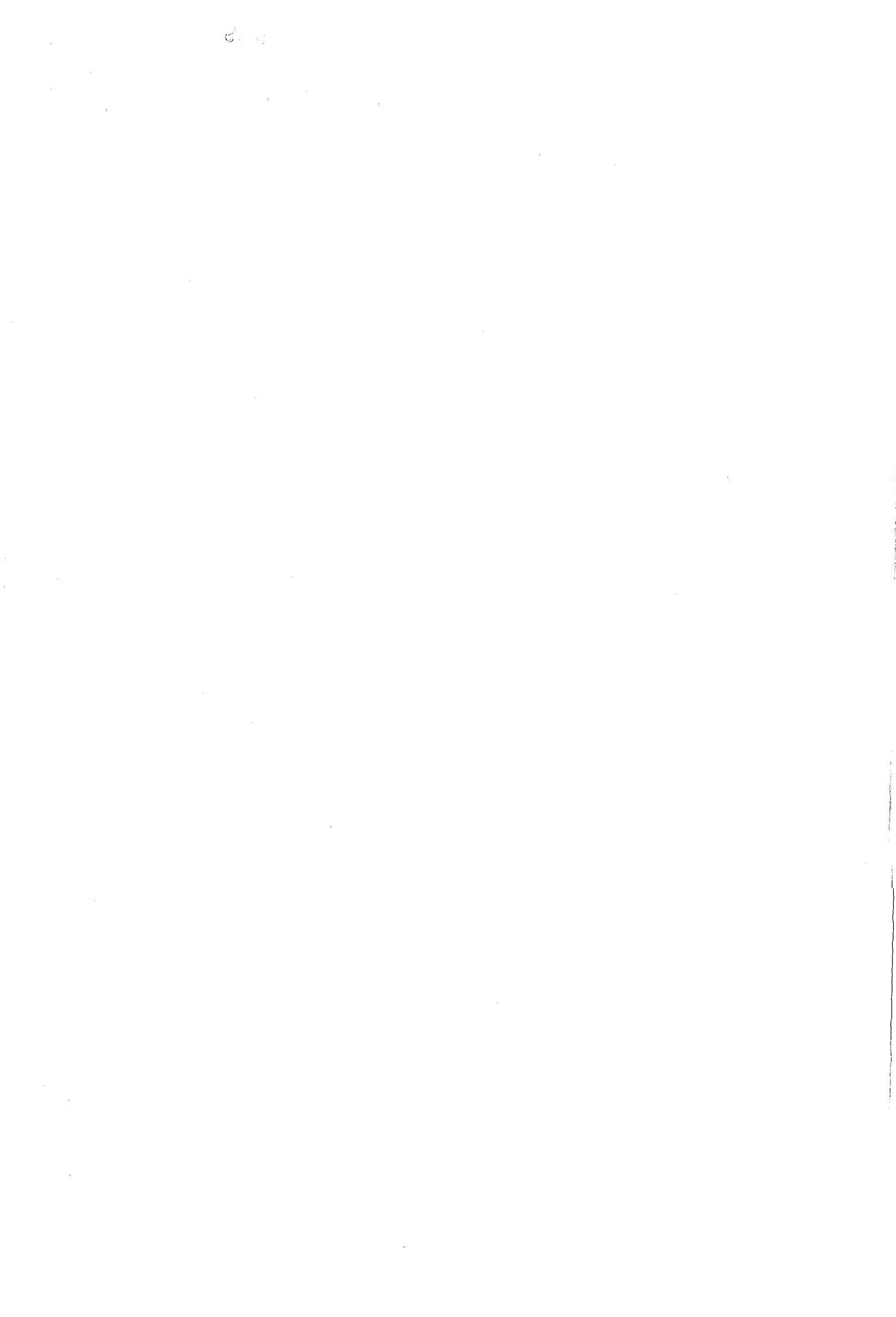
COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO
OR FOR THE STATES, 1964-65

PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE HAROLD HOLT, M.P., FOR THE
INFORMATION OF HONORABLE MEMBERS ON THE OCCASION
OF THE BUDGET 1964-65

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FOREWORD

This Paper provides an up-to-date survey of Commonwealth payments to or for the States. The text of the Paper sets out the historical background to the various payments and the tables contain figures in respect of earlier years.

This document is a revised version of similar Papers issued in connection with the Budgets of recent years. A brief account of Commonwealth payments to or for the States is also given in Item No. 12 of Statement No. 3 accompanying the Budget Speech for 1964-65.

For the sake of completeness and because of their importance in Commonwealth-State financial relations, the Paper also includes a section relating to Loan Council borrowing programmes.

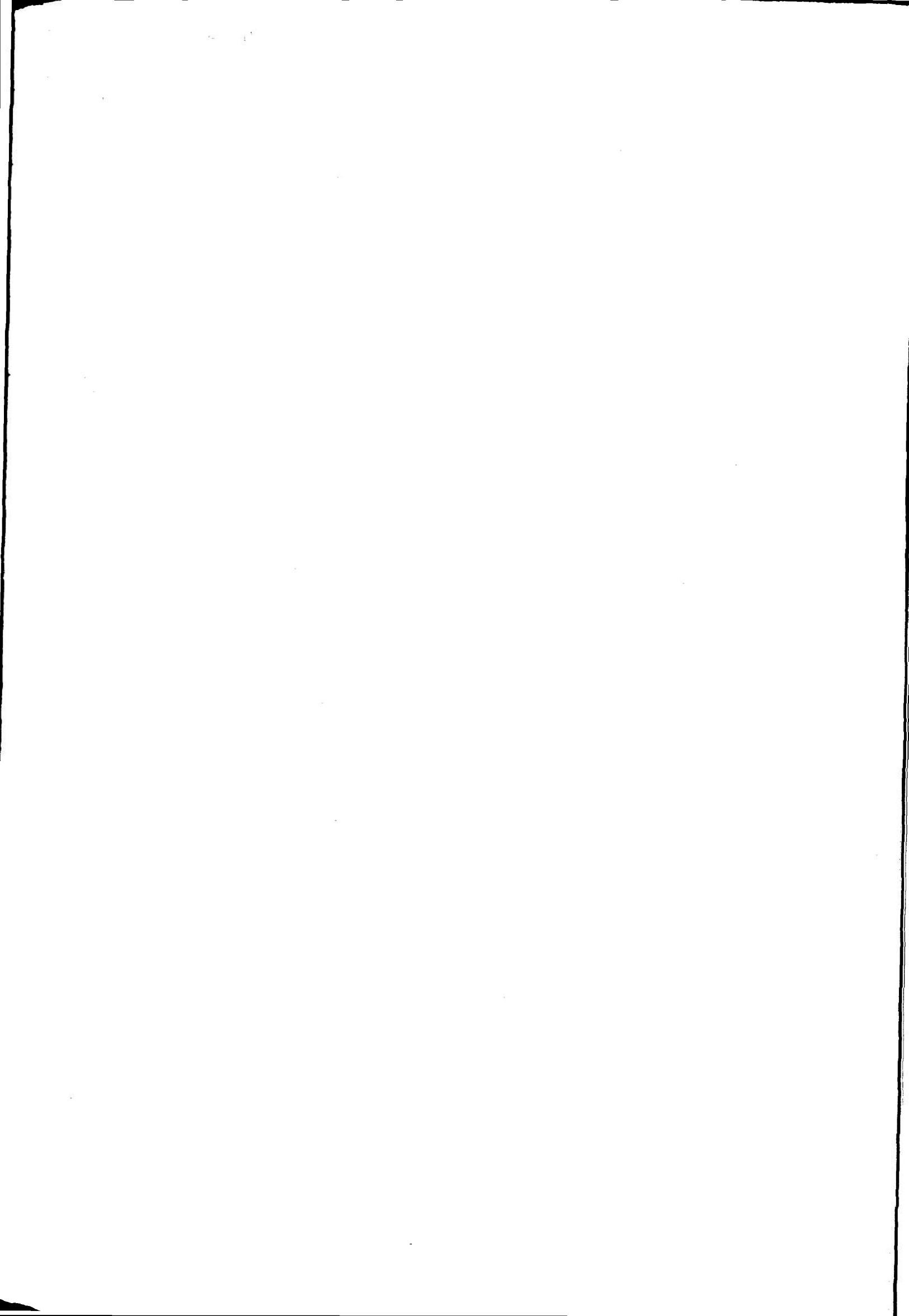


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CHAPTER I.—OUTLINE OF COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE TO THE STATES

Since Federation the Commonwealth has made payments of various descriptions to the States. Prior to World War II., however, Commonwealth payments were mainly of a marginal character and were confined, for the most part, to special grants to assist the financially weaker States and to certain specific purpose grants relating to such matters as Commonwealth assistance for roads and contributions under the Financial Agreement.

Since the second world war and the immediate post-war period there has been a marked increase in the amount and variety of Commonwealth assistance to the States. The main factors responsible for this situation have been—

- (a) The introduction and continuation of uniform income tax, a brief account of which is given in Chapter II.
- (b) The increase in Commonwealth responsibilities, including participation in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States.
- (c) The rapid growth of the Australian economy and the resultant need to carry out State works and housing programmes at levels beyond those which it has in most years proved possible to finance from the proceeds of public loans.

In recent years direct Commonwealth financial assistance to the States has taken four main forms, namely—

- (a) Grants for general revenue purposes. These comprise the financial assistance grants (before 1959–60 the tax reimbursement and supplementary grants) and the special grants paid to the financially weaker States on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Details of these grants are given in Chapters III. and IV., respectively.
- (b) Payments for specific purposes. There is a number of specific purpose payments which, with one or two notable exceptions, are of fairly recent origin. They may be divided into two categories—
 - (i) Payments for purposes of a revenue nature. These include contributions by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement towards interest and sinking fund in respect of State debt (*see* Chapter V.), and a number of other payments by the Commonwealth to the States, of which assistance for universities is the largest (*see* Chapter VI.).
 - (ii) Payments for purposes of a capital nature. These are intended to assist State Governments to make expenditures of a capital nature. The most important payment of this type is Commonwealth aid for roads (*see* Chapter VII.), but there is a number of other payments for developmental and other purposes which fall into this category. These are described in Chapter VIII.
- (c) Additional assistance grants. In addition to the grants for general revenue purposes and payments for specific purposes, the Commonwealth has on occasion made available to the States, by way of non-repayable additional assistance grants, further amounts of financial assistance to enable the States to deal with particular circumstances arising at the time. Details of these grants are given in Chapter IX.
- (d) Assistance to borrowing programmes for State works and housing. Since 1951–52 the Commonwealth has made funds available as required to supplement the proceeds of public loan raisings for these programmes. Details are given in Chapter X.

Commonwealth financial assistance to the States during 1963-64 and the estimates for 1964-65 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Tables 3 and 4 show these amounts in per capita terms. Table 5 gives a summary of Commonwealth payments to or for each State, under the main categories, since 1951-52 and Table 6 shows these payments on a per capita basis. Table 35 gives a summary of total Commonwealth payments to or for the States, under the main categories, since 1951-52, and also shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth as assistance towards State works and housing programmes in each year since then.

CHAPTER II.—THE HISTORY OF UNIFORM TAXATION

At the outbreak of the second world war, the financial resources available to the States were, for the most part, sufficient to enable them to meet their own expenditures principally from funds which they themselves were responsible for raising. Commonwealth payments to them, though they had increased over the years, were still chiefly marginal in character and were broadly confined to tiding the States over difficult periods, to assisting the financially weaker States, or for purposes in which the Commonwealth had a common interest with the States.

The second world war radically changed this picture. To finance its greatly increased war-time expenditure, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to maximise its revenue from all sources. The incidence of State income taxes, which were then levied concurrently with Commonwealth income tax, differed widely between States and, since the Commonwealth is constitutionally forbidden to discriminate between States in the imposition of taxes, its rates were in practice limited by the scope available for additional tax in the State with the highest rate of tax at each income level. This, of course, meant that in other States there were large untapped sources of income tax revenue.

This problem was the subject of discussion between the Commonwealth and State Governments on a number of occasions during the early war years, but no mutually acceptable solution was reached.

THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM TAXATION

On 23rd February, 1942 the Commonwealth Treasurer appointed a Committee to consider the questions of the Commonwealth becoming the sole income taxing authority for the duration of the war and of payments, by way of grants, to the States for their retirement from the income tax field.

The Committee presented its report on 28th March, 1942 and recommended that for the duration of the war and one year afterwards the Commonwealth should be the sole authority to impose taxes on income. It suggested that a scheme of uniform taxation should operate from 1st July, 1942, and that the States should be compensated on retiring from the field of income tax.

THE INTRODUCTION OF UNIFORM TAXATION

In May, 1942 legislation was introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament to implement, with minor amendments, the recommendations of this Committee. Under this legislation, a uniform income tax scheme came into operation on 1st July, 1942.

In the same year the validity of the Commonwealth uniform tax legislation was challenged in the High Court by four of the State Governments. The challenge was unsuccessful, the High Court finding that the Commonwealth could enforce priority in the collection of its income tax and could make grants to the States under Section 96 of the Constitution on the condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Under this war-time uniform income tax scheme, therefore, the Commonwealth was the sole income taxing authority for the period of the war and one year thereafter. By way of compensation, the States were paid tax reimbursement grants (provided they did not impose taxes on income) based upon their average collections from taxes on income in the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Later in 1942 the Commonwealth, in agreement with the States concerned, established a uniform entertainments tax on a similar basis and provided for annual reimbursement grants, based on collections in 1941-42, to be paid to the five States which had previously levied entertainments tax.

THE CONTINUATION OF UNIFORM TAXATION AFTER THE WAR

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946 the States were informed that the Commonwealth Government proposed to continue uniform income tax indefinitely, and at that Conference a new reimbursement formula was worked out. This formula was incorporated in the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946*. The grants continued to be conditional upon the States refraining from levying income tax, but the condition requiring the States to refrain from imposing entertainments tax was discontinued. Details of the grants paid to the States under this Act are given in Chapter III.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1950

The matter was further discussed at the Premiers' Conferences of September 1950 and August, 1951. In October, 1952 Victoria took out a writ in the High Court challenging the validity of the uniform tax legislation. However, this challenge was not pursued.

In July, 1952 the Commonwealth informed the States that it was willing to discuss with them the possibility of resumption of State income tax. A report subsequently prepared by Commonwealth and State Treasury officers on the technical problems involved was presented to a Premiers' Conference held in February, 1953.

At that Conference, Commonwealth and State Treasury officers were asked to prepare a further report as a basis for discussion on the extent to which the Commonwealth might vacate the income tax field. This report was received at a Premiers' Conference held in August, 1953, together with a report on the special problems facing Queensland in the event of the return of taxing powers. No agreement could be arrived at between the Commonwealth and the States on the extent to which the income tax field should be vacated by the Commonwealth.

In December, 1955 the Victorian Government took out a new writ in the High Court challenging the validity of the uniform tax legislation. In particular, Victoria disputed—

- (a) the power of the Commonwealth to make tax reimbursement grants conditional upon the States not levying income tax; and
- (b) the Commonwealth's power to provide an absolute priority for payment of Commonwealth income tax over income taxes levied by the States.

In November, 1956 the New South Wales Government intervened to support Victoria's challenge.

In August, 1957 the High Court ruled—

- (a) unanimously, that the condition attaching to the tax reimbursement grants, that the States should not levy income tax, was valid; and
- (b) by a majority of four to three, that Section 221 (1) (a) of the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1956*, which prohibited a taxpayer paying State income tax until Commonwealth income tax was paid, was invalid.

At a special Premiers' Conference held in March, 1959 all of the main aspects of Commonwealth-State financial relations were considered. In particular, extensive discussions took place on the question of the resumption of income tax by the States, but there were considerable differences of opinion on the complex issues involved and no acceptable solutions emerged.

The Conference then turned its attention to the question of revising the tax reimbursement arrangements, and it was suggested that the Commonwealth might closely examine the whole system of revenue grants to the States with a view to submitting precise proposals at the normal meeting of the Premiers in June, 1959. This the Commonwealth did, and out of the proposals submitted to the States at that Conference there emerged a new system of general revenue grants, unanimously agreed to by all parties, to replace the tax reimbursement arrangements. Details of this new scheme, which it was agreed should operate for a period of six years, are outlined in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER III.—THE TAX REIMBURSEMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

As mentioned in the preceding Chapter, the Commonwealth, on introduction of the system of uniform taxation in 1942, undertook to pay tax reimbursement grants to the States provided they refrained from imposing taxes on income. A similar arrangement was enacted in regard to entertainments tax.

TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS—WAR-TIME BASIS

The tax reimbursement grants (less any arrears of income tax collected by or on behalf of the States) paid to the States in each year until 30th June, 1946 were as follows:—

ANNUAL TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS, 1942-43 TO 1945-46, INCLUSIVE(a)
£'000

	Income Tax Reimbursement.	Entertainments Tax Reimbursement.	Total Tax Reimbursement.
New South Wales	15,356	161	15,517
Victoria	6,517	373	6,890
Queensland	5,821	..	5,821
South Australia	2,361	97	2,458
Western Australia	2,546	98	2,644
Tasmania	888	37	925
Total	33,489	766	34,255

(a) Owing to the fact that the legislation came into operation on 1st October, 1942, the total amount paid as entertainments tax reimbursement in 1942-43 was in fact £192,000 less than the amount shown here. The total tax reimbursement grant for 1942-43 was, therefore, £34,063,000. (See Table 7.)

Under the war-time legislation any State could apply for additional financial assistance if the income tax reimbursement grant appeared to be insufficient to meet that State's revenue requirements in any year. On the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the following additional financial assistance was given by the Commonwealth under this provision in respect of the financial years 1945-46 and 1946-47:—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
South Australia	553	1,101	1,654
Western Australia .. .. .	..	913	913
Tasmania .. .. .	..	119	119
Total	553	2,133	2,686

TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS—POST-WAR BASIS

Formula Grants

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946 it was decided that the total tax reimbursement grants in both 1946-47 and 1947-48 should be £40,000,000, and that the grants in subsequent years should be determined by means of a formula under which this base amount would be increased in accordance with variations in population and half of the percentage increase in average wages per person employed for Australia as a whole. These provisions were incorporated in the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946*.

However, following further discussions with the States during the next two years, the grant for 1947-48 was increased to £45,000,000 and the formula embodied in the 1946 Act was amended. Beginning in 1948-49, the aggregate grant payable to the States in each year under the Act, as amended, was determined by varying the sum of £45,000,000 in accordance with a formula which took account of—

- (a) variations in the total population of the six States since 1st July, 1947; and
- (b) the full percentage increase in the level of average wages per person employed in Australia as a whole over the level in 1945-46.

The *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946 included a schedule determining the distribution of the aggregate grants in 1946-47 and 1947-48. It further provided that in each of the financial years 1948-49 to 1956-57, inclusive, a percentage of the grant was to be distributed in accordance with this schedule and the remainder was to be distributed in proportion to the populations of the States adjusted for density and for numbers of children between 5 and 15 years of age. The percentage to be divided according to the schedule was 90 per cent. in 1948-49, 80 per cent. in 1949-50 and so on down to 10 per cent. in 1956-57 and nothing in 1957-58. Thus the whole of the tax reimbursement grants in 1957-58 and 1958-59 was distributed in proportion to the States' adjusted populations.

