



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1977

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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1977

No. 37



O. M. MAY

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician for Queensland

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics of the State, together with information on history, government, physical features, vegetation, fauna, climate, and seasonal conditions.

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included. Other illustrations are provided in both colour and black and white, and these generally refer to particular aspects of the Queensland scene, or to events which were of significance during the period under review.

The statistical tables in this issue of the Year Book relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1975 or 30 June 1976, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1976 generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. In addition, some information on later developments, which came to hand after the relevant chapters were sent to press, has been included in Appendix A. A special article on the Department of Mines has been included in Chapter 4.

More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the Queensland Office publications listed on pages 621 and 622.

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

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and Government Departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the Year Book and of all other Bureau publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information provided in this book would not have been possible.

The preparation of this Year Book has been directed by Mr D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com., A.A.U.Q., and carried out by an editorial staff under the direction of the late Mr K. A. O'Malley, B.Com., A.A.U.Q. I should like to extend my thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

O. M. MAY
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician for Queensland

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30 June 1977

NOTE

Discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total, as shown in some tables, are due to rounding.

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CALENDAR, 1977

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
SUN.	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24
Mon.	*	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	*	18	*
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Thur.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	*	15	22	29
Sat.	*	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	*	16	23	30
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
SUN.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28
Mon.	*	9	16	23	30	...	6	*	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Thur.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	...
	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
SUN.	...	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	*
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	*
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30
Sat.	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31

CALENDAR, 1978

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
SUN.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	30	2	9	16	23
Mon.	*	9	16	23	*	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	*	...	3	10	17	24
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	*
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Thur.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	*	31	...	7	14	21	28
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	*	...	1	8	15	22	29
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
SUN.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27
Mon.	*	8	15	22	29	...	*	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28
Tues.	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Wed.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Thur.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Fri.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...
Sat.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...
	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
SUN.	...	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24
Mon.	...	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	*
Tues.	...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	*
Wed.	...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27
Thur.	...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30

* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1977 and 1978 being 17 and 16 August respectively.



1977—The Silver Jubilee Year of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

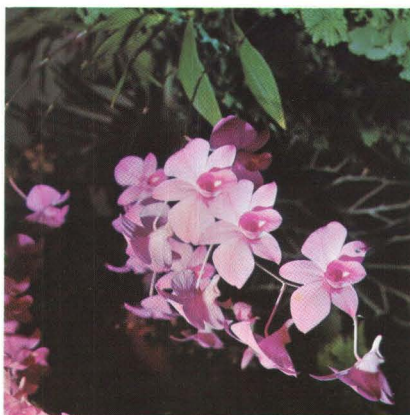
The Arms Heraldic Description

For Arms, per fesse the Chief Or, the Base per pale Sable and Gules, in Chief a Bull's head caboshed in profile muzzled a Merino Ram's head respecting each other proper, the dexter Base charged with a Garb also Or and the sinister Base on a Mount a Pile of Quartz issuant therefrom a Gold Pyramid in front of the Mount a Spade surmounted by a Pick saltirewise all proper. And for the crest, on a wreath of the Colours, a Mount thereon a Maltese Cross Azure surmounted with a Royal Crown between two sugar-canes all proper. And for the Supporters, on the dexter side a Red Deer and on the sinister side a Brolga wings elevated and addorsed both proper, below on a scroll this motto, "Audax at Fidelis".



The Arms of the State of Queensland, as depicted on the cover, adopted July 1977.

Cooktown Orchid,
Queensland's floral
emblem.



• Chapter 1

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

This chapter summarises the history of Queensland from its first known discovery by Europeans to the present day. The periods to 1859, from 1859 to 1901, and from 1901 to the present were respectively presented in more detail in the 1974, 1975, and 1976 *Year Books*.

While the details of discovery, settlement, and development in this chapter of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the activities of European sailors, explorers, and settlers, Queensland had been inhabited by the Aborigines for many thousands of years before Europeans discovered the land.

1 THE ABORIGINES

It is now universally accepted that the Aborigines first populated Australia about 35,000 years ago. Between that time and the first white settlement, no definite facts about Aboriginal history exist although it is possible to postulate certain theories about their patterns of settlement and development.

When the Aboriginal first arrived in Australia, he was roughly at the same stage of development as Neanderthal man in Europe. For a variety of reasons, however, the Aboriginal was to remain in this primitive state until the arrival of the first Europeans. He had no animals capable of being domesticated and he had no crops which were suitable for cultivation. But most of all, Australia possessed a highly agreeable climate compared to the cold of Europe and as such, the Aboriginal was not faced with the same necessity to develop as was his European counterpart—he was able to exist without building substantial permanent shelters and to adopt the simple life of a nomad in his search for food.

It is fairly sure that the Aboriginal had inhabited most of Australia by 15,000 B.C. Apart from this, the only other 'fact' which the anthropologist can hold with any degree of certainty is that the tribal patterns which existed at the white man's arrival had maintained a certain continuity and 'pureness' for 5,000 years. This conclusion has been derived from linguistic studies which reveal that individual dialects show little evidence of interaction between tribal groups.

At the time of white colonisation, the Aborigines had a distinct social structure. Little or no evidence exists to say that this structure has altered substantially over the thousands of years of Aboriginal inhabitation. At present there is some dispute over exact definitions of the hierarchical social classifications, but the following summary of a description provided by Norman Tindale in his *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* commands respect. Essentially, the smallest element in the social structure was the family, or clan, which was male dominated and tied to an ancestral male line. Perhaps the simplest way to understand the patrilineally descended family is to view it as a clan, tied to a given area of land by

descent from a common ancestor who was symbolised as a totemic being. Above the clan was the horde which comprised several clans. The membership of a horde was subject to change through inter-marriage. At the apex of the structure was the tribe, a collection of hordes whose wanderings were confined within specific territorial boundaries.

At the time of white settlement almost all of Queensland was inhabited by Aborigines. Tindale has compiled a list of 209 tribes which he believes existed at the time. The average number of persons in each of these tribes was about 450 which meant that Queensland had a total Aboriginal population of approximately 95,000. The size of tribes was not consistent, however, and varied substantially above and below the mean figure of 450.

A dispatch from Sir George Gibbs to Lord Stanley in 1844 provides some indication of Aboriginal settlement patterns in the south-east portion of Queensland. In the dispatch, estimates by S. Simpson, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, showed that at 1 January 1844, 5,000 Aborigines lived in the Brisbane Valley, 1,500 in the land tract between the Brisbane Valley and Wide Bay, and 3,000 on the coastal strip and islands between the Tweed River and Wide Bay. These estimates were never verified, however, and could be quite inaccurate. Simpson also said that every bay and island between the Tweed River and Wide Bay was inhabited by a distinct tribe. It would be reasonable to assume that this had been the situation for a considerable period of time.

An interesting feature of Aboriginal behaviour is that of the tribes inhabiting the area reaching from the New England Tableland to the Dawson River. Every three years they would migrate to the Bunya Pines of the Blackall Ranges to feast on the pines' seeds. Although each of the tribes had distinct dialects, inter-tribal communication was possible.

There is no simple method of differentiating between the Queensland Aborigines on the basis of physical appearance. Almost all of the early explorers described the Aborigines as erect, robust individuals with beautiful physiques. But even though physical differences did not provide adequate means for broadly categorising the Aboriginal population, there existed a method other than tribal differentiation. The Aborigines themselves adopted this method. They described themselves as the 'fishing people', i.e. the coastal tribes, and the 'mountain people'. A considerable degree of enmity existed between the two.

The major difference in the life styles of the 'fishing' and 'mountain' peoples could be described most adequately as a difference in the ease with which survival was maintained. The coastal tribes had readily available food supplies; fish were plentiful and the climate was conducive to the growth of edible vegetables. The inland tribes, more so those occupying the central and western areas, had sometimes to struggle harder for food, however, and occasionally almost reached the point of starvation during droughts.

Apart from this life style difference, great similarities existed in their social structure, in legends of the 'Dreamtime', and in the techniques, talents, and tools employed in their efforts to survive. In general, all tribes exhibited tremendous ability in adapting to their environments and in the development of their own natural abilities.

2 DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATION

Although it is possible that some European or Asian sailors may have sighted the northern coast of Queensland before the seventeenth

century, the first known explorations of the coast were made by Dutch sailors who thought it to be a continuation of New Guinea. William Jansz in 1606 was the first recorded, sailing the *Duyfken* down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. Others included Abel Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand, who named Cape York Peninsula 'Carpentaria Land'. Major exploration of the coast, however, was not made until the year 1770.

In 1768, Captain James Cook set out on a voyage to the south seas primarily for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus at Tahiti, and then 'to prosecute the design of making discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean by proceeding to the south as far as the latitude of 40 degrees' to search for the continent believed to extend around the Pole. Having performed the first part of his task, Cook searched but failed to find land to the south and so made for New Zealand, the coastline of which he explored and charted for six months. He then sailed westward and on the morning of 20 April 1770, sighted the east coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard).

Cook then sailed northwards along the coast. By 16 May 1770 the *Endeavour* was off Point Danger. A day later Cook had reached a point about 6 kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he named Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales. The settlement was made at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north was inevitable, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) for two weeks and was responsible for discovering many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo, but did not discover the Brisbane River. Flinders found that Cook's Morton Bay (which Flinders wrote as Moreton Bay) was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island.

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming that he had circumnavigated one land, one continent. He suggested that this continent be called Australia, but it was not until 1824 that the name was officially adopted.

By 1823, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermaid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River. He rowed upstream as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna) and was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

3 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards under the command of Lieutenant Miller, to explore the Brisbane River further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal settlement was re-established at the present site of Brisbane. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay.

Some of the early accounts of life in the settlement indicate the harsh treatment to which the convicts, particularly those in the chain-gang, were subjected. The chain-gang convicts were continuously shackled, wore drab clothes, and were fed the most meagre of diets. Colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was strictly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal settlement.

The local geography of Brisbane in those days is described by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*. There was a muddy mangrove creek running into present-day Albert Street, and a second creek running up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide Streets, with mangroves to Edward Street. Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark. The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte Streets and the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of George and Charlotte Streets.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

4 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He

planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

The next important exploration in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825. On the instructions of Governor Brisbane, Lockyer investigated a reported sighting near Fernvale Bridge of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows. He did not find a tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane and discovered Lockyer Creek. His findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea.

In 1827 Cunningham set out from the Hunter River and headed northwards. Shortly after crossing the Dumaresq River, from a gap on a forest ridge, he obtained his first view of the area he called the Darling Downs. Cunningham wrote: 'At length, on the 5 June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [276 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people . . . to observe from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres].' Describing the country traversed a few days later, he wrote: 'The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth.' In the course of his journey he had also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs and the coast, and was anxious to explore it further. He was to do so in the following year, when on the 25 August 1828, at his second attempt, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham's Gap. In his writings, he mentioned 'the practicability of a high road constructed through it at some future date'. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane almost to the Great Dividing Range, settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie who discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwilli*) in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

5 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. In May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s, helped to some extent by the 1841-1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbark, and the first ferry service was opened from Queen's Wharf to Russell Street, South Brisbane. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

A population count of the colony was taken in 1845. This showed that there were 1,599 persons, excluding Aborigines, in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. Though it was the largest town and was situated fairly close to the mouth of the river, Brisbane had a number of rivals for the prestige of being the main port of the area. Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as alternatives to Brisbane.

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had suffered from the shortage of labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and no more exiles were sent.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

6 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS 1840 TO 1859

There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior

and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had carried out considerable exploration in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s. In 1845 he set out from Sydney intending to journey to Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned his original objective and instead he explored the Balonne, following it north to the watershed dividing the western rivers from those flowing east and north—the 'Home of the Rivers' area.

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was given charge of an expedition designed to traverse the country from Rockingham Bay up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. Having failed to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay, Kennedy pushed on with the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky, leaving his other companions behind. Kennedy was killed by Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried Kennedy, hid his notebook, and managed to reach the Schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany to get assistance for the remainder of the party, of whom only two survived.

Two other explorers, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, also carried out important exploration. Gregory led two expeditions in search of Leichhardt. The first in 1855 crossed Australia from the north-west coast to Brisbane in the east. The second in 1858-59 set out from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. William Landsborough made many exploratory trips at his own expense, including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoia areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers to their source and named both rivers. The next year in search of Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

7 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria and the growth in population and wealth of the colonies seemed assured. In Queensland, gold discoveries at Canoona in 1858 soon petered out, but not before 16,000 people had crowded to the field. It was Canoona which gave birth to the town of Rockhampton.

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

A separation at latitude 30° South had originally been considered by the British Government, but objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a lack of enthusiasm by the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point where the latter intersected the

29° South latitude, which it followed to the 141° East longitude and by that line north to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On 6 June 1859, letters patent were issued creating a new colony, called Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on that of New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life, and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

8 THE SEPARATE COLONY

Sir George Ferguson Bowen was sworn in as Governor of Queensland on 10 December 1859, and set about creating the machinery of government.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was later to become the first and also the youngest Premier of Queensland, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister, while Ratcliffe Pring was made Attorney-General. The Governor, Herbert, and Pring formed the Executive Council. Sixteen electoral districts were drawn up, from which 26 members were elected, and on 22 May 1860, in a stone building once used as a convict barracks, the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. The Statute Book of 1860, however, contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar Schools Act which provided for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and the administration by a Board of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. These Acts were remarkable in that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries to that time held a low priority.

At the 1861 Census the non-Aboriginal population of the State was concentrated in the south-east, and consisted of 18,121 males and 11,938 females. Of the total population (30,059), 42.94 per cent were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 30.70 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1861 there were 1,358 hectares of land under cultivation, 3,449,350 sheep, 432,890 cattle, and 23,504 horses.

Horses and drays were the only means of transport in the new colony, and the only formed road was between Brisbane and Ipswich. In spite of danger from hostile natives and bushrangers, the mail service extended as far north as Rockhampton. In 1861, Queensland's first telegraph linked Brisbane to Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863.

The western boundary of Queensland in 1859 was the 141st meridian of East longitude. In 1860, however, the Queensland Parliament requested the permission of the Imperial Government to redefine the western boundary north of South Australia at the 138th meridian. This request was granted in 1862, and enabled Queensland to annex an additional 310,800 square kilometres, including good-season fattening country for cattle.

9 TRANSPORT

The Herbert Government began an extensive programme of railway construction. A tender from Peto, Brassey, and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway, with a gauge of 1.07 metres, was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865.

Thereafter, railways in Queensland were constructed rapidly. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901, 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

There was also a need for a form of transport which could cope with the rough bush tracks. Cobb and Co. established their Brisbane office in 1865 and met with such success that by 1890 they were reported to be using 4,000 horses a day and travelling 26,000 kilometres a week.

10 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866 the colony was caught in an acute financial crisis. In London, the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank which had been financing the Queensland railway loan meant that the supply of funds was cut off, and all public works in the colony practically ceased. Serious riots broke out among retrenched railway navvies. The Treasurer, Joshua Bell, sought to issue inconvertible legal tender notes, but Governor Bowen refused to promise Royal Assent to the Bill, and the Macalister ministry resigned. The former Premier, Mr Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry, passed a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury Bills. This move restored the credit of the Government and when Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, Macalister again took over.

11 GOLD DISCOVERIES

In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie by James Nash, and as the rush to Gympie set in, some sensational yields, including a 1,000 ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. Other major fields discovered were: Cloncurry in 1867, Cape River (which attracted a large influx of Orientals) in 1867, Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872, the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer, which attracted an estimated 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese in three years. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment, and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields. Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1973 was reported to be 41,493 kilograms.

The Mount Morgan field, discovered by the Morgan brothers, was an even richer field than the Palmer. This 'mountain of gold' has produced over 227,000 kilograms of gold, and thousands of tonnes of copper.

12 PASTORAL EXPANSION

In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. A Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement which was named Somerset. Jardine went to the new area by ship while his two sons, Alexander and Frank, moved overland with cattle and horses. The journey was a long (2,600 kilometre) and dangerous one, with trouble from Aborigines and heavy stock losses. Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in far-north Queensland as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. The settlement at Somerset became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel country. The pastoralists and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists were also pushing forward, and settlements developed in the Hughenden, Valley of Lagoons (west of Ingham), and Mareeba districts. Christy Palmerston, 'the prince of pathfinders', did much to open up the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands. His name is commemorated in the Palmerston Range and the Palmerston Highway.

13 EFFECT ON THE ABORIGINES

A brief outline of the Aboriginal society prior to European settlement has been included in Section 1 of this Chapter.

There is no doubt that the coming of the white man had a profound and detrimental effect on the Aborigines' long-established way of life and, according to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aboriginals from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them but the influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes.

There were numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson. In 1861 a massacre in which 19 men, women, and children were killed occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. The Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines, if possible from the particular 'guilty' tribe.

The Aboriginal warriors were extremely courageous, and in many areas attempted to drive the settlers from tribal lands and sacred places. They soon found, however, that their weapons were no match against the guns of the settlers and the Native Mounted Police. The elite warriors of the Kalkadoon tribe of Cloncurry were fearless and several times fought the settlers and the police who were led by Inspector Urquhart. Bitter

fighting between Aborigines and Europeans also occurred on the Palmer goldfield trail.

In 1895, the Government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

14 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the division of opinion on land policy was immediate. Pastoralists were anxious to retain large areas with secure tenure and low rentals, while the town interests pressed for small areas to promote business and social interests. As the town influence became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on the defensive. By 1859 a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments, and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two dealt with the pastoral aspect, and altered regulations relating to stocking the land, conditional leases, and rentals. The third Act passed in 1860 provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts.

The *Crown Lands Act*, 1868 consolidated all previous land legislation and authorised the appointment of land commissioners and land rangers. The *Pastoral Leases Act* of 1869 allowed squatters to freehold up to 1,037 hectares of their runs. A Land Board and Land Board Courts were established under *The Crown Lands Act* of 1884 (the Dutton Act) to deal with matters relating to rents, compensation, leases, and land settlement. The Land Court was established under *The Land Act*, 1897 and enlarged the provisions for Agricultural, Grazing, and Scrub Selection tenure.

It has been said that 'man will brave all hardships and perils to acquire land and knows few restraints in the struggle to retain it'. It is easy then to understand the many changes to land laws.

15 AGRICULTURE—SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

At separation, the colony was mainly dependent on pastoral activities, but agriculture gradually expanded, even though it was at first confined to coastal lands.

Warwick was the first district in which wheat was grown on a large scale. A flour mill was erected at Warwick in the early 1860s and, until the advent of steel rollers, immense stones were used to grind the grain.

Because of a shortage of cotton due to the American Civil War, a special bonus was paid to stimulate cotton production and between 1867 and 1874, 4,556,175 kilograms of cotton were grown and exported. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops, including sugar cane. Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River, but disastrous frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry in that area. Interest in cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to the Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts. The industry prospered and in 1900-01,

865,000 tonnes of sugar cane were harvested from 29,424 hectares, yielding 95,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

Much of the manual labour on the sugar plantations in the early years was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers. Captain Robert Towns, who was violently attacked by the press of the day and accused of introducing the 'slave trade' to Queensland, was responsible for the introduction of Kanakas in 1863. In 1883 there were an estimated 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland.

In 1885 Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. The findings were described as 'a terrible indictment of deceit, cruelty, treachery, deliberate kidnapping and cold-blooded murder'. As a result, Griffith brought down a Bill providing that no more licences to recruit Pacific Islanders should be issued after the end of 1890. The demand from the sugar areas for the retention of the Kanakas was strong, however, and in 1892 Griffith unexpectedly decided to extend the period for the introduction of Kanakas by 10 years. With Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, however, the system was brought to an end.

16 THE SHEARERS' STRIKE OF 1891

In 1891, a shearers' strike was called in protest against the insistence by the Employers' Federation of the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any worker to accept work from any employer and the right of any employer to engage any man wanting work. When non-unionists from the southern colonies were brought in, the shearers formed encampments to prevent this labour from going to work. As the shearers continued to form encampments, burn woolsheds, and practise sabotage and intimidation, a state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The 1890s saw the Labour Party, which had previously worked through its influence on existing political parties, emerge as a strong political force. William Lane, through his writings in the *Worker* newspaper was influential in this growth. In the elections of May 1893, 15 Labour members were elected. These included Andrew Fisher (later Prime Minister) and Andrew Dawson, who in 1899 formed the first Labour Government which, however, survived only six days.

17 ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

After Separation, the Government of Queensland annexed several islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria and attempted to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea.

The earliest attempts to annex New Guinea were in 1793 by two East India Merchantmen, and in 1846 by Lieutenant Yule of HMS *Bramble*. Neither of these actions, however, was confirmed by the British Government.

In 1873, Captain Moresby, after discovering an excellent landlocked harbour on the south coast of New Guinea, took possession of eastern New Guinea. Due to differing opinions among the Australian colonies about assuming responsibility for the new territory, the British Government did not confirm Moresby's action.

The Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, in 1874, wrote a memorandum to the Imperial Government pointing out the desirability of British colonisation of New Guinea, but as he was not supported by the Governor of New South Wales, no action was taken. Despite the discovery of gold in New Guinea in 1878, and attempts by Queensland to establish informal control over the island, no annexation took place.

At this time, Germany was becoming increasingly interested in the Pacific, and sensing changes, the Queensland Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, cabled a request in 1883 for annexation of New Guinea offering to defray the costs of occupying and defending the settlement. Pending a reply, the Premier ordered that possession be taken of the remaining area of the island not under Dutch control. This order was carried out in April 1883.

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, refused to sanction McIlwraith's action, despite a now united offer by the Australian colonies to share the costs of administration. While the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies was conferring with Prince Bismark on the subject, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands. The remaining southern portion was then annexed by the British in November 1884, and administered by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

The trouble over the New Guinea annexation, resulting from the absence of a united authority to speak for all the Australian colonies, was one of the events which led to Federation and the forming of the Commonwealth in 1901.

18 COLONIAL LIFE

It has been possible to detail only some of the principal developments in Queensland in the period 1859 to 1901. The following list of events is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony.

The Eight-hour Day Movement—The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858, the eight-hour day operated for the first time in what is now Queensland at Petrie's, the stone masons, and rapidly spread throughout the building industry. In 1890, the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council, and the struggle continued into the twentieth century. The eight-hour movement was an issue which united the workers in various industries, and this was important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland.

Recreation—Going to the races was sometimes risky. 6 January 1862: 'The Metropolitan Races commenced this day . . . Owing to the excitement which prevailed, and the inadequacy of the police force, many accidents happened . . . Mr Dodwell, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, was knocked down, and kicked in the forehead so seriously that his life was despaired of for some weeks after.' (Pugh's Almanac 1863.)

Gas Lighting—Gas lighting for Brisbane businesses was first used on 29 November 1865, and other centres soon followed: Rockhampton in 1874, Ipswich in 1878, and Warwick in 1879.

Major Fires—Great fires occurred in Brisbane in December 1864, October 1866, and December 1868. Completion of the Enoggera Waterworks in 1866 and the connection of water to the city was a great help in fighting fires.

Education—Free education was introduced into Queensland on 1 January 1870. *The State Education Act of 1873* provided for education in Queensland to be free, unsectarian, and compulsory.

Traffic Accidents—Many accidents occurred in the colony, with people being killed and injured by runaway horses, bullocks, and unsteady carriages.

Cooktown—A new town hall was opened on 7 October 1880.

Wool Sales—The first wool sale in Brisbane opened on 27 October 1891.

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893—Values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the eleven banks of issue in the colony were forced to close their doors. Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage, and the Indooroopilly railway bridge and Victoria Bridge were both swept away.

Factories—In 1900 there were 2,078 factories employing 25,953 persons with a value of output of £7,916,364 (\$15,832,728). Of these factories, the most numerous were metal works (329), sawmills (222), and butter, cheese, etc. factories (199).

Townsville—The Port of Townsville had grown by the end of the century to such an extent that it was next in importance to Brisbane. The North Queensland Railway was connected to the wharves, so that cargo in railway trucks could be brought right down to the ships.

19 FEDERATION

The events in New Guinea provided impetus to the Federation movement and in 1885 a Federal Council was established. The first Australian Federal Convention, held in 1891, led to the preparation of a draft constitution. Further Conventions were held, the Federation movement gathered greater momentum, and finally on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed. The Constitution gave the Parliament of the Commonwealth legislative power with respect to a large number of specified matters of direct relevance to the Commonwealth as a whole.

At the Census of 31 March 1901, the population of Queensland, excluding Aborigines, was 498,129, and that of Australia was 3,773,801.

20 GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

Social and economic change is frequently associated closely with the practices and policies of government and for these final sections of the history, a brief description of major governmental action is given first, followed by general descriptions of social and industrial changes and innovations.

One of the most significant political innovations of the early part of the century occurred in 1904 when the franchise was extended to women. In 1914, legislation providing for compulsory voting was enacted, a Queensland 'first', to be subsequently followed by all other States.

The period between 1908 and 1914 was one of general economic prosperity and the government which had been elected in 1908, undoubtedly aided by this prosperity, exhibited a degree of stability not previously evident. Major initiatives during this period included the commencement of an ambitious railway construction programme and the establishment and endowment of the University of Queensland.

A Labor Government, elected in 1915, immediately embarked on programmes of industrial legislation and the formation of State enterprises. Much of the industrial legislation proved successful, e.g. the establishment of the Arbitration Court, but with the exception of the State Government Insurance Office, most of the State enterprises were financially disastrous. The year 1916 was remarkable for the bitter divisions, both politically and amongst the general population, over the issue of conscription.

In the years immediately following World War I, rapidly-rising prices gave cause for concern, particularly increases for essential basic commodities such as foodstuffs and clothing. To combat this, the then Labor Government invested a Commissioner of Prices with the power to fix the price of any commodity. This economic instability was only temporary.

In 1922, at the instigation of the Theodore Labor Government, the Legislative Council, the Upper House of Queensland's bicameral Parliament, was abolished leaving only the Legislative Assembly. Since then, the Queensland Legislature has functioned as a single Chamber, a unique situation among State Parliaments. Another significant political change followed three years later: the creation of Greater Brisbane, the largest municipal council in Australia. As such, Brisbane contained a substantial proportion of the State's population and industry. From the outset, the Brisbane City Council was elected by a full adult electorate. No property qualification was required.

The Labor Government which had held office since 1915 was replaced by a Country-National Government in May 1929. While in office the new Government abolished State trading and established a Bureau of Economics, and during its term the first woman was elected to the Queensland Parliament. The Government had come to power at a difficult time and was faced with rising unemployment, falling incomes, and the social distress of the depression years. A system of relief work instead of rations was introduced for unemployed married persons.

No State Government of the time was able to rectify the economic situation and along with all other State Governments the Queensland Government was removed from office. It was replaced by a Labor Government which began its term by endeavouring to stimulate industry and by spending large amounts of money on projects in the public sector to help overcome the unemployment problem. Several important projects such as the Story Bridge, the Stanley River (Somerset) Dam, and construction of the University of Queensland at St Lucia were commenced. By 1934 the worst of the depression was over. In 1935 a complete revision of health and medical services was instituted and hospital and maternal and child welfare services were expanded considerably. A free hospital service was introduced in 1946. Shortly after World War II, the Government also initiated several large irrigation projects, including the Burdekin and Tully hydro-electric schemes and the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The Labor Party retained office until 1957 when a Country (now National)-Liberal coalition was elected and has retained office at subsequent elections.

In recent years Queensland has seen extensive industrial development, especially in the field of mining where the State's large mineral deposits, particularly coal and bauxite, have been exploited. The

development of irrigation and railways has continued and the expansion of secondary industries has been fostered by encouraging enterprises from the southern States to locate in Queensland. Major legislation in the fields of consumer protection and judicial reform have also been introduced and encouragement provided to the tourist industry which is now a substantial revenue earner in Queensland.

The present Premier of Queensland, Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, has retained office continuously since his election to the position in August 1968 on the death of Mr J. C. A. Pizzey.

21 AGRICULTURE

Since 1901 there has been remarkable growth and development of agriculture in Queensland. Some of the most important developments have been:

- (i) the spread of wheat and other crops into the drier areas west and south-west of the Darling Downs;
- (ii) the mechanisation of agriculture including the bulk handling of grains and sugar;
- (iii) the expansion of grain sorghum and the introduction of new crops such as oil seeds;
- (iv) improved marketing and the establishment of canning facilities;
- (v) the extension of irrigation; and
- (vi) scientific plant breeding and the introduction of improved varieties from overseas.

Only a brief description of some of these developments is possible here. The reader is referred to the Land Settlement and Rural Industries Chapters for further details, but it may be worthwhile to touch on the development of the marketing systems and the scientific advances in the development of new plant varieties.

The organised system of marketing which now exists in Queensland for many primary products was not introduced until 1923. In 1922, a Provisional Council of Agriculture had appointed Standing Committees to inquire into general aspects of the administration of agriculture. As a result of these Committees' activities, it was suggested that a Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (C.O.D.) be formed to bring about orderly marketing. The C.O.D. was established on 15 November 1923 and commenced business on 1 January 1924. It gave the growers a voice in determining marketing policy and one of its most important initiatives was the establishment of the Northgate Cannery in 1947.

Agriculture, including horticulture and viticulture, in Queensland also owes a great deal to the work of plant breeders. Research in the sugar industry has produced satisfactory varieties of cane for growth in Queensland. Grain crops (wheat, barley, maize, and grain sorghum) have benefited from plant breeding and testing of new varieties from other States and overseas. Work also has been done in developing new varieties of other crops including fruit and vegetables. Complementary to the development of new plant varieties is research directed to the control of noxious weeds, probably the most spectacular success occurring in the control of the prickly pear.

22 THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRIES

Beef Cattle—By 1900 Queensland had almost 50 per cent of Australian beef cattle. Although this proportion has declined over the years, Queensland still maintains a prominent position in the industry. The profitable expansion of beef cattle herds has been greatly assisted by the export of chilled and frozen beef. Until the end of World War II, beef exports were almost exclusively in the form of frozen meat. Following the opening and subsequent development of the Japanese market and the introduction of refrigerated container shipping, however, the chilled beef trade has assumed major proportions, especially since the late 1960s.

In spite of its prosperous development, however, the beef industry has had to face serious difficulties. Attempts have been made to overcome the major problem of drought by providing better watering facilities, pasture and property improvements, and by breeding cattle with greater capacity to exist in dry conditions. The cattle tick also has been a constant, serious threat to the industry's prosperity. Its spread over much of the State has led to the need for costly control measures—spraying and dipping cattle and government control of stock movements. Government control also has been necessary in the control of diseases such as pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Dairy Cattle—In the first half of the century, the dairying industry in Queensland increased in importance as population grew and butter and cheese factories were established. But since 1943 when the dairy cattle population reached 1,574,000, there has been a gradual decline in numbers, except for short periods in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The last few years have seen a rationalisation of the industry and with government assistance many marginal holdings have been combined into larger and more economically viable units. Dairy cattle are grazed mainly in the coastal areas of south-east Queensland and on the Atherton Tableland.

Sheep—Sheep numbers in Queensland have fluctuated considerably, mainly as a result of drought. Following a severe drought in 1902, numbers fell to 7.2 million, only a third of the level 10 years previously. By 1910, the numbers once more had passed 20 million and although the fluctuations since then have not been as great, drought still is a serious problem. Almost all sheep in Queensland have been raised for wool production, and nearly all are pure-bred merinos.

23 MINING

Mount Isa was the only major mineral discovery during the period 1901-1950, and its potential only became apparent after 1950. Since 1950, however, mining has shown tremendous expansion in Queensland.

During World War II, Mount Isa Mines Limited switched production from lead to copper, while during the post-war period the operation has been that of dual copper-lead extraction. In 1953-54, more than one million tonnes of ore were treated for the first time. In 1954, additional copper lodes were discovered at Mount Isa. Consequently the company decided to construct its own electrolytic copper refinery at Townsville. It was opened in 1959.

In 1954, uranium was discovered at Mary Kathleen, 64 kilometres east of Mount Isa, and subsequently in 1956 an \$80 million contract was signed for the supply of 4,085 tonnes of uranium oxide to the

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. On completion of this contract the mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis in the face of overseas competition. It was re-opened in 1975 when profitable exports again became possible.

Another discovery of the 1950s was that of bauxite at Weipa. Since then Weipa has become the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre, drilling tests indicating that the site has about 11 per cent of the world's known reserves. To process this bauxite the largest alumina plant in the world has been established at Gladstone.

Other major mining developments and discoveries have included: the exploitation of the large coking coal fields of the Bowen Basin and the associated construction of railways and port facilities; the discovery in 1967 and subsequent development of high-grade nickel laterite at Greenvale; the discovery of phosphate deposits south-east of Mount Isa; and the extraction of mineral sands—rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monozite—from the beaches of the southern coast of Queensland.

24 MANUFACTURING

In Queensland at the end of last century and well into this century, manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of primary products together with local and workshop production. Only a limited number of industries competing with imports were established, and these were restricted to south-eastern urban centres.

The level of manufacturing industry increased only gradually, and even this growth was retarded by the depression of the 1930s. In 1940, the Queensland Government appointed a Committee to investigate secondary industry. In its report, the Committee considered assistance to industry of such importance that it recommended a separate Minister be appointed to be responsible for secondary industries.

In the post-war period, Government action together with population growth (caused both by natural increase and immigration) has led to the establishment of more industries. The Government is strongly committed to the encouragement of the State's industrial development. With few exceptions, however, the major part of Queensland's industry is still linked to primary products from crops, livestock, or minerals.

25 SOCIAL CHANGE

Education—Although the compulsory clauses of *The State Education Act of 1875* were gazetted in 1900, the problem of distance was a major factor inhibiting the spread of schooling. As a result, the Itinerant Teacher Scheme and the Primary Correspondence School were established. With the improvement in postal services, the work of the itinerant teachers was gradually replaced by the activities of the Primary Correspondence School. In 1960, the Radio School of the Air was opened.

State participation in secondary education goes back to 1912 when the Government undertook to establish a free high school in places where there was a likely enrolment of at least 25 pupils. Following the implementation of this policy, high schools were opened and secondary departments were added to some existing State primary schools.

In 1963 the Scholarship Examination, which determined eligibility for entrance into secondary education, was abolished and in the following year the school leaving age was raised to 15 years (it had been 14 for

over 50 years). Thus, secondary education had become open to all students. In 1973, the Radford Committee Report was adopted fully, and a system of internal school assessment now has replaced the Junior and Senior public examinations.

Since World War II, there has been a considerable increase in the number of students undertaking studies at university level. In 1949, the University of Queensland transferred to its present site at St Lucia. In 1961, the University College of Townsville enrolled its first students and on 20 April 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. Planning of a second university in Brisbane began in 1963, culminating in the establishment of the Griffith University in 1971 and its first enrolments in 1975. The development of tertiary education has not been restricted to the universities however. The growth in the industrial development of Queensland has caused a tremendous increase in technical education and autonomous institutes of technology at the tertiary level have been established.

The education of children with physical handicaps has posed a special problem for educationalists and the State Government. In 1916, a school committee of the Legislative Assembly recommended that the State should be wholly responsible for providing educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children. This was finally achieved in 1931. In 1923, special classes (later named Opportunity Schools) were formed for children who had mental or related handicaps. Further improvements in special education followed in the 1950s after investigations by the newly established Research and Guidance Branch of the Department of Education.

Health—In the early part of the century, infectious diseases such as gastroenteritis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and poliomyelitis frequently reached epidemic proportions, particularly amongst children. They are now mostly a thing of the past, although lesser epidemics continued to occur well into the first half of this century. Various measures, among them the introduction of vaccination programmes, health education, and better living conditions, have been responsible for their virtual disappearance.

In the field of provision of health services to the general public, Queensland has led the rest of Australia, having had a free hospital service from 1946. To support this scheme, two large government hospitals (Princess Alexandra and Prince Charles) were constructed in the Brisbane metropolitan area during the 1950s. Apart from the State-run hospitals, large private hospitals run mainly by religious organisations provide excellent service.

Most Queensland residents who are isolated from on-the-spot health care have access to the services of the Royal Flying Doctor Service which was established in 1928 at Cloncurry and now operates from three bases at Mount Isa, Charleville, and Cairns. In 1959 a Flying Surgeon Service was introduced to provide services to small hospitals within 640 kilometres of its base at Longreach.

To administer the specialised treatment of particular conditions and restricted age groups, the Queensland Government has formed special divisions of government departments, examples being the Maternal and Child Health Division, the Division of Tuberculosis, and the Division of Geriatrics. Voluntary agencies such as the Kidney Foundation, the Multiple Sclerosis Association, and the Spastic Welfare League also have been established.

26 THE FUTURE

Although there is a continuing trend towards centralisation, which has been apparent since the late nineteenth century, Queensland remains an essentially decentralised State. At the 1971 Population Census there were 14 urban centres, both coastal and inland, with populations in excess of 10,000. The Census recorded almost 80 per cent of the State's total population of 1,827,065 as living in urban centres. In September 1975 the estimated population of Queensland passed the two million mark and preliminary results from the 1976 Census indicate a population of 2,037,000 at 30 June 1976.

On an economic basis the State's future seems assured. In the long term a steady improvement in the already high standard of living is likely to result from the development of its vast natural resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries. The period since 1901 has seen remarkable changes. There is no reason to believe that the next 75 years will be different.

• Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,728,000 square kilometres, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 5,200 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian occupied total.

Less than 1 per cent of the area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 77 per cent of the whole territory. About 17 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

A comparison of the areas of the various States and Territories is shown in the table below.

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	801	10.4	..	..
Victoria	228	3.0	..	..
Queensland	1,728	22.5	934	31.4
South Australia	984	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	2,528	32.9	943	31.7
Northern Territory	1,348	17.5	1,096	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	..	..
Mainland	7,619	99.1	2,972	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	..	..
Australia	7,687	100.0	2,972	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 934,000 square kilometres is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of central Australia, but useful pastoral country

stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberley area in the north of Western Australia.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

(Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., M.Aus. M.M.,
Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Queensland)

Four landscape regions may be recognised in Queensland: the Eastern Highlands, the Western Plains, the North-Western Uplands, and the islands and reefs which project above the Continental Shelf. On the east coast narrow coastal plains may be present; around the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coastal plain merges into the Western Plains. The three major regions of the Mainland (Eastern Highlands, Western Plains, and North-Western Uplands) correspond broadly to three different geological groups, the folded Palaeozoic rocks of the Tasman Geosyncline, the near-horizontal Mesozoic strata of the Great Artesian Basin, and the Precambrian rocks of the Australian Shield.

The Eastern Highlands constitute a narrow belt extending west from the eastern coastal plains for 80 km in the far north to 480 km inland from Rockhampton. The only high mountains in this belt are in the north, Mount Bartle Frere, 1,622 m, and south, Mount Barney, 1,362 m, but not all the highlands are mountainous; much plain and plateau country is included. The dominant trend of the mountain ranges is north-north-west and south-south-east, the same as that of the folded layers of Palaeozoic rocks. The main divide between east- and west-flowing streams diverges somewhat from the general trend, closely approaching the coast north of Cairns and also near the southern State border. In much of Central Queensland the divide is in plateau country. Steep, east-facing escarpments are developed close to the main divide north of Cairns, and in the Carnarvon and Main Ranges of the southern part of the State. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

The coastal ranges east of the main divide have been formed mainly from resistant Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks and granites and in many places are higher than the main divide.

Between the coastal ranges are narrow corridors of weaker rocks; offshore the ranges and corridors, now submerged, make festoons of islands and intervening deep channels, especially between Rockhampton and Innisfail. Some of the tableland or plateau country, e.g. the Atherton Tableland, has been formed from horizontally layered volcanic rocks of comparatively recent age.

The easterly-flowing rivers in the north, the Barron, Tully, and Herbert Rivers, are mostly short streams which have cut deep gorges in the escarpment. In central-eastern Queensland, the large river systems, the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers, have tributaries flowing into them from all directions and have cut gaps in the coastal ranges. Many of the east-flowing rivers and their tributaries flow for some distance parallel to the trend of the Palaeozoic rocks, e.g. the Mary and Brisbane Rivers, before turning east along areas of weaker rocks.

About two-thirds of Queensland is in the region known as the Western Plains, underlain by Mesozoic sandstones and shales of the Great Artesian Basin. The drainage of this region is to the Darling River system in the

south, towards Lake Eyre in the south-west, and to the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north. Most of the rivers have very gentle gradients and flow only after heavy rain. Exceptionally, the Diamantina River and Cooper's Creek reach Lake Eyre, and at these times, flood waters spread laterally for many kilometres.

These streams are characterised by a network of numerous interlacing channels or distributaries, which has given this region its name, the Channel Country. Ephemeral lakes exist as shallow depressions adjacent to major watercourses. Between river valleys there are remnants of once-continuous plateaux of resistant silcrete or laterite, now forming low mesas.

In the far south-west, wind-blown sand forms longitudinal dunes on the eastern margin of the Simpson Desert. The red desert dunes have a north-north-west south-south-east trend, are asymmetric, and are separated by claypans.

The country of the North-Western Uplands resembles parts of the Eastern Highlands, as both are composed largely of folded layers of old rocks and granites, giving rise to rugged country. Ridges are in many places of quartzite, with north-south trend, and of similar maximum heights, representing a former erosion surface, since elevated. In the north, horizontally-bedded limestones have been strongly dissected. Behind the North-Western Uplands are the plains of the Barkly Tableland.

Much of the Eastern Coastline consists of long, sandy beaches, which in many places are arcs with a pronounced curve at the south end of the beach, close to a rocky headland. Waves caused by the prevailing south-east winds result in a northerly-directed longshore current, which has built spits across the mouth of estuaries and shallow bays. Beach erosion is greatest in southern Queensland in periods of strong south-easterly winds, and particularly affects the open ocean coastline, e.g. the Gold Coast and the open ocean beaches of the large sandy islands. In the north, protection is afforded by the Great Barrier Reef and islands.

Sand dunes, some built on high sand deposits, are a feature of the coast. High dunes are especially well-developed north of Noosa and on the sandy islands, Fraser, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands. Parallel sand ridges are found at the seaward edge of many of the coastal plains. Elevated beach ridges, beach deposits, and wave-cut platforms point to a general lowering of sea level or to an uplift of the coastline in Recent geological times.

The Great Barrier Reef has been formed by the growth of corals, algae, and other marine organisms on a continental shelf which ranges from 19 km wide near Cooktown to over 240 km wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,900 km.

North of Cairns the reef comprises an outer linear barrier of small, crescent-shaped reefs fronting a very steep continental slope. Behind is a zone of scattered platform reefs and closer to the mainland, the "steamer channel", with low wooded islands. In Torres Strait, the islands are mostly of continental material, rocks similar to the mainland, but include some young extinct volcanoes. The mainland coastline, and some of the islands, are bordered by fringing reefs.

South of Cairns, the outer zone of reefs is replaced by broad platform reefs at successively greater distances from the mainland, but these are still

some distance west of the edge of the continental shelf. Closer to the mainland there are high, rocky, continental islands, e.g. Hayman Island, bordered in places by fringing reefs. At the southern end of the Reef, low islands of the Capricorn and Bunker Groups include Heron Island, a sand cay, sited on the leeward side of an extensive reef.

3 GEOLOGY

(Contributed by T. H. Connah, M.Sc., Geological Survey of Queensland)

Study of the accessible rock formations in that part of the earth's surface which constitutes Queensland reveals a complex evolutionary history spanning almost the whole of geological time. The relative ages of rock formations on the universally adopted geological time-scale are determined on four main criteria: (a) superposition, i.e. in a sedimentary sequence any rock unit is older than the one superposed on it, or than an igneous mass intruding it; (b) the contained fossil assemblage, if any, which, as a result of world-wide study of the sequences found in superposed strata, indicates a particular chronological position; (c) direct estimation of the age of a rock unit by accurate measurement of the extent of disintegration of contained radioactive elements; and (d) within strict limits, the degree of alteration (other than by weathering) which the rocks have undergone.