Grants to Supplement the Formula Grants

Although no change was made in the tax reimbursement formula after 1948-49, the Commonwealth made *ad hoc* grants to supplement the amount yielded by the formula in each subsequent year of its operation. These supplementary grants, which in some years took account of special circumstances, were often distributed in proportions which differed from those of the formula grants. The total amounts of the tax reimbursement formula grants and supplementary grants paid to the States from 1946-47 have been as follows (a dissection of these grants as between States is given in Table 7):—

TAX REIMBURSEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1946-47 TO 1958-59
£'000

	Formula Grant.	Supplementary Grant.	Total Grant.
1946-47	40,000	(a) 2,133	42,133
1947-48	45,000	..	45,000
1948-49	53,744	..	53,744
1949-50	62,537	8,000	70,537
1950-51	70,398	20,000	90,398
1951-52	86,423	33,577	120,000
1952-53	108,755	27,145	135,900
1953-54	120,507	21,915	142,422
1954-55	130,098	19,902	150,000
1955-56	141,652	15,348	157,000
1956-57	154,645	19,405	174,050
1957-58	165,855	24,145	190,000
1958-59	174,563	30,437	205,000

(a) Paid on recommendation of Commonwealth Grants Commission.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Arising out of discussions at the special Premiers' Conference convened in March, 1959 to examine the questions of the resumption of income tax by the States and of Commonwealth-State financial relations generally (*see* Chapter II.), the Commonwealth submitted proposals at the Premiers' Conference in June of that year for a new system of financial assistance grants to the States to replace the existing tax reimbursement arrangements.

The proposals were devised in the light of generally expressed dissatisfaction with the methods of determination and distribution of the tax reimbursement grants, and in the knowledge that two non-claimant States had applied for special grants subject to the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. In particular, it was considered desirable—

- (a) to amalgamate within some new revenue grant arrangements the large and increasing "special financial assistance grants" which were then being paid to supplement the tax reimbursement formula grants, and to devise a more liberal formula which would avoid the necessity for supplementary grants in the future. Since their size had been subject to arbitrary determination by the Commonwealth in each year, these supplementary grants had given rise to controversy with the States;
- (b) to reduce to two the number of States which would in future continue regularly to apply for special grants recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and to reduce the dependence of these States on special grants to more marginal proportions; and
- (c) to arrive at a more generally acceptable basis of distribution as between the States of Commonwealth general revenue grants.

With these ends in view, the Commonwealth proposed that financial assistance grants amounting to £242,500,000 should be paid to the States in 1959-60. This compared with the sum of £225,750,000 paid to the States in 1958-59 by way of tax reimbursement, supplementary and special grants. It was proposed that the distribution between the States of the sum of £242,500,000 should be in roughly the same proportions as the total sum of £225,750,000 had been distributed in 1958-59. However, as it was proposed that Western Australia and Tasmania would still have regular access to the Commonwealth Grants Commission procedures, the proportionate shares allocated to those States were reduced slightly. The shares of Queensland and South Australia were designed to enable them, unless exceptional circumstances arose, to avoid applying for special grants in future years.

The Commonwealth further proposed that the financial assistance grants payable to each State in succeeding years should be determined by adjusting the grant paid to that State in 1959-60 in accordance with a formula based on movements in the State's own population, and on annual increases in the level of average wages for Australia as a whole. To allow for some further improvement in the standard and range of services provided by the States, the formula would be adjusted to incorporate a "betterment factor", the effect of which would be to increase by 10 per cent. the average wages component of the formula. In any financial year subsequent to 1959-60, therefore, the grant payable to each State would be determined by varying the grant paid to that State in the preceding year according to the movement in the population of that State in the preceding year and 1.1 times the percentage increase, if any, in average wages for Australia as a whole in the preceding year.

Thus, unlike the position under the earlier tax reimbursement arrangements, where the total grant was first calculated by one formula and then distributed between the six States by another formula, it was proposed that the total financial assistance grants payable to the States in each future year under the new arrangements should be the aggregate of six separate amounts which would be calculated by applying the new formula to the individual State grants paid in the preceding year.

In outlining the above proposals, the Commonwealth pointed out that they were based on the understanding that the Commonwealth Grants Commission would continue its existing role, although with a reduced number of regular claimant States.

Further, the proposals were based on the assumptions that the States and their authorities would continue to meet Commonwealth pay-roll tax and that the distribution of taxing powers between the Commonwealth and the States would remain unchanged. If any changes in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on the finances of the States were to occur during the currency of the new revenue grant arrangements, they would be subject to review.

Following representations by New South Wales and South Australia, the Commonwealth agreed to add £1,000,000 to each of the amounts it had originally proposed as grants to those States in 1959-60, thereby making the total £244,500,000. With these adjustments, the proposals were unanimously accepted by the Premiers and were embodied in the *States Grants Act 1959*, which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in November of that year.

The financial assistance grants paid to the States in 1960-61 were determined on the basis of the formula prescribed in the *States Grants Act 1959*. In 1961-62, however, in addition to the amounts determined under that Act, further amounts were paid to Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania under the *States Grants Act 1962*.

This action was taken because the census held in June, 1961 revealed that the populations of those three States as at 1st July, 1960 had been over-estimated. Since the terms of the 1959 Act required the 1961 census results to be compared with unrevised estimates of population as at 1st July, 1960 for the purpose of calculating the increase in population of each State during 1960-61, the resulting estimates of population increases for these three States were lower than the actual increases. As these three States had framed their budgets on the basis of preliminary estimates made prior to the census results, the Commonwealth agreed to pay them grants equal to those preliminary estimates, revised to take account of the finally determined increase in average wages for Australia as a whole. As a result, an additional amount of £1,024,000 was paid to Victoria, £339,000 to Western Australia and £97,000 to Tasmania.

The *States Grants Act 1962* also authorized, for the purpose of calculating Victoria's grant in 1962-63 and subsequent years, the adoption of a new "base amount" for 1961-62. This new base amount of £72,730,000 represented the grant which would have been received in 1961-62 by Victoria had the financial assistance grants for that State been calculated, in each year since 1959-60, in accordance with estimates of the population of that State revised in the light of the 1961 census.

The preliminary estimates of the financial assistance grants payable to the States in 1964-65 amount to £340,604,000, compared with actual payments of £317,984,000 in 1963-64. The final determination of the grants to be paid in 1964-65 will be made by the Commonwealth Statistician later in the year, and in any case not later than 31st December, 1964.

The amounts paid to the States as tax reimbursement, supplementary and financial assistance grants since 1942-43, together with the estimated payments for 1964-65, are shown in Table 7. Table 9 summarises the general revenue grants paid to the States in each year since 1942-43, adding to the amounts shown in Table 7 the special grants made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL GRANTS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION

Before the establishment of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, grants comparable to what are now called "special grants" were made to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The grants to Western Australia dated back to 1910-11, those to Tasmania to 1912-13 and those to South Australia to 1929-30. There was no set method of arriving at the grants before 1933, although on some occasions the applications for assistance were examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission was established in 1933 under the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act* 1933. It consists of three members, who are appointed by the Governor-General for terms not exceeding three years at a time. The members of the Commission give their services on a part-time basis and are assisted by a full-time staff. The present members are Mr. P. D. Phillips, C.M.G., Q.C. (Chairman), Professor W. Prest and Sir Alexander Reid, C.M.G., I.S.O.

During the initial period of its work the Commission considered "compensation for disabilities arising from federation" as a possible basis for its recommendations. It considered also the basis of "financial need". In its Third Report (1936), the Commission finally chose the principle of financial need, which was expressed in the following terms:—

"Special grants are justified when a State through financial stress from any cause is unable efficiently to discharge its functions as a member of the federation and should be determined by the amount of help found necessary to make it possible for that State by reasonable effort to function at a standard not appreciably below that of other States."

In arriving at its recommendations, the Commission each year makes a detailed comparison of the budget results and of standards of effort and services provided in the claimant States with those in the standard States. (Since 1961-62 the standard States have been limited to New South Wales and Victoria.)

Since 1949 each recommendation by the Commission for payment of a special grant has consisted of two parts. One part represents an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year, and is treated as an advance payment subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the audited budget results and standards of effort and services provided in that year for both the claimant State and the standard States. The other part represents the final adjustment of the advance payment made two years earlier.

SPECIAL GRANTS AND THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

In the general review of the whole system of Commonwealth revenue grants which was undertaken early in 1959, consideration was given to the problems created by the fact that, for the first time, Queensland and Victoria had submitted applications for special grants.

At the June, 1959 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth made it clear at the outset that it considered that the system of special grants, made upon the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, should be continued. At the same time, the Commonwealth expressed the view that the machinery which had been developed over the years by the Commonwealth Grants Commission would become unworkable if as many as five States were to seek special grants.

The Commonwealth suggested that, so far as future arrangements for special grants were concerned, the States might be regarded as falling into three categories. At one extreme were the two wealthier States of New South Wales and Victoria, which should not participate in any arrangements for special grants, and at the other extreme were Western Australia and Tasmania, which for the time being might

be regarded as having a continuing need for special grants. In an intermediate category were the States of Queensland and South Australia. The Commonwealth considered that, while these two States ought not to be denied the right of access to the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the main revenue grants to them should be increased sufficiently to enable them, unless exceptional circumstances arose, to avoid applying for special grants.

This approach to the problem was accepted by the States and, in agreeing to the new revenue grant arrangements, the Premiers of Queensland and South Australia each gave an undertaking that his State would not exercise the right of applying for special grants in future unless special or unexpected circumstances endangered its budgetary position.

As mentioned in the previous Chapter, the new revenue grant arrangements were designed also to bring about a substantial reduction in the size of special grants, thereby making these grants more marginal in nature. For this reason, the new financial assistance grants for Western Australia and Tasmania were substantially increased above the total amounts which those States had been receiving by way of tax reimbursement and supplementary grants.

The special grants recommended for payment in 1964-65, and those paid in 1963-64, are compared in the following table. The special grants paid to claimant States by the Commonwealth in each year since 1910-11, including those paid on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission since its establishment in 1933, are shown in Table 8.

SPECIAL GRANTS, 1963-64 AND 1964-65
£'000

	1963-64.			1964-65 (Recommended).		
	Advance Payment for 1963-64.	Adjustment to Advance Payment for 1961-62.	Total.	Advance Payment for 1964-65.	Adjustment to Advance Payment for 1962-63.	Total.
Western Australia	5,900	172	6,072	7,900	660	8,560
Tasmania	5,100	278	5,378	6,809	491	7,300
Total	11,000	450	11,450	14,709	1,151	15,860

CHAPTER V.—PAYMENTS UNDER THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Payments are made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditures of a revenue nature in a number of specific fields. The payments with the longest history are those made to the States under the Financial Agreement, and details are given below. Other payments of this nature are dealt with in Chapter VI.

Under the Financial Agreement, which was entered into by the Commonwealth and the States in 1927, the Commonwealth makes contributions towards interest and sinking fund payments in respect of States' debts existing at 30th June, 1927, and towards sinking fund payments in respect of States' debts incurred after that date for purposes other than the funding of revenue deficits.

The interest payments superseded the *per capita* grants made available to the States under the *Surplus Revenue Act* 1910. They take the form of Commonwealth contributions towards the interest payable on States' debts, and each year total £7,585,000, the amount that was payable in 1926-27 under that Act. The contribution is apportioned between the States in the same way as the 1926-27 *per capita* grant, and is to continue for 58 years from 1st July, 1927 (that is, until 1985). It is distributed among the States as follows:—

							£'000
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,917
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,127
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,096
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	704
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>7,585</u>

The sinking fund contributions made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement in respect of States' debts vary according to the date and nature of the borrowings. On States' debts existing at 30th June, 1927 the Commonwealth is making sinking fund contributions at the rate of 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum for a period of 58 years, and in respect of cash loans raised for the States since that date the Commonwealth makes sinking fund payments for 53 years at the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum. Each State is obliged to make sinking fund payments for corresponding periods at the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum of its debt, regardless of the date on which the debt was incurred. The main exception is in relation to debt incurred for the purpose of funding revenue deficits. In these instances, the Commonwealth makes no sinking fund contribution and the States are obliged to make contributions to the sinking fund of not less than 4 per cent. per annum. However, in respect of Treasury Bills issued to cover State revenue deficits accruing between July, 1927 and June, 1935, which totalled £43,018,000, special arrangements were made under which the Commonwealth contributes 5s. per cent. per annum until June, 1983 on the amount outstanding.

The Commonwealth's contribution to the sinking fund in respect of States' debts in 1963-64 was £7,846,000 and is estimated at £8,304,000 in 1964-65. The interest and sinking fund payments made by the Commonwealth for the States under the Financial Agreement in each year since 1927-28 are shown in Table 10.

CHAPTER VI.—OTHER PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES OF A REVENUE NATURE

In addition to payments under the Financial Agreement, the Commonwealth makes a number of other payments to the States for specific purposes of a revenue nature.

Specific purpose payments, as distinct from general revenue grants, first appeared in any numbers during the depression years of the early 1930's. Most of them were in the nature of emergency grants to alleviate unemployment and to provide assistance to primary producers. Examples were grants for unemployment relief, grants for local public works, grants for youth employment and payments in respect of Farmers' Debt Adjustment (from Loan Fund).

A significant increase in specific purpose payments has taken place since World War II. They cover a wide range of activities—from some of the payments from the National Welfare Fund to developmental grants of one kind or another and grants made to alleviate hardship caused by natural disasters. Those made for purposes of a revenue nature, with the exception of payments under the Financial Agreement (*see* Chapter V.), are dealt with in this Chapter, while payments for purposes of a capital nature are discussed in Chapters VII. and VIII.

UNIVERSITIES

Payments to the States for universities were first introduced in 1951–52 under the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1951, and were continued each year under similar legislation passed in 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Under these Acts, the Commonwealth accepted responsibility to provide financial assistance to the States for the running expenses of universities, provided that the level of university income from State grants and fees reached and was maintained at certain basic levels. Additional Commonwealth assistance up to certain fixed amounts was also payable to the States on the basis of £1 for each £3 of State grants and fees in excess of these basic levels. The *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1957 authorized Commonwealth assistance on this basis up to £2,300,000 in each of the calendar years 1957 and 1958.

Following an inquiry in 1957 by the Committee on Australian Universities under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, C.M.G., Commonwealth assistance to the States for universities was considerably expanded. The *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1958, which incorporated the main recommendations of the Committee, came into force on 1st January, 1958 and authorized payments to the States for universities up to £21,400,000 over the three calendar years 1958 to 1960. In addition to increased contributions towards the running expenses of universities, the new basis of assistance included emergency grants and grants for capital works and equipment. Under later legislation (the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1960) the maximum Commonwealth assistance for the 1958–1960 triennium was increased to £21,950,000.

An Australian Universities Commission (with Sir Leslie Martin, C.B.E., as Chairman) was established by the *Australian Universities Commission Act* 1959 to inquire into and make recommendations on the subject of Commonwealth financial assistance to the States for universities. The main financial recommendations in the Commission's first report, which was presented on 25th October, 1960, were incorporated in the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1960. This Act carried on the principle of grants for capital works and equipment introduced in the 1958 legislation. The 1960 Act authorized payments by the Commonwealth totalling £42,300,000 for the three calendar years 1961 to 1963 and, subsequently, the *States Grants (Universities) Acts* of 1962 and 1963 increased the maximum Commonwealth assistance to £44,800,000. The 1962 Act,

which followed the presentation of the report by the Committee on Teaching Costs of Medical Hospitals, introduced the principle of capital assistance by the Commonwealth to the States for university projects in teaching hospitals.

In its second report, presented on 27th August, 1963, the Australian Universities Commission recommended that further substantial assistance be given to the States for universities. In the main, these recommendations were accepted and incorporated in the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1963*, which provides for an amount totalling £58,400,000 to be paid over the three calendar years 1964 to 1966. An amount of £19,000,000 has been included in the Budget for 1964-65 on this account, compared with actual expenditure by the Commonwealth of £16,930,000 in 1963-64. Of the estimated payments to the States in 1964-65, £12,116,000 is for recurrent expenditures of the universities, for which purpose £10,540,000 was expended by the Commonwealth in 1963-64.

Details of expenditure by the Commonwealth on assistance for universities since 1951-52 are given in Table 11. For amounts provided to the States for capital expenditures by universities since 1957-58, see Chapter VIII. and footnote (c) to Table 11.

NATURAL DISASTERS

When serious floods, cyclones or bushfires occur the Commonwealth, upon request, may join with the State in which the disaster has taken place in financing schemes for the relief of personal hardship and distress. In addition, the Commonwealth has from time to time made special payments to States for the restoration of public assets, such as flood-damaged roads and bridges, where the work involved placed an undue burden on the finances of the State concerned.

Grants amounting to £60,000 were paid to New South Wales during 1963-64 for the relief of personal hardship and distress resulting from floods. The 1964-65 Budget provides for a further payment of £30,000 to New South Wales for this purpose.

Payments to the States in respect of natural disasters in each year since 1949-50 are shown in Table 12.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE

In the States where coal-miners have been awarded long service leave by industrial tribunals, the State Governments have agreed to reimburse employers the costs they incur in granting this leave. The Commonwealth has, in turn, agreed to reimburse the States for the amounts paid and the administrative costs incurred by them in giving effect to these arrangements. The funds required for these purposes are obtained from an excise imposed on coal under the *Coal Excise Act 1949-1961*. An amount equivalent to the proceeds of the excise is appropriated to a Trust Account under the *States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) Act 1949-1961*.

The rate of excise was reduced from 8d. to 5d. a ton as from 1st September, 1959. It was further reduced to 4d. a ton as from 1st June, 1961, when the excise was removed from coal produced for export.

An amount of £294,000, equivalent to the excise collections, was appropriated from Consolidated Revenue to the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund in 1963-64. The estimated appropriation for 1964-65 is £290,000. The appropriations to the Fund in respect of individual States in each year since the inception of the scheme are shown in Table 13.

PROMOTION OF ROAD SAFETY PRACTICES

Since 1947-48 the Commonwealth each year has provided amounts specifically for public education programmes for the promotion of road safety practices. The initial annual provision of £100,000 was increased to £150,000 in 1955-56. A portion of each annual amount is distributed among the States and mainland Territories for assistance towards local programmes, while the balance is used for programmes having general application on a national basis. Table 14 shows the amounts paid to each State from the inception of these arrangements.

MAINTENANCE OF EYRE AND BARKLY HIGHWAYS

Since 1947-48 the Commonwealth has provided financial assistance towards the cost of maintaining the Eyre Highway in South Australia and Western Australia and the Barkly Highway in Queensland. These payments were made from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Trust Account prior to 1959-60, and from annual appropriations since 1st July, 1959. The payments, which are currently on a £ for £ basis, totalled £32,000 in 1963-64 and it is estimated that a similar amount will be expended in 1964-65. This includes £12,500, the maximum Commonwealth contribution, to each of the States of South Australia and Western Australia and £7,000 for Queensland. The amounts provided to each of the three States since 1st July, 1959 are set out in Table 15.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION SERVICES

On 1st July, 1948 the Commonwealth instituted the payment of annual grants to the States to promote improved farm practices in the dairy industry. These grants initially were to continue for five years, with an annual limit of £250,000. Included within this limit were small amounts to be expended directly by the Commonwealth on projects common to a number of States. The scheme has been extended on three occasions, each time for a further period of five years, and under the present arrangements will continue, with an annual limit of £350,000, until 30th June, 1968.

The payment in 1963-64 was £337,000 and the estimated payment for 1964-65 is also £337,000. Payments made to each State since 1948-49 are set out in Table 16.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Since 1952-53 the Commonwealth has made grants for the purpose of stimulating the expansion of agricultural advisory services in the States and so promoting increased farm efficiency.

The moneys appropriated for this purpose are, in the main, paid to the State Departments of Agriculture for expenditure on approved projects, but some expenditure is incurred directly by the Commonwealth on projects common to a number of States.

The payment to the States in 1963-64 was £262,000 and the estimated payment in 1964-65 is £264,000. Payments made to each State since 1952-53 are set out in Table 17.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY EXTENSION SERVICES

In each of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 the Commonwealth made a grant amounting to £24,000 to the tobacco-growing States for additional extension services for tobacco growers. The distribution of this amount in each year was £3,000 to New South Wales, £8,000 to Victoria and £13,000 to Queensland.

CATTLE TICK CONTROL AND RESEARCH

Since the 1920's the Commonwealth has been contributing towards the cost of cattle tick control and research in New South Wales.

The payment for this purpose in 1963-64 was £258,500 and the estimated payment in 1964-65 is £206,900. Commonwealth contributions towards the cost of cattle tick measures since 1949-50 are shown in Table 18.

MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth reimburses the States for maintenance expenditures they incur in the diagnosis, treatment and control of tuberculosis, to the extent that expenditures by the States in any financial year exceed those for the year 1947-48.

The payment in 1963-64 was £5,232,000 and the estimated payment in 1964-65 is £5,531,000. Commonwealth expenditures for this purpose since 1949-50 are shown in Table 19. (See Chapter VIII. and Table 31 for Commonwealth grants in respect of capital expenditures on tuberculosis hospitals.)

HOUSEKEEPER SERVICES

In 1951 the Commonwealth offered financial assistance to the States, up to a limit of £15,000 a year, to encourage the development of housekeeper services conducted by approved organizations and providing assistance to families in emergencies. The offer was made on the basis that the sum of £15,000 would be distributed among the States in proportion to their populations and that the States would not reduce their own expenditures on, or subsidies for, these services.

The State of Queensland declined the Commonwealth's offer and the Commonwealth itself has distributed that State's proportion of the sum of £15,000 to emergency housekeeper services in Queensland. South Australia has not yet availed itself of the Commonwealth's offer.

The other States have received payments amounting to £11,500 in each year since the inception of the scheme in 1950-51, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, £5,900; Victoria, £4,100; Western Australia, £1,000; and Tasmania, £500. Similar payments are expected to be made in 1964-65.

Total payments to these States under this scheme up to 30th June, 1964 have been:—

						£'000.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	83
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	57
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	14
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>161</u>

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

The Commonwealth commenced making grants to the States in 1953-54 for the purpose of assisting blood transfusion services conducted by the Australian Red Cross Society. The allocations in the first year was on a population basis, with a limit of £50,000. In 1954-55 the basis of Commonwealth assistance was changed to 30 per cent. of the cost incurred by the Society in conducting its blood transfusion services in a State, conditional on the State's meeting 60 per cent. of those costs.

The payment for this purpose in 1963-64 was £198,000 and the estimated payment in 1964-65 is £210,000. Expenditure since 1953-54 is shown in Table 20.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES

Commencing in 1964-65, the Commonwealth has agreed to provide financial assistance to the States for accelerated programmes of surface water measurement and investigation of underground water resources. The surface water programme is aimed at completing, within 10 years, a basic network of stream gauges throughout Australia; the underground water programme involves a general speeding up of the work of locating and measuring. In each case the initial period of assistance will be three years. It is estimated that £202,000 will be paid to the States in 1964-65 for stream gauging and £200,000 for underground water investigations. Table 2 shows the distribution of the total amount of £402,000 between the States.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMONWEALTH AID FOR ROADS

Payments are made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditure on capital works in a number of specific fields and on certain specific projects. The most important of these, and that with the longest history, is Commonwealth aid for roads, and details of this are given below. Other payments of this nature are dealt with in Chapter VIII.

The *Main Roads Development Act* 1923 provided for payment to the States of a single lump sum of £500,000, subject to a £ for £ contribution by the States themselves. The basis of distribution of the total sum amongst the States, although not explicitly stated as such, was the "two-fifths area, three-fifths population" formula which subsequently applied until 1959-60. Subsequent amendments to the Act increased the sum payable, first by £500,000 in 1924 and then by a further £750,000 in 1925.

Under the *Federal Aid Roads Act* 1926 annual allocations of £2,000,000 were provided and were distributed amongst the States on the explicitly stated "two-fifths area, three-fifths population" formula. Among other changes, the Act reduced the matching contribution required of the States to 15s. for each £1 provided by the Commonwealth.

The *Federal Aid Roads Act* 1931 amended the Act of 1926 by repealing the requirement for matching State contributions. Also, instead of the previous provision of a fixed annual amount, the allocations for roads were explicitly associated with the yield from "petrol tax", being determined on the basis of 2½d. and 1½d. per gallon of petrol cleared for Customs duty and Excise duty purposes, respectively.

The *Federal Aid Roads and Works Act* 1937, while maintaining the previous rates for allocations to the States for road works, allocated the equivalent of an additional ½d. per gallon of petrol subject to either Customs or Excise duty to be used by the States either on road works or on "other works connected with transport". Of this additional allocation, the States could be required to use up to one-twelfth on roads adjoining or approaching Commonwealth properties.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act* 1947 provided for allocations of 3d. and 2d. per gallon of petrol subject to Customs duty and Excise duty, respectively. Of the proceeds of these allocations, the States could spend up to one-sixth on "other works connected with transport". In addition, the Act provided a sum of £1,000,000 per annum to be spent on "rural" roads. (By subsequent amendments to the Act in 1948 and 1949, this sum was raised to £2,000,000 and then to £3,000,000.) An amount of £500,000 per annum was also provided for Commonwealth expenditure on "strategic" roads and roads of access to Commonwealth properties. A further £100,000 per annum was provided for the promotion of road safety measures.

The amounts per gallon of dutiable petrol allocated for roads were increased under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1950 to 6d. and 3½d., respectively. The amount of £600,000 for expenditure by the Commonwealth on strategic roads and road safety, which had previously been provided separately by the Commonwealth, was now provided from the amounts allocated on the basis of petrol clearances. In addition, the former lump sum provision for expenditure by the States on "rural" roads was replaced by a new provision requiring at least 35 per cent. of the total amount allocated to be spent on such roads.

In the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1954 the amounts allocated for roads in respect of petrol subject to duty, whether Customs or Excise, were raised to the uniform rate of 7d. per gallon. They were subsequently increased to 8d. per gallon in March, 1956. The minimum proportion to be spent on "rural" roads was

increased from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent., and the total amount which could be spent on "other works connected with transport by road or water" was reduced to a flat sum of £1,000,000 per annum. From the total allocation, £900,000 per annum was reserved to the Commonwealth. This was raised to £950,000 in 1955.

In association with the imposition of a tax of 1s. per gallon on automotive diesel fuel consumed in road-using vehicles, the Commonwealth agreed to provide special assistance for roads of £3,000,000 in each of the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The Commonwealth retained £50,000 for Commonwealth road purposes and the balance of this special assistance was distributed between the States on an arbitrary basis.

Following a special conference on roads convened by the Commonwealth in February, 1959, proposals for a new scheme of Commonwealth aid for roads were placed before State Premiers in March of that year. These proposals were later enacted in the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959*, which operated for five years commencing 1st July, 1959. Under that Act the Commonwealth made payments totalling £250,000,000 to the States for roads, or almost £100,000,000 more than was provided during the five years of the previous legislation. This amount comprised basic grants totalling £220,000,000, and additional grants totalling £30,000,000 which were made available to the States, subject to certain annual limits, on the basis of £1 for each £1 allocated by the State Governments from their own resources for expenditure on roads over and above the amounts allocated by them for roads expenditure in 1958-59.

In the 1959 Act three important changes were made in the bases of road grants to the States. Commonwealth road grants to the States were no longer determined on the basis of petrol clearances; a change in the distribution of the grants as between the States was effected by the inclusion of motor vehicle registrations in the distribution formula as a third and equal factor with area and population; and the condition of £1 for £1 matching expenditure by the States was introduced for that part of the financial assistance described as the additional grant.

The 1959 Act expired on 30th June, 1964, and was replaced by the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964* which was introduced to operate for the five-year period 1964-65 to 1968-69, inclusive. The State Premiers agreed to the main features of this legislation at a special Premiers' Conference held in March, 1964.

Under the terms of the 1964 Act, a total sum not exceeding £375,000,000 is payable by the Commonwealth to the States for roads over the five-year period commencing on 1st July, 1964. This represents an increase of 50 per cent. on the amount of £250,000,000 which was provided over the preceding five years under the 1959 legislation. The total of £375,000,000 is made up of a basic grant of £330,000,000, and an additional grant of £45,000,000 payable, subject to certain annual limits, on the basis of £1 for every £1 spent on roads by the State Governments from their own resources over and above certain base amounts. These are the amounts that were required to be allocated by States for roads expenditure in order to qualify for their additional grants in 1963-64, the last year of operation of the previous legislation. The following table shows the basic and additional grants payable under the 1964 Act:—

				Basic Grant.	Additional Grant.	Total.
				£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
1964-65	..	..	..	62,000	3,000	65,000
1965-66	..	..	..	64,000	6,000	70,000
1966-67	..	..	..	66,000	9,000	75,000
1967-68	..	..	..	68,000	12,000	80,000
1968-69	..	..	..	70,000	15,000	85,000
Total	..	..	..	330,000	45,000	375,000

The maximum amount (i.e., the basic grant plus the additional grant) payable to the States in respect of each year will continue to be distributed on the same basis as that introduced in the 1959 Act, namely, in the proportions of 5 per cent. of the total for Tasmania and the remainder shared between the other five States, one-third according to population at the last preceding census, one-third according to area and one-third according to vehicles registered at 31st December preceding the year concerned.

Several provisions contained in both the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1954 and the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1959 have been repeated in the current legislation. These include the requirement that not less than 40 per cent. of the funds made available by the Commonwealth in each year be spent on roads in rural areas, other than highways, main roads or trunk roads. The States may also spend between them up to £1,000,000 each year out of the road grants on works, other than the construction of roads, connected with transport by road or water. As under the previous legislation, the States are free to allocate to municipal or local authorities for roads purposes any part of the moneys received by them from the Commonwealth.

Following representations made at the special Premiers' Conference, the Government decided that the provision in the 1959 Act permitting the States to make payments for or in connexion with research relating to the construction, maintenance or repair of roads should be extended to include research relating to the planning and design of roads.

The amount paid to the States for roads in 1963-64 was £58,000,000 and the amount payable in 1964-65 is £65,000,000. The manner in which Commonwealth allocations for roads purposes have risen since their inception is shown in Table 21. The amounts actually paid to the States for roads since 1923 are shown in Table 22.

CHAPTER VIII.—OTHER PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES OF A CAPITAL NATURE

Payments are also made to the States for purposes of a capital nature other than roads. There was an expansion in the number of such payments and in the total amounts involved, following consideration early in 1961 of methods of assisting Australia's balance of payments. Since then the Commonwealth has assisted various developmental projects with a view to promoting exports.

Payments to the States for specific projects of a capital nature are outlined below.

UNIVERSITIES

As explained in Chapter VI., the practice of making grants to the States for capital works and equipment for universities was introduced under the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1958 and continued under the 1960, 1962 and 1963 Acts. The 1962 Act widened the scope of this assistance to include capital expenditure on university projects in teaching hospitals.

Payments to the States in 1963-64 for these purposes amounted to £6,390,000 and the amount payable in 1964-65 is estimated to be £6,884,000.

Details of payments for capital works and equipment are shown in footnote (c) to Table 11.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND EQUIPMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN TECHNICAL TRAINING

With the object of improving technical school facilities and science teaching in secondary schools, the Commonwealth will make annual grants of £5,000,000 towards the building and equipment costs of technical schools and £5,000,000 for the provision of building and equipment facilities for science teaching in secondary schools.

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964 provides for payments to the States in 1964-65 for these purposes. The maximum amounts payable to each State, which are set out in the schedules to the Act, are expected to be paid in 1964-65. These amounts are shown in Table 2. Financial assistance provided under the Act must be applied by the States to specific projects approved by the Commonwealth.

The grants for science laboratories and equipment in secondary schools may be applied to both government and non-government schools. Of the maximum grant to the States of £4,952,900 authorized for 1964-65, £3,618,900 is available for government schools and £1,334,000 for non-government schools: the basis of this allocation was the number of secondary school pupils enrolled in each of these two classes of schools at schools' censuses held in August, 1963. Each of these two component amounts was then distributed between the States in proportion to their populations.

Grants for buildings and equipment for use in technical training may be applied only to schools conducted by the States. The maximum amount of £5,000,000 for buildings and equipment for technical training in 1964-65 has been divided between the States in proportion to their populations.

RAILWAY PROJECTS

Commonwealth financial assistance has been and is being made available to the States for various railway projects. Details of expenditure on these projects in past years, and the provision for expenditure in 1964-65, are given in Table 23. A brief note on each of the projects is included hereunder.

(a) *Albury-Melbourne*

Under the *Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958* the Commonwealth agreed to provide all the finance for the construction of a standard gauge rail link between Albury and Melbourne. Each of the two States is to repay 15 per cent. of the cost by instalments over a period of 50 years, plus interest on outstanding balances.

The line was opened for traffic early in 1962. A final payment of £1,488,000 was made to the States in 1962-63, bringing total Commonwealth expenditure on the project to £15,987,000.

(b) *Queensland*

Under the *Railway Agreement (Queensland) Act 1961* the Commonwealth is providing financial assistance for the reconstruction of the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway. The railway is being extensively improved to enable it to cater for expanding mineral production at Mount Isa and for general development in the areas which the line serves.

The Commonwealth is to provide advances up to £20,000,000 at the rate of £2 for each £1 provided by Queensland for expenditure on the work. The State will repay the advances by instalments over 20 years, plus interest on outstanding balances.

The Commonwealth had advanced, from Loan Fund, an amount of £15,759,000 up to 30th June, 1964. It is estimated that an amount of £2,308,000 will be provided in 1964-65 for completion of the project at the currently estimated cost of £27,100,000, which is £2,900,000 below the original estimate of £30,000,000.

(c) *South Australia*

Up to 30th June, 1964 the Commonwealth had provided £6,554,000 to South Australia under the *Railway Standardization (South Australia) Agreement Act 1949*. This Agreement provides for the carrying out of various rail gauge standardization works in South Australia, the Commonwealth being required to provide initially all the finance and the State to repay 30 per cent. of this by instalments over a period of 50 years, plus interest on outstanding balances. Conversion of the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge lines of the South-Eastern Division of the State (temporarily to 5 ft. 3 in. gauge pending conversion of the main South Australian and Victorian systems) has been completed at a cost of £5,039,000. The State has undertaken to bear the whole of the cost of the subsequent conversion to 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Work is currently proceeding on the standardization of the Broken Hill-Port Pirie railway. Payments by the Commonwealth for this purpose up to 30th June, 1964 totalled £1,515,000, and it is estimated that £3,764,000 will be provided in 1964-65 for continuation of this work. The Commonwealth has also agreed to provide £15,000 in 1964-65 for a preliminary survey of the Port Pirie-Adelaide railway in connection with a proposal for its standardization.

Under the *Railway Equipment Agreement (South Australia) Act 1961* the Commonwealth agreed to provide up to £1,325,000 for the purchase of twelve diesel-electric locomotives and 100 wagons of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge for ore traffic on the Broken Hill-Port Pirie line. The financial arrangements under this Agreement are similar to those mentioned above for standardization works. Further terms of the Equipment Agreement are that the locomotives and wagons shall be constructed so as to be readily convertible to standard gauge when the gauge of the railway is widened, and that the cost of converting the locomotives and wagons to standard gauge shall be met entirely by the State. An amount of £1,300,000 was provided by the Commonwealth for this equipment during 1962-63, and the balance of £25,000 was provided in 1963-64.

(d) Western Australia

Under the *Railway Agreement (Western Australia) Act 1961* the Commonwealth is to provide financial assistance to Western Australia for the construction of a standard gauge railway from Kwinana to Koolyanobbing, with an extension to Kalgoorlie, and for the purchase of rolling stock for the railway. While the project is associated with plans for the development of an iron and steel industry at Kwinana using iron ore to be taken from Koolyanobbing, the extension of the railway eastward to Kalgoorlie will also provide a standard gauge link between Perth and the Trans-Australian Railway.

For financing purposes the cost of the project is divided equally into two parts, one of which is attributed to development and the other to the creation of a uniform gauge railway between Western Australia and the Eastern States. In respect of that part of the cost associated with railway standardization, the Commonwealth will provide initially all the finance and the State will repay 30 per cent. by instalments over 50 years, plus interest on outstanding balances. In respect of that part of the cost attributed to development, the Commonwealth will provide initially 70 per cent. of the finance and the State is to repay this in full over 20 years, plus interest on outstanding balances.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth to 30th June, 1964 amounted to £5,925,000 and it is estimated that expenditure in 1964-65 will be £7,500,000.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MEAT PRODUCTION

For the purpose of stimulating pastoral development in accordance with Australia's commitments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth agreed in 1949 to provide financial assistance for new and improved facilities for the movement of cattle in the Channel country of Queensland and in the area serving the meatworks at Wyndham, Western Australia.

The Governments of Queensland and Western Australia were responsible for construction work within their respective States, and the Commonwealth undertook to provide them with grants amounting to £2,166,000. This undertaking was written into the *States Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Act 1949-1954*.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth up to 30th June, 1964 under the scheme was £2,161,000. Provision has been made for payment of the remaining £5,000 to the States in 1964-65. Details of the payments made since 1950-51 are shown in Table 24.

RECHARGING OF CATTLE DIPS

In 1962-63 special payments of £48,000 to New South Wales and £5,000 to Queensland were made by the Commonwealth towards the costs of changing the chemicals in cattle dips.

BEEF CATTLE ROADS

In addition to the amounts provided to the States for roads as outlined in Chapter VII. the Commonwealth has in recent years made available specific grants for the construction and improvement of certain roads used for the transport of beef cattle. Payments for this purpose are shown in Table 25.

(a) Queensland

The *Queensland Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1961* provided for financial assistance to Queensland to the extent of £5,000,000 during the five-year period from 1st July, 1961 for the construction of beef cattle roads. Under the *Queensland Beef Cattle Roads Agreement Act 1962*, which supersedes the 1961 legislation, the amount

of assistance was increased by £3,300,000 to an amount not exceeding £8,300,000 in order to include the cost of bitumen sealing the roads. These roads will facilitate the movement of cattle from the beef cattle producing areas of the State and are expected to increase the turn-off of beef cattle for export. The Agreement provides for the State to repay, over a period of fifteen years commencing in December, 1967, one-half of the amount provided by the Commonwealth in excess of £1,700,000 (that is, the State will repay £3,300,000 of the total amount of £8,300,000), together with interest on the repayable portion calculated from the date of advance by the Commonwealth.

Payments by the Commonwealth to 30th June, 1964 amounted to £3,697,000. It is estimated that £2,710,000 will be provided by the Commonwealth in 1964-65.

(b) *Western Australia*

The *Western Australia Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Acts* 1961 and 1962 authorize grants of £500,000 in 1961-62, £700,000 in 1962-63 and £750,000 in each of the three succeeding years for certain road works in the northern part of the State in order to improve the roads for the transport of beef cattle from this area. The State is to spend at least an equivalent amount in the aggregate from its own resources on roads generally in the north.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth under these Acts to 30th June, 1964 totalled £1,950,000 and an amount of £750,000 has been provided for this purpose in 1964-65.

GORDON RIVER ROAD

The *Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act* 1964 authorizes payments up to £2,500,000 to the State of Tasmania to assist the State in financing the construction of a road, approximately fifty miles in length, into the rugged Gordon River region of South-West Tasmania, primarily for the purpose of enabling detailed investigation and development of a further stage of the Tasmanian hydro-electric system. Payments will be made by way of reimbursement of expenditure by the State on construction of the road over the period of four years ending 30th June, 1967. An amount of £135,000 was paid to the State in 1963-64 and it is expected that £750,000 will be required in 1964-65.

LOADING FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF COAL

Payments made by the Commonwealth for loading facilities for the export of coal are shown in Table 26; background notes on these payments follow.

(a) *New South Wales*

The *Coal Loading Works Agreement (New South Wales) Act* 1961 authorizes the Commonwealth to make available to the State, on a £ for £ basis, financial assistance up to £2,650,000 towards the cost of improvements in coal loading works at the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Balmain being undertaken by the State Government. Financial assistance by the Commonwealth was designed to expedite completion of the coal loading works and thereby facilitate expansion of coal exports through these ports. The State, for its part, undertook to carry out the coal loading works and related harbour improvements as expeditiously as practicable.