From the nature of the various rock formations, the types of fossils they contain, and their present attitudes, distribution, and inter-relationships we can piece together a geological history of great changes in the distribution of sea and land, of climatic variations, and of crustal upheavals and deep-seated igneous intrusions which are believed to be responsible for so many of the mineral deposits of economic interest to us today.

It is convenient to consider the geology of Queensland in terms of the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 1,200 million years.
- (ii) A large tract extending for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland with a complex history of marine and continental deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through most of the Palaeozoic Era (about 550 million to 250 million years ago), and of subsequent sedimentation under conditions of relative stability.
- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, an intervening and overlapping area—nearly two-thirds of the State—covered by a great thickness of gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments, dating back about 200 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas. Exploratory wells have revealed that Palaeozoic rocks underlie a considerable part of the Great Artesian Basin.

The Ancient Shield Area—The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise geosynclinal sediments and lavas metamorphosed to varying degree and widely intruded by granites and

to a less extent by basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Dajarra-Cloncurry-Lawn Hill, Woolgar, Etheridge, Cardross, and Palmer River-Coen areas are believed to be portions of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The deposition and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time, of perhaps 2,000 million years' duration. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Cambrian Period it has remained relatively stable. The Georgetown-Einasleigh section was the venue of later igneous intrusions and extrusions, the latter extending to Tertiary and Recent times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous belts of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen, West Moreland, and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa-Gunpowder-Duchess district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the gold and copper deposits of the Etheridge Field, and a host of diverse smaller deposits too numerous to mention, are all contained in particular members of the Precambrian rocks. The manner of formation of some of these, especially the Mount Isa deposits, is keenly debated by geologists; some appear undoubtedly to be related to the granitic intrusions. The Constance Range iron deposits are of sedimentary origin.

On the western and southern flanks of the uplifted Precambrian mass in the north-west, sedimentation, at first marine and later continental, continued into Lower Palaeozoic times. By Devonian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, including a section probably representing Miocene marine sedimentation, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The Cambrian marine rocks are not known to contain metalliferous deposits, but recognition of this shelf sedimentation as a favourable environment has led to the discovery of important rock phosphate resources.

The Eastern Area—(a) Palaeozoic Deposition. To the east, Palaeozoic sedimentation may already have begun in Cambrian time; certainly by the start of the Silurian period (about 430 million years ago) marine deposition was occurring throughout the length of this region. This initiated a period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years through the close of the Palaeozoic Era into Triassic times. The western margin of this Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from the east coast at latitude 12°S to the headwaters of the Burdekin River and the area between Charters Towers and Ingham. Its course further south is obscured by later sediments but probably runs south-south-westerly. Late Palaeozoic sediments, probably marginal to the geosyncline, lie beneath the Great Artesian Basin in south-western Queensland. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments (including reef coral), volcanics, and some freshwater beds, which, as a result of periodic crustal compressive stresses, were folded and over-thrusted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degrees, are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly

altered rocks, some possibly representing long-buried portions of the Precambrian geosyncline upthrust as major anticlinal folds. Intermittent large-scale igneous activity during this period is evidenced in the widespread areas of intrusive rocks now exposed—largely granitic rocks but including a number of serpentinite bodies.

By Permian times (275 million years ago) sedimentation in the western part of this geosynclinal area had become wholly continental (Galilee Basin), while broad areas of deposition—both marine and freshwater—had developed in the eastern sector, accompanied by widespread volcanic activity. The sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending for some 480 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important Permian coal measures. Over much of these areas (e.g. Maryborough and Esk) sedimentation continued into Mesozoic times, but without the intense crustal deformation which characterised the Palaeozoic history. In the far north small areas of Permian coal measures are preserved in down-faulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura.

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram and Bamford Hill; the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Nebo-Gooniyella-Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts which include important deposits of low-ash coking coals; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of which are of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are some of the important and varied mineral wealth which has been exploited to greater or lesser extent in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata; gas has been discovered in this area and also in the southern part of the Bowen Basin beneath Mesozoic cover in the Roma-Tara district.

In a great many cases there is a close areal association of metal-liferous deposits with the igneous intrusions, some, e.g. the gold veins of Charters Towers and Ravenswood and tin deposits at Herberton, actually lying within them. It is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives, and several epochs of metallogenesis have been postulated, with supporting evidence from age-dating data. In other cases there is no obvious association with intrusives and the origin of these deposits is not so clear.

(b) Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and thrusting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the vast eastern area was uplifted and stabilised in Permian to Triassic times. The dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end though igneous activity continued. The uplift was irregular, leaving several basins in which continental sedimentation continued in the Jurassic period (180 million to 135 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Ipswich and Moreton Basins where, following initial volcanic activity, swamp conditions developed which favoured deposition of the Ipswich (Triassic) and Walloon (Jurassic) coal measures, from which South-East Queensland has for long drawn its industrial and domestic

power. Exposures at Cape Moreton indicate that Jurassic sedimentation extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Moreton Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, and westwards, for part of its history, with the Great Artesian Basin. Among other areas of Lower Mesozoic freshwater deposition are the coal measures of Callide (Triassic) and Mulgildie (Jurassic), which also have been exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period (135 million to 70 million years ago), when, following a prolonged marine incursion, the Basin was raised and a period of accumulation of coal measures (Burrum) ensued. Small Cretaceous coal basins are also preserved at Styx and Stanwell.

Folding and faulting of the sediments of these basins indicate further crustal adjustments throughout Mesozoic times. Volcanism persisted until Cretaceous times in the Maryborough and Proserpine regions. Granitic intrusive activity also continued. Recent radioactive age-dating suggests an easterly retreat of this activity between late Palaeozoic and Jurassic times in the Maryborough region and its persistence into the Cretaceous in the Bowen-Proserpine region.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is well established that igneous activity of this era was responsible for a number of metalliferous deposits. The Cracow gold and Kilkivan mercury deposits are related to Triassic volcanics. As a result of recent age-dating it appears that Mount Perry gold-copper and Stanthorpe tin and a variety of minor deposits in south-east Queensland are associated with granites of Triassic age, while a few gold-copper deposits in the Mackay-Proserpine hinterland are related to Cretaceous intrusives.

(c) Cainozoic Deposition. Sediments of Tertiary age (70 million to 1 million years ago) within this eastern belt are found in small widely scattered depressions in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They show evidence of only very slight crustal adjustment. Volcanic activity was perhaps the most notable event of this time, the products including the great lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas, and the lavas and plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Tertiary marine strata are conspicuous by their absence on the present mainland, but the finding of a thick section in two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone, has indicated an extensive Tertiary basin, without, as yet, any indication of petroleum. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 2 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the continental shelf and probably initiated as long ago as 20 million years (Miocene time). The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands dunes dating back to Pleistocene times whose crests are up to 210 metres above present sea level. They are of particular economic interest because they are a world-renowned source of high-grade rutile and zircon and a probable future source of ilmenite.

Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes, extensive in places.

In addition to the mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic deposits of eastern Queensland include those formerly exploited for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River, for tin at Stanthorpe and over a wide area of North Queensland (both surficial and buried beneath basalt), and for sapphires on the Anakie field. Extensive alluviated areas about Mount Garnet now support an important tin-dredging industry. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are Tertiary shales and Recent clays of various types at several centres of population; diatomite interbedded with basalt at Black Duck Creek near Gatton; the volcanic glass perlite at Lamington Plateau; high-quality silica sand at a few coastal localities, notably in the Cape Flattery area and North Stradbroke Island; dolomite near Ipswich; pozzolana resultant from weathering of volcanic tuffs on the Atherton Tableland; and river sand and gravel. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from riverine and coastal alluvials. Recent prospecting has revealed nickel deposits of commercial value in the zone of lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale (head of Burdekin River). Near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, nickel deposits of potential value and high-quality chrysoprase occur in a similar geological environment. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales in the Port Curtis and Mackay districts, and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton and Port Curtis districts. The Toowoomba basalt has been used locally for kerbing and as a building stone. The possibility of economic concentrations of heavy minerals in the sands of off-shore areas has lately attracted wide interest.

The Great Artesian Basin—The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Jurassic and Cretaceous times and was dominantly continental, with a major marine transgression during lower Cretaceous time. Subsidence continued into the lower Tertiary with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was development of a vast land of low relief. There followed a period, instituted in Miocene time (say about 20 million years ago), during which, under special climatic conditions, almost the whole surface of Queensland was weathered to produce a deep sheet of lateritic soil characterised by concentration of iron oxide (as a hard layer), and in northern Cape York Peninsula of aluminium oxide, in the upper zone. There developed also, by this or more probably by some other and later process, irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" (from sandy materials) or "porcellanite" (from clayey sources). These hard surface cappings in inland Australia are known as duricrust. The mantle, more or less intact, still covers a large area between Jericho and Pentland, but in other parts of the basin the subsequent history is largely one of denudation of this plane surface under changed climatic conditions. Enormous quantities of the products of lateritisation and silicification were stripped, especially in the west, and strewn about remaining mesas. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of "billy" so produced. At a still later stage, clayey and sandy sheets were deposited in many places, and shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas, of which there are probably many. These deposits include sandy, pebbly, and carbonate sediments, the latter particularly in the Boulia region,

where siliceous spring sinters were deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluviatile deposits in the basins of the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. The extensive estuarine alluvia fringing the Gulf of Carpentaria possibly date back to the Pleistocene. Finally the aeolian sand drifts of the far south-west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert, may be noted.

The rocks of the Great Artesian Basin are not known to contain deposits of precious or common base metals, but the huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the basin, as is also the widely scattered precious opal of the far west. The productive Moonie and Alton oilfields and the gas fields of the Roma area lie in the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in older sediments beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale and Innamincka, and future prospects are encouraging for both gas and oil. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable mineral product of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas. Cretaceous low-grade oil shales in the Julia Creek area are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites at depth in a few bores suggest possibilities for further investigation, and the possibility of salt lake deposits in depressed surface areas of the basin cannot be entirely discounted.

Knowledge of the geology of Queensland has grown tremendously in recent years as a result of the great amount of geological work undertaken by government mapping parties, mineral exploration companies, and university researchers. Further advances can be anticipated as this work gathers pace. For a detailed account the reader is referred to *The Geology of Queensland*, a symposium published in 1960 as volume 7 of the Journal of the Geological Society of Australia. Valuable shorter references are *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland and *Geology and Landscape of Queensland* by N. C. Stevens, published by The Jacaranda Press. Attention is also drawn to the publication, *Queensland Geology*, a geological map of Queensland at 1:2,500,000 scale and explanatory notes, issued by the Geological Survey of Queensland in 1976.

4 SOILS

The soils occurring in Queensland may be classified into the six main groups described below.

Podzolic Soils—These occur along the eastern coastal fringe. They are generally sandy on the surface but have a clay subsoil. The natural vegetation is eucalypt forest, with spear grasses. The productive capacity of the soils is not high. They are used for cattle raising, dairying, and hardwood production. Pasture improvement is being practised through the use of adapted introduced plants and fertilisers.

Red Loams—Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands. These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the

State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

Alluvial Soils—These are important agricultural and dairying soils, though they do not occupy extensive areas.

Black Earths—These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 500-900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

Grey and Brown Calcareous Soils—A large belt of these soils runs from the southern border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow forest. These soils are reasonably fertile and large areas have been sown to Rhodes grass and other introduced pasture species.

Heavy Grey-brown Soils—An extensive belt stretching from Tambo to the Gulf of Carpentaria carries open Mitchell grass and Flinders grass, and constitutes one of the most important wool-growing areas of the State.

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exist within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map facing page 64.

Rainforests—Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the southern border almost to Cape York. Their distribution depends partly on the availability of moisture and partly on fertility of the soil. In southern areas they are almost confined to fertile red earths derived from basalt and other basic rocks or to rich alluvial soils along streams; in northern regions of very high rainfall they also occur on some soils derived from more acid rocks.

Most of the rainforests have been replaced by pasture or cultivation in the course of land development but some areas remain in National Parks and State Forests. About 1,000 species of plants, many of which do not grow in other communities, are known to occur in Queensland rainforests.

Softwood Scrubs—These are known by many names, including monsoon forest, turkey scrubs, bastard scrubs, and bottle-tree scrubs. They are closed communities of trees and shrubs, mostly of plant species related to those in rainforests but generally with much smaller leaves; many of them are deciduous for a short time in the dry season.

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 750 to 1,500 mm, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They

often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

Acacia Scrubs—Three major types may be recognised, each dominated by a single species of *Acacia*: brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), gidyea or gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*), and mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Brigalow and gidyea scrubs occur on fertile soils of heavy texture, grey to brown clays to clay-loams; mulga scrub grows on relatively infertile soils of lighter texture, brown to red-brown fine sandy loams.

Brigalow scrubs merge into softwood scrubs on the one hand and either gidyea or some types of open forest on the other. They occur on both sides of the Dividing Range from about latitude 21° southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 500 to 900 mm. These scrubs are not continuous within the region marked on the map but occur in a mosaic with other communities, chiefly softwood scrubs and open forest of different types.

Gidyea scrubs occur mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet. They merge into brigalow in less arid regions and, in the more westerly areas, are usually associated with open grassland. Their distribution is discontinuous in a zone between about the 300 mm and 500 mm isohyets.

Brigalow scrubs and gidyea scrubs are virtually closed communities in which the trees grow so close together that there is very little room for grasses and herbage plants. In their natural state they can support very few livestock. Brigalow has been cleared on a very large scale for sowing of pasture grasses and for cultivation of green fodder and grain crops. Brigalow itself has an extensive system of storage roots with a great capacity to produce sucker regrowth. Gidyea scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidyea does not normally sucker from the roots and is easier to handle than brigalow.

In Queensland, mulga occurs in southern inland areas on red-brown sandy soils. Along its eastern margin, mulga is often mixed with open forest and many mulga communities contain Eucalypts, mainly poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*).

Mulga scrubs range from closed communities with few or no grasses to open, park-like communities with scattered trees and a grassy floor. Mulga itself is a valuable food for sheep and cattle and is used extensively for maintaining livestock during times of drought.

Open Forests—The term is used here to include a heterogeneous assemblage of plant communities for which many different names have been proposed, including woodland and savannah woodland. In this broad sense, open forest communities occupy nearly half the total area of Queensland. They can be considered in four regions, namely, semi-arid central region, semi-arid southern region, sub-coastal and coastal region, and tropical monsoonal region.

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees, mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

The southern part of the semi-arid open forest region is marked by the absence of spinifex grasses, but wire grasses are common. The principal tree species is poplar box and there are patches of other Eucalypts, chiefly ironbarks. Mulga often occurs in these communities.

Included in the sub-coastal and coastal region are forests of many species on a variety of soils. They range from dense wet-sclerophyll forests along the fringes of rainforest in high rainfall areas to rather sparse ironbark and box forests in the more arid sub-coastal areas. Soils range from deep alluvials and well-drained loams to leached podsoils, gravelly loams, and shallow clay loams overlying basalt. In nearly all of them the dominant trees are species of Eucalyptus but there is great diversity of species, not only between different communities but also frequently within the one community. In most of them, there is a grassy floor.

In the tropical monsoonal region there is considerable diversity of vegetation. The growing season is very short and intense and there is a long dry period each year. The forests consist of scattered trees and an understorey of tall grasses which grow very rapidly during the summer and lose their palatability and nutritive value equally rapidly during the autumn and winter. Various species of Eucalyptus are dominant in the tree layer. In low-lying areas, tea-trees (*Melaleuca*) often replace the Eucalypts, sometimes as stands of a single species.

Open Grasslands—These occur on heavy clay soils in semi-arid parts of the State. They fall into two groups, blue grass and Mitchell grass. Both are open communities of perennial tussock grasses with few or no trees or shrubs. The perennial grasses are summer growers, widely spaced and with bare ground between them which is occupied for a short time after rain by ephemeral grasses or herbage plants. These plant communities support most of the wool-growing sheep in the State. In more favourable regions they are cultivated for grain crops.

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrebula*). Selective grazing of these and the supplementary feed provided by seasonal growth of other grasses and herbage in the spaces between the Mitchell grass tussocks make this country particularly suitable for wool production.

Spinifex—Various species of *Triodia*, known as spinifex, occupy large areas of open stony and sandy soils in arid and semi-arid regions, mainly west of the Mitchell grass country and extending to the edge of the desert. Spinifex grasses form very large hemispherical tussocks. The leaves are very tough and fibrous and many of them have spiny tips and a resinous exudate at the base. They are of low palatability and nutritive value but are very drought resistant and, with the ephemerals which grow between the tussocks after rain, are capable of maintaining small numbers of cattle or sheep for a long time.

Channel Country—In the south-western portion of the State, the major rivers of the Lake Eyre system spread out into vast flood plains which are inundated at very irregular intervals. These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavisissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush

(*Chenopodium auriumum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

6 FAUNA

TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Ec., Research and Planning Branch, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

The following account of fauna in Queensland relates to all amphibians and birds as well as terrestrial reptiles and mammals, whether native, migratory, or introduced, that are found wild by nature in this State.

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian (see map page 34). Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the water python, *Liasis fuscus* Peters, the brolga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), as Torresian forms, the shingle-back skink, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), as Eyrean forms, and Cunningham's skink, *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray), the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), as Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

In Queensland the species comprising the Torresian fauna—particularly those characteristic of the major sub-division eastwards of the "Carpentaria Barrier" (Flinders-Leichhardt Rivers)—are generally in their greatest abundance; the species of the Eyrean fauna may be most common either in this State or elsewhere; the Bassian fauna is more abundant in other parts in Australia.

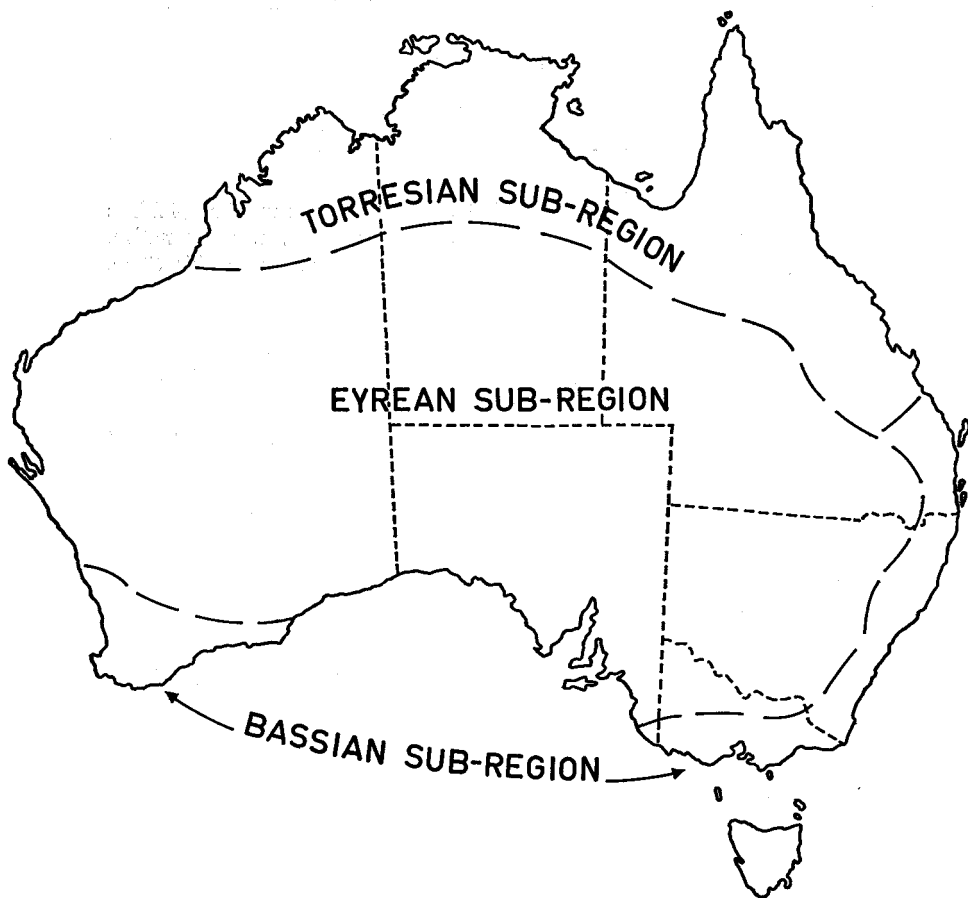
Habitat

Habitat within these regions is the environment for fauna based on climatic factors, topography, geology, and consequent soils, vegetation, and other animal life; variations give rise to broad habitat types supporting groupings of species. All of the major natural Australian habitat types are well represented in Queensland, and two artificial habitat types, also with reasonably characteristic faunas, are becoming widespread.

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

Closed forest in Australia occurs most commonly in Queensland. Areas are distributed mainly on mountain ridges along the Great Dividing Range in three zones: predominantly deciduous tropical closed forest from Cape York to Coen; other tropical closed forest (evergreen) from 15°S to 20°S latitudes, that is from north of Cooktown to south of Townsville (Mount Elliot); and sub-tropical closed forest southwards from there (to southern New South Wales). The first zone, in particular, is predominantly of Indo-Malaysian flora having closest faunal affinities with New Guinea. Closed forests cover the smallest area of all habitat types and are extensively exploited for forestry and other agricultural pursuits.

Open forest, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500-1,000 mm mean annual rainfall, which includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.



Grassland is found mainly as widespread plains in the central inland between the 250 mm and 500 mm isohyets from the New South Wales border to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The type has been increased artificially in recent times by use of open forest countryside for cattle pasturage; otherwise, grasslands are used predominantly for sheep rearing.

Desert is confined to the large south-western sector of Queensland receiving an average of less than 250 mm rainfall yearly. This habitat type thus adjoins the extensive areas of the inland river drainage system that also occurs in neighbouring States.