Of the assistance being provided by the Commonwealth, up to £1,000,000 is to be made available by way of grant from the Coal Industry Fund of the Joint Coal Board. The remaining amount of up to £1,650,000 is to be provided in the form of interest-bearing advances repayable within ten years.

At the 30th June, 1964 Commonwealth assistance to New South Wales under the Agreement amounted to £1,314,000. Of this, £840,000 was provided as a loan and the remaining £474,000 took the form of grants from the Coal Industry Fund

of the Joint Coal Board. The work at Port Kembla and Balmain has been completed and the new coal handling facilities at these ports are now in operation. Commonwealth assistance towards the facilities at Port Kembla and Balmain was £1,150,000, made up of £716,000 as a loan and £434,000 as a grant from the Joint Coal Board.

Payments to the State in 1964-65 under the Agreement are estimated at £835,000, of which £498,000 will be a loan from the Commonwealth and £337,000 a grant from the Coal Industry Fund.

(b) Queensland

In accordance with the provisions of the *Coal Loading Works Agreement (Queensland) Act 1962*, the Commonwealth is to provide up to £200,000 of the total estimated cost of £405,000 for planned improvements to coal loading facilities at Gladstone. Gladstone is the port of shipment of coal from the Kianga and Moura coal-fields in central Queensland which are being developed for export purposes. Commonwealth financial assistance is intended to ensure that work on the loading facilities can proceed as expeditiously as possible.

Of the total Commonwealth assistance of £200,000, £100,000 is to be a grant and £100,000 an interest-bearing loan repayable over fifteen years. Payments to the State in 1963-64 amounted to £80,000 and a final payment of £120,000 is expected in 1964-65.

BRIGALOW LANDS DEVELOPMENT

The *Brigalow Lands Agreement Act 1962* authorized an Agreement with the State of Queensland for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth for the development of an area of land of approximately 4,271,000 acres in the Fitzroy River Basin. The purpose of the assistance is to increase the production of beef cattle and other primary products and the supply of beef for export.

Commonwealth financial assistance is payable to the State in the form of interest-bearing advances, subject to an overall limit of £7,250,000, to finance expenditure by the State on specified works during the period of five years ending 30th June, 1967. Repayment will be made by the State in equal half-yearly instalments over a period of twenty years commencing in 1968.

Payments by the Commonwealth in 1963-64 amounted to £800,000. It is estimated that £1,135,000 will be provided in 1964-65. Payments in each year are shown in Table 27.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

The *Western Australia (Northern Development) Agreement Act 1963* provides for payments to the State of Western Australia up to a total of £3,500,000, to be applied primarily to the construction of a new deep-water jetty at Broome and to the construction of further irrigation works within the first stage of the Ord Irrigation Project. There is also provision for the financing of such other work as may be agreed within the available amount of £3,500,000 in the northern part of the State (that is, the part of the State north of the 20th parallel of latitude).

In the case of the Broome Jetty, 50 per cent. of the assistance is repayable with interest over a period of fifteen years. It is estimated that this work will absorb up to £1,500,000 of the £3,500,000. Assistance towards the Ord Irrigation Project, which is by way of a grant, is expected to absorb up to £1,750,000, leaving a relatively small amount available for other projects in the northern part of the State.

Payments to the State amounted to £1,083,000 in 1963-64 and it is expected that £1,284,000 will be required in 1964-65.

Under a previous measure, the *Western Australia Grant (Northern Development) Act 1958-1959*, grants of £5,000,000 were made available for development of the northern part of the State. The bulk of this assistance was spent on the Ord River Diversion Dam and Main Irrigation Channel (Stage 1) and the Wyndham Jetty.

Details of expenditure since 1958-59 and the provision for expenditure in 1964-65 are given in Table 28.

REPLACEMENT OF DERBY JETTY

The *Derby Jetty Agreement Act 1962* provides for financial assistance up to £800,000 to be made available to the State of Western Australia towards the cost of constructing a new jetty with improved facilities at Derby, in the West Kimberleys region of Western Australia. Half of the assistance provided will be a non-repayable grant; the other half is to be repaid with interest over fifteen years.

Payments to the State amounted to £300,000 in 1962-63 and £350,000 in 1963-64. It is expected that the final payment of £150,000 under the Agreement will be made in 1964-65.

EXMOUTH TOWNSHIP

The Commonwealth has agreed to contribute, by way of grant, an amount of £565,000 towards the cost of development by the Government of Western Australia of a township at Exmouth to serve an integrated United States/Australian community associated with the United States Naval Communication Station at North West Cape.

The grant is to be made available over the period ending 31st December, 1966 on the basis of one half of the expenditure by the State on the project. It is estimated that £190,000 will be provided in 1964-65.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA WATER SUPPLY

Under the *Western Australia Grant (Water Supply) Act 1948-1957* the Commonwealth, within specified limits, assisted the State of Western Australia to finance the cost of construction of a comprehensive water supply scheme. The grant partly financed the reticulation of water to townships and homesteads in a wheat belt area of about 4,000,000 acres inland from Perth, and to towns along the Great Southern Railway from Beverley to Katanning. It also helped to finance an increased supply of water to the Eastern Goldfields area of the State. Commonwealth contributions under the Act were limited to £5,000,000.

The final payment was made by the Commonwealth in 1961-62. Payments in each year since the inception of the arrangements are shown in Table 29.

In response to a request from Western Australia, the Commonwealth has recently agreed to assist in extending the comprehensive water supply scheme to an additional area of about 3,700,000 acres in the south-west region of that State. The Commonwealth will provide financial assistance up to £5,250,000 for these extensions on a £ for £ basis over a period of seven years. The financial assistance will take the form of an interest-bearing loan, and the first advances to the State are not expected to be made until 1965-66.

CHOWILLA RESERVOIR

The Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia agreed that construction of the Chowilla Reservoir on the River Murray in South Australia be undertaken as a work under the River Murray Waters Agreement, which was amended accordingly. The estimated cost of the work is approximately £14,000,000 and this is to be shared equally by the four Governments. Expenditure

on the project in 1963-64 was £200,000, of which the Commonwealth provided £50,000. Expenditure in 1964-65 is estimated at £450,000, of which the Commonwealth's share will be £112,500.

Under the *Chowilla Reservoir Agreement Act 1963* the Commonwealth also agreed to provide assistance in the form of interest-bearing advances to New South Wales to cover its share of the capital cost of the Chowilla Reservoir. Repayment of each advance will begin ten years from the date on which it is made and will spread over a further period of ten years. Payments to New South Wales under the Agreement amounted to £50,000 in 1963-64 and it is estimated that £112,000 will be required in 1964-65.

BLOWERING RESERVOIR

The *Blowering Water Storage Works Agreement Act 1963* gives effect to an arrangement with the State of New South Wales for the construction of the Blowering Reservoir on the Tumut River for the control and conservation of water released into that river as a result of the operation of the Snowy Mountains Scheme. Under the arrangement the bulk of the work involved will be undertaken by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority as the agent of, and at the expense of, the State of New South Wales. The Commonwealth will, however, finance half of the total cost incurred by the State, by means of interest-bearing loans. Repayment of each advance will begin ten years from the date on which it is made and will spread over a further period of ten years.

Commonwealth expenditure in 1963-64 amounted to £420,000 and it is expected that £1,720,000 will be required in 1964-65.

FLOOD MITIGATION

Under an arrangement with certain local authorities the State of New South Wales provides £2 for each £1 expended by the local authority on flood mitigation works on the Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, Tweed and Shoalhaven Rivers. In the case of the Hunter River, the State subsidizes local authority expenditure at the rate of £3 for £1.

The *New South Wales Grant (Flood Mitigation) Act 1964* provides for a grant up to £2,750,000 to the State of New South Wales, on a matching expenditure basis, towards the cost of carrying out flood mitigation works on these rivers. The grant is to be paid over the period of six years which commenced in July, 1963, and it is expected that with this assistance the great bulk of the works planned by the local authorities will be completed within that period.

Commonwealth expenditure in 1963-64 amounted to £200,000 and it is expected that £600,000 will be required in 1964-65.

MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Under the *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act 1955* the Commonwealth undertook to provide financial assistance up to £10,000,000 towards capital expenditure incurred by the States, with the Commonwealth's approval, on mental institutions. The Commonwealth assistance was on the basis of one-third of the total expenditures by the States with a specified limit for each State.

The *States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act 1964*, which repealed the 1955 legislation, authorizes assistance to the States amounting to one-third of the total expenditure incurred by them, with the Commonwealth's approval, in building and equipping mental health institutions. There are no specified limits to the maximum

amounts of this assistance, which applies for a period of three years commencing 1st July, 1964; but assistance will be available to a State after 30th June, 1967 to the extent that the total payments it has received by that date fall short of its original entitlement specified in the 1955 Act.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth in 1963-64 amounted to £797,000 and expenditure in 1964-65 is estimated at £1,770,000. Table 30 shows payments to each State under the scheme since its inception in 1955-56.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth undertook to reimburse the States for all capital expenditure, approved by the Commonwealth, on buildings, furnishings, equipment and plant for the diagnosis, treatment and control of tuberculosis. Expenditure in 1963-64 was £299,000. In 1964-65 expenditure is estimated to total £395,000, this being the amount the States are likely to claim during the year in reimbursement of their expenditure on approved capital items.

Commonwealth grants for capital purposes under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 since they began in 1949-50 are shown in Table 31. (See Chapter VI. and Table 19 for Commonwealth grants for maintenance expenditures on tuberculosis hospitals.)

CHAPTER IX.—ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

In addition to grants for general revenue purposes and payments for specific purposes (outlined in earlier Chapters) the Commonwealth has on occasion made available to the States non-repayable additional assistance grants. These additional amounts of financial assistance have been made to enable the States to meet particular circumstances of the time. They have not been comparable with the general revenue grants in that they have not been made available to the States necessarily, or in some cases even chiefly, for general budgetary purposes; nor have they been determined, either as to total amount or as to their distribution among the States, on the basis of any particular formula. Rather, their size and allocation have been determined by the Commonwealth in the light of its own assessment of the circumstances at the time. Because of the broad scope of the purposes for which these grants have been made available, they can also be differentiated from the payments made by the Commonwealth to the States for specific purposes.

In February, 1958, following a Premiers' Conference and Loan Council meeting, the Commonwealth agreed to make available to the States in the remaining part of 1957-58 an amount of £5,000,000 by way of non-repayable grant to assist the overall financial position of State Governments which had been adversely affected, in varying degrees, by drought and by economic conditions. In making its offer, the Commonwealth indicated that the grant was to be used to give most help in those areas which had been affected by adverse conditions and particularly to assist the States in stimulating home-building activity. The grant of £5,000,000 was allocated, as proposed by the Commonwealth, on the basis that £4,000,000 be distributed according to the then tax reimbursement grants formula with the remaining £1,000,000 divided equally between New South Wales and Queensland, these being the States most severely affected by the drought and in which unemployment had increased most. The resulting allocation is shown in Table 5.

As one of the measures adopted by the Commonwealth in February, 1962 to stimulate employment, an additional assistance grant of £10,000,000 was made available to the States on a non-repayable basis for expenditure on employment-giving activities, chiefly in the works field, in the remainder of that financial year. This grant was allocated by first setting aside £2,500,000 for Queensland and £500,000 for Tasmania, the two States in which unemployment as a percentage of the work force was significantly above the national level, and then allocating the remaining £7,000,000 among all States on the same basis as the State works and housing programmes for 1961-62 as determined by the Loan Council. The resulting figures are set out in Table 5.

At the Loan Council meeting and Premiers' Conference in June, 1962 the Commonwealth offered to make available to the States in 1962-63 a further non-repayable grant of £12,500,000 to be expended by the States at their discretion on employment-giving activities. As some of the Premiers indicated at the Conference that their budgetary problems were likely to be more difficult in 1962-63 than in the previous year, the Commonwealth made it clear that, while the overall purpose of the grant was to stimulate employment, in pursuing that general objective each State was free to utilize any part of its share to assist its budget. This grant was allocated on the same basis as the £10,000,000 grant made available in 1961-62 with the extra £2,500,000 distributed in proportion to the State works and housing programmes for 1962-63.

A further amount of £5,000,000 for expenditure on employment-giving activities in 1962-63 was offered to the States at the Loan Council meeting and Premiers' Conference in February, 1963, thus bringing the total additional assistance grant for

that financial year to £17,500,000. As this amount of £5,000,000 was allocated among the States in proportion to their 1962-63 borrowing programmes, £14,500,000 of the total grant was allocated in proportion to the States' works and housing programmes. Of the additional £3,000,000, Queensland received £2,500,000 and Tasmania £500,000.

In offering this extra £5,000,000 to the States, it was stipulated that the money should be expended on employment-giving activities and that this expenditure should be over and above that made under the States' works and housing programmes.

At the Loan Council meeting and Premiers' Conference held in June, 1963, the Commonwealth agreed to provide a non-repayable additional assistance grant of £20,000,000 for employment-giving expenditure by the States in 1963-64. This grant was allocated among the States in proportion to their 1962-63 borrowing programmes for works and housing. As was the case with the grant made available in June, 1962, each State was free to use any part of its share to assist its budget if it so desired. Table 1 shows the distribution of this grant between the States.

CHAPTER X.—LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMMES

The Australian Loan Council is constituted under the 1927 Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States. It is composed of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State Government and co-ordinates the public borrowings of the Commonwealth and the States. The Prime Minister or his nominee is the representative of the Commonwealth and Chairman of the Council, and the six Premiers or their nominees represent the States. The Loan Council determines the annual borrowing programmes of the Commonwealth and the States, together with the terms and conditions on which loans to finance these programmes are to be raised.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth arranges for all borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and the States and for all conversions, renewals, redemptions and consolidations of the public debts of the Commonwealth and of the States. Borrowings by the Commonwealth for defence purposes are not subject to the approval of the Loan Council or to the other provisions of the Financial Agreement.

Under a "Gentlemen's Agreement", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approves an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-government and local authorities proposing to raise more than £100,000 in a year. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Since 1962-63 the Loan Council has placed no overall limit on the programmes of authorities for which State Governments approve individual borrowing programmes of £100,000 or less although, in earlier years, specific overall programmes had also been approved for these smaller authorities. The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the larger and the smaller authorities.

Borrowings approved by the Loan Council for semi-government and local authorities in each year since 1947-48 are shown in Table 36. These figures are shown on a per capita basis in Table 37.

Since World War II. the loan requirements of Australian public authorities have progressively increased, although the Commonwealth has financed its own capital expenditures mainly from revenue. In the early post-war years there was little difficulty in raising the sums sought. However, in the years 1951-52 to 1961-62 borrowings from the public fell short of the full amount of the approved Loan Council programmes. This shortfall on borrowings for State works and housing was met mainly through special loans taken up by the Commonwealth at the end of each financial year on terms and conditions similar to those offered in the Commonwealth public loans raised during that year. The major part of the funds subscribed to these special loans by the Commonwealth was derived from general revenue sources. In 1962-63 and 1963-64 no special assistance was required from the Commonwealth.

The extent of the assistance provided by the Commonwealth for works and housing purposes in each year since 1951-52 is shown in the following table.

				Commonwealth Assistance.	Works and Housing Programmes.	Commonwealth Assistance as per cent. of Programme.
				£'000.	£'000.	Per cent.
1951-52..	..	..	..	152,865	227,060	67
1952-53..	..	..	..	131,530	190,182	69
1953-54..	..	..	..	74,353	200,000	37
1954-55..	..	..	..	49,473	180,000	27
1955-56..	..	..	..	88,245	190,000	46
1956-57..	..	..	..	91,885	192,000	48
1957-58..	..	..	..	83,121	200,000	42
1958-59..	..	..	..	3,453	210,000	2
1959-60..	..	..	..	30,476	220,000	14
1960-61..	..	..	..	88,364	230,000	38
1961-62..	..	..	..	6,993	247,500	3
1962-63..	..	..	..	..	255,000	..
1963-64..	..	..	..	..	272,000	..
Total	..	..	..	800,758	2,813,742	28

Details of the manner in which the States' works and housing programmes have been financed since 1951-52 are given in Table 34. The Commonwealth has since 1945-46 made advances to the States for War Service Land Settlement. Borrowings to finance these advances are made under the defence powers of the Commonwealth, and are therefore not included in Loan Council programmes approved under the Financial Agreement. In addition, in 1963-64 the Commonwealth applied proceeds of public cash loans issued in Australia totalling £35,485,000 for defence purposes, other than for War Service Land Settlement.

Legislation passed in 1961 extended for a further five years from 1st July, 1961 the operation of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement. Under successive Agreements the Commonwealth has, since 1945, provided repayable advances for housing purposes at concessional rates of interest to States participating in the Agreements. The amounts advanced by the Commonwealth to the States each year have been nominated by the States from within their allocations of the approved borrowing programme and, in aggregate, have become the Commonwealth's share of the borrowing programme for works and housing for that year.

The amounts advanced under the Agreements in each year since 1945-46, together with the States' works programmes in those years, are shown in Table 32. The total programmes during the same period are shown on a per capita basis in Table 33.

TABLES

(The tables which follow cover, in general, the period from the inception of the payment concerned.)

NOTE: Details in some tables may not add to the totals because of rounding.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1963-64
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
Financial Assistance Grants ..	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,364	32,798	13,813	317,984
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,072	5,378	11,450
Total General Revenue Grants	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,364	38,870	19,191	329,434
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund on State Debts	2,683	1,850	984	1,038	759	531	7,846
Universities(a)	4,470	2,458	1,311	1,183	798	320	10,540
Natural Disaster Payments ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	229	..	46	..	16	3	294
Road Safety Practices	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
Eyre and Barkly Highways—Maintenance .. ..	..	..	7	13	12	..	32
Dairy Industry Extension Services	89	89	90	25	25	19	337
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	75	60	57	27	27	16	262
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	3	8	13	..	..	..	24
Cattle Tick Control	259	..	..	..	..	..	259
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Maintenance	1,875	1,386	1,059	355	376	181	5,232
Housekeeper Services	6	4	..	..	1	1	12
Blood Transfusion Services ..	50	61	41	22	18	6	198
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature	12,729	8,053	4,713	3,373	2,514	1,348	32,731
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	16,221	11,412	10,535	6,669	10,263	2,900	58,000
Universities(b)	1,880	2,505	575	642	580	208	6,390
Railway Projects .. ..	..	..	(c) 6,050	1,488	3,763	..	11,301
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	2,047	..	750	..	2,797
Gordon River Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	135	135
Coal Loading Facilities	58	..	80	..	..	..	138
Brigalow Lands Development ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	800
Western Australia — Northern Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,083	..	1,083
Replacement of Derby Jetty ..	..	..	..	..	350	..	350
Chowilla Reservoir(d)	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
Blowering Reservoir	420	..	..	..	..	..	420
Flood Mitigation	200	..	..	..	..	..	200
Mental Health Institutions—Capital	491	..	54	86	166	..	797
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Capital	76	25	141	15	22	20	299
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature	19,396	13,942	20,282	8,900	16,977	3,263	82,760
Total Specific Purpose Payments	32,125	21,995	24,995	12,273	19,491	4,611	115,491
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
Total Additional Assistance Grants	6,408	5,140	2,400	2,762	1,882	1,408	20,000
TOTAL PAYMENTS	146,389	106,876	74,805	51,399	60,243	25,210	464,925

(a) Grants for current purposes.

(b) Grants for capital purposes.

(c) From Loan Fund.

(d) The figures shown refer to the finance being made available to New South Wales to cover its share of the capital cost. In addition, the Commonwealth is providing a quarter share of the capital cost of the work. See Chapter VIII, pp. 32 and 33.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES,
ESTIMATES 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
Financial Assistance Grants ..	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	35,282	14,660	340,604
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,560	7,300	15,860
Total General Revenue Grants	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	43,842	21,960	356,464
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund on State Debts	2,827	1,967	1,048	1,094	804	564	8,304
Universities(a)	5,053	2,983	1,481	1,355	862	382	12,116
Natural Disaster Payments ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	226	..	45	..	16	3	290
Road Safety Practices ..	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
Eyre and Barkly Highways—Maintenance .. ..	..	..	7	13	12	..	32
Dairy Industry Extension Services	89	89	90	25	25	19	337
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	75	60	57	27	27	18	264
Cattle Tick Control	207	..	..	..	..	..	207
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Maintenance	2,025	1,560	1,047	371	347	181	5,531
Housekeeper Services	6	4	..	..	1	1	12
Blood Transfusion Services ..	51	62	46	25	20	6	210
Investigation of Water Resources	91	39	147	32	86	7	402
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature	13,610	8,901	5,073	3,652	2,682	1,452	35,370
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	18,113	12,804	11,843	7,457	11,533	3,250	65,000
Universities(b)	2,416	2,139	1,107	657	385	180	6,884
Secondary School Science Laboratories and Equipment ..	1,854	1,400	717	462	354	166	4,953
Technical Training Buildings and Equipment	1,872	1,413	724	467	357	167	5,000
Railway Projects .. ..	..	..	(c) 2,308	3,779	7,500	..	13,587
Encouragement of Meat Production .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	2,710	..	750	..	3,460
Gordon River Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	750	750
Coal Loading Facilities .. (d)	498	..	120	..	..	..	618
Brigalow Lands Development ..	..	..	1,135	..	..	..	1,135
Western Australia — Northern Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,284	..	1,284
Replacement of Derby Jetty ..	..	..	..	..	150	..	150
Exmouth Township .. ..	..	..	..	..	190	..	190
Chowilla Reservoir(e)	112	..	..	..	..	..	112
Blowering Reservoir	1,720	..	..	..	..	..	1,720
Flood Mitigation	600	..	..	..	..	..	600
Mental Health Institutions—Capital	650	600	70	150	200	100	1,770
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Capital	100	150	100	20	20	5	395
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature	27,935	18,506	20,835	12,992	22,727	4,618	107,613
Total Specific Purpose Payments	41,545	27,407	25,908	16,644	25,409	6,070	142,983
TOTAL PAYMENTS	157,025	113,055	76,442	55,644	69,251	28,030	499,447

(a) Grants for current purposes.

(b) Grants for capital purposes.

(c) From Loan Fund.

(d) A further amount of £337,000 is expected to be made available from the Coal Industry Fund. See Chapter VIII, pp. 30 and 31.

(e) The figures shown refer to the finance being made available to New South Wales to cover its share of the capital cost. In addition, the Commonwealth is providing a quarter share of the capital cost of the work. See Chapter VIII, pp. 32 and 33.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1963-64(a)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Six States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
Financial Assistance Grants ..	26 7 10	25 16 0	30 2 9	35 12 10	41 18 7	37 14 4	29 2 5
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	7 15 3	14 13 8	1 1 0
Total General Revenue Grants	26 7 10	25 16 0	30 2 9	35 12 10	49 13 10	52 8 0	30 3 5
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	14 3	13 9	13 11	13 10	12 1	14 7	13 11
Sinking Fund on State Debts	13 2	12 0	12 6	1 0 4	19 5	1 9 0	14 5
Universities(b)	1 1 11	15 11	16 8	1 3 2	1 0 5	17 6	19 4
Natural Disaster Payments ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	1 2	..	7	..	5	2	6
Road Safety Practices	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Eyre and Barkly Highways—Maintenance .. ..	..	..	1	3	4	..	1
Dairy Industry Extension Services	5	7	1 2	6	8	1 0	7
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	4	5	9	6	8	10	6
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	—	—	2	..	..	..	1
Cattle Tick Control	1 3	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Maintenance	9 2	8 11	13 6	7 0	9 7	9 11	9 7
Housekeeper Services .. ..	—	—	..	..	—	1	—
Blood Transfusion Services ..	3	5	6	5	6	4	4
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature	3 2 4	2 12 1	2 19 11	3 6 1	3 4 3	3 13 7	3 0 0
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	3 19 5	3 13 10	6 13 11	6 10 9	13 2 5	7 18 5	5 6 3
Universities(c)	9 2	16 3	7 4	12 7	14 10	11 4	11 8
Railway Projects(d) .. ..	..	..	3 16 11	1 9 2	4 16 3	..	1 0 8
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	1 6 0	..	19 2	..	5 1
Gordon River Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7 5	3
Coal Loading Facilities	3	..	1 0	..	..	..	3
Brigalow Lands Development ..	..	..	10 2	..	..	..	1 6
Western Australia — Northern Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	1 7 8	..	2 0
Replacement of Derby Jetty ..	..	..	..	..	8 11	..	8
Chowilla Reservoir(e)	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blowering Reservoir	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Flood Mitigation	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mental Health Institutions—Capital	2 5	..	8	1 8	4 3	..	1 6
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Capital	4	2	1 10	4	7	1 1	7
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature	4 14 11	4 10 3	12 17 10	8 14 6	21 14 1	8 18 3	7 11 7
Total Specific Purpose Payments	7 17 3	7 2 4	15 17 9	12 0 7	24 18 4	12 11 10	10 11 7
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
Total Additional Assistance Grants	1 11 4	1 13 3	1 10 6	2 14 2	2 8 1	3 16 11	1 16 7
TOTAL PAYMENTS	35 16 5	34 11 7	47 11 0	50 7 7	77 0 3	68 16 9	42 11 7

(a) These per capita figures have been calculated using the Commonwealth Statistician's latest estimates, as at date of printing, of mean populations for each financial year.

(b) Grants for current purposes.

(c) Grants for capital purposes.

(d) Payments to Queensland have been made from Loan Fund.

(e) See footnote (d) to Table 1.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, ESTIMATES 1964-65(a)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Six States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
Financial Assistance Grants ..	27 14 6	27 3 11	31 10 3	37 10 5	44 5 7	39 4 2	30 12 2
Special Grants .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10 14 11	19 10 6	1 8 6
Total General Revenue Grants	27 14 6	27 3 11	31 10 3	37 10 5	55 0 5	58 14 8	32 0 8
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	14 0	13 6	13 8	13 6	11 11	14 3	13 8
Sinking Fund on State Debts	13 7	12 6	13 1	1 1 1	1 0 2	1 10 2	14 11
Universities(b)	1 4 3	18 11	18 5	1 6 1	1 1 8	1 0 5	1 1 9
Natural Disaster Payments ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	1 1	..	7	..	5	2	6
Road Safety Practices ..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Eyre and Barkly Highways—Maintenance .. .. .	..	..	1	3	4	..	1
Dairy Industry Extension Services	5	7	1 1	6	8	1 0	7
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	4	4	9	6	8	1 0	6
Cattle Tick Control	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Maintenance	9 9	9 11	13 1	7 2	8 8	9 8	9 11
Housekeeper Services .. .. .	—	—	..	..	—	1	—
Blood Transfusion Services ..	3	5	7	6	6	4	5
Investigation of Water Resources	5	3	1 10	7	2 2	4	9
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Revenue Nature	3 5 4	2 16 6	3 3 3	3 10 3	3 7 4	3 17 8	3 3 7
<i>Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	4 7 0	4 1 4	7 7 9	7 3 6	14 9 6	8 13 10	5 16 10
Universities(c)	11 7	13 7	13 10	12 8	9 8	9 8	12 5
Secondary School Science Laboratories and Equipment	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
Technical Training Buildings and Equipment	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	9 0
Railway Projects(d) .. .. .	..	..	1 8 9	3 12 9	9 8 3	..	1 4 5
Encouragement of Meat Production .. .. .	..	..	—	..	1	..	—
Beef Cattle Roads .. .. .	..	..	1 13 10	..	18 10	..	6 3
Gordon River Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 1	1 4
Coal Loading Facilities	(e) 2 5	..	1 6	..	..	..	1 1
Brigalow Lands Development ..	..	..	14 2	..	..	..	2 0
Western Australia — Northern Development .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 12 3	..	2 4
Replacement of Derby Jetty ..	..	..	..	..	3 9	..	3
Exmouth Township .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4 9	..	4
Chowilla Reservoir(f)	6	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blowering Reservoir	8 3	..	..	..	..	..	3 1
Flood Mitigation	2 11	..	..	..	..	..	1 1
Mental Health Institutions—Capital	3 1	3 9	10	2 10	5 0	5 4	3 2
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Capital	6	11	1 3	5	6	3	9
Total Payments for Specific Purposes of a Capital Nature	6 14 2	5 17 6	12 19 10	12 10 0	28 10 5	12 7 0	9 13 5
Total Specific Purpose Payments	9 19 6	8 14 1	16 3 1	16 0 3	31 17 9	16 4 8	12 17 0
TOTAL PAYMENTS	37 14 0	35 18 0	47 13 5	53 10 8	86 18 3	74 19 4	44 17 7

(a) These per capita figures have been calculated using the Commonwealth Statistician's latest estimates, as at date of printing, of mean populations for each financial year.

(b) Grants for current purposes.

(c) Grants for capital purposes.

(d) Payments to Queensland have been made from Loan Fund.

(e) A further amount of 1s. 7d. per head of population is expected to be made available from the Coal Industry Fund. See Chapter VIII, pp. 30 and 31.

(f) See footnote (e) to Table 2.

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES,
1951-52 TO 1964-65

£'000.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	14,758	14,488	4,876	130,522
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	17,940	18,895	6,085	151,834
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	18,341	19,147	6,332	157,822
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	15,411	19,256	7,676	162,300
1955-56	61,336	39,467	24,655	19,277	21,213	9,552	175,500
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	21,517	22,906	9,524	192,550
1957-58	70,736	50,405	29,695	23,181	25,115	10,368	209,500
1958-59	76,094	54,582	31,894	24,235	27,275	11,670	225,750
1959-60	83,450	60,625	36,375	29,101	28,962	14,313	252,826
1960-61	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	32,286	16,289	278,612
1961-62	99,249	73,015	43,730	33,225	36,241	17,911	303,371
1962-63	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	37,450	18,349	315,571
1963-64	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,364	38,870	19,191	329,434
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	43,842	21,960	356,464
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
1951-52	10,447	8,166	5,703	4,392	4,657	1,352	34,717
1952-53	11,153	7,638	6,061	5,008	4,974	1,550	36,384
1953-54	11,903	7,779	6,366	4,477	5,319	1,697	37,541
1954-55	14,778	8,593	7,485	4,986	6,629	1,913	44,384
1955-56	16,351	9,887	8,281	5,344	7,719	2,129	49,711
1956-57	18,209	11,307	10,055	6,463	8,766	2,492	57,292
1957-58	19,317	12,773	10,696	7,321	9,869	2,781	62,757
1958-59	21,949	15,271	12,048	7,502	10,728	3,430	70,928
1959-60	23,410	19,065	12,074	8,311	11,416	3,700	77,976
1960-61	25,000	21,902	13,145	8,322	12,480	4,009	84,858
1961-62	28,487	22,886	18,051	9,253	13,929	4,086	96,692
1962-63	30,460	22,198	22,515	11,262	17,000	4,190	107,625
1963-64	32,125	21,995	24,995	12,273	19,491	4,611	115,491
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	41,545	27,407	25,908	16,644	25,409	6,070	142,983
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
1957-58	1,989	1,061	1,125	368	315	142	5,000
1958-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	2,240	1,800	3,340	970	660	990	10,000
1962-63	4,646	3,727	4,240	2,003	1,364	1,520	17,500
1963-64	6,408	5,140	2,400	2,762	1,882	1,408	20,000
1964-65 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PAYMENTS							
1951-52	58,347	37,666	24,703	19,150	19,145	6,228	165,239
1952-53	65,139	40,854	27,773	22,948	23,869	7,635	188,218
1953-54	68,188	42,779	29,083	22,818	24,466	8,029	195,363
1954-55	73,252	45,971	31,590	20,397	25,885	9,589	206,684
1955-56	77,687	49,354	32,936	24,621	28,932	11,681	225,211
1956-57	83,488	57,370	37,316	27,980	31,672	12,016	249,842
1957-58	92,042	64,239	41,516	30,870	35,299	13,291	277,257
1958-59	98,043	69,853	43,942	31,737	38,003	15,100	296,678
1959-60	106,860	79,690	48,449	37,412	40,378	18,013	330,802
1960-61	116,988	89,273	53,096	39,049	44,766	20,298	363,470
1961-62	129,976	97,701	65,121	43,448	50,830	22,987	410,063
1962-63	138,427	102,059	72,296	48,041	55,814	24,059	440,696
1963-64	146,389	106,876	74,805	51,399	60,243	25,210	464,925
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	157,025	113,055	76,442	55,644	69,251	28,030	499,447

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1951-52 TO 1964-65(a)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Six States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
1951-52	14 9 3	12 15 5	15 6 6	19 17 1	24 11 2	16 12 5	15 7 6
1952-53	16 0 9	14 0 0	17 1 4	23 8 1	30 18 4	20 2 3	17 9 5
1953-54	16 10 7	14 8 11	17 9 4	23 6 8	30 7 2	20 9 4	17 16 6
1954-55	16 18 0	15 0 10	18 3 0	19 1 8	29 14 1	24 11 0	17 19 0
1955-56	17 8 0	15 8 10	18 2 4	23 2 0	31 16 2	30 0 2	18 19 0
1956-57	18 3 9	17 10 10	19 11 1	24 19 7	33 12 9	29 6 8	20 6 5
1957-58	19 6 6	18 15 2	20 17 6	26 3 3	36 4 3	31 4 6	21 12 9
1958-59	20 8 1	19 16 11	21 19 9	26 13 7	38 12 10	34 9 3	22 16 10
1959-60	21 19 7	21 10 0	24 12 2	31 3 5	40 7 6	41 11 11	25 1 2
1960-61	23 14 8	23 5 8	26 11 4	32 2 1	44 4 10	46 10 7	27 0 6
1961-62	25 2 9	24 13 6	28 12 9	33 18 0	48 11 11	50 4 4	28 16 11
1962-63	25 14 7	25 3 11	29 7 1	34 16 3	48 19 10	50 13 5	29 9 1
1963-64	26 7 10	25 16 0	30 2 8	35 12 10	49 13 10	52 8 0	30 3 5
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	27 14 6	27 3 11	31 10 3	37 10 5	55 0 5	58 14 8	32 0 8
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS							
1951-52	3 3 1	3 10 9	4 12 0	5 18 2	7 17 11	4 12 2	4 1 10
1952-53	3 6 3	3 4 5	4 15 3	6 10 8	8 2 9	5 2 6	4 3 9
1953-54	3 9 11	3 4 3	4 17 11	5 13 11	8 8 8	5 9 8	4 4 10
1954-55	4 5 5	3 9 2	5 12 9	6 3 6	10 4 6	6 2 4	4 18 2
1955-56	4 12 9	3 17 4	6 1 9	6 8 1	11 11 6	6 13 9	5 7 4
1956-57	5 1 6	4 6 2	7 4 3	7 10 1	12 17 6	7 13 6	6 0 11
1957-58	5 5 6	4 15 1	7 10 5	8 5 3	14 4 7	8 7 6	6 9 8
1958-59	5 17 9	5 11 1	8 6 1	8 5 2	15 4 0	10 2 7	7 3 7
1959-60	6 3 4	6 15 3	8 3 4	8 18 10	15 18 4	10 15 1	7 14 7
1960-61	6 9 0	7 11 5	8 14 10	8 13 11	17 2 0	11 9 0	8 4 7
1961-62	7 4 4	7 14 8	11 16 5	9 8 10	18 13 6	11 9 1	9 3 11
1962-63	7 11 9	7 6 11	14 10 3	11 5 6	22 4 9	11 11 5	10 0 11
1963-64	7 17 3	7 2 4	15 17 9	12 0 7	24 18 4	12 11 10	10 11 7
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	9 19 6	8 14 1	16 3 1	16 0 3	31 17 9	16 4 8	12 17 0
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
1957-58	10 10	7 11	15 10	8 4	9 1	8 7	10 4
1958-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	11 4	12 2	2 3 9	19 9	17 8	2 15 6	19 0
1962-63	1 3 2	1 4 8	2 14 8	2 0 1	1 15 8	4 4 0	1 12 8
1963-64	1 11 4	1 13 3	1 10 6	2 14 2	2 8 1	3 16 11	1 16 7
1964-65 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PAYMENTS							
1951-52	17 12 4	16 6 2	19 18 6	25 15 3	32 9 1	21 4 7	19 9 4
1952-53	19 7 0	17 4 5	21 16 7	29 18 9	39 1 1	25 4 9	21 13 2
1953-54	20 0 6	17 13 2	22 7 3	29 0 7	38 15 10	25 19 0	22 1 3
1954-55	21 3 5	18 10 0	23 15 9	25 5 2	39 18 8	30 13 4	22 17 2
1955-56	22 0 9	19 6 2	24 4 1	29 10 1	43 7 8	36 13 11	24 6 4
1956-57	23 5 3	21 17 0	26 15 4	32 9 8	46 10 3	37 0 2	26 7 4
1957-58	25 2 10	23 18 2	29 3 9	34 16 10	50 17 11	40 0 7	28 12 9
1958-59	26 5 10	25 8 0	30 5 10	34 18 9	53 16 9	44 11 10	30 0 5
1959-60	28 2 11	28 5 3	32 15 7	40 1 5	56 5 10	52 6 11	32 15 9
1960-61	30 3 8	30 17 1	35 6 2	40 16 0	61 6 10	57 19 7	35 5 1
1961-62	32 18 5	33 0 4	42 12 11	44 6 7	68 3 1	64 8 11	38 19 10
1962-63	34 9 6	33 15 6	46 12 1	48 1 10	73 0 3	66 8 10	41 2 8
1963-64	35 16 5	34 11 7	47 11 0	50 7 7	77 0 3	68 16 9	42 11 7
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	37 14 0	35 18 0	47 13 5	53 10 8	86 18 3	74 19 4	44 17 7

(a) These per capita figures have been calculated using the Commonwealth Statistician's latest estimates, as at date of printing, of mean populations for each financial year.

TABLE 7.—TAX REIMBURSEMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.
1942-43 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS							
FORMULA GRANTS							
1942-43(a)	15,476	6,797	5,821	2,434	2,620	915	34,063
1943-44(a)	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1944-45(a)	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1945-46(a)	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1946-47*	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48*	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49*	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	28,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,827	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53	43,491	26,085	17,491	9,343	8,744	3,601	108,755
1953-54	47,766	29,378	19,279	10,388	9,630	4,066	120,507
1954-55	50,716	32,419	20,907	11,414	10,239	4,403	130,098
1955-56	54,226	36,069	22,531	12,682	11,253	4,891	141,652
1956-57	58,353	40,237	24,369	14,049	12,252	5,385	154,645
1957-58	61,747	44,000	25,921	15,260	13,063	5,864	165,855
1958-59	64,796	46,478	27,159	16,166	13,773	6,191	174,563
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS							
1945-46(b) .. ..	..	..	..	553	..	..	553
1946-47(b) .. ..	..	..	..	1,101	913	119	2,133
1947-48 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	3,261	1,830	1,309	687	661	252	8,000
1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1,410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
1952-53	10,495	7,131	4,221	2,254	2,110	934	27,145
1953-54	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,717	766	21,915
1954-55	7,758	4,959	3,198	1,747	1,567	673	19,902
1955-56	7,110	3,398	2,124	1,195	1,060	461	15,348
1956-57	6,926	5,826	2,892	1,668	1,454	639	19,405
1957-58(c)	8,989	6,405	3,774	2,221	1,902	854	24,145
1958-59	11,298	8,104	4,735	2,819	2,402	1,079	30,437
TOTAL TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS							
1945-46	15,517	6,890	5,821	3,011	2,644	925	34,808
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	4,559	4,297	1,339	42,133
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	28,751	16,134	11,540	6,057	5,833	2,222	70,537
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	13,161	11,806	5,076	150,000
1955-56	61,336	39,467	24,655	13,877	12,313	5,352	157,000
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	15,717	13,706	6,024	174,050
1957-58(c)	70,736	50,405	29,695	17,481	14,965	6,718	190,000
1958-59	76,094	54,582	31,894	18,985	16,175	7,270	205,000
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
1959-60	83,450	60,625	36,375	27,675	25,462	10,913	244,500
1960-61	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	27,977	11,980	269,994
1961-62(c)(d)	99,249	73,015	43,730	33,225	30,085	12,836	292,140
1962-63(c)	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	31,240	13,308	304,320
1963-64(c)	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,364	32,798	13,813	317,984
1964-65 (Estimate)	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	35,282	14,660	340,604

* Formula altered in these years.