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

Saltwater areas are abundant at all times around the 5,200 km-long coastline and over the 207,000-square kilometre Great Barrier Reef. Some inland saltpans such as Lake Buchanan in central Queensland are also large. Disturbance of these areas by man is minimal at this juncture.

Cultivation has been present since the time of early exploration. This habitat, in forms ranging from increasingly distributed uniform areas of agricultural crops, "mono-culture", to isolated patches of pastoral exploitation, now occupies all parts of the State and imposes on all natural types.

Urban habitat type is also artificially impinging on native types; its influence on native fauna is slower and eventually more absolute but the total area involved is smaller, limited mostly to the east coast, and principally in poorer faunal country.

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19-20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tailed possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert, from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; "Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus canguru* Muller", is now reasoned to have been a wallaroo, *Macropus robustus* Gould. Subsequent enlightening coastal voyages by Flinders and Brown in the "Investigator" (1801-1803) were followed by both other sea-oriented exploration and overland discovery, for example, by King in the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst" (1819-1821), and notably by John Gilbert on overland expeditions including Leichhardt's expedition northwards from Darling Downs (commencing October 1844). Initial findings of Gilbert included the paradise parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould), and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracili-caudatus* (Gould) which are amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland. Sir Joseph Banks reported large lizards (specimens lost) on Lizard Island on 12 August 1770.

The most recent descriptions of Queensland fauna have been of Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles, found on 15 May 1963 at Langlo Crossing, south-central Queensland and of the northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, described in 1967 following much earlier collection at Mount Spurgeon and elsewhere in north Queensland. More widespread species continue to be discovered for the first time within Queensland to the present day; as examples, the shoemaker, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* L., found on 28 January 1974 at Coolangatta, the thin-billed prion, *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews), in September 1973 on Fraser Island, and the forest rat, *Pseudomys oralis* Thomas, on 18 May 1969 near Warwick. The reptile situation is still little-known and additional species are continually being named, e.g. the flap-footed lizards *Delma borea* Kluge, *D. inornata* Kluge, and *D. torquata* Kluge in 1974, or at least collected for the first time in this State, e.g. the monitor *Varanus glebo palma* Mitchell in 1970. Similarly, amphibians still being found have included the gastro-brooding frog *Rheobatrachus silus* Liem at Conondale Range on 2 June 1972 and the red-and-yellow mountain frog *Philoria kundagungan* (Ingram and Corben) at Cunningham's Gap on 3 January 1974.

Some well-known species have apparently colonised Queensland only in recent years; the latest of these have been the Asian house gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Dumeril and Bibron collected on Torres Strait islands and near Nassau River mouth, Gulf of Carpentaria, in 1974;

the cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis* (L.), first observed in 1961 near Innisfail and 1963 in Brisbane and the Sarus crane, *Grus antigone* (L.), first recorded in 1966 near Normanton.

The species of fauna new to science that have been found in Queensland, i.e. sound species having type localities in this State—37 amphibians, 71 reptiles, 56 birds, and 36 mammals—have been discovered mostly on Cape York Peninsula at open and closed forests (37 species), Cairns area (28 species), and Moreton Bay district (18 species).

Composition

The numbers of native reptile, bird, and mammal species in Queensland compared with those for the whole of Australia are shown in the following table.

Group	Numbers of native species	
	In Queensland	In Australia
Amphibians	77 (a)	137 (a)
Reptiles	275 (a)	489 (a)
Birds	547 (b)	683 (c)
Mammals	149 (b)	223 (d)

(a) after H. G. Cogger (1975)—*Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia* (Reed: Sydney).

(b) based on H. J. Lavery (1969)—*List of Birds in Queensland* (Churchill Memorial Trust: Canberra); and Queensland Museum unpublished data.

(c) after H. T. Condon (1972)—Birds of South Australia. pp. 28-40 in: *South Australian Year Book, 1972* (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Adelaide); but note also J. D. Macdonald (1973)—*Birds of Australia* (Reed: Sydney) (725 species).

(d) based on T. Iredale and E. Le G. Troughton (1934)—*A Check-list of the Mammals Recorded from Australia* (Australian Museum: Sydney); and W. D. L. Ride (1970).—*A Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia* (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).

The native amphibians are of four families—tree frogs, southern frogs, true frogs, and narrow-mouthed toads.

The native reptiles include 11 species of tortoises (one family), 182 species of lizards (five families), 80 species of snakes (six families), and 2 species of crocodiles (one family).

The native avifauna comprises 299 non-passerine species (of forty-nine families) and 248 passerine species (of twenty-four families), this subdivision being between non-perching and perching/song birds, respectively.

According to present-day considerations, the native terrestrial mammal fauna consists of 2 species of monotremes (two families), 70 species of marsupials (six families), and 77 species of placentals comprising 47 species of bats (seven families), and 30 species of rodents (one family).

The following species are endemic to Queensland.

Amphibians (23 species):

Northern barred frog, *Mixophyes schevilli* Loveridge
 Red-and-yellow mountain frog, *Philoria kundagungan* (Ingram and Corben)
 Southern frog, *Pseudophryne major* Parker
 Gastro-brooding frog, *Rheobatrachus silus* Liem
 Sharp-snouted torrent frog, *Taudactylus acutirostris* (Andersson)
 Mount Glorious torrent frog, *Taudactylus diurnis* Straughan and Lee

Amphibians (23 species)—continued

- Eungella torrent frog, *Taudactylus eungellensis* Liem and Hosmer
 Southern frog, *Taudactylus rheophilus* Liem and Hosmer
 Cooloola spotted frog, *Litoria cooloolensis* Liem
 Torrent tree frog, *Litoria nanmotis* (Andersson)
 Tree frog, *Litoria nigrofrenata* (Günther)
 Tree frog, *Litoria nyakalensis* Liem
 Tree frog, *Litoria rheocolus* Liem
 Tree frog, *Litoria serrata* (Andersson)
 Tree frog, *Nyctimystes hosmeri* Tyler
 Tree frog, *Nyctimystes tympanocryptis* (Andersson)
 Tree frog, *Nyctimystes vestigia* Tyler
 Narrow-mouthed toad, *Cophixalus ornatus* (Fry)
 Narrow-mouthed toad, *Cophixalus exiguus* Zwiemel and Parker
 Narrow-mouthed toad, *Cophixalus neglectus* Zwiemel
 Narrow-mouthed toad, *Sphenophryne fryi* Zwiemel
 Narrow-mouthed toad, *Sphenophryne pluvialis* Zwiemel
 Wood frog, *Rana daemeli* (Steindachner)

Reptiles (31 species):

- Boyd's forest dragon, *Gonocephalus boydii* (Macleay)
 Chameleon gecko, *Carphodactylus laevis* Günther
 Golden-tailed gecko, *Diplodactylus taenicauda* De Vis
 Northern velvet gecko, *Oedura castlenau* (Thomson)
 Northern spotted velvet gecko, *Oedura coggeri* Bustard
 Gecko, *Phyllurus caudiannulatus* Covacevich
 Gecko, *Pseudothecadactylus australis* (Günther)
 Flap-footed lizard, *Paradelma orientalis* Günther
 Skink, *Anomalopus ophioscincus* (Boulenger)
 Legless skink, *Anomalopus frontalis* (De Vis)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia rhomboidalis* (Peters)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia mundivensis* (Broom)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia coensis* (Mitchell)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia jarnoldae* Covacevich and Ingram
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia prava* Covacevich and Ingram
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia dogare* Covacevich and Ingram
 Schevill's skink, *Ctenotus schevilli* (Loveridge)
 Yakka skink, *Egernia rugosa* De Vis
 Skink, *Hemiergis graciloides* (Lonnberg and Andersson)
 Skink, *Lerista allanae* (Longman)
 Skink, *Lerista wilkinsi* (Parker)
 Skink, *Lerista fragilis* (Günther)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus punctulatus* (Peters)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus pumilum* (Boulenger)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus tigrinus* (De Vis)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus mjobergi* (Lonnberg and Andersson)
 Prickly rain forest skink, *Tropidophorus queenslandiae* De Vis
 Ornamental snake, *Denisonia maculata* (Steindachner)
 Dunmall's snake, *Glyphodon dunmalli* Worrell
 Collett's snake, *Pseudechis colletti* Boulenger
 Black-naped burrowing snake, *Simoselaps warro* (De Vis)

Birds (18 species):

- Northern chowchilla, *Orthonyx spaldingii* Ramsay
 Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles
 Lovely wren, *Malurus amabilis* Gould
 Mountain thornbill, *Acanthiza katherina* De Vis
 Atherton scrub-wren, *Sericornis keri* Mathews
 Fern wren, *Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis)
 Grey-headed robin, *Heteromyias cinereifrons* (Ramsay)
 Australian pied flycatcher, *Arses kaupi* Gould
 Bower shrike-thrush, *Colluricincla boweri* Ramsay
 Lesser Lewin honeyeater, *Meliphaga notata* (Gould)
 Varied honeyeater, *Meliphaga versicolor* (Gould)
 Bridled honeyeater, *Meliphaga frenata* (Ramsay)
 Macleay honeyeater, *Meliphaga macleayana* (Ramsay)
 Yellow honeyeater, *Meliphaga flava* (Gould)
 White-streaked honeyeater, *Trichodere cockerelli* (Gould)
 Golden bowerbird, *Prionodura newtoniana* De Vis
 Tooth-billed bowerbird, *Scenopoeetes dentirostris* (Ramsay)
 Victoria riflebird, *Priloris victoriae* Gould

Mammals (14 species):

Godman's marsupial-mouse, *Antechinus godmani* (Thomas)
 Herbert River ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis* (Collett)
 Striped ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus archeri* (Collett)
 Bushy-tipped ring-tail, *Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett)
 Lesser possum-glider, *Schoinobates minor* (Collett)
 Musk rat-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay
 Northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield
 Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett
 Bennett's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus bennettianus* De Vis
 Dusky flying-fox, *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson
 Robinson's tube-nosed bat, *Nyctimene robinsoni* (Thomas)
 Mottle-tailed Cape York rat, *Rattus leucopus* (Gould)
 Eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould)
 Darling Downs hopping-mouse, *Notomys mordax* Thomas

A number of other species of reptiles, birds, and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, wood frog, De Vis's banded gecko, *Cyrtodactylus louisadensis* (De Vis), the green python, *Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel), the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest).

Many bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). "Equatorial migrations" notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest amphibian is the giant barred frog, *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, and the smallest frogs include the dwarf rocket frog, *Litoria dorsalis* Macleay. The largest (heaviest) reptile is the estuarine crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* (Schneider), although the longest reptile specimen from Queensland is reported to be an 8.5 metre amethystine python, *Liasis amethystinus* (Schneider). The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* (L.), weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest native mammal, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, up to 89 kilograms. The smallest are, respectively, a four-fingered skink, *Carlia novaeguineae* (Meyer), the weebill, *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), the last two each weighing 4 grams.

Fossils

The oldest fossil reptiles are several small Procolophodonts from the Rewan Formation, Lower Triassic age, approximately 215-225 million years old. The largest known is a Middle Jurassic Sauropod dinosaur, *Rhoetosaurus browni* Longman; fragments suggest it was rivalled in size by Cretaceous Sauropods. Marine Cretaceous reptiles are more noteworthy than terrestrial forms. Tertiary fossils of lizards, snakes, crocodiles, and tortoises are known.

The oldest bird species in Queensland is *Dromiceius* sp. of the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone, near Riversleigh, north

Queensland, of a late Tertiary age (approximately 10-15 million years ago); 30 fossil Queensland bird species have been named. The oldest mammal fauna is also the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone; 39 fossil Queensland mammals have been described.

Extinct groups of interest include the Diprotodontidae (dog- to rhinoceros-sized marsupials, including the largest marsupials known); the Thylacoleonidae or marsupial "lions" (carnivorous relatives of the possums); the Thylacinidae or marsupial Tasmanian tigers; and fossil kangaroos such as the Sthenurinae (short-faced, heavy-bodied, large kangaroos), and kangaroo-sized relatives of the present-day rat-kangaroos.

Species Introduced by Man

The following list shows the history of introduction of 1 species of amphibian (a non-native family), 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native), and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

In view of the obvious problems created by these animals, it is perhaps fortunate that many attempted introductions of other species, e.g. rooks, blackbirds, thrushes, pheasants, partridges, and Californian quails have failed.

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 78 amphibians, 275 terrestrial reptiles, 557 birds, and 169 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Amphibians</i>			
Cane toad <i>Bufo marinus</i> L.	Liberated (north-east Queensland)	1935	Throughout coast and hinterland of eastern Queensland
<i>Birds</i>			
Feral Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> L.	Liberated (North West Island)	1880	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Guinea-fowl <i>Numida meleagris</i> (L.)	Liberated (Heron Island)	1960-1970 ..	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Peafowl <i>Pavo cristatus</i> L.	Liberated (Gladstone)	1940-1950 ..	Uncommon in Gladstone area incl. Capricorn Island Group
Feral pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin	Liberated (? Brisbane)	Late 19th century	East coast and south-east interior; common in cities
Indian spotted dove .. <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Scopoli	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1912	East coast; common in some cities
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (L.)	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) ? Invasion (Stanthorpe) }	1919	Throughout Moreton Region; common in Brisbane
Spice finch <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> L.	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) Liberated (Townsville) }	1930 1950	Abundant in Brisbane River basin and north-east Queensland
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1869-1870 ..	Abundant throughout State
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L.	{ Liberated (Brisbane) Invasion (Stanthorpe) }	1869-1870 1919	East coast and southern interior; abundant in some agricultural districts

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Birds—continued</i>			
Indian myna .. <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Herbert, Johnstone Rivers, and Townsville) Liberated (Too-woomba)	1883 ..	} Abundant in north-east coast and south-east inland
		1918 ..	
<i>Mammals</i>			
Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas	Invasion (from south)	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Woody Is.) Invasion (New South Wales border)	1866 ..	} Common and widespread in south-west
		1886 ..	
House mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> (L.)	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Norway rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Berkenhout	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Uncommon on east coast
Ship rat <i>Rattus rattus</i> L.	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Dingo <i>Canis dingo</i> Meyer	? Feral domestic	Pre-European man	Common throughout State
Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (L.)	Invasion (from south)	Approx. 1900	Common north to about 21°S, especially in grass-lands
Feral cat <i>Felis catus</i> L.	Feral domestic	19th century	Common throughout State
Brumby <i>Equus caballus</i> L.	Liberated	Mid 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral donkey <i>Equus asinus</i> L.	Liberated (western Queensland)	Late 19th century	Localised in inland
Feral pig <i>Sus scrofa</i> L.	Feral domestic (? north-east Queensland)	Pre 1870	Abundant throughout State
Feral dromedary <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L.	Invasion (from west)	Late 19th century	Uncommon in south-west
Chital deer <i>Axis axis</i> (Erxleben)	{ Liberated (Darling Downs) Liberated (Charters Towers)	1872 ..	} Localised north of Charters Towers
		1890 ..	
Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane River basin)	1873 ..	Common in south-east
Rusa deer <i>Cervus timorensis</i> Blainville	Liberated (Friday Island)	1912 ..	Localised on some Torres Strait Islands
Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i> (L.)	Liberated (Darling Downs)	1870 ..	Localised in south-east
Feral European cattle .. <i>Bos taurus</i> (L.)	Feral domestic	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral Zebu cattle .. <i>Bos indicus</i> L.	Feral domestic (north-east Queensland)	1910 ..	Localised
Feral buffalo <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (L.)	Invasion (from north-west)	Late 19th century	Uncommon, usually north of 21°S, excl. east coast
Feral goat <i>Capra hircus</i> (L.)	Liberated (some Great Barrier Reef islands)	Late 19th century	Central inland and east coast; common on some islands

Interaction between Man and Fauna

The close relationship that has existed ever since Aboriginal man depended on native animals for food and some cultural activities has continued importantly to the present time in a variety of ways.

As food—During years of suitable rainfall conditions, an estimated 250,000 birds, mainly the black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, are taken as food and for sport by duck hunters, distributed mostly as a relatively few concentrations in north-eastern Queensland and as a dispersed similar total in the south-eastern inland.

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals such as the freshwater crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Krefft), are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966-1970 more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880. All commercial enterprises involving native animals are presently under critical review.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 15 of the 18 endemic bird species and 8 of the 14 endemic mammal species, with such colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

As pests—Numerous claims of the adverse effects of native fauna on man, other than occasional localised problems, remain technically unsubstantiated. Most of these species are presently only of nuisance status in the fields of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries production, as examples the dusky field rat, *Rattus conatus* Thomas, wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax* (Latham), and little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* (Vieillot), respectively; the fork-tailed kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), is one hazard to aviation; as a vector of diseases there is, for example, the silver gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens (dengue fever); and in more domestic situations, the black-backed magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham), attacks intruders and the spectacled flying-fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, damages suburban fruit trees. Alternatively, the status as serious pests of a number of the introduced fauna species is beyond question.

Six species of front-fanged elapid snakes have infrequently produced fatal bites during contact with man.

Common death adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw)

Tiger snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Peters)

Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* (Peters)

King brown snake, *Pseudechis australis* (Gray)

Eastern brown snake, *Pseudonaja textilis* Dumeril and Bibron

Rough-scaled snake, *Tropidechis carinatus* Krefft

Five other species of the same family are capable of inflicting serious bites—the desert death adder, *Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, small-scaled snake, *Parademansia microlepidotus* McCoy, spotted black snake,

Pseudechis guttatus De Vis, red-bellied black snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw), Collett's snake, *Pseudechis colletti*, and western brown snake, *Pseudonaja nuchalis* Gunther. Nevertheless, all elapids should be approached with caution.

FISH

The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc., formerly Deputy Director, Queensland Fisheries Service, now Special Adviser: Marine Biology, Department of Harbours and Marine.

Queensland waters probably support as many as 1,600 species of fish. This abundance is undoubtedly due to the wide range of ecological conditions pertaining to a coastline extending through nineteen degrees of latitude; to the proximity of the most extensive barrier reefs in the world; and to a freshwater habitat which varies between the clear, rushing coastal rivers of North Queensland and the harsh and precarious conditions that apply to the western streams.

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 1.8 m and a weight of 45 kg. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 14 m Whale Shark to a 25 mm Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 9 m; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 6 m in length and with a toothed saw up to 1.8 m long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 450 kg, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

Visitors to the Great Barrier Reef may visit the colourful coral pools of the region, characterised by the dancing swarms of small fishes—Pullers, Humbugs, Footballers, Damsel-fish—that cluster about the living corals, where gaudily-patterned Wrasse, Parrot-fish, Surgeon- and Unicorn-fish, Moorish Idols, Squirrel-fish, Trigger-fish, Leather-jackets, and Butterfly Cod find shelter in the reef crevices. At this location line-fishing in deeper waters is usually highly productive of species which are at once colourful in appearance and esteemed as table fishes: Coral Trout, Sweetlip, Fairy Cod, Red Emperor, and Sea Perches.

Near coastal waters are characterised by a wide array of species perhaps less spectacular than the above, though none could be described as drab in appearance. These include the Grinners, Long-toms, Knight-fish,

Bullseyes, Sweetlips (or "Morwongs"), Whiptails, Diamond-fish, Butterfish, Spinefeet, Halibut, Weevers, Flounders, and Soles. In addition to these, the many species of particular commercial and angling significance include the Mulletts, Threadfins, Whittings, Pearl Perch, Barramundi (or "Giant Perch"), Mangrove Jack, Javelin-fishes, Jewfishes, Snappers, Bream, Blackfish, and Flatheads. The coastal mangrove flats are inhabited by a remarkable little fish, the Mudhopper, often found crawling and hopping in a series of incredibly rapid skips and leaps over the exposed mud.

Apart from the Lungfish and "True" Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels, Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

There are comparatively few species of poisonous fishes in Queensland. They are divisible to those forms which are poisonous to eat, such as Toados, Box-fish, Chinaman-fish, Red Bass, and Paddle-tail, and those that inflict stings, such as Stingrays, Spinefeet (or "Stinging Bream"), Butterfly Cod, Bullrouths, Scorpion-fish, and Stonefish. Of these the Stonefish is most feared; a sting causes immediate and intense pain, respiration becomes irregular, and partial paralysis often results. Fortunately, in recent years an antivenene has been developed.

7 CONSERVATION

(Contributed by Dr G. W. Saunders, D.Agr.Sc., Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default three months imprisonment.

The first protection given to native mammals was in 1906 when from November to April each year, native bears and possums were protected. All year protection was conferred upon the tree kangaroo, wombat, platypus, echidna, and pygmy glider.

The 1877 Act made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

The first national park in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain proclaimed over an area of 131 hectares on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council.

Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975-1976* and the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1976*, all native mammals, birds, reptiles, and two species of butterfly are now protected throughout the State of Queensland. National parks in Queensland total one and a quarter million hectares. In addition there are 30,000 hectares of fauna reserves and 26,000 hectares of environmental parks. Sanctuary land, which consists mainly of private grazing properties, is in excess of 10 million hectares. The largest national park is the Simpson Desert of 505,048 hectares.

In Queensland all fauna is the property of the Crown and under the control of the fauna authority. This applies irrespective of the land tenure. The fauna authority is defined as the Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service, and subject to him, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife Service.

On national parks, environmental parks, and fauna reserves the legislation protects the total environment—biological and physical.

The definition of nature conservation that the National Parks and Wildlife Service uses is the ensuring of the survival, in the wild state, of all our species of native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

The role of the Service, therefore, concerns the conservation of nature (namely fauna, flora, and landscape) with a responsibility for recreation based on this.

National Parks—Until recently, national parks were administered by the Department of Forestry, and section 40 of the *Forestry Act* 1959–1976 states that the cardinal principle to be observed in the management of national parks “shall be the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition . . .”.

It follows that the aim of management is to cater for legitimate usage while preserving this natural condition. Major problems of management arise from the conflict between use and preservation and in the difficulty of deciding what is the correct interpretation of “natural condition” in parks. All too often national parks are surrounded by manipulated environments and subjected to many quite unnatural influences.

How these areas are managed will be influenced by the usage, which falls into two broad categories: scientific study and research; and public recreation and enjoyment.

Undisturbed natural areas are of immense interest and importance both for research and as a reservoir of biological material. All domestic animals and cultivated plants have evolved from original wild stock and the process still continues.

In the field of pure research, samples of undisturbed nature are required as the basic material for the study of natural communities. Studies of biogeography and the evolution of species likewise require representative samples of natural biotypes, and the continuing search for useful chemicals and other products depends upon the preservation of sufficient habitat to ensure the existence of the various life-forms being studied.

What is legitimate visitor usage is difficult to determine. The simple observational pleasures of sightseeing, photography, nature study, and the enjoyment of walking or resting in pleasant bushland surroundings are acknowledged. To these can be added swimming, canoeing, and camping, where the nature of the park permits.

National parks do not cater for amusement forms of recreation to the extent of providing major sporting areas. Even where overnight accommodation is provided within a park, such artificial amusements are strictly limited. National parks are not playgrounds.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Visitors are not compelled to remain on these tracks but in general they do, simply because it is so much easier than walking anywhere else.

A new development in Queensland is the establishment of interpretive programmes for national park visitors. This has been commenced at Lamington National Park for the school holiday periods, but will be extended to include other popular national parks. These programmes aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience.

Wildlife—The distribution of fauna is a pattern subject to long-term and short-term changes. The climate of Queensland is such that populations may diminish alarmingly, for example during long periods of drought, and recover spectacularly soon afterwards.

At no stage in the history of direct exploitation of Queensland fauna have fears for the survival of species been substantiated. Results of recent zoological studies, the distribution ranges of the species involved compared with the distribution of hunters, and the protection from hunters afforded to a large proportion of the populations by habitat, landholders' requirements, and legislation, confirm the need primarily for continued monitoring of direct and indirect influences rather than mere prohibition of hunting.

The problems raised by exploitation of habitat are less reconcilable. Appreciation of the value of the natural environment in Queensland is rapidly increasing, as reflected by spreading agricultural development on the one hand, and by tourism on the other. Fauna is an integral part of this latter amenity. The problem of planning and conserving man's whole environment is receiving accelerated attention. Some aspects should be mentioned with particular regard to fauna conservation.

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—refuges where compatible land uses are encouraged and sanctuaries where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and the current rights of existing landholders—must also be designated.

If conservation is to be an accepted philosophy, man must have access to fauna and some responsibility for the resource in his day-to-day life. People need to participate so that understanding and sympathy can develop. Controlled hunting and appropriate holding of fauna that is normally and demonstrably "over-producing" are two of a wide range of these interests.

Natural history research, including taxonomy, for education purposes is one of the major responsibilities of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act* 1970-1974. The Museum houses approximately 15,000 specimens of reptiles, some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals as an appropriate reference basis.

The State has adopted the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss), as its faunal emblem.

General—The famous British ecologist, Elton, says: "The case of general conservation is threefold. It is moral—no power without responsibility. It is also based on interest, whether personal, educational, or purely scientific—the deep study of the world as it was when man found it, or those parts still keeping some of the character and potentialities of that earlier untamed richness. Thirdly, it is an economic question, a question of human survival, or at the very least man's survival in environments that are worth surviving in".

It is far more than just the setting aside of land as national parks or similar reserves. This is only a part of the process.

The chief problem remains that of fashioning, over the whole extent of occupied and exploited land, a mosaic of landscape and many small habitats within it that are as rich as possible consistent with keeping the necessary productivity of land and its use by man for so many different purposes. This will help to combat one of the greatest threats to mankind—namely environmental degradation and loss of variety. Basically that is what conservation is about.

• Chapter 3

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

1 LIVING CONDITIONS

Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October and many days exceeding 40°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. Settlement in Queensland has shown, however, that it is possible to become adapted to such conditions. A factor contributing to this successful settlement is the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera.

As an indicator of the normal duration of uncomfortably hot weather, the average number of days per annum on which maximum temperatures exceed specified values are listed below.

				Over 30°C	Over 35°C	Over 40°C
Brisbane	..	..	..	47	3	less than 1
Townsville	..	..	..	125	3	less than 1
Charleville	..	..	..	143	80	5
Mount Isa	..	..	..	224	129	28

It can be seen that the number of very hot days in coastal districts does not vary greatly with latitude, but the period of moderately hot (but fairly humid and therefore uncomfortable) weather is longer in the tropics.

The figures for Charleville and Mount Isa give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperature ranges of 30°C to 35°C are not usually uncomfortable.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

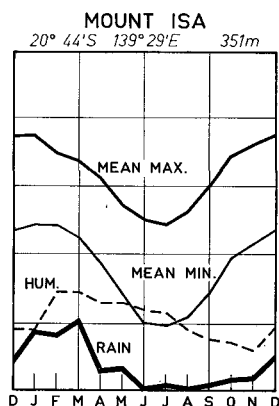
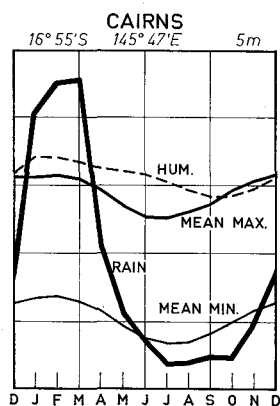
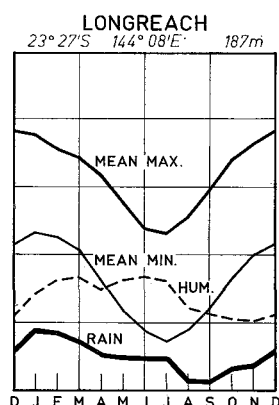
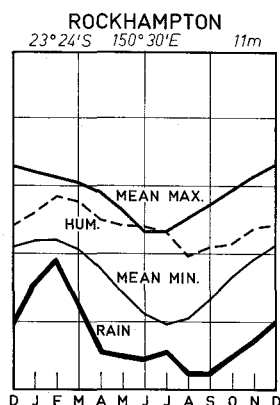
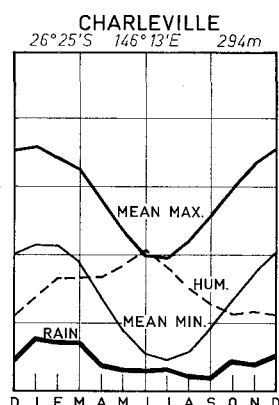
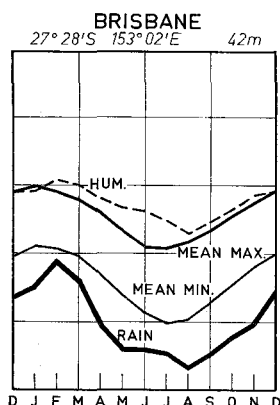
TEMP. RAIN HUM.

Deg.

mm

%

C



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means are for all years available.

described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 5°C and widespread frosts are experienced.

2 METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Data—Data for six typical stations in abridged form, and for Brisbane in more detail, are given on the following pages.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ²
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	29.1	28.9	20.8	20.9	59	57	206	166
February	28.7	28.9	20.8	20.8	61	58	164	162
March	28.7	27.9	20.0	19.4	64	56	80	142
April	26.3	26.3	17.1	17.1	52	52	21	87
May	25.0	23.4	13.5	13.6	39	48	6	70
June	21.1	21.2	11.4	11.5	42	49	63	69
July	21.6	20.4	11.2	9.8	44	43	19	57
August	22.0	21.9	11.8	11.0	46	42	36	47
September	23.2	24.0	14.4	13.3	56	44	72	48
October	25.1	25.9	18.5	16.3	53	50	99	75
November	27.5	27.6	18.9	18.4	57	52	91	94
December	27.9	28.5	20.6	19.9	60	56	236	129
Year	25.5	25.4	16.6	16.0	53	51	1,090	1,146

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	30.9	31.4	22.1	21.7	59	52	210	159
February	30.9	31.1	21.6	21.7	53	54	136	179
March	31.1	30.2	21.9	20.4	55	51	19	108
April	29.0	28.7	18.2	17.6	45	47	35	38
May	27.2	25.9	13.5	13.5	39	44	3	43
June	23.4	23.5	11.0	10.8	37	43	33	37
July	24.4	22.9	11.8	8.6	45	39	27	32
August	25.0	24.8	11.8	10.5	38	37	29	24
September	25.7	27.4	16.3	13.1	54	36	68	23
October	28.3	29.7	17.7	16.8	45	38	127	47
November	30.8	31.1	19.9	19.5	47	43	55	66
December	30.3	31.7	21.6	20.8	55	47	172	102
Year	28.1	28.2	17.3	16.3	48	44	914	858

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Regional Director, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.)

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—continued

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ²

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	31.4	31.5	23.4	23.6	62	62	170	399
February	29.8	31.3	22.7	23.7	72	65	540	441
March	30.7	30.3	23.3	22.9	68	65	308	464
April	29.5	29.0	22.3	21.5	69	63	158	177
May	27.6	27.3	19.9	19.8	60	62	89	91
June	25.3	25.8	17.4	18.1	65	59	70	51
July	26.9	25.4	18.5	16.7	59	56	31	30
August	26.6	26.6	17.6	17.6	60	54	31	26
September	27.7	27.9	20.2	18.7	65	52	101	36
October	29.2	29.4	21.6	20.5	62	53	71	35
November	30.5	30.6	22.1	22.4	62	57	94	84
December	29.5	31.3	23.0	23.3	74	59	765	167
Year	28.7	28.9	21.0	20.7	65	59	2,428	2,001

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	35.7	34.6	22.0	21.2	21	27	55	78
February	33.3	34.3	21.0	21.2	29	30	60	72
March	32.1	31.6	19.2	18.5	30	31	77	75
April	28.3	28.3	12.6	13.9	25	31	3	34
May	25.5	22.8	7.5	8.2	24	35	..	28
June	19.6	20.3	5.1	5.2	32	38	32	19
July	21.4	19.4	6.2	3.5	35	35	18	25
August	21.4	21.7	6.7	5.5	27	29	47	21
September	26.2	25.8	13.1	9.3	31	23	10	24
October	28.2	30.2	14.5	14.3	24	21	40	41
November	33.8	32.9	18.2	17.6	16	20	4	40
December	31.8	34.3	21.2	19.8	37	23	160	58
Year	28.1	28.0	13.9	13.2	28	29	506	515

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	36.8	37.9	22.2	22.7	27	26	110	66
February	34.4	35.9	21.1	22.8	34	35	110	85
March	33.9	34.2	20.0	20.1	37	32	62	64
April	31.4	31.5	14.2	16.1	25	31	2	29
May	28.7	26.1	9.0	11.2	20	36	..	23
June	23.7	24.1	7.2	8.3	24	32	4	21
July	26.2	23.8	7.9	6.8	25	28	.. ³	19
August	26.0	26.8	8.1	9.0	21	21	23	9
September	30.7	29.7	14.7	12.1	24	21	7	13
October	31.7	34.1	16.0	17.0	20	17	25	25
November	37.0	36.4	19.0	19.0	15	20	.. ³	28
December	34.1	37.4	21.1	21.3	40	20	114	56
Year	31.2	31.4	15.0	15.5	26	26	457	436

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ¹	1975	Average ²

MOUNT ISA (NORTH INLAND)

January	35.8	38.1	23.9	24.7	29	18	118	86
February	31.3	35.4	22.7	24.0	48	29	231	84
March	33.5	33.8	21.2	22.6	33	29	36	103
April	30.7	31.2	18.6	18.9	27	26	64	29
May	27.8	27.1	13.7	14.3	24	26	..	32
June	24.5	25.1	10.8	10.8	25	24	.. ³	1
July	26.9	24.3	10.3	9.9	26	23	.. ³	6
August	26.3	26.9	10.5	11.1	22	18	27	2
September	31.0	30.2	17.8	14.4	25	15	20	6
October	31.9	34.9	18.7	19.4	25	14	30	14
November	36.1	36.6	22.4	21.8	18	12	6	18
December	34.1	37.2	22.5	23.3	37	18	133	48
Year	30.8	31.7	17.8	17.9	28	21	665	429

¹ Averages shown are for the period 1957-1973. ² Averages shown are based on all years of record. ³ Between 0.1 and 0.4 mm.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1975

Month	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days ¹	Average ²
	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	1,011.7	24.9	33.6	18.0	29.1	20.8	206	12	166
February	1,014.9	24.7	32.4	18.4	28.7	20.8	164	8	162
March	1,014.4	24.3	33.6	17.6	28.7	20.0	80	17	142
April	1,019.1	21.7	31.5	13.9	26.3	17.1	21	8	87
May	1,020.5	19.3	27.8	10.1	25.0	13.5	6	4	70
June	1,018.7	16.3	26.7	7.1	21.1	11.4	63	9	69
July	1,021.0	16.4	25.2	6.3	21.6	11.2	19	7	57
August	1,018.9	16.9	28.7	8.1	22.0	11.8	36	11	47
September	1,021.5	18.8	30.6	9.1	23.2	14.4	72	16	48
October	1,017.9	21.8	30.0	11.1	25.1	18.5	99	11	75
November	1,014.1	23.2	33.0	15.4	27.5	18.9	91	15	94
December	1,013.7	24.2	33.5	18.2	27.9	20.6	236	17	129
Year	1,017.2	21.0	33.6	6.3	25.5	16.6	1,090	135	1,146

¹ Days on which 0.1mm or more of rain fell. ² Average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

3 RAINFALL

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's rural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, etc. The

most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e. summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 580 mm per annum, compared with the Australian average of 430 mm. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

Maps on pages 53 to 55 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

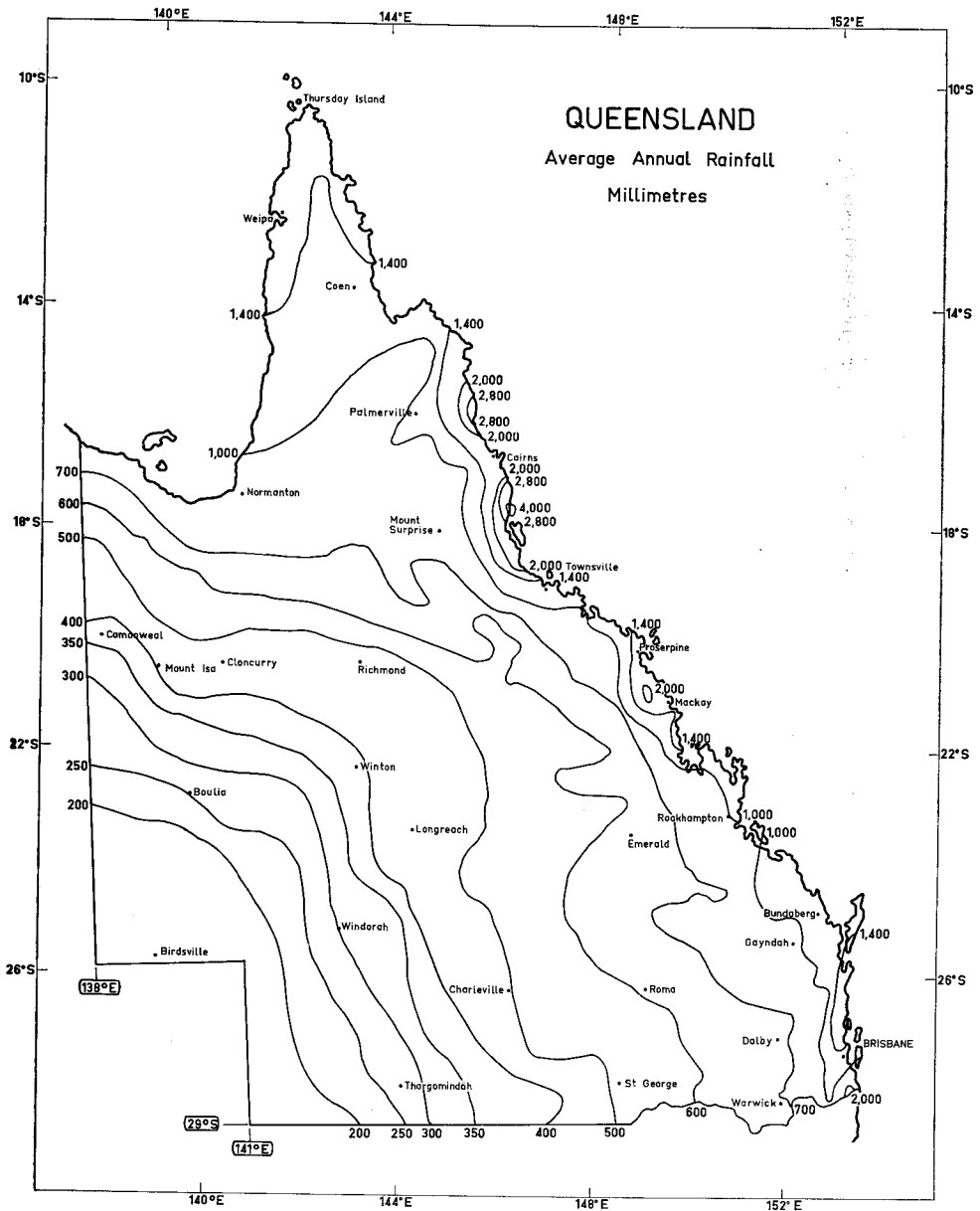
Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

The next table shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the 10 years to 1975, as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

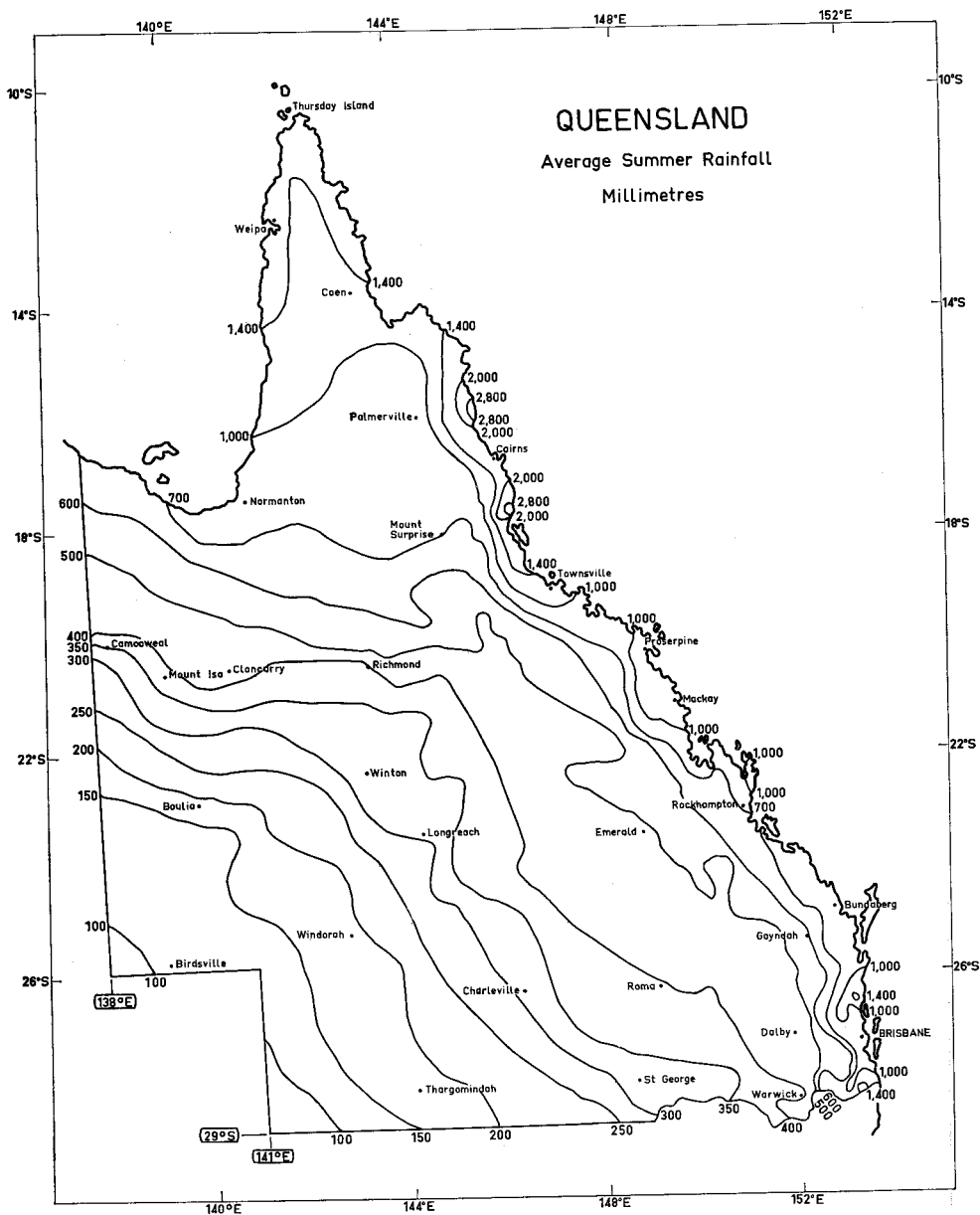
ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1966 TO 1975