(a) Includes entertainments tax reimbursement grants.

(b) Paid on recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

(c) In addition, the Commonwealth provided for the States in these years additional assistance grants to meet special circumstances. For the amounts of these grants and their distribution among the States, see Chapter IX, pp. 35 and 36.

(d) Includes additional amounts of £1,024,000 for Victoria, £339,000 for Western Australia and £97,000 for Tasmania paid under the States Grants Act 1962. For calculation of Victoria's grant in years subsequent to 1961-62, the "base amount" regarded as payable in 1961-62 is £72,730,000. See Chapter III, p. 15.

TABLE 8.—SPECIAL GRANTS PAID BY THE COMMONWEALTH TO STATES
1910-11 TO 1964-65
£'000

				South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
SPECIAL GRANTS PAID PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION							
1910-11	..	..	..	..	250	..	250
1911-12	..	..	..	..	240	..	240
1912-13	..	..	..	..	230	95	325
1913-14	..	..	..	..	220	90	310
1914-15	..	..	..	..	210	90	300
1915-16	..	..	..	..	200	90	290
1916-17	..	..	..	..	190	90	280
1917-18	..	..	..	..	180	90	270
1918-19	..	..	..	..	170	90	260
1919-20	..	..	..	..	160	90	250
1920-21	..	..	..	..	150	90	240
1921-22	..	..	..	..	140	85	225
1922-23	..	..	..	..	130	85	215
1923-24	..	..	..	..	120	85	205
1924-25	..	..	..	..	110	146	256
1925-26	..	..	..	..	450	68	518
1926-27	..	..	..	..	300	378	678
1927-28	..	..	..	..	300	378	678
1928-29	..	..	..	..	300	220	520
1929-30	..	..	..	360	300	250	910
1930-31	..	..	..	1,170	300	250	1,720
1931-32	..	..	..	1,000	300	250	1,550
1932-33	..	..	..	1,000	500	330	1,830
1933-34	..	..	..	1,150	600	380	2,130
Total				4,680	6,050	3,720	14,450
SPECIAL GRANTS PAID ON RECOMMENDATION OF COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION							
1934-35	..	..	..	1,400	600	400	2,400
1935-36	..	..	..	1,500	800	450	2,750
1936-37	..	..	..	1,330	500	600	2,430
1937-38	..	..	..	1,200	575	575	2,350
1938-39	..	..	..	1,040	570	410	2,020
1939-40	..	..	..	995	595	430	2,020
1940-41	..	..	..	1,000	650	400	2,050
1941-42	..	..	..	1,150	630	520	2,300
1942-43	..	..	..	800	800	575	2,175
1943-44	..	..	..	900	850	720	2,470
1944-45	..	..	..	1,200	904	742	2,846
1945-46	..	..	..	1,400	950	646	2,996
1946-47	..	..	..	2,000	1,873	875	4,748
1947-48	..	..	..	2,318	2,977	747	6,042
1948-49	..	..	..	2,850	3,600	1,000	7,450
1949-50	..	..	..	4,174	5,618	1,262	11,054
1950-51	..	..	..	5,332	5,839	1,004	12,175
1951-52	..	..	..	4,558	5,088	876	10,522
1952-53	..	..	..	6,343	8,041	1,550	15,934
1953-54	..	..	..	6,100	7,800	1,500	15,400
1954-55	..	..	..	2,250	7,450	2,600	12,300
1955-56	..	..	..	5,400	8,900	4,200	18,500
1956-57	..	..	..	5,800	9,200	3,500	18,500
1957-58	..	..	..	5,700	10,150	3,650	19,500
1958-59	..	..	..	5,250	11,100	4,400	20,750
1959-60	..	..	..	(a) 1,426	3,500	3,400	8,326
1960-61	..	..	..	..	4,309	4,309	8,618
1961-62	..	..	..	..	6,156	5,075	11,231
1962-63	..	..	..	..	6,210	5,041	11,251
1963-64	..	..	..	..	6,072	5,378	11,450
1964-65 (Recommended)	..	..	..	..	8,560	7,300	15,860
Total				73,416	130,867	64,135	268,418

(a) Adjustments to special grants for 1957-58 and 1958-59. The amounts were £399,000 and £1,027,000, respectively.

TABLE 9.—TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS, 1942-43 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
TAX REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS(a)							
1942-43	15,476	6,797	5,821	2,434	2,620	915	34,063
1943-44	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1944-45	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1945-46	15,517	6,890	5,821	3,011	2,644	925	34,808
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	4,559	4,297	1,339	42,133
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	28,751	16,134	11,540	6,057	5,833	2,222	70,537
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	13,161	11,806	5,076	150,000
1955-56	61,336	39,467	24,655	13,877	12,313	5,352	157,000
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	15,717	13,706	6,024	174,050
1957-58(b)	70,736	50,405	29,695	17,481	14,965	6,718	190,000
1958-59	76,094	54,582	31,894	18,985	16,175	7,270	205,000
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
1959-60	83,450	60,625	36,375	27,675	25,462	10,913	244,500
1960-61	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	27,977	11,980	269,994
1961-62(b)(c)	99,249	73,015	43,730	33,225	30,085	12,836	292,140
1962-63(b)	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	31,240	13,308	304,320
1963-64(b)	107,856	79,741	47,411	36,365	32,798	13,813	317,984
1964-65 (Estimate)	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	35,282	14,660	340,604
SPECIAL GRANTS							
1942-43 .. ..	..	..	..	800	800	575	2,175
1943-44 .. ..	..	..	..	900	850	720	2,470
1944-45 .. ..	..	..	..	1,200	904	742	2,846
1945-46 .. ..	..	..	..	1,400	950	646	2,996
1946-47 .. ..	..	..	..	2,000	1,873	875	4,748
1947-48 .. ..	..	..	..	2,318	2,977	747	6,042
1948-49 .. ..	..	..	..	2,850	3,600	1,000	7,450
1949-50 .. ..	..	..	..	4,174	5,618	1,262	11,054
1950-51 .. ..	..	..	..	5,332	5,839	1,004	12,175
1951-52 .. ..	..	..	..	4,558	5,088	876	10,522
1952-53 .. ..	..	..	..	6,343	8,041	1,550	15,934
1953-54 .. ..	..	..	..	6,100	7,800	1,500	15,400
1954-55 .. ..	..	..	..	2,250	7,450	2,600	12,300
1955-56 .. ..	..	..	..	5,400	8,900	4,200	18,500
1956-57 .. ..	..	..	..	5,800	9,200	3,500	18,500
1957-58 .. ..	..	..	..	5,700	10,150	3,650	19,500
1958-59 .. ..	..	..	..	5,250	11,100	4,400	20,750
1959-60 .. ..	..	..	..	1,426	3,500	3,400	8,326
1960-61 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,309	4,309	8,618
1961-62 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,156	5,075	11,231
1962-63 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,210	5,041	11,251
1963-64 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,072	5,378	11,450
1964-65 (Recommended) .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,560	7,300	15,860
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS							
1942-43	15,476	6,797	5,821	3,234	3,420	1,490	36,238
1943-44	15,517	6,890	5,821	3,358	3,494	1,645	36,725
1944-45	15,517	6,890	5,821	3,658	3,548	1,667	37,101
1945-46	15,517	6,890	5,821	4,411	3,594	1,571	37,804
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	6,559	6,170	2,214	46,881
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	6,208	6,784	2,120	51,042
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	7,480	8,095	2,667	61,194
1949-50	28,751	16,134	11,540	10,231	11,451	3,484	81,591
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	12,601	13,016	3,613	102,573
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	14,758	14,488	4,876	130,522
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	17,940	18,895	6,085	151,834
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	18,341	19,147	6,332	157,822
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	15,411	19,256	7,676	162,300
1955-56	61,336	39,467	24,655	19,277	21,213	9,552	175,500
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	21,517	22,906	9,524	192,550
1957-58 (b)	70,736	50,405	29,695	23,181	25,115	10,368	209,500
1958-59	76,094	54,582	31,894	24,235	27,275	11,670	225,750
1959-60	83,450	60,625	36,375	29,101	28,962	14,313	252,826
1960-61	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	32,286	16,289	278,612
1961-62(b)(c)	99,249	73,015	43,730	33,225	36,241	17,911	303,371
1962-63(b)	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	37,450	18,349	315,571
1963-64(b)	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,364	38,870	19,191	329,434
1964-65 (Estimate)	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	43,842	21,960	356,464

(a) In the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 the amounts include entertainments tax reimbursement grants. In 1949-50 and each subsequent year the amounts include supplementary grants where these were paid. (See Table 7.)

(b) In addition, the Commonwealth provided for the States in these years additional assistance grants to meet special circumstances. (See footnote (c), Table 7.)

(c) Includes additional amounts of £1,024,000 for Victoria, £339,000 for Western Australia and £97,000 for Tasmania paid under the *States Grants Act 1962*. (See footnote (d), Table 7.)

TABLE 10.—INTEREST AND SINKING FUND PAYMENTS UNDER THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927-28 TO 1964-65
£'000

	Sinking Fund Contributions.							Interest Payments. (a)	Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.		
1927-28	296	179	132	108	79	29	823	7,585	8,408
1928-29	341	204	144	122	91	30	932	7,585	8,517
1929-30	375	214	152	127	98	28	994	7,585	8,579
1930-31	403	228	153	139	106	29	1,058	7,585	8,643
1931-32	448	252	155	147	119	33	1,154	7,585	8,739
1932-33	487	234	156	153	127	32	1,189	7,585	8,774
1933-34	518	280	162	160	137	33	1,290	7,585	8,875
1934-35	543	274	175	161	144	34	1,331	7,585	8,916
1935-36	563	271	176	165	151	34	1,360	7,585	8,945
1936-37	589	281	186	167	157	36	1,416	7,585	9,001
1937-38	603	287	193	171	162	38	1,454	7,585	9,039
1938-39	613	290	195	173	167	40	1,478	7,585	9,063
1939-40	635	300	204	180	175	42	1,536	7,585	9,121
1940-41	642	303	208	181	178	45	1,557	7,585	9,142
1941-42	652	306	211	183	182	46	1,580	7,585	9,165
1942-43	656	301	216	184	183	48	1,588	7,585	9,173
1943-44	647	301	212	185	184	49	1,578	7,585	9,163
1944-45	671	317	232	221	192	50	1,683	7,585	9,268
1945-46	644	317	222	195	186	52	1,616	7,585	9,201
1946-47	648	321	224	199	189	55	1,636	7,585	9,221
1947-48	693	336	235	212	197	59	1,732	7,585	9,317
1948-49	746	362	247	227	205	65	1,852	7,585	9,437
1949-50	803	398	265	244	219	75	2,004	7,585	9,589
1950-51	876	452	295	276	245	97	2,241	7,585	9,826
1951-52	980	528	334	316	273	126	2,557	7,585	10,142
1952-53	1,127	651	386	376	311	160	3,011	7,585	10,596
1953-54	1,273	759	438	438	356	199	3,463	7,585	11,048
1954-55	1,430	880	497	503	397	240	3,947	7,585	11,532
1955-56	1,546	972	533	561	428	270	4,310	7,585	11,895
1956-57	1,651	1,054	576	607	455	297	4,640	7,585	12,225
1957-58	1,787	1,155	631	668	497	327	5,065	7,585	12,650
1958-59	1,894	1,230	671	715	526	350	5,386	7,585	12,971
1959-60	2,074	1,367	744	791	578	388	5,942	7,585	13,527
1960-61	2,182	1,447	785	837	609	414	6,274	7,585	13,859
1961-62	2,329	1,566	844	899	653	448	6,739	7,585	14,324
1962-63	2,491	1,695	913	962	701	486	7,248	7,585	14,833
1963-64	2,683	1,850	984	1,038	759	531	7,846	7,585	15,431
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	2,827	1,967	1,048	1,094	804	564	8,304	7,585	15,889

(a) For distribution of the interest payments as between States, see table in Chapter V, page 18.

TABLE 11.—GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES, 1951-52 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1951-52	523	406	187	168	131	58	(a) 1,473
1952-53	(b) 529	338	128	133	86	46	1,260
1953-54	536	334	180	167	115	57	1,389
1954-55	629	367	180	184	122	62	1,544
1955-56	644	415	196	197	134	65	1,651
1956-57	872	522	310	271	194	93	2,262
1957-58(c)	1,195	665	425	414	253	123	3,075
1958-59(c)	2,927	1,313	805	664	613	597	6,919
1959-60(c)	3,233	1,422	866	894	631	582	7,628
1960-61(c)	4,140	3,023	1,537	1,090	903	534	11,227
1961-62(c)	6,142	3,704	1,309	1,396	994	616	14,161
1962-63(c)	6,166	4,655	1,659	1,570	1,150	509	15,709
1963-64(c)	6,350	4,963	1,886	1,825	1,378	528	16,930
1964-65 (Estimate)(c) ..	7,469	5,122	2,588	2,012	1,247	562	19,000
Total	41,355	27,249	12,256	10,985	7,951	4,432	104,228

(a) Includes a grant for part of the year 1950-51.

(b) Includes a supplementary grant of £135,000 for the University of New South Wales.

(c) The figures for these years include the following amounts provided to the States for capital expenditures by universities:—

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1957-58 .. ..	..	..	56	25	..	..	81
1958-59	1,270	438	271	155	265	431	2,830
1959-60	1,297	400	226	250	216	374	2,763
1960-61	1,330	1,569	698	282	386	285	4,550
1961-62	2,534	2,050	299	419	397	344	6,043
1962-63	2,171	2,603	480	503	462	217	6,436
1963-64	1,880	2,505	575	642	580	208	6,390
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	2,416	2,139	1,107	657	385	180	6,884
Total	12,898	11,704	3,712	2,933	2,691	2,039	35,977

TABLE 12.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF NATURAL DISASTERS, 1949-50 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1949-50	100	..	1	..	..	..	101
1950-51	286	15	1	..	10	..	312
1951-52	33	10	..	..	..	..	43
1952-53	58	17	..	..	..	..	75
1953-54	105	2	..	..	..	..	107
1954-55	597	..	5	..	..	..	602
1955-56	332	6	7	50	..	..	395
1956-57(a)	15	290	..	412	..	..	717
1957-58(a)	20	210	8	350	..	..	588
1958-59(a)	3	38	81	133	..	..	255
1959-60 .. ..	..	..	128	35	..	..	163
1960-61 .. ..	..	..	65	..	33	225	323
1961-62	50	50	21	..	193	5	319
1962-63	65	..	..	..	..	..	65
1963-64	60	..	..	..	..	..	60
1964-65 (Estimate)(b) ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total	1,754	638	317	980	236	230	4,155

(a) The figures for these years include the following payments for roads purposes financed from the Commonwealth Aid Roads (Supplementary) Trust Account: 1956-57, £162,000; 1957-58, £335,000; and 1958-59, £156,000.

(b) The incidence of these payments cannot be foreseen. The estimate for 1964-65 represents the balance of a grant offered by the Commonwealth in 1963-64.

TABLE 13.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE, 1949-50 TO 1964-65(a)

£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1949-50	161	..	31	12	3	207
1950-51	296	1	51	21	5	374
1951-52	394	1	72	25	7	499
1952-53	434	1	83	26	7	551
1953-54	461	1	78	31	8	579
1954-55	469	1	88	33	9	600
1955-56	441	1	84	29	10	565
1956-57	474	1	87	27	8	597
1957-58	472	1	80	28	9	590
1958-59	413	1	75	27	9	525
1959-60	384	1	66	24	9	484
1960-61	308	..	50	16	6	380
1961-62	228	..	43	15	4	290
1962-63	220	..	42	15	4	281
1963-64	229	..	46	16	3	294
1964-65 (Estimate)	226	..	45	16	3	290
Total	5,610	10	1,021	361	104	7,106

(a) No appropriations are made in respect of South Australia.

TABLE 14.—GRANTS FOR PROMOTION OF ROAD SAFETY PRACTICES, 1947-48 TO 1964-65

£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1947-48	17	11	11	9	11	5	64
1948-49	13	8	9	7	9	4	50
1949-50	13	8	9	7	9	4	50
1950-51	15	12	11	7	10	5	60
1951-52	15	12	11	7	10	5	60
1952-53	15	12	11	7	10	5	60
1953-54	15	12	11	7	10	5	60
1954-55	15	12	11	7	10	5	60
1955-56	22	18	17	11	15	7	90
1956-57	22	18	17	11	15	7	90
1957-58	22	18	17	11	15	7	90
1958-59	22	18	17	11	15	7	90
1959-60	22	18	17	11	15	7	90
1960-61	17	14	13	9	12	5	70
1961-62	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
1962-63	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
1963-64	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
1964-65 (Estimate)	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
Total	297	231	218	146	198	94	1,184

TABLE 15.—GRANTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF EYRE AND BARKLY HIGHWAYS, 1959-60 TO 1964-65(a)

£'000

	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total.
1959-60	1	12	3	17
1960-61	2	13	25	39
1961-62	21	12	13	46
1962-63	17	13	12	42
1963-64	7	12	13	32
1964-65 (Estimate)	7	13	12	32
Total	55	75	78	208

(a) Payments between 1st July, 1947 and 30th June, 1959 were made from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Trust Account and details are not available.