Locality	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average ¹
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	1,113	1,798	851	1,045	1,440	1,374	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,090	1,146
Bundaberg ..	1,016	1,730	1,290	746	1,389	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,478	852	1,153
Gladstone ..	807	770	1,041	841	838	1,730	660	1,418	1,205	988	951
Rockhampton ..	619	725	1,127	639	614	1,085	604	1,637	1,172	914	858
Mackay ..	909	1,661	2,122	1,127	1,700	1,557	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,710	1,650
Townsville ..	531	766	1,483	464	721	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,447	1,211
Innisfail ..	1,954	3,579	2,468	3,432	3,883	3,325	5,177	6,906	4,494	6,531	3,672
Cairns ..	927	2,339	1,911	1,937	2,090	1,910	2,780	2,852	2,498	2,428	2,001
Thursday Island	1,270	1,505	1,542	2,221	2,093	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,419	2,316	1,672
Burketown ..	391	780	1,051	404	807	922	683	1,544	1,561	1,005	760
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	665	756	750	606	866	663	742	709	700	1,091	751
Toowoomba ..	893	1,053	1,016	890	814	973	917	1,021	1,255	1,200	960
Kingaroy ..	800	773	749	669	1,035	922	663	885	815	885	784
Gayndah ..	806	829	921	436	831	866	815	874	736	623	779
Emerald ..	519	573	622	533	565	579	488	852	977	1,075	638
Charters Towers	380	520	813	343	810	787	759	916	1,632	872	658
Atherton ..	915	1,893	1,270	1,213	1,209	1,328	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,378	1,438
Coen ..	962	1,105	1,345	1,068	1,124	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,377	1,162
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	324	332	325	346	427	378	213	534	510	494	365
Charleville ..	369	392	405	354	359	625	251	824	488	506	515
Blackall ..	471	365	353	317	484	457	404	693	641	431	432
Longreach ..	293	235	463	251	341	470	310	606	653	457	436
Boulia ..	217	189	284	178	109	323	140	660	774	311	265
Winton ..	195	222	364	157	301	531	292	676	1,086	453	410
Hughenden ..	272	424	495	303	363	770	467	822	638	775	494
Mount Isa ..	302	330	334	185	218	737	272	539	1,175	665	429
Croydon ..	326	730	484	636	617	546	1,052	1,321	1,445	958	734

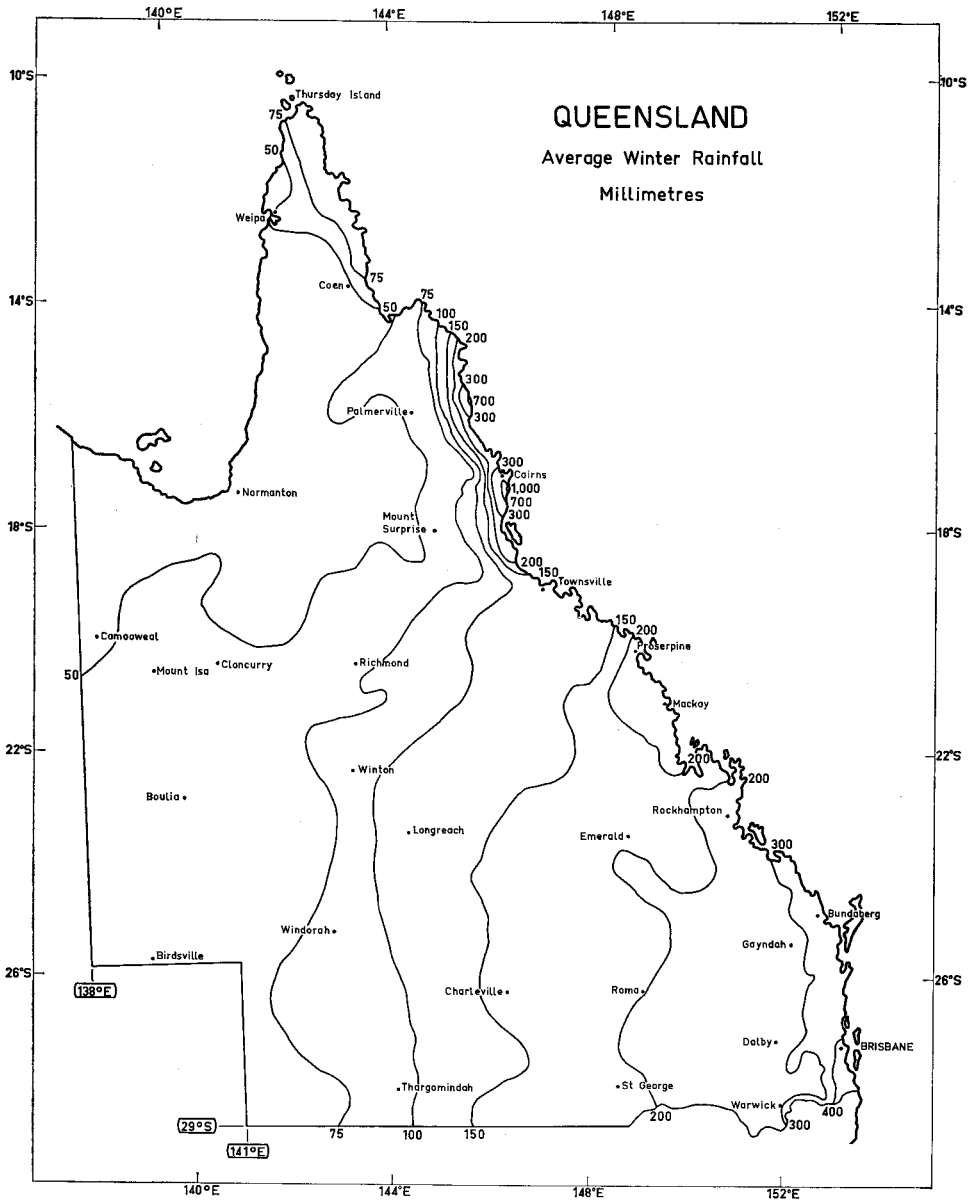
¹ Average of all years held in computer compatible record.



The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e. in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average winter rainfall (i.e. in the months of May to October, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.

Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 mm of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

This seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect sub-tropical districts but most of the State's flooding is experienced from January to April, when catchments are regularly saturated and rates of run-off are high.

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 54 and 55.

Variability of Rainfall—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. Even in dry years, isolated heavy falls are reported and the local heavy fall is regarded as a normal feature of Queensland's rainfall.

Tropical cyclones affect the Queensland region about three times a year on the average. The season normally extends from November to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast. Cyclones which pass inland provide a great boost to primary industry by the widespread nature of the resulting rainfall.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between North and South Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in North Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

In South Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in North Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in South Queensland, particularly near the coast, and it is sufficiently frequent further inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

Drought—An ever present threat to production in Queensland is the occurrence of drought, which can devastate pastures and crops and cause heavy stock losses. It is difficult to give a precise definition of drought, as, apart from the failure of seasonal rains, so many other factors must be considered, e.g. antecedent weather, especially sub-soil moisture content, soil type, the natural resistance to dry conditions of pasture or crop, etc. However, a definition which may be generally accepted is "severe water shortage".

The availability of water depends largely on rainfall, although losses such as evaporation and gains such as storage in the soil and in artificial

reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of drought.

The general circulation of the atmosphere is such that, in the main, descending motion occurs over sub-tropical regions. Lying in the region of descending air, much of Queensland, particularly inland, is characterised by periods of blue skies and the absence of rain.

The rainfall records at Brisbane date from 1840 but have been continuous only since 1858. Rainfall records in the State generally start in the 1870-1880 decade. Descriptions of drought date back to the proclamation of the colony as separate from New South Wales in 1859, but little previous information is available. The State has suffered severely from drought throughout its history.

For further information on droughts the reader is referred to the following publications: Bulletin 43—*Drought in Australia*, by Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne; Bulletin 48—*Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, by W. J. Gibbs and J. V. Maher, Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne; *Rainfall Probabilities*, by Robinson, I. B. and Mawson, W. F. Y. (Queensland Agricultural Journal 101, pages 163 to 182).

4 TROPICAL CYCLONES

(Contributed by the Queensland Regional Office of the
Bureau of Meteorology)

Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical areas of the world. They are known under various names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. "Baguio" is used in the Philippines.

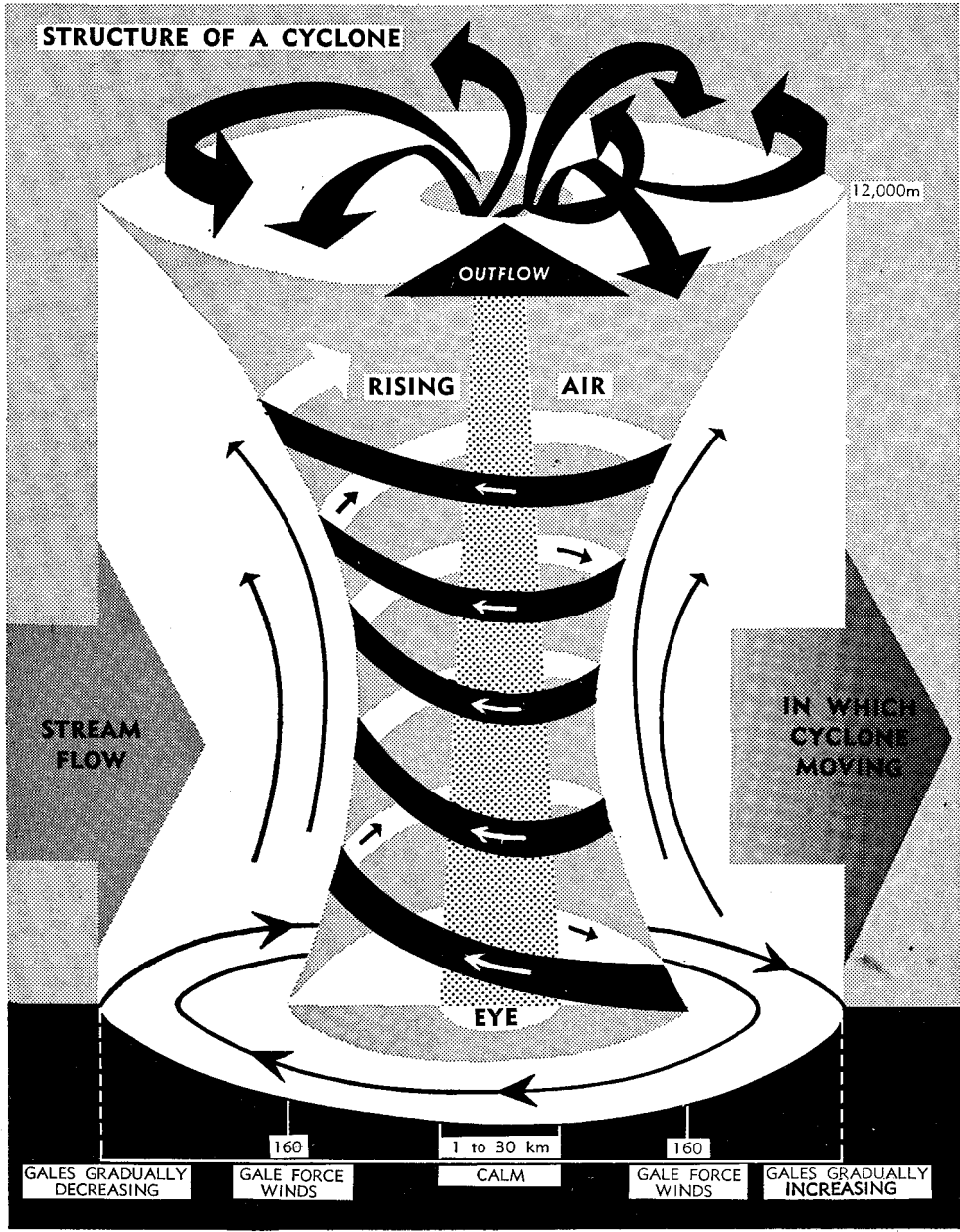
A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 63 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone "Ada", January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone "Henrietta", April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter. At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

Central pressure	Probable maximum wind gusts near centre	
	kn	km/h
914	155	286
931	140	258
948	125	230
965	105	194
982	85	157
999	55	101

In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air

around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulonimbus with tops to 12,000 metres) with heavy rain. The release of large amounts of latent heat due to condensation together with the heat from the ocean surface provides the energy for further development of the storm.

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch below.



Area of Formation—Tropical cyclones form over tropical oceans, mainly within about 15° of the Equator. Those affecting Queensland usually develop in the Coral Sea, the Solomon Sea, the Gulf of Carpentaria, or the Arafura Sea. A few come from the Western Australian Region, crossing the northern parts of Australia and regenerating upon reaching the eastern oceans. A few have their origin in the South Pacific east of the Solomon Islands.

Frequency—Based on known occurrences over more than a century, a major tropical cyclone, with sustained winds of more than 110 km/h with gusts generally half as much again, will strike a particular locality in the area from Cairns to Mackay once in 20 years, north of Cairns once in 40 years, from Mackay to Rockhampton also once in 40 years, and south of Rockhampton once in 50 years. However, tropical cyclones of lesser intensity, or which do not cross the coast, occur much more frequently and can cause considerable damage to coastal areas.

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period.

The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters from 1910 to 1975 was found to be distributed as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May-Nov.
Number	29	75	70	70	35	23
Average number ..	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3

The total frequency for the season is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

Movement—Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. Records over the years show that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others looping and crossing their earlier path. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.

Although tropical cyclones vary greatly in character, the sequence of events as a severe tropical cyclone moves through a particular locality may be as follows:

The first 24 hours bring winds freshening to gale force with unusual gustiness and an overcast sky with rain squalls, increasing in frequency. Within the next twelve hours, the winds may be 110 km/h to 190 km/h or more, with continuous heavy rain.

If the central eye passes overhead there will be a lull lasting from a few minutes to possibly over an hour depending on the width of the eye and the forward speed of the system.

Calm or light variable winds will be experienced, with scattered clouds and possibly sunny periods and with threatening clouds around the horizon.

After the eye passes, again there will be several hours of 110 km/h to 190 km/h winds, but from the opposite direction, with continuous heavy rain. Finally during the next few hours the gales and rain squalls will moderate. Rising seas occur in the first 24 hours, followed by extremely rough seas in the next few hours, confused pyramidal seas (caused when wavetrains driven inwards from different directions converge) occur towards the cyclone eye, a further several hours of extreme conditions, and finally moderating seas. (See also *Storm Surge*, page 62.)

Life of a Tropical Cyclone—The total life of these storms is mostly unpredictable. Some will develop rapidly and die just as quickly, others mature slowly and can be identified for many days, while yet others over a long period may weaken and re-intensify.

Rainfall—In tropical cyclones rainfall is usually widespread and heavy. The heaviest falls are concentrated around the eye and in the region of strongest onshore winds. If the system moves slowly over a locality, that area may be deluged. On the other hand, if the storm is moving rapidly, falls will generally be less.

Many falls of over 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

869 mm in 24 hours at Mount Dangar, 20 January 1970 ("Ada")

1,044 mm in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19-20 February 1954

305 mm in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

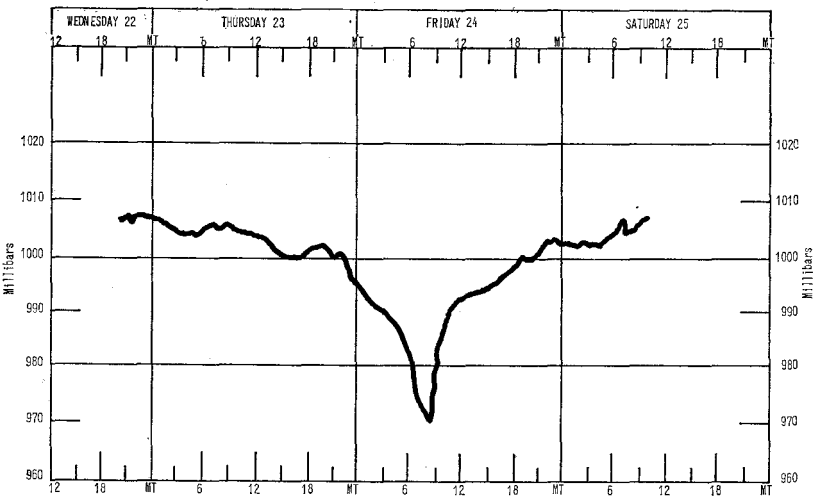
1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ("Bronwyn"). (Included in this total were successive 24 hour totals of 629 mm and 635 mm.)

Pressure—Pressures as low as 914 mb ("Bathurst Bay Cyclone", 5 March 1899) have been reported in Queensland tropical cyclones. However, such pressures are rarely recorded on land. Central pressures usually range from 950-990 mb.

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind. The sudden fall in pressure is strikingly illustrated by the reproduction on page 61 of the barograph trace recorded at Townsville during cyclone "Althea", 24 December 1971. The barograph trace shows atmospheric pressure at Townsville from 9 p.m. EST Wednesday 22 December to 10 a.m. EST Saturday 25 December 1971. About 12 hours in advance of the passage of the centre at about 8 a.m. Friday 24 December the normal daily rise and fall of pressure was interrupted by a rapid fall and the pressure in Townsville fell to 971.5 mb. After the centre had passed the pressure rose rapidly and after a period of about 12 hours the normal diurnal oscillation was resumed.

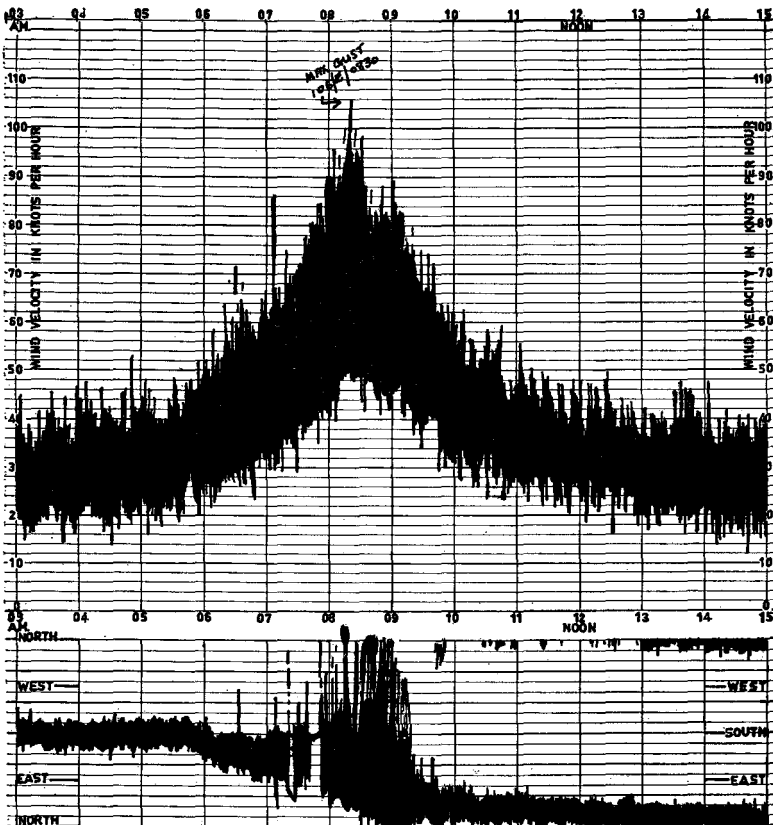
In very small cyclones such as "Ada" there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

BAROGRAPH RECORD — TOWNSVILLE 22-25 DECEMBER 1971



24.12.1971

ANEMOGRAPH CHART

STATION *Townsville*

Wind—Usually the most intense wind conditions in a tropical cyclone are to be found in the left-hand semicircle (facing in the direction of travel of the system).

The Anemograph Chart on page 61 is the record of 24 December 1971 at Townsville during cyclone "Althea". The top section gives wind speed and shows the extreme gustiness generally associated with tropical cyclones. The maximum gust for "Althea" at Townsville is seen to be 105 knots (195 km/h). The term "mean speed" or "sustained wind" is taken to refer to average speed over 10 minutes prior to the time of reading. It can be seen that the sustained or mean wind at Townsville at the time of the maximum gust was about 70 knots (130 km/h).

Highest wind gusts (3 seconds duration) recorded on the Queensland region are 200 km/h at Willis Island, 195 km/h at Townsville, and 186 km/h at Bowen.

Storm Surge—As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a "storm surge"; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as much as 3 to 6 metres above the maximum high water level. The storm surge should not be confused with the ordinary and more visible wind driven waves and swells. The waves and swells, with a frequency normally 5 to 12 per minute may reach amplitudes greater than that of the storm surge, and may do extensive damage near the shore line. The storm surge has a wavelength of many kilometres and, in low lying and swampy land, it may penetrate several kilometres beyond the normal shore line.

The surge is mostly produced by winds driving the seawater shorewards and partly by the low atmospheric pressure at the storm centre. In shallow water the surge is amplified due to shoaling.

In cyclone "Althea", the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

Detection and Tracking—Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

Measurements at upper levels of wind, pressure, temperature, and humidity are obtained by radar tracking of hydrogen-filled balloons with a radio transmitter and sensing equipment attached.

Many tropical cyclones, particularly those which form well out in ocean areas, are frequently first identified from satellite photographs. The satellites cross a particular region at regular intervals and transmit photographs to several receiving stations in Australia, including one in Brisbane.

When the cyclone is within range, i.e. within 240 km, of a radar station (Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, Mount Kanighan, Brisbane, and Byron Bay are the coastal radar stations in the north-eastern Australian region), it may be tracked with radar equipment.

The pattern of rain echoes on the radar screen follows the cloud formation closely, so that the appearance is somewhat like that of the satellite photographs. The location of the eye (a rain-free area) and the boundary of heavy rain can usually be included in the radar-derived cyclone warnings.

It has been observed that tropical cyclones at sea produce trains of small earth tremors known as microseisms. The amplitude of these microseisms is very much smaller than the amplitude of tremors recorded in earthquakes, and extremely sensitive seismographs are used for their detection. From a study of microseisms, it is possible to gain some knowledge of the storm's development or decay. However, some tropical cyclones fail to produce significant microseisms because of geological faults or other causes and this limits the method.

At remote localities such as the outer Barrier Reef, where a manned reporting station is not feasible, the Bureau of Meteorology has installed automatic weather stations. These stations report by radio every three hours giving barometer reading, wind direction and speed, temperature, and rainfall. Automatic stations are operating at Cato Island, Frederick, Creal, Marion, Flinders, Lihou, and Holmes Reefs, and Gannet Cay. Willis Island has a manned meteorological station. Data from these stations are very useful in compiling the surface synoptic charts.

Weather reports from ships and aircraft also give valuable information, especially if they are in the vicinity of the deepening low pressure system or mature tropical cyclone.

Tropical Cyclone Warnings—Information to the public relating to the presence of tropical cyclones is handled in three distinct phases. These in brief are the following:

- (i) Information Phase. When tropical cyclones are in or approaching the Queensland area of responsibility, but gales are not expected on the coast within 48 hours. In this phase, advice is passed to the public through the normal issue of notes on the chart (part of the Official Weather Report) and released as a news item to the media.
- (ii) Cyclone Watch Phase. Issued when a tropical cyclone or the potential for the development of a tropical cyclone exists but is unlikely to affect the coast within 24 hours. This message is designed to alert communities that a potential threat exists and to give time for the necessary precautions in case an actual warning follows (see *Precautions* below).
- (iii) Cyclone Warning. Issued when an existing tropical cyclone, or developing disturbance with cyclone potential, is expected to cause at least gale force winds within 24 hours on or near some section of the coast. Cyclone warnings are issued every three hours to the threatened areas. If the centre is close to the coast and posing a severe threat, warnings are issued hourly or more frequently if practicable. This is usually only possible when a cyclone is under radar surveillance.

Pamphlets prepared and distributed by the Bureau of Meteorology further explain the nature of a Tropical Cyclone and the warnings issued.

Precautions—Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut all services, water, power, gas, telephone, and sewerage, it is advisable when a cyclone warning is issued to collect emergency supplies of canned food, first aid and prescription medicines, candles and fuel lamps, torches and batteries, tools, self-contained cooking gear, matches, water containers, and petrol for the car. Plans to shelter and feed pets or livestock should be made. Roofs and house stumps should be checked for soundness and strengthened where necessary. Strong catches may be fitted to outside doors, gates, and windows, and heavy adhesive tape or struts kept handy to strengthen large picture windows. Storm shutters should be available

for small windows. Property should be cleared of sheet iron, dead branches, and anything which could become a wind-borne missile, and all branches overhanging the house trimmed. Basic tools, boards, and tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) for emergency repairs around the house should be collected. A stout canvas cover and long mooring lines are needed for boats.

Persons in homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding may need an evacuation plan. From the flood history of a district obtained from neighbours and municipal authorities, a safe escape route, a refuge, and the priorities for taking valuables may be planned. A transistor radio in working order should be kept handy.

Pamphlets giving more details on advisable precautions are available from the State Emergency Services.

Flood Warnings—As tropical cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, flooding of streams is a normal after-effect of systems that influence the mainland. In addition to providing qualitative warnings for all major streams, specific forecasts of expected height and time of flooding are issued for selected river gauge locations in several rivers. This service will be gradually extended.

In the following list of notable cyclones it will readily be seen that the greatest loss of life resulting from these disturbances is due to either high seas offshore, storm surge incursion on shore, or flooded streams. As an illustration of these points over 300 lives were lost when the Queensland pearling fleet sheltering in Bathurst Bay in 1899 was destroyed. In the Clermont flood of 1916, caused by the movement inland of a cyclone, 62 people were drowned.

Notable Cyclones—Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1893:

Central South Coast: 30 January to 3 February 1893; heavy rain and subsequent floods destroyed Albert Bridge (Indooroopilly) and Victoria Bridge (Brisbane); over \$4m damage was caused in Brisbane.

North Queensland: 5 March 1899; "Bathurst Bay Cyclone", pearling fleet destroyed; over 300 lives lost; barometer 914 mb (lowest on record).

Townsville, Bowen: 9 March 1903; Cyclone "Leonta"; much damage to property and 10 lives lost.

Port Douglas, Cairns, Innisfail: 16 March 1911; severe damage at Cairns; practically all buildings at Port Douglas damaged and two lives lost.

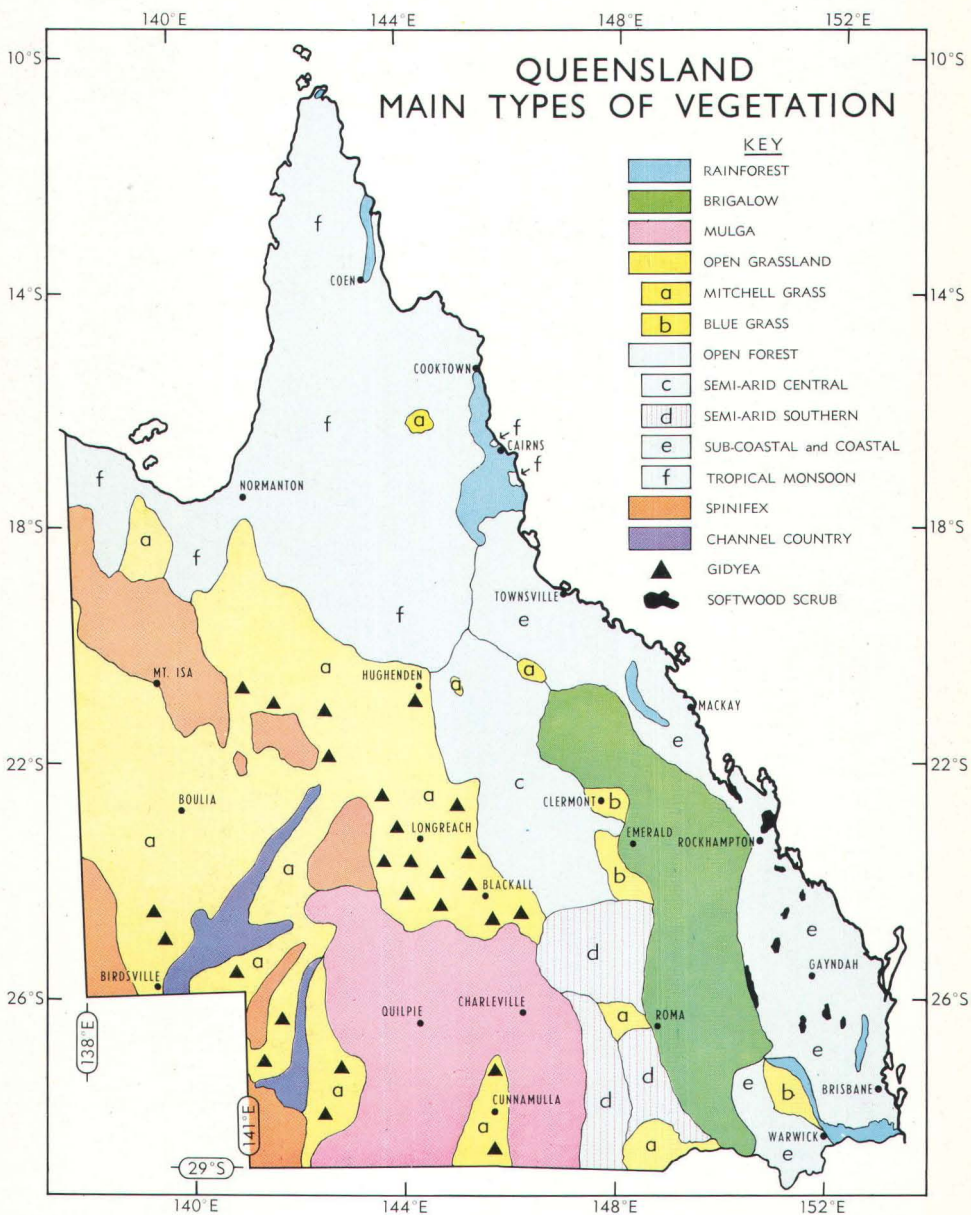
Flat Top Island (near Mackay): 23-24 March 1911; S.S. *Yongala* wrecked.

Clermont: Night of 27-28 December 1916; Clermont flood disaster; 62 lives lost.

Mackay, Rockhampton: 20-22 January 1918; \$3m damage, Mackay; 3 metre storm surge; 30 lives lost; barometer near Mackay reported to have been 933 mb, second lowest on record for Queensland.

Torres Strait, Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria: 23 March-9 April 1923; S.S. *Douglas Mawson* sunk without trace; 7 metre storm surge, Groote Eylandt.

Mackay: 7 March 1955; lugger *Barrier Princess* lost with eight hands.





Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*



Above:
Maternal and
Child Welfare
Centre, Gladstone

Left:
Ipswich Hospital

Townsville, Cairns: 6 March 1956; Cyclone "Agnes", \$5m damage in Townsville and Cairns; four lives lost in subsequent inland floods; lowest barometer reading at Townsville 961 mb.

Bowen: 1 April 1958; over \$2m damage; 1.6 metre storm surge.

Bowen, Proserpine, Ayr, Home Hill: 16 February 1959; over \$2m damage; one life lost; Bowen barometer 955 mb; central pressure estimated as 948 mb.

Southern Inland: 13-14 January 1964; Cyclone "Audrey"; extensive flooding and stock loss in South-West Queensland, extending into New South Wales; pine forest damage considerable; wind damage St George, Goondiwindi area.

Southern Gulf Country: 4 February 1964; Cyclone "Dora"; winds to 160 km/h; major flooding in Gulf rivers.

Curtis Coast: 28-29 January 1967; cyclone "Dinah"; wind damage Bundaberg-Maryborough area; central pressure 945 mb.

Whitsunday Island, Proserpine: 17-19 January 1970; cyclone "Ada"; central pressure estimated as 962 mb; \$12m damage; 13 lives lost; gusts to 130 km/h. Due to the small diameter of the cyclone, in the area later affected the barometers remained relatively high and steady and there was no wind or rain of significance until the cyclone was quite close. Cyclone "Ada" caused heavy rains and floods. "Ada" filled and weakened when 30 km north-west of Mackay, late 19 January.

Townsville: 24 December 1971; cyclone "Althea"; central pressure 952 mb; \$25m damage; three lives lost; noted by United States meteorological satellite ESSA 8, 21 December; definitely identified as a cyclone 22 December; 10 a.m. 24 December, eye crossed coast 48 km north of Townsville; 3 metre storm surge which fortunately occurred just after low tide; gusts reached nearly 200 km/h; major flooding all central and southern interior river systems in Queensland ensued; weakened 25 December; crossed coast again midnight 27 December near Maryborough; winds reached gale force again between Pialba and Noosa Heads.

South-east Queensland: 24-27 January 1974; cyclone "Wanda"; wind gusts up to 130 km/h on the coast; associated with a monsoonal trough which extended much further south than usual caused record flooding with rainfall registrations up to 2,000 mm during the month. In Brisbane some 6,700 householders had their living area partially or completely inundated; in Ipswich, 40 houses washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged; damage throughout the State was estimated as being in excess of \$15m; 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland.

5 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 3,000 to 4,250 mm.

Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 1,000 mm of rain annually.

Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 1,600 mm Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 1,000 to 1,250 mm annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used extensively in the Bundaberg district. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 380 mm (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 380 mm of summer rain.

Dairying, an important primary industry in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland, depends largely on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring.

The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 380 mm of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures.

To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as silage or hay has increased in recent years.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Grain sorghum, which can be harvested mechanically, is important in the sub-coastal areas of Queensland and particularly on the Darling Downs.

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, canary seed, linseed, safflower, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but are generally higher than the Australian average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (400 to 500 mm) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of

grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 75 to 200 mm, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 40 to 50 mm of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 380 mm or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 380 mm fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 250 mm of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (150 mm or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine.

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. One of the worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, 1957, and 1965. A general drought in 1968-69, which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and more unreliable, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 250 mm or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 150 mm or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is on an extensive basis, with some large owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer.

The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has always included drought resistance as a major consideration in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer from scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and large areas have been sown to improved species of grasses and legumes.

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the large size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Cattle slaughterings reach a maximum in the winter months, whereas dairy production is highest in the summer. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	..	February to April
Bananas	South Queensland	..	All year
	August to January ..	..
	North Queensland	..	
Barley	May to September ..	..	May to October
	Grain—May to August	4-5	October to December
Beans, green	South Queensland		
	Highlands: October to January	3	December to April
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland		
	Tableland: July to September and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
Beans, navy	Coast: March to September	2½-3	May to November
	December, January ..	3-3½	April, May
	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Canary seed .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Citrus fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South and Central Qld		
	October, November ..	5-7	March to July
Deciduous fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	November to March
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer
			Irrigated—All year
Hay, wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland		
	September to January ..	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland		
Millet and panicum ..	November to January	5-7	June to August
	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July ..	4-6	October, November

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Onions	February to May ..	5-6	July to November
Papaws	Perennial—New plantings February to April ..	..	All year
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March to June
Pineapples	Spring: September, October ..	18	South Coast: January to August
	Autumn: March, April	24	Central Coast: December to May
Potatoes	South Coast and North Tableland Spring: May to July ..	3½-4½	September to November
	Autumn: January, February South Highlands September to November	3½-4½	May, June
	North Coast April, May	3½-4½	December to April
Pumpkins	Early (South Coast) May, June	5-6	July, August
	Main Season September to January	5-6	October, November
Rice	June, July	5-6	February to July
	November, December ..	5-6	November, December
Safflower	May to August	4-5	May, June
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	October to December
Soybeans	November to January ..	3½-4½	March to July
Sugar cane	South Queensland August to March ..	12-24	April, May
	North Queensland April to October ..	12-15	July to December
Sunflower	September to January ..	4-5	June to December
Sweet potatoes	September to February ..	4-5	February to May
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland September to December	3½-4½	March to July
	North Queensland July to October ..	3-4	February to April
Tomatoes	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3-4	November to January
	Coast: January to May and July, August North Queensland March to June ..	3-4	December to March
	April to July	4½-5½	March to November
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	June to October
			October, November

7 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1974-75—Weather conditions during July were the driest for many years. Central and southern districts recorded frosts which caused deterioration in pastures and retarded normal growth of crops. The drought in the Texas area worsened with chilling westerly winds and below-freezing temperatures on occasions. Light frosts were experienced in the Carpentaria and north-coast districts and on the Atherton Tableland.

Widespread rains late in August provided a fair start to spring and lessened fire danger, but more rain and warmer weather were needed to maintain active growth in crops and pastures. The rain was too late for

winter grain crops in some localities, and in the drier areas barley and wheat crops were fed off in order to maintain cattle in good condition. The cold, dry weather in Central Queensland extended into August causing further deterioration of the already backward crops and pastures.

An upper air trough caused overcast conditions during September and showers and thunderstorm activity occurred over most inland and coastal districts. Some western districts and parts of the lower Carpentaria, however, received no rainfall. The outstanding weather feature of the month, however, was unseasonal cold weather and frosts in the southern interior which caused a pronounced deterioration in pastures.

There were frequent, widespread thunderstorms and showers in most areas of the State during October, but crops and pastures made only relatively slow progress under the unseasonal cool weather prevailing.

Intermittent, widespread, moderate to heavy rain and scattered thunderstorms were experienced over southern and central Queensland in November. Rising temperatures without follow-up rains heightened the bush and grass fire danger elsewhere, and extensive grass fires raged in the far south-west causing stock losses. Late in the month grass fires occurred in the central and western districts, and again stock losses were reported.

Fine weather prevailed over Queensland during most of December, although scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred in the central and southern interior and in coastal areas. Most districts experienced hot and sultry conditions. North-eastern areas received adequate rainfall, and seasonal conditions there were good to excellent. Near the end of the month, the remnants of cyclone "Tracy", situated over the coastal area of the Gulf, produced an inflow of moist tropical air over most areas causing widespread moderate to heavy rainfall.

Widespread showers and thunderstorms combined with high temperatures in the north-eastern half of the State throughout January provided ideal conditions for vigorous growth of crops and pastures. Eastern coastal and hinterland areas were generally in good condition and much of central Queensland had a fair to good body of green feed. Warm humid weather set back conditions in the south-eastern corner and the south-west and far west.

Fine and dry conditions extended into February over much of the State, and most agricultural and pastoral districts were affected by moisture stress. Widespread moderate to heavy rains relieved the position in the latter half of the month, although rainfall was inadequate in western and far south-western areas. Flooding occurred in the Macintyre, Diamantina, and Georgina Creek catchments, but no significant property damage or livestock losses were reported. The rain, together with high temperatures, provided excellent growing conditions for late-planted crops and pastures.

The predominance of well distributed, though generally below normal rainfall with periods of hot sultry weather during March maintained good to excellent seasonal conditions over most of the State. The Dumaresq River was subject to severe local flooding with adverse effects on some properties. There was also some local flooding along the Macintyre River. Dry conditions in the south and central west continued with much of the inland receiving less than 50 mm of rain and substantial areas of the western districts recording no rainfall for the month.

Dry weather conditions continued into April with above normal rainfall confined to restricted areas of the eastern half of the State. With mild autumn weather prevailing, rainfall was generally sufficient to maintain crops and pastures in a satisfactory condition. The first frosts of the season occurred on the Granite Belt.

Throughout May dry weather predominated in the State, and substantial parts of the inland experienced a completely dry month. Absence of rain combined with cold westerly winds and scattered frosts accelerated the seasonal deterioration in natural grasses and pastures, heightening the already serious bush and grass fire hazard. In contrast with the inland, occasional showers were experienced on the south coast, moderate rain fell on the north coast, and isolated areas along the tropical coast recorded well above normal monthly rainfall.

Unseasonal dry conditions, with widespread frosts in the south which extended to the north occasionally, continued until scattered rainfall occurred over much of the State late in June. The arrival of the much needed rain in central and southern Queensland averted a critical situation over the grain belt but rainfall was generally insufficient to replenish surface water supplies in the inland. Herbage showed definite response and the germination of winter fodder crops was assured.

1975-76—Mild weather conditions predominated in the State throughout much of July. Widespread light to moderate rains early in the month benefited the southern and central inland and assisted in rejuvenating pastures, although more was needed. Scattered showers continued along the north coast. Wet weather persisted in the far north and rain and winds lodged sugar cane crops and caused some harvesting and crushing delays. Very light rain fell on occasions in the inland but substantial parts remained dry. Dry south-east to southerly winds followed the rain on the coast and the weather pattern became fine with cooler overnight temperatures. Southern districts continued to experience isolated frosts.

Variable rains in all areas except the north-west of the State during August were sufficient to maintain winter crops and pastures in reasonably good condition. The dry tropical winter experienced in the north-west caused a marked deterioration in feed quality, and livestock throughout the region continued to lose condition. In south-eastern areas periods of cool to cold weather with chilling winds retarded herbage growth and pasture response slowed significantly.

Seasonal conditions during September were mainly good with periods of rain and scattered thunderstorms maintaining soil moisture at a reasonable level. Inland areas received variable though useful rain, but strong winds and hot weather conditions in some localities depleted soil moisture levels. The green shoot which had appeared following the late August rain was burnt off by the winds. Patchy rain in the far north-west provided temporary relief to some regions. Almost continuous wet weather was experienced on the far north coast and an all-time rainfall record for September was established with 485 mm falling in 18 days. In contrast, little useful rain fell over the south-western section and partial drought stress was apparent. In the south, pastures responded to adequate soil moisture and rising temperatures, though some areas were short of paddock roughage because of the previous dry autumn weather.

Normal weather was experienced in the State early in October, with frosts occurring on occasions in the south-east during the first week of the

month, and the generally fine conditions broken only by scattered rain and the usual persistent coastal showers. Thunderstorm activity developed near the middle of the month and hail accompanying the storms caused extensive damage to grain crops over much of the northern Darling Downs. Unstable conditions following the thunderstorm activity ended the dry spell of previous weeks and above normal rainfall was recorded in much of the State, with most districts experiencing a week of almost continuous cloud cover and rain. At the end of October the State was again under the influence of a high pressure area which brought fine stable weather to most areas.

November was a month of scattered thunderstorm activity with above normal rain registered near the coast and insufficient rain falling over the inland. Electrical storms set off fires in the far south-west.

Wet season conditions experienced in the middle of December in north Queensland also affected central and southern regions and, after weeks of hot, dry weather, particularly in the inland, above normal monthly rainfall was recorded in most areas. Constant rain and thunderstorms produced record December rain registrations for many areas and were responsible for extensive flooding of central and north coastal streams. Severe inundation and localised flooding also occurred in the inland watercourses. A major flood in the Condamine inundated much of the lower reaches of the river and the highest flood levels since 1956 were recorded at a number of stations. Late in December a rain depression brought further heavy to flood rains to central and southern Queensland and many rivers and streams were subjected to repeated flooding.

The tropical wet season continued unabated during January and exerted its influence on nearly all areas of the State. Heavy to flood rains fell over much of the north-west and scattered to isolated thunderstorm activity persisted throughout the remainder. In the middle of the month periodic rain occurred which was responsible for a resurgence of flooding in the western river systems. Later cyclone "David" caused extensive damage at Yeppoon and then moved inland as a rain depression and brought widespread rain to central and southern Queensland. In various localities, soil erosion, local flooding, and lodging of advanced crops resulted from the wet season, but in general the rain enhanced pastoral and agricultural prospects.

Tropical cyclones "Alan" and "Beth" exerted their influence on weather conditions during February and the rain depressions associated with them caused flooding once again in the low-lying areas of western and southern Queensland. Major flooding occurred in most streams in the Brisbane Valley and in the Albert, Logan, Macintyre, Moonie, Weir, Condamine-Balonne, Bulloo, Paroo, Warrego, Thomson, and Barcoo Rivers, and Cooper, Diamantina, Georgina, and Eyre Creeks. Heavy local runoff maintained many streams between Warwick and Mungindi at record to near record flood levels and some substantial livestock and crop losses eventuated.

Strong winds and rain accompanying tropical cyclones "Colin" and "Dawn" in the first half of March caused sprawling of advanced cane crops and soil erosion in some coastal districts. The north-east was under the influence of a trough and an inland trough produced isolated showers and thunderstorms in western districts. Later in the month eastward-moving troughs brought showers and thunderstorms to many areas and localised flooding resulted from moderate to heavy rain in some southern river systems.