TABLE 16.—GRANTS FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION SERVICES,
1948-49 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1948-49	54	54	10	6	10	7	141
1949-50	20	..	38	15	18	..	91
1950-51	60	47	40	12	17	12	188
1951-52	88	84	75	15	18	4	284
1952-53	68	60	65	19	17	9	238
1953-54	64	80	55	15	10	8	232
1954-55	65	60	60	19	17	9	230
1955-56	65	60	60	19	19	5	228
1956-57	60	60	65	24	19	9	237
1957-58	55	60	70	13	15	6	219
1958-59	72	80	70	15	13	11	261
1959-60	74	60	65	26	10	12	247
1960-61	65	72	65	18	13	10	243
1961-62	65	65	71	18	17	9	245
1962-63	65	65	66	18	21	9	244
1963-64	89	89	90	25	25	19	337
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	89	89	90	25	25	19	337
Total	1,118	1,085	1,055	302	284	158	4,002

TABLE 17.—GRANTS FOR EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES,
1952-53 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1952-53	27	8	27	14	7	4	87
1953-54	27	34	20	25	5	11	122
1954-55	49	39	48	21	27	9	193
1955-56	80	52	40	27	25	14	238
1956-57	70	61	60	21	34	24	270
1957-58	75	69	58	25	27	11	265
1958-59	69	60	49	22	22	14	236
1959-60	63	50	47	25	22	11	218
1960-61	75	60	57	26	27	19	264
1961-62	74	60	53	27	27	19	260
1962-63	76	60	56	27	26	18	263
1963-64	75	60	57	27	27	16	262
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	75	60	57	27	27	18	264
Total	835	673	629	314	303	188	2,942

TABLE 18.—GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES FOR CATTLE TICK CONTROL AND RESEARCH,
1949-50 TO 1964-65

	£'000
1949-50	253
1950-51	53
1951-52	53
1952-53	53
1953-54	53
1954-55	250
1955-56	552
1956-57	675
1957-58	536
1958-59	578
1959-60	477
1960-61	541
1961-62	330
1962-63	268
1963-64	259
1964-65 (Estimate) ..	207
Total	5,138

TABLE 19.—GRANTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS,
1949-50 TO 1964-65
£'000

—			New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1949-50	..	..	72	313	11	17	74	38	525
1950-51	..	..	..	608	61	67	129	60	925
1951-52	..	..	723	771	182	132	192	86	2,086
1952-53	..	..	737	1,003	321	208	484	200	2,953
1953-54	..	..	1,202	1,144	400	258	494	192	3,690
1954-55	..	..	1,300	1,087	482	324	378	168	3,739
1955-56	..	..	1,485	1,108	575	283	397	145	3,993
1956-57	..	..	1,607	1,092	1,080	319	470	171	4,739
1957-58	..	..	1,715	1,027	770	357	444	182	4,495
1958-59	..	..	1,766	1,046	798	429	558	170	4,767
1959-60	..	..	1,375	1,097	546	623	511	147	4,299
1960-61	..	..	1,278	1,074	742	402	499	162	4,157
1961-62	..	..	1,495	1,110	783	345	397	184	4,314
1962-63	..	..	1,746	1,271	894	376	400	182	4,869
1963-64	..	..	1,875	1,386	1,059	355	376	181	5,232
1964-65 (Estimate)	..	..	2,025	1,560	1,047	371	347	181	5,531
Total ..	..	..	20,401	16,697	9,751	4,866	6,150	2,449	60,314

TABLE 20.—GRANTS FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES, 1953-54 TO 1964-65
£'000

—			New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1953-54	..	..	20	13	7	..	4	..	44
1954-55	..	..	25	18	16	..	10	..	69
1955-56	..	..	27	22	17	9	11	..	86
1956-57	..	..	31	32	19	10	11	4	107
1957-58	..	..	35	37	22	13	13	5	125
1958-59	..	..	35	41	25	14	12	5	132
1959-60	..	..	37	43	25	16	15	5	141
1960-61	..	..	42	50	28	18	14	5	157
1961-62	..	..	47	53	34	19	16	6	175
1962-63	..	..	48	56	37	21	18	5	185
1963-64	..	..	50	61	41	22	18	6	198
1964-65 (Estimate)	..	..	51	62	46	25	20	6	210
Total ..	..	..	448	488	317	167	162	47	1,629

TABLE 21.—AMOUNTS ALLOCATED FOR ROADS BY THE COMMONWEALTH, 1923-24 TO 1964-65(a)
£'000

	Allocations for States.							Strategic Roads and Road Safety.(b)	Total.	Act.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.			
1923-24..	138	90	94	57	96	25	500	..	500	Main Roads Development Act 1923-1925
1924-25..	138	90	94	57	96	25	500	..	500	
1925-26..	207	135	141	86	144	37	750	..	750	
1926-27..	552	360	376	228	384	100	2,000	..	2,000	Federal Aid Roads Act 1926
1927-28..	552	360	376	228	384	100	2,000	..	2,000	
1928-29..	552	360	376	228	384	100	2,000	..	2,000	
1929-30..	552	360	376	228	384	100	2,000	..	2,000	
1930-31..	552	360	376	228	384	100	2,000	..	2,000	
1931-32..	500	326	341	206	348	91	1,812	..	1,812	Federal Aid Roads Act 1931-1936
1932-33..	531	346	361	219	369	96	1,922	..	1,922	
1933-34..	609	397	415	252	424	111	2,208	..	2,208	
1934-35..	681	444	464	281	473	123	2,466	..	2,466	
1935-36..	767	500	522	317	534	139	2,779	..	2,779	
1936-37..	839	547	571	347	584	152	3,040	..	3,040	
1937-38..	1,166	726	792	461	797	207	4,149	..	4,149	Federal Aid Roads and Works Act 1937
1938-39..	1,199	747	815	474	819	213	4,267	..	4,267	
1939-40..	1,252	780	851	494	856	223	4,456	..	4,456	
1940-41..	979	610	666	387	669	174	3,485	..	3,485	
1941-42..	598	372	407	236	409	106	2,128	..	2,128	
1942-43..	450	281	306	178	308	80	1,603	..	1,603	
1943-44..	131	330	360	210	362	94	1,487	..	1,487	
1944-45..	619	385	420	244	423	110	2,201	..	2,201	
1945-46..	935	583	636	369	639	166	3,328	..	3,328	
1946-47..	1,350	841	918	533	923	240	4,805	..	4,805	
1947-48..	2,017	998	1,102	631	1,102	287	6,137	600	6,737	Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act 1947-1949
1948-49..	2,003	1,236	1,363	781	1,363	355	7,101	600	7,701	
1949-50..	2,472	1,525	1,684	964	1,684	438	8,767	600	9,367	
1950-51..	3,819	2,356	2,600	1,490	2,600	678	13,543	600	14,143	Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1950
1951-52..	4,130	2,549	2,812	1,611	2,812	733	14,647	600	15,247	
1952-53..	4,260	2,629	2,901	1,662	2,901	755	15,108	600	15,708	
1953-54..	4,641	2,863	3,160	1,810	3,160	823	16,457	600	17,057	
1954-55..	6,410	4,102	4,486	2,620	4,557	1,167	23,342	900	24,242	Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954-1956 and Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act 1957
1955-56..	7,282	4,660	5,096	2,976	5,178	1,326	26,518	950	27,468	
1956-57..	8,587	5,495	6,009	3,509	6,105	1,563	31,268	950	32,218	
1957-58(c)	9,495	6,264	6,585	3,879	6,658	1,733	34,614	1,000	35,614	
1958-59(c)	9,930	6,543	6,890	4,057	6,967	1,812	36,199	1,000	37,199	
1959-60(d)	12,173	8,660	8,021	4,923	7,963	2,183	43,923	..	43,923	Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959
1960-61..	12,870	9,183	8,428	5,128	8,091	2,300	46,000	..	46,000	
1961-62..	13,811	10,079	9,094	5,752	8,764	2,500	50,000	..	50,000	
1962-63..	14,940	10,877	9,796	6,200	9,487	2,700	54,000	..	54,000	
1963-64..	16,221	11,412	10,535	6,669	10,263	2,900	58,000	..	58,000	
1964-65.. (Estimate)	18,146	12,789	11,835	7,452	11,528	3,250	65,000	..	65,000	Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964

(a) The amounts allocated for roads by the Commonwealth did not coincide with payments made to the States for roads before 1959-60. The actual payments made to the States for roads in each year since 1923-24 are shown in Table 22.

(b) From 1947-48 to 1958-59 specific provision for these purposes was made in the various Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts: in other years any Commonwealth expenditures have been met from annual appropriations. Portions of the amounts shown in this column were used to finance grants for promotion of road safety practices and for maintenance of the Eyre and Barkly Highways. See Chapter VI., page 21.

(c) The figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 include the £3,000,000 special assistance grant for roads allocated in each of those years. This grant was arbitrarily distributed: New South Wales, £800,000; Victoria, £700,000; Queensland, £500,000; South Australia, £325,000; Western Australia, £475,000; Tasmania, £150,000; and Commonwealth purposes, £50,000.

(d) These figures include a special adjusting payment of £254,000 to Western Australia under Section 4(3) of the 1959 Act and a final adjusting payment of £1,669,000 to complete commitments under the 1954 Act. This latter payment was distributed: New South Wales, £458,000; Victoria, £293,000; Queensland, £321,000; South Australia, £187,000; Western Australia, £326,900; and Tasmania, £84,000.

TABLE 22.—AMOUNTS PAID TO STATES FOR ROADS, 1923-24 TO 1964-65(a)(b)

£'000

—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.	Act.
1923-24 ..	20	44	24	10	34	..	132	} <i>Main Roads Development Act</i> 1923-1925
1924-25 ..	95	77	105	77	153	12	519	
1925-26 ..	134	151	151	113	127	43	719	
1926-27 ..	179	165	205	155	213	47	964	} <i>Federal Aid Roads Act 1926</i>
1927-28 ..	298	393	343	257	233	74	1,598	
1928-29 ..	769	344	377	212	218	123	2,043	
1929-30 ..	875	509	491	255	804	159	3,093	
1930-31 ..	578	334	441	204	436	128	2,121	
1931-32 ..	722	283	366	237	332	78	2,018	} <i>Federal Aid Roads Act 1931-1936</i>
1932-33 ..	523	341	356	216	364	95	1,895	
1933-34 ..	628	439	427	259	437	114	2,304	
1934-35 ..	673	409	459	278	469	122	2,410	
1935-36 ..	759	495	517	313	527	137	2,748	
1936-37 ..	833	543	568	344	580	151	3,019	
1937-38 ..	1,136	709	772	449	777	202	4,045	} <i>Federal Aid Roads and Works Act 1937</i>
1938-39 ..	1,205	750	819	476	823	214	4,287	
1939-40 ..	1,262	786	858	498	862	225	4,491	
1940-41 ..	993	618	675	392	679	177	3,534	
1941-42 ..	622	388	423	248	421	112	2,214	
1942-43 ..	463	288	314	181	320	81	1,647	
1943-44 ..	167	320	350	203	352	92	1,484	
1944-45 ..	559	380	415	241	417	109	2,121	
1945-46 ..	896	558	609	354	613	160	3,190	
1946-47 ..	1,333	830	906	527	911	237	4,744	
1947-48 ..	2,024	1,001	1,105	633	1,107	288	6,158	} <i>Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act 1947-1949</i>
1948-49 ..	1,949	1,202	1,326	760	1,326	345	6,908	
1949-50 ..	2,496	1,540	1,700	974	1,700	442	8,852	
1950-51 ..	3,614	2,231	2,460	1,409	2,460	642	12,816	} <i>Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1950</i>
1951-52 ..	4,174	2,575	2,842	1,628	2,842	739	14,800	
1952-53 ..	4,207	2,596	2,865	1,641	2,865	746	14,920	
1953-54 ..	4,685	2,892	3,191	1,828	3,191	831	16,618	
1954-55 ..	6,191	3,952	4,325	2,523	4,389	1,125	22,505	} <i>Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954-1956 and Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act 1957</i>
1955-56 ..	7,158	4,581	5,009	2,925	5,089	1,303	26,065	
1956-57 ..	8,434	5,397	5,903	3,447	5,997	1,536	30,714	
1957-58(c) ..	9,565	6,309	6,634	3,907	6,707	1,746	34,868	
1958-59(c) ..	10,678	7,021	7,413	4,362	7,498	1,948	38,920	
1959-60(d) ..	12,173	8,660	8,021	4,923	7,963	2,183	43,923	} <i>Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959</i>
1960-61 ..	12,870	9,183	8,428	5,128	8,091	2,300	46,000	
1961-62 ..	13,811	10,079	9,094	5,752	8,764	2,500	50,000	
1962-63 ..	14,940	10,877	9,796	6,200	9,487	2,700	54,000	
1963-64 ..	16,221	11,412	10,535	6,669	10,263	2,900	58,000	
1964-65 .. (Estimate)	18,146	12,789	11,835	7,452	11,528	3,250	65,000	<i>Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964</i>

(a) The amounts paid to the States for roads did not coincide with allocations made by the Commonwealth for roads before 1959-60. Amounts allocated for roads by the Commonwealth in each year since 1923-24 are shown in Table 21.

(b) These figures do not include expenditures in the States on strategic roads, roads serving Commonwealth purposes and road safety.

(c) The figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 include the following amounts which each State received from the £3,000,000 special assistance grant for roads allocated in each of those years: New South Wales, £800,000; Victoria, £700,000; Queensland, £500,000; South Australia, £325,000; Western Australia, £475,000; and Tasmania, £150,000.

(d) These figures include a special adjusting payment of £254,000 to Western Australia under Section 4(3) of the 1959 Act and a final adjusting payment of £1,669,000 to complete commitments under the 1954 Act. This latter payment was distributed: New South Wales, £458,000; Victoria, £293,000; Queensland, £321,000; South Australia, £187,000; Western Australia, £326,000; and Tasmania, £84,000.

TABLE 23.—PAYMENTS FOR RAILWAY PROJECTS, 1951-52 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland. (a)	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total.
1951-52	1,074	..	1,074
1952-53	994	..	994
1953-54	742	..	742
1954-55	604	..	604
1955-56	404	..	404
1956-57	400	..	400
1957-58	470	..	600	..	1,070
1958-59	(b) 1,641	..	241	..	1,882
1959-60	3,672	..	51	..	3,723
1960-61	4,716	..	..	..	4,716
1961-62	4,000	3,750	18Cr.	..	7,732
1962-63	173	1,315	5,959	(c) 1,300	2,163	10,910
1963-64	6,050	(d) 1,488	3,763	11,301
1964-65 (Estimate)	2,308	3,779	7,500	13,587
Total	173	15,814	18,067	11,659	13,426	59,139

(a) Amounts provided from Loan Fund.

(b) Includes a contribution of £14,000 towards preliminary survey work.

(c) For railway equipment.

(d) Comprises £25,000 for railway equipment and £1,463,000 for standardization.

TABLE 24.—GRANTS TO QUEENSLAND AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MEAT PRODUCTION, 1950-51 TO 1964-65

£'000

	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Total.
1950-51	225	90	315
1951-52	105	100	205
1952-53	298	100	398
1953-54	280	133	413
1954-55	101	160	261
1955-56	113	190	303
1956-57	82	52	134
1957-58	93	5	98
1958-59	16	..	16
1959-60	6	..	6
1960-61	5	2	7
1961-62	2	3	5
1962-63 .. ..	..	..	..
1963-64 .. ..	..	..	..
1964-65 (Estimate)	1	4	5
Total	1,327	339	2,166

TABLE 25.—PAYMENTS FOR BEEF CATTLE ROADS, 1961-62 TO 1964-65

£'000

	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Total.
1961-62	650	500	1,150
1962-63	1,000	700	1,700
1963-64	2,047	750	2,797
1964-65 (Estimate)	2,710	750	3,460
Total	6,407	2,700	9,107

TABLE 26.—PAYMENTS FOR LOADING FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF COAL, 1961-62 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales (a)	Queensland.	Total.
1961-62.. .. .	284	..	284
1962-63.. .. .	498	..	498
1963-64	58	80	138
1964-65 (Estimate)	498	120	618
Total	1,338	200	1,538

(a) In addition the following amounts have been made available from the Coal Industry Fund:—

	£'000
1961-62	172
1962-63	302
1963-64 .. .. .	..
1964-65 (Estimate)	337
Total	811

TABLE 27.—PAYMENTS TO QUEENSLAND FOR BRIGALOW LANDS DEVELOPMENT,
1962-63 TO 1964-65

	£'000
1962-63	600
1963-64	800
1964-65 (Estimate)	1,135
Total	2,535

TABLE 28.—GRANTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT,
1958-59 TO 1964-65

	£'000
1958-59	171
1959-60	484
1960-61	1,208
1961-62	1,705
1962-63	1,432
1963-64	1,083
1964-65 (Estimate)	1,284
Total	7,367

TABLE 29.—GRANTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR WATER SUPPLY,
1949-50 TO 1961-62

									£'000
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	609
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000

TABLE 30.—GRANTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS,
1955-56 TO 1964-65

		£'000						
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1955-56	..	209	446	66	12	10	30	773
1956-57	..	384	527	88	128	52	69	1,248
1957-58	..	324	545	114	152	29	91	1,255
1958-59	..	197	620	119	122	17	46	1,121
1959-60	..	359	518	74	92	37	67	1,147
1960-61	..	433	84	97	46	15	52	727
1961-62	..	648	(a)	71	28	77	(a)	824
1962-63	..	647	(a)	38	52	58	(a)	795
1963-64	..	491	(a)	54	86	166	(a)	797
1964-65 (Estimate)	..	650	600	70	150	200	100	1,770
Total	..	4,342	3,340	791	868	661	455	10,457

(a) Assistance available under the *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act 1955* exhausted.TABLE 31.—GRANTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS,
1949-50 TO 1964-65

		£'000						
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1949-50	..	..	181	35	..	3	17	236
1950-51	..	80	278	22	..	21	6	407
1951-52	..	141	398	89	48	47	11	734
1952-53	..	431	185	431	24	124	97	1,292
1953-54	..	418	137	602	39	112	71	1,379
1954-55	..	817	46	576	54	198	18	1,709
1955-56	..	868	75	467	122	216	10	1,758
1956-57	..	990	120	672	89	504	6	2,381
1957-58	..	593	76	678	108	683	4	2,142
1958-59	..	372	45	664	70	257	4	1,412
1959-60	..	216	26	372	107	39	21	781
1960-61	..	126	48	175	31	21	9	410
1961-62	..	48	58	200	46	12	23	387
1962-63	..	70	55	315	13	34	5	492
1963-64	..	76	25	141	15	22	20	299
1964-65 (Estimate)	..	100	150	100	20	20	5	395
Total	..	5,346	1,903	5,539	786	2,313	327	16,214

TABLE 32.—BORROWING PROGRAMMES FOR STATE WORKS AND HOUSING PURPOSES,
1945-46 TO 1964-65
£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
STATE WORKS PROGRAMMES							
1945-46 ..	..	382	850	1,250	423	1,161	4,066
1946-47 ..	12,066	4,802	3,255	4,557	3,002	1,600	29,283
1947-48 ..	25,490	8,324	4,687	6,046	2,646	1,600	48,793
1948-49 ..	16,283	15,163	6,560	6,520	3,788	3,897	52,211
1949-50 ..	29,467	15,131	7,861	9,808	7,218	5,359	74,844
1950-51 ..	40,744	36,089	17,026	16,524	14,309	14,691	139,383
1951-52 ..	64,000	56,000	22,500	26,413	16,500	15,100	200,513
1952-53 ..	51,178	39,971	18,531	21,825	15,615	13,062	160,182
1953-54 ..	53,250	40,650	18,450	22,000	14,000	14,450	162,800
1954-55 ..	47,520	37,935	17,977	20,858	13,600	12,960	150,850
1955-56 ..	49,950	39,000	19,000	22,550	12,900	13,400	(a) 156,800
1956-57 ..	49,950	39,800	19,250	22,550	(b) 16,900	11,400	159,850
1957-58 ..	52,950	42,420	20,000	23,530	15,840	12,100	166,840
1958-59 ..	55,090	44,200	21,250	24,300	16,760	12,590	174,190
1959-60 ..	58,140	46,405	22,750	25,385	17,700	13,540	183,920
1960-61 ..	60,694	48,805	24,500	25,967	18,640	14,194	192,800
1961-62 ..	62,298	50,075	25,500	25,148	19,581	14,498	197,100
1962-63 ..	65,404	52,680	26,700	25,729	20,522	15,354	206,389
1963-64 ..	70,010	56,135	30,100	27,592	22,003	16,010	221,850
1964-65(c) ..	74,735	60,477	33,376	29,510	23,484	17,068	238,650
ALLOCATIONS UNDER COMMONWEALTH AND STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS							
1945-46 ..	2,525	3,100	425	..	460	285	6,795
1946-47 ..	5,530	4,000	750	..	735	..	11,015
1947-48 ..	5,345	5,000	800	..	1,260	900	13,305
1948-49 ..	6,295	5,200	900	..	1,647	450	14,492
1949-50 ..	6,600	6,300	1,250	..	1,965	1,100	17,215
1950-51 ..	7,890	8,600	2,700	..	2,350	100	(d) 21,640
1951-52 ..	8,514	10,061	4,489	..	3,483	(e)	(f) 26,547
1952-53 ..	12,100	11,270	3,730	..	2,900	(e)	30,000
1953-54 ..	12,450	12,000	4,500	4,500	3,750	(e)	37,200
1954-55 ..	10,800	9,450	1,800	3,600	3,500	(e)	29,150
1955-56 ..	10,800	(g) 10,800	3,000	3,600	5,000	(e)	33,200
1956-57 ..	10,800	10,000	2,750	3,600	3,000	2,000	32,150
1957-58 ..	11,000	10,000	3,160	4,000	3,000	2,000	33,160
1958-59 ..	12,000	10,300	3,310	5,000	3,000	2,200	35,810
1959-60 ..	12,350	10,300	3,480	5,000	3,000	1,950	36,080
1960-61 ..	13,000	10,300	3,100	5,800	3,000	2,000	37,200
1961-62 ..	17,003	13,527	4,200	9,036	3,706	2,928	50,400
1962-63 ..	16,300	12,850	3,900	9,491	3,470	2,600	(h) 48,611
1963-64 ..	16,500	13,250	4,300	9,700	3,400	3,000	50,150
1964-65(c) ..	17,500	13,500	3,300	10,250	3,600	3,200	51,350
TOTAL WORKS AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES							
1945-46 ..	2,525	3,482	1,275	1,250	883	1,446	10,861
1946-47 ..	17,596	8,802	4,006	4,557	3,737	1,600	40,298
1947-48 ..	30,835	13,324	5,487	6,046	3,906	2,500	62,098
1948-49 ..	22,578	20,363	7,460	6,520	5,435	4,347	66,703
1949-50 ..	36,067	21,431	9,111	9,808	9,183	6,459	92,059
1950-51 ..	48,634	44,689	19,726	16,524	16,659	14,791	(d) 161,023
1951-52 ..	72,514	66,061	26,989	26,413	19,983	15,100	(f) 227,060
1952-53 ..	63,278	51,241	22,261	21,825	18,515	13,062	190,182
1953-54 ..	65,700	52,650	22,950	26,500	17,750	14,450	200,000
1954-55 ..	58,320	47,385	19,777	24,458	17,100	12,960	180,000
1955-56 ..	60,750	(g) 49,800	22,000	26,150	17,900	13,400	(a) 190,000
1956-57 ..	60,750	49,800	22,000	26,150	(b) 19,900	13,400	192,000
1957-58 ..	63,950	52,420	23,160	27,530	18,840	14,100	200,000
1958-59 ..	67,090	54,500	24,560	29,300	19,760	14,790	210,000
1959-60 ..	70,490	56,705	26,230	30,385	20,700	15,490	220,000
1960-61 ..	73,694	59,105	27,600	31,767	21,640	16,194	230,000
1961-62 ..	79,301	63,602	29,700	34,184	23,287	17,426	247,500
1962-63 ..	81,704	65,530	30,600	35,220	23,992	17,954	(h) 255,000
1963-64 ..	86,510	69,385	34,400	37,292	25,403	19,010	272,000
1964-65(c) ..	92,235	73,977	36,676	39,760	27,084	20,268	290,000

(a) Excludes £3,200,000 allocated by the Commonwealth for emergency wheat storage.

(b) Includes special allocation of £2,000,000.

(c) As agreed upon at the July, 1964 meeting of the Loan Council.

(d) Excludes £3,360,000 which was not used for advances to the States for housing until 1951-52.

(e) Tasmania withdrew from the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement in 1950-51 and repaid all principal owing out of loan money allocated by the Loan Council to the State in that year. Tasmania's housing requirements in the period shown were included in the State Government's loan programmes. Tasmania has been a party to the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements since then.

(f) Includes carry-over payment from 1950-51 of £3,360,000.

(g) Includes £2,000,000 in respect of finance for the Olympic Village.

(h) Excludes £5,000,000 which was used by the Commonwealth to finance advances for housing in 1963-64.

TABLE 33.—BORROWING PROGRAMMES FOR STATE WORKS AND HOUSING PURPOSES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1945-46 TO 1964-65(a)

—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Six States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1945-46 ..	17 3	1 14 7	1 3 6	1 19 7	1 16 1	5 15 6	1 9 4
1946-47 ..	5 18 9	4 6 4	3 13 0	7 2 4	7 10 5	6 5 9	5 7 7
1947-48 ..	10 5 5	6 8 9	4 18 5	9 4 11	7 13 7	9 11 5	8 3 2
1948-49 ..	7 8 1	9 12 6	6 10 9	9 14 8	10 8 3	16 6 2	8 11 10
1949-50 ..	11 9 4	9 17 1	7 15 4	14 2 5	16 16 11	23 10 7	11 9 11
1950-51 ..	15 0 4	19 18 6	16 6 10	22 17 10	29 4 2	52 3 4	19 9 8
1951-52 ..	21 17 11	28 12 0	21 15 4	35 10 8	33 17 6	51 9 6	26 15 0
1952-53 ..	18 15 11	21 12 0	17 9 11	28 9 5	30 5 10	43 3 6	21 17 8
1953-54 ..	19 5 10	21 14 7	17 12 11	33 14 4	28 2 10	46 14 0	22 11 9
1954-55 ..	16 17 2	19 1 4	14 17 10	30 5 9	26 7 7	41 8 11	19 18 2
1955-56 ..	17 4 8	19 9 8	16 3 4	31 6 9	26 16 10	42 1 11	20 10 4
1956-57 ..	16 18 6	18 19 4	15 15 7	30 7 2	29 4 6	41 5 6	20 5 3
1957-58 ..	17 9 5	19 10 2	16 5 8	31 1 5	27 3 3	42 9 3	20 13 2
1958-59 ..	17 19 10	19 16 4	16 18 8	32 5 1	27 19 11	43 13 6	21 5 0
1959-60 ..	18 11 4	20 2 3	17 14 11	32 10 11	28 17 2	45 0 3	21 16 1
1960-61 ..	19 0 3	20 8 7	18 7 1	33 3 10	29 13 1	46 5 2	22 6 2
1961-62 ..	20 1 8	21 9 10	19 9 0	34 17 7	31 4 6	48 17 1	23 10 8
1962-63 ..	20 6 11	21 13 9	19 14 6	35 5 2	31 7 9	49 11 8	23 16 0
1963-64 ..	21 3 4	22 9 0	21 17 4	36 11 1	32 9 6	51 18 2	24 18 2
1964-65 ..	22 2 10	23 9 10	22 17 5	38 5 1	33 19 10	54 4 2	26 1 2

(a) These per capita figures have been calculated using the Commonwealth Statistician's latest estimates, as at date of printing, of mean populations for each financial year.

TABLE 24.—THE FINANCING OF STATE WORKS AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES
£'000

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
Commonwealth Subscriptions to Special Loans—													
Counterpart Funds of Overseas Loans	27,000	18,500	23,750	28,300	17,616	3,000	9,492	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	133,000	104,325	56,010	19,625	75,123	96,000	81,889	10,000	54,895	89,669	6,993	..	..
Total	160,000	122,825	79,760	47,925	92,739	99,000	91,381	10,000	54,895	89,669	6,993	..	..
Commonwealth Subscriptions to Public Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	(a) 5,000	(a) 7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Domestic Raisings .. .. .	..	14,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total provided by Commonwealth	160,000	137,718	79,760	52,925	99,739	99,000	91,381	10,000	54,895	89,669	6,993	..	..
Less Amounts used by Commonwealth (chiefly for War Service Land Settlement)	(b) -7,135	-6,188	-5,407	-3,452	(c) -11,494	-7,115	-8,260	-6,547	(d) -24,419	-1,305	..	..	..
Commonwealth Assistance to State Works and Housing Programmes	152,865	131,530	74,353	49,473	88,245	91,885	83,121	3,453	30,476	88,364	6,993	..	..
Public Loans raised in Australia—													
Cash Loans	(e) 83,335	63,119	118,172	(f) 122,388	(f) 93,433	97,672	102,799	147,176	120,241	106,966	202,430	206,622	254,041
Special Bonds (net) (g) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,139	22,962	11,501	19,765	31,233	(h) 42,290
State Domestic Raisings	7,011	6,643	7,475	8,139	5,375	1,150	3,090	2,945	5,067	4,360	2,880	5,882	10,016
Overseas Loans applied direct to Borrowing Programmes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,947	1,293	10,990	29,287	42,661	26,006	15,817	51,853	24,699
Total Loan Raisings	90,346	69,762	125,647	130,527	101,755	100,115	116,879	206,547	190,931	148,833	240,892	295,590	331,046
Less—													
Amounts used for Redemptions	-16,151	-11,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4,981	..	(i) -32,000	-20,195
Amounts raised by Commonwealth (chiefly for Defence purposes including War Service Land Settlement) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1,407	-2,216	-385	(j) -8,590	-38,851
Total	74,195	58,652	125,647	130,527	101,755	100,115	116,879	206,547	189,524	141,636	240,507	255,000	272,000
Total Raised for State Works and Housing Programmes	227,060	190,182	200,000	180,000	190,000	192,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	247,500	255,000	272,000

(a) Investment of Australian currency proceeds of International Bank loans.

(b) Includes £2,000,000 used mainly for redemptions of Savings Certificates.

(c) Includes £3,200,000 advanced to the Australian Wheat Board in 1955-56 for emergency wheat storage.

(d) Includes £20,000,000 to finance advances which the Commonwealth has agreed to make to Queensland to assist in the rehabilitation of the Mount Isa—Townsville—Collinsville railway.

(e) Includes £3,360,000 carried forward from 1950-51 and included in the 1951-52 programmes.

(f) Excludes amount representing investment of International Bank loan proceeds. See (a).

(g) Special Bonds are shown net of redemptions, which amounted to £3,215,000 in 1959-60, £7,597,000 in both 1960-61 and 1961-62, £7,849,000 in 1962-63 and £8,490,000 in 1963-64.

(h) Includes £5,000,000 set aside in 1962-63 to finance advances to the States for housing in 1963-64. See (j).

(i) Of this amount, £43,000 was set aside to meet the cost of redemptions of overdue securities which matured in February, 1963.

(j) Includes £5,000,000 set aside from Special Bond raisings to finance advances to the States for housing in 1963-64. See (h).

TABLE 35.—SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES AND ASSISTANCE TO WORKS AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES,
1951-52 TO 1964-65
£'000

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65. (Estimate.)
Financial Assistance Grants(a) ..	120,000	135,900	142,422	150,000	157,000	174,050	190,000	205,000	244,500	269,994	292,140	304,320	317,984	340,604
Special Grants	10,522	15,934	15,400	12,300	18,500	18,500	19,500	20,750	8,326	8,618	11,231	11,251	11,450	15,860
Total General Revenue Grants	130,522	151,834	157,822	162,300	175,500	192,550	209,500	225,750	252,826	278,612	303,371	315,571	329,434	356,464
Total Specific Purpose Payments ..	34,645	36,312	37,425	44,523	49,523	57,083	62,530	70,694	77,716	84,579	96,409	107,336	115,491	142,983
Total Additional Assistance Grants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	10,000	17,500	20,000	..
Total Payments	165,167	188,146	195,247	206,543	225,023	249,633	277,030	296,444	330,542	363,191	409,780	440,407	464,925	499,447
Commonwealth Assistance to State Works and Housing Programmes ..	152,865	131,530	74,353	49,473	88,245	91,885	83,121	3,453	30,476	88,364	6,993	..	..	..

(a) Comprising tax reimbursement and supplementary grants prior to 1959-60.

TABLE 36.—BORROWINGS APPROVED BY THE LOAN COUNCIL FOR SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1947-48 TO 1964-65

I. BORROWINGS BY THE LARGER AUTHORITIES(a)

£'000

—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total States.	Commonwealth.	Total.
1947-48 ..	5,112	4,900	2,945	..	..	301	13,258	..	13,258
1948-49 ..	8,892	8,650	4,342	..	..	536	22,420	..	22,420
1949-50 ..	11,762	21,467	6,538	..	..	674	40,441	..	40,441
1950-51 ..	15,577	35,580	7,097	..	..	746	59,000	..	59,000
1951-52 ..	15,057	30,788	10,103	1,588	..	1,310	58,846	..	58,846
1952-53 ..	22,440	38,198	12,510	5,154	3,619	5,360	87,281	..	87,281
1953-54 ..	16,661	27,391	15,419	2,495	2,000	2,182	66,148	106	66,254
1954-55 ..	18,116	31,186	13,210	1,525	2,960	2,128	69,126	200	69,326
1955-56 ..	16,326	25,934	10,759	1,930	2,350	1,455	58,754	160	58,914
1956-57 ..	16,284	30,910	12,509	3,011	2,500	1,499	66,713	205	66,918
1957-58 ..	21,010	31,018	14,973	3,349	2,950	2,244	75,544	270	75,814
1958-59 ..	22,722	31,598	16,596	3,860	2,408	2,198	79,382	377	79,759
1959-60 ..	26,489	32,387	17,377	4,577	2,950	2,929	86,709	600	87,309
1960-61 ..	26,150	33,445	17,663	4,856	2,579	2,819	87,512	755	88,267
1961-62 ..	30,365	39,464	21,074	5,738	3,519	3,549	103,709	1,186	104,895
1962-63 ..	32,474	41,688	23,514	6,096	3,840	3,752	111,364	1,582	112,946
1963-64 ..	37,198	43,576	25,924	6,473	4,014	3,922	121,107	2,450	123,557
1964-65(b)	39,253	44,918	24,978	6,672	5,137	4,042	125,000	2,140	127,140

(a) The larger authorities are those borrowing more than £100,000 in a financial year (£100,000 or more in the years 1947-48 to 1961-62, inclusive).

(b) Borrowing programme approved by the Loan Council in July, 1964.

II. BORROWINGS BY THE SMALLER AUTHORITIES(a)

£'000

—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total States.	Commonwealth.	Total.
1947-48 ..	3,973	956	1,195	89	435	..	6,648	..	6,648
1948-49 ..	3,780	1,347	1,342	120	545	178	7,313	..	7,313
1949-50 ..	4,965	1,480	1,754	83	619	257	9,158	..	9,158
1950-51 ..	5,218	2,270	1,739	154	608	393	10,382	..	10,382
1951-52 ..	5,518	2,171	1,529	206	745	500	10,669	..	10,669
1952-53 ..	4,460	3,004	2,136	98	782	488	10,969	75	11,044
1953-54 ..	5,254	2,520	2,691	223	1,210	828	12,726	..	12,726
1954-55 ..	6,162	2,738	2,907	328	1,494	1,018	14,647	..	14,647
1955-56 ..	5,765	2,622	2,380	203	1,180	601	12,751	..	12,751
1956-57 ..	6,386	4,095	3,210	521	1,161	742	16,116	..	16,116
1957-58 ..	5,913	4,493	3,630	345	1,341	875	16,598	..	16,598
1958-59 ..	6,848	5,057	3,774	729	1,277	759	18,444	..	18,444
1959-60 ..	5,131	5,106	4,253	379	1,491	592	16,952	..	16,952
1960-61 ..	5,733	5,290	4,184	405	2,040	642	18,294	..	18,294
1961-62(b)	12,465	5,593	5,836	939	2,201	796	27,830	..	27,830
1962-63(c)	10,005	5,620	6,570	1,038	2,451	771	26,455	..	26,455
1963-64(d)	9,939	5,488	5,834	1,219	3,562	919	26,961	..	26,961
1964-65(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.

(a) The smaller authorities are those for which State Governments approve borrowings of £100,000 or less in a financial year (less than £100,000 in the years 1947-48 to 1961-62, inclusive).

(b) Includes borrowings totalling £8,372,000 which were made following the decision of the Loan Council at its February, 1962 meeting to permit the smaller authorities to borrow an additional £100,000 during the remainder of the financial year, subject to State Government approval.

(c) No overall limit was set by the Loan Council on borrowings by authorities with programmes of £100,000 or less in 1962-63. Following a decision of the Loan Council in February, 1963, these bodies were permitted to borrow in excess of £100,000 during 1962-63, provided the excess was included in borrowings against the programme for the larger authorities (see Part I above).

(d) No overall limit was set by the Loan Council on borrowings by authorities for which State Governments approve programmes of £100,000 or less.

TABLE 36.—*continued.*

III. BORROWINGS BY ALL SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

£'000

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total States.	Commonwealth.	Total.
1947-48 ..	9,085	5,856	4,140	89	435	301	19,906	..	19,906
1948-49 ..	12,672	9,997	5,684	120	545	715	29,733	..	29,733
1949-50 ..	16,727	22,947	8,292	83	619	931	49,599	..	49,599
1950-51 ..	20,795	37,850	8,836	154	608	1,139	69,382	..	69,382
1951-52 ..	20,575	32,959	11,632	1,794	745	1,810	69,515	..	69,515
1952-53 ..	26,900	41,202	14,647	5,252	4,401	5,848	98,250	75	98,325
1953-54 ..	21,915	29,911	18,110	2,718	3,210	3,010	78,874	106	78,980
1954-55 ..	24,278	33,924	16,117	1,853	4,454	3,147	83,773	200	83,973
1955-56 ..	22,091	28,556	13,139	2,133	3,530	2,056	71,505	160	71,665
1956-57 ..	22,670	35,005	15,719	3,532	3,661	2,241	82,828	205	83,033
1957-58 ..	26,923	35,511	18,603	3,694	4,291	3,119	92,141	270	92,411
1958-59 ..	29,570	36,655	20,370	4,589	3,685	2,957	97,826	377	98,203
1959-60 ..	31,620	37,493	21,630	4,956	4,441	3,521	103,661	600	104,261
1960-61 ..	31,883	38,734	21,847	5,261	4,619	3,462	105,806	755	106,561
1961-62 ..	42,830	45,056	26,910	6,677	5,720	4,345	131,538	1,186	132,724
1962-63 ..	42,479	47,308	30,084	7,134	6,291	4,523	137,819	1,582	139,401
1963-64 ..	47,137	49,064	31,758	7,692	7,576	4,841	148,068	2,450	150,518
1964-65(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) See footnote (d) to Part II above.

TABLE 37.—BORROWINGS APPROVED BY LOAN COUNCIL FOR SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1947-48 TO 1964-65(a)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Six States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1947-48 ..	3 0 6	2 16 7	3 14 3	2 9	17 1	1 3 1	2 12 4
1948-49 ..	4 3 1	4 14 6	4 19 8	3 7	1 0 11	2 13 7	3 16 7
1949-50 ..	5 6 4	10 11 0	7 1 4	2 5	1 2 9	3 7 10	6 3 10
1950-51 ..	6 8 5	16 17 6	7 6 5	4 3	1 1 4	4 0 4	8 7 11
1951-52 ..	6 4 3	14 5 5	9 7 8	2 8 3	1 5 3	6 3 5	8 3 10
1952-53 ..	7 19 10	17 7 4	11 10 3	6 17 0	7 4 0	19 6 7	11 6 1
1953-54 ..	6 8 8	12 6 11	13 18 6	3 9 2	5 1 9	9 14 7	8 18 2
1954-55 ..	7 0 4	13 13 0	12 2 9	2 5 11	6 17 5	10 1 3	9 5 4
1955-56 ..	6 5 4	11 3 5	9 13 1	2 11 1	5 5 10	6 9 2	7 14 5
1956-57 ..	6 6 4	13 6 8	11 5 6	4 2 0	5 7 6	6 18 1	8 14 10
1957-58 ..	7 7 1	13 4 4	13 1 7	4 3 5	6 3 9	9 7 10	9 10 4
1958-59 ..	7 18 7	13 6 7	14 0 10	5 1 0	5 4 5	8 14 8	9 18 0
1959-60 ..	8 6 7	13 5 11	14 12 8	5 6 2	6 3 10	10 4 8	10 5 6
1960-61 ..	8 4 6	13 7 9	14 10 7	5 9 11	6 6 7	9 17 9	10 5 3
1961-62 ..	10 16 11	15 4 6	17 12 6	6 16 3	7 13 5	12 3 8	12 10 2
1962-63 ..	10 11 7	15 13 1	19 7 10	7 2 10	8 4 7	12 9 10	12 17 3
1963-64 ..	11 10 8	15 17 6	20 3 9	7 10 9	9 13 8	13 4 4	13 11 2
1964-65(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) These per capita figures have been calculated using the Commonwealth Statistician's latest estimates, as at date of printing, of mean populations for each financial year.

(b) See footnote (d) to Table 36 (II).