A high pressure area in the Tasman Sea which controlled the weather in Queensland during much of April produced showers along the coast. Light rain fell in adjacent areas and scattered showers and isolated thunderstorms were experienced in the inland. No rainfall was recorded in the south-western quarter of the State. The rain and strong winds which accompanied cyclone "Watorea" near the end of the month were confined to coastal districts. Isolated frosts occurred in the south-east on the last day of the month.

A drier than normal weather pattern was experienced during May. Apart from cool to cold overnight conditions in the far west, temperatures were generally about normal. Heavy rains fell late in the month along the coast causing minor local flooding in the Stanley and Upper Mary Rivers for a short period. In the interior the heavy body of mature stand-over pastures posed a constant fire hazard.

In June, typical winter conditions of mostly fine with mild days and cool to cold nights were experienced. Scattered frosts in southern districts extended into the central interior and became more widespread over the inland near the end of the month. Widespread frosts were also recorded on the Atherton Tableland. Rain late in the month relieved the dry conditions experienced earlier on the eastern Darling Downs and growers were able to complete their winter grain planting.

• Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member of parliament in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since the *Constitution Act of 1855*, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community".

Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859. The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act of 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

Since 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Government Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR

Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, C.B.E., D.S.C.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 22 April 1977, and is the twentieth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	.. ..	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby	.. ..	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	.. ..	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	.. ..	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	.. ..	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	.. ..	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. ..	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	..	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	..	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	.. ..	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	.. ..	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	.. ..	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	..	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	..	March 1972
Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, C.B.E., D.S.C.	.. ..	April 1977

THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*At 31 December 1976*)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Mines and Energy—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

*Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer
Affairs*—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Sport—Hon. John
Desmond Herbert

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Tourism and Marine Services—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

Minister for Water Resources—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M.,
A.F.M.

Minister for Transport—Hon. Keith William Hooper

Minister for Local Government and Main Roads—Hon. Russell James
Hinze

Minister for Police—Hon. Thomas Guy Newbery

Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service—Hon.
Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins

Minister for Health—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities—Hon. Valmond James
Bird

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Norman Edward Lee

Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries—Hon.
Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. William Daniel Lickiss

Minister for Survey and Valuation—Hon. John Ward Greenwood

Premiers of Queensland—When the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government was led by R. G. W. Herbert. A complete list of Premiers, with the date on which each entered office, is as follows:

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R. G. W. Herbert ..	10-12-1859	R. Philp	7-12-99
A. Macalister	1-2-66	A. Morgan	17-9-1903
R. G. W. Herbert ..	20-7-66	W. Kidston	19-1-06
A. Macalister	7-8-66	R. Philp	19-11-07
R. R. Mackenzie ..	15-8-67	W. Kidston	18-2-08
C. Lilley	25-11-68	D. F. Denham ..	7-2-11
A. H. Palmer	3-5-70	T. J. Ryan	1-6-15
A. Macalister	8-1-74	E. G. Theodore ..	22-10-19
G. Thorn	5-6-76	W. N. Gillies ..	26-2-25
J. Douglas	8-3-77	W. McCormack ..	22-10-25
T. McIlwraith	21-1-79	A. E. Moore	21-5-29
S. W. Griffith	13-11-83	W. Forgan Smith ..	17-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	13-6-88	F. A. Cooper	16-9-42
B. D. Morehead	30-11-88	E. M. Hanlon	7-3-46
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	12-8-90	V. C. Gair	17-1-52
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	27-3-93	G. F. R. Nicklin ..	12-8-57
H. M. Nelson	27-10-93	J. C. A. Pizzey ..	17-1-68
T. J. Byrnes	13-4-98	G. W. W. Chalk ..	1-8-68
J. R. Dickson	1-10-98	J. Bjelke-Petersen ..	8-8-68
A. Dawson	1-12-99		

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district.

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 increased the Legislative Assembly from 78 to 82 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts). For further particulars see page 91 and maps between pages 96 and 97.

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1976 the basic salary was increased from \$18,980 to \$21,840, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$23,770; the Deputy Premier, \$17,270; other Ministers, \$14,050; the Speaker, \$8,150; Chairman of Committees, \$2,640; Leader of the Opposition, \$9,130; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$2,010; and each Whip, \$1,340. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$3,610 to \$8,830, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from members have varied since the inception of the scheme and from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) a period of eight years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorse-

ment for re-election from a recognised political party, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees.

The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service, and range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of the annual salary, the maximum being payable after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon.

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote". Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling-booth on polling-day, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending at a polling-booth on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind or who are incapable of managing their own affairs, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors. From 1 February 1966, Aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders were entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment was voluntary. The option of voluntary enrolment was abolished from 1 November 1971.

Voting at Elections—The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the December 1974 State general election are shown in the next table.

The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 39; Liberal Party, 30; Australian Labor Party, 11; North Queensland Party, 1; and Independent, 1.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 1</i>			
Albert	883	Southport	Gibbs, I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	60	Inala	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	24	Ashgrove	Greenwood, Hon. J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	Chernside West	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Baroona	7	Kelvin Grove	Young, D. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Bellmont	24	Holland Park	Byrne, D. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	14	Spring Hill	Lowes, H. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Bulimba	9	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Chatsworth	8	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Clayfield	7	Kedron	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>) ^a
Coorooora	2,240	Nambour	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	11	Oxford Park	Lindsay, B. D. V. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fassifern	5,828	Boonah	Müller, S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	8	Weller's Hill	Hooper, Hon. K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	18	Ipswich	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	39	Ipswich	Hales, A. (<i>National</i>)
Ithaca	10	Toowong	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	9	Fairfield	Doumany, S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	1,399	Landsborough	Ahern, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	1,606	Gatton	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>) ^a
Lytton	49	Morningside	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	98	Upper Mount Gravatt	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	9	New Farm	Lane, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	214	Indooroopilly	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	22	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumbidgee	1,709	Caboolture	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Nudgee	72	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	23	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	223	Lawnton	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	181	Redcliffe	Houghton, Hon. J. E. H. (<i>National</i>)
Redlands	598	Cleveland	Goleby, J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	73	Moorooka	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	13	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	31	Jindalee	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	10,127	Nanango	Gunn, W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	8	Coorparoo	Lamont, C. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
South Coast	611	Coolangatta	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)
Stafford	10	Kedron	Gygar, T. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Surfers Paradise	47	Surfers Paradise	Small, Sir Bruce (<i>National</i>)
Toowong	14	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	36	Toowoomba	Lockwood, J. A. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba South	49	Toowoomba	Warner, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Wavell	9	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	8	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	111	Redbank	Marginson, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	13	Wynnum	Lamond, W. McM. (<i>National</i>)
Yeronga	12	Moorooka	Lee, Hon. N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	26,607		

Zone 2

Barron River	4,690	Mareeba	Tenni, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Bundaberg	25	Bundaberg	Jensen, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	480	Cairns	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	6,020	Childers	Powell, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Mackay	60	Mackay	Casey, E. D. (<i>Independent</i>)
Maryborough	25	Maryborough	Alison, G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Isa	134,200	Mount Isa	Bertoni, A. P. D. (<i>National</i>)
Port Curtis	7,900	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ^a
Rockhampton	285	Rockhampton	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North	95	Rockhampton	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	4,300	Townsville	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	95	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>North Qld</i>)
Townsville West	15	Townsville	Hooper, M. D. (<i>National</i>)
Total	158,190		

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
21,354	18,594	6,622	4,543	6,599	130	174	..	3,666 ¹	526
14,612	12,789	..	5,260	6,657	371	..	157	869	344
14,663	13,246	2,757	5,772	4,040	515	..	..	4,840 ¹	162
15,655	14,249	..	10,307	3,786	..	..	..	6,521	156
14,092	11,935	..	5,643	5,528	484	..	..	389 ¹	280
14,552	13,201	..	6,974	6,044	..	..	..	930	183
11,607	9,607	..	4,454	4,523	387	..	..	228 ¹	243
13,763	12,183	..	5,785	6,199	..	..	..	414	199
14,362	13,135	..	8,523	4,136	331	..	..	4,056	145
14,222	12,228	..	7,619	3,701	722	..	..	3,196	186
16,251	14,473	6,812	4,353	2,835	310	..	..	596 ¹	163
13,761	12,541	..	5,972	5,652	565	169	..	678 ¹	183
17,349	15,806	11,314	..	4,194	..	..	..	7,120	298
14,084	12,538	..	8,269	3,615	517	..	..	4,137	137
14,600	13,634	..	8,913	3,968	399	..	175	4,371	179
14,486	13,340	3,328	3,075	6,028	676	..	..	137 ¹	233
14,179	12,352	..	7,940	4,196	..	..	..	3,744	216
13,742	11,893	2,355 ^a	4,673	4,355	210	..	..	2,539 ¹	300
19,868	17,717	11,828	..	3,918	..	1,719	..	6,191	252
15,341	13,842	..	7,676	2,677	..	3,359	..	1,640	130
16,163	14,603	..	6,225	8,165	..	..	..	1,940	213
19,297	17,510	..	11,945	4,687	612	..	..	6,646	266
12,667	10,762	..	7,004	3,517	..	..	..	3,487	241
17,341	15,592	..	11,560	3,495	331	..	..	7,734	206
16,913	15,416	..	10,200	4,656	396	..	..	5,148	164
19,867	17,815	11,080	..	6,320	..	..	..	4,760	415
15,242	13,893	..	6,286	7,399	..	..	..	1,113	208
13,791	12,201	..	7,645	4,337	..	..	..	3,308	219
24,539	22,372	5,185	8,761	8,132	..	..	..	5,256 ¹	294
15,381	13,909	6,921	..	4,915	334	1,528	..	144	211
23,173	20,543	6,430	6,207	7,357	228	..	..	3,928 ¹	321
21,464	18,560	3,194	6,559	7,824	515	..	..	1,946 ¹	468
14,110	12,944	..	5,870	6,758	..	..	..	888	316
17,502	15,854	..	10,898	4,171	566	..	..	6,161	219
13,979	13,029	9,656	..	2,348	..	918	..	6,390	107
14,193	11,913	..	6,414	5,250	..	..	..	1,164	249
20,865	17,513	11,544	..	5,513	..	..	..	6,031	456
15,610	14,134	..	8,034	5,211	603	130	..	2,090	156
20,935	17,872	10,277	..	4,215	376	2,631	..	3,055	373
15,222	13,209	..	8,950	3,621	474	..	..	4,855	164
14,751	13,226	..	6,848	6,245	..	..	..	603	133
15,846	14,013	4,647	3,218	5,469	501	..	..	2,143 ¹	178
14,774	13,544	..	8,388	4,554	465	..	..	3,369	137
13,930	12,492	..	7,505	3,960	484	358	..	2,703	185
17,357	15,168	..	6,363	7,111	463	855	..	692 ¹	376
13,493	12,577	3,686	2,734	5,829	150	..	..	23 ¹	178
13,844	12,324	..	7,954	3,842	354	..	..	3,758	174
754,792	672,291	117,636	281,319	237,552	12,469	11,841	332	..	11,142

(Provincial Cities Zone)

17,368	15,074	7,010	..	7,075	458	..	302	217 ¹	229
11,753	10,965	3,369	1,796	5,363	310	..	..	550 ¹	127
15,364	13,684	4,555	..	6,810	..	1,783	268	204	268
17,124	15,697	8,550 ^a	..	6,994	..	..	..	1,278 ¹	153
17,796	15,934	4,282	..	2,437	..	9,016	..	2,297	199
12,923	12,126	..	6,598	5,272	132	..	..	1,194	124
16,001	13,022	3,923	3,815	4,926	..	..	..	886 ¹	358
17,515	15,645	2,817	2,878	9,738	..	..	..	4,043	212
13,496	12,549	1,915	3,814	6,347	385	..	..	233	88
15,749	14,975	..	5,879	8,074	860	..	..	1,335	162
18,387	15,413	..	9,443	4,427	690	..	668	3,658	185
14,508	12,430	..	4,924	628	..	..	6,572 ²	646 ¹	306
13,895	12,591	3,258 ^a	2,926	5,318	926	..	..	886 ¹	163
201,879	180,105	39,679	37,149	77,705	4,389	10,799	7,810	..	2,574

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 3</i>			
Balonne	81,550	St George	Neal, D. McC. (<i>National</i>)
Belyando	95,200	Clermont	Lester, V. P. (<i>National</i>)
Cook	312,650	Dimbulah	Deeral, E. (<i>National</i>)
Flinders	168,500	Charters Towers ..	Katter, R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Gregory	492,350	Longreach	Glasson, W. H. (<i>National</i>)
Roma	60,650	Roma	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (<i>National</i>)
Warrego	111,700	Charleville	Turner, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Total	1,322,600		
<i>Zone 4</i>			
Auburn	44,000	Monto	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. (<i>National</i>)
Barambah	7,950	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burdekin	13,850	Ayr	Bird, Hon. V. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burnett	16,650	Gin Gin	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (<i>National</i>)
Callide	22,150	Biloela	Hartwig, L. E. (<i>National</i>)
Carnarvon	10,200	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, P. R. (<i>National</i>)
Condamine	14,450	Dalby	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>National</i>)
Cunningham	10,900	Pittsworth	Elliott, J. A. (<i>National</i>)
Gympie	4,100	Gympie	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	Ingham	Row, E. C. (<i>National</i>)
Mirani	33,550	Sarina	Newbery, Hon. T. G. (<i>National</i>)
Mourilyan	11,650	Innisfail	Kippin, Mrs V. A. (<i>National</i>)
Mulgrave	3,100	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Warwick	4,450	Warwick	Cory, D. W. (<i>National</i>)
Whitsunday	10,550	Proserpine	Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,250		
Total State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences. ² Resigned 10 March 1976. At by-election 29 May 1976 I. M. Brown (*Liberal*) elected. ³ Two candidates. ⁴ Resigned 12 August 1976. At by-election 16 October 1976 A. J. Bourke (*Liberal*) elected. ⁵ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 5,190; other candidate, 3,360. ⁶ Resigned

Officials in Parliament—Offices in the third Session of the Forty-first Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. James Edward Hiram Houghton

Chairman of Committees—W. D. Hewitt

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, W. A. M. Gunn, W. B. Kaus, C. J. Miller, and E. C. Row.

Leader of Opposition—T. J. Burns

Whips: Government—M. J. Ahern; *Opposition*—E. Marginson.

Ombudsman—The *Parliamentary Commissioner Act* 1974 established an Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The Commissioner is an Officer of Parliament whose duty is to investigate grievances of the public about actions by State Government Departments and Authorities and their officers. The Office was opened on 8 October 1974.

The Authorities include Local Authorities (i.e. City, Town, and Shire Councils), Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Harbour Boards, and Electricity Boards.

If the Commissioner finds that an action was wrong, he may make recommendations to the Department or Authority and if no appropriate action is taken he may report to the Premier and then to Parliament.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974—continued

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		

(Western and Far-Northern Zone)

7,152	6,250	4,664	..	1,523	..	..	..	3,141	63
12,392	10,880	5,379	900	4,436	..	..	..	43	165
8,275	6,977	2,871 ^a	466	2,339	..	681	217	344 ^b	403
8,505	7,548	3,592	1,412	2,497	..	..	..	2,077 ^c	47
7,087	6,208	3,823	..	2,338	..	..	..	1,485	47
8,981	7,986	5,744	..	2,168	..	..	..	3,576	74
9,064	8,255	4,153	..	3,985	..	..	..	168	117
61,456	54,104	30,226	2,778	19,286	..	681	217	..	916

(Country Zone)

10,133	9,273	7,164	..	2,026	..	..	..	5,138	83
10,834	10,099	8,335	..	1,663	..	..	..	6,672	101
10,791	10,063	6,603	..	2,875	475	..	..	3,253	110
11,741	10,835	7,951	..	2,784	..	..	..	5,167	100
11,961	10,884	7,243	..	3,053 ^a	407	..	..	3,783	181
9,979	9,148	4,496	1,812	2,244	430	..	..	10	166
12,046	11,187	8,560	..	2,095	..	380	..	6,085	152
12,335	11,566	8,096	1,624	1,255	439	..	..	4,778	152
11,700	10,955	7,942	..	2,850	..	..	..	5,092	163
11,730	10,666	5,872	..	3,448	911	..	199	1,314	236
10,579	9,606	6,610	..	2,882	..	..	..	3,728	114
11,212	10,029	4,772	..	4,674	432	..	..	326 ^c	151
10,277	9,444	6,023	..	3,269	..	..	..	2,754	152
10,381	9,538	7,052	..	2,374	..	..	..	4,678	112
12,552	11,117	6,828	..	4,152	..	..	..	2,676	137
168,251	154,410	103,547	3,436	41,644	3,094	380	199	..	2,110
1,186,378	1,060,910	291,088	324,682	376,187	19,952	23,701	8,558	..	16,742

¹⁹ February 1976. At by-election 29 May 1976 W. G. Prest (A.L.P.) elected.

⁷ North Queensland Party, 5,881; Australia Party, 691. ⁸ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,652; other candidate, 1,606.

⁹ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,477; other candidate, 1,394.

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1977 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
N.S.W. ..	Hon. N. K. Wran (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	May 1976
Victoria ..	Hon. R. J. Hamer (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	March 1976
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>)	December 1974
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	July 1975
W. Australia	Hon. Sir Charles Court (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	February 1977
Tasmania ..	Hon. W. A. Neilson (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	December 1976

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is currently elected for a term of four years. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council. Members are elected on rotational schemes for longer terms than in the Lower Houses.

4 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act* 1973 provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 in 1948 and, following the 1954, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, to 124, 125, and 127, respectively. The number for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). From the May 1974 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 45; Victoria, 34; Queensland, 18; South Australia, 12; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

Members of both Houses are elected by all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). Enrolment is not compulsory for Aboriginal natives. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for three years. Voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth of Australia are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Honourable Sir John Robert Kerr,
A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J.

(From 11 July 1974)

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 31 December 1976)

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. M. Fraser C.H. (V.)

National Resources and Overseas Trade—Rt Hon. J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)

Treasurer—Rt Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

Primary Industry—Rt Hon. I. McC. Sinclair (N.S.W.)

Administrative Services and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
Senator Hon. R. G. Withers (W.A.)

Industry and Commerce—Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton (N.S.W.)

*Employment and Industrial Relations and assisting the Prime Minister in
Public Service Matters*—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

Transport—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

Education and assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Matters—Senator
Hon. J. L. Carrick (N.S.W.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)

Defence—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

Social Security—Senator Hon. Margaret G. C. Guilfoyle (V.)

OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General—Hon. R. J. Ellicott, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

Business and Consumer Affairs—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Hon. M. J. R. MacKellar (N.S.W.)

Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. R. I. Viner (W.A.)

The Northern Territory and assisting the Minister for National Resources—
Hon. A. E. Adermann (Q.)

Post and Telecommunications and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. E. L. Robinson (Q.)

Construction and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. J. E. McLeay (S.A.)

Environment, Housing and Community Development—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

Science—Senator Hon. J. J. Webster (V.)

The Capital Territory and assisting the Prime Minister in the Arts—
Hon. A. A. Staley (V.)

Veterans' Affairs—Senator Hon. P. D. Durack (W.A.)

Productivity, assisting the Prime Minister in Women's Affairs and assisting the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations—Hon. I. M. Macphree (V.)

Queensland Members of the Australian Parliament—Following a double dissolution in November 1975 a general election of both Houses of Parliament was held on 13 December 1975. To restore the system whereby half of the Senators are elected every three years for a six-year term the first five Senators elected will serve until 30 June 1981 and the other five until 30 June 1978.

Queensland Senators are listed below and members of the House of Representatives are shown in the table on page 84.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Bonner, N. T. (<i>Liberal</i>) ¹	McAuliffe, R. E. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ¹
Collard, S. J. (<i>National</i>) ²	Martin, Kathryn J. (<i>Liberal</i>) ²
Colston, M. A. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ²	Maunsell, C. R. (<i>National</i>) ¹
Georges, G. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ²	Sheil, G., C.M.G. (<i>National</i>) ¹
Keeffe, J. B. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ¹	Wood, I. A. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ²

¹ Term—To 30 June 1981.

² Term—To 30 June 1978.

Voting at Elections—First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last elections for both Houses of the Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,
13 DECEMBER 1975, FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate
Australia .. .. .	..	2,516
Australian Labor	439,405	387,740
Australian Democratic Labor .. .. .	..	26,833
Liberal	370,041	..
Liberal Movement .. .. .	..	4,709
Liberal-National .. .. .	..	603,228
National	303,107	..
Workers'	17,341	20,857
Non-party	3,700	7,326
Total valid votes	1,133,594	1,053,209
Invalid	14,604	94,989
Total votes recorded	1,148,198	1,148,198

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
Bowman	860	Wynnum Central ..	Jull, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	40	Brisbane	Johnson, P. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Capricornia	26,950	Rockhampton	Carige, C. L. (<i>National</i>)
Darling Downs	12,100	Toowoomba	McVeigh, D. T. (<i>National</i>)
Dawson	67,850	Mackay	Braithwaite, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Fisher	18,200	Gympie	Adermann, Hon. A. E. (<i>National</i>)
Griffith	45	South Brisbane	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Herbert	19,700	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kennedy	641,050	Charters Towers	Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Leichhardt	406,650	Cairns	Thomson, D. S. (<i>National</i>)
Lilley	120	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>)
McPherson	7,150	Southport	Robinson, Hon. E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Maranoa	503,900	Dalby	Corbett, J. (<i>National</i>)
Moreton	70	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	540	Ipswich	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Petrie	215	Kedron, Brisbane	Hodges, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ryan	305	Paddington, Brisbane	Moore, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wide Bay	21,800	Maryborough	Millar, P. C. (<i>National</i>)
Total for State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences.² Two National Party candidates.

5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the numbers of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the following table. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Particulars	Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹								
Upper House .. No.	64	60	40	..	21	30	19	234
Lower House .. No.	127	99	81	82	47	51	35	522
Annual salary ¹								
Upper House .. \$	20,000 ²	9,000 ³	19,500 ⁴	..	16,500 ⁵	18,005 ⁶	16,582 ⁷	..
Lower House .. \$	20,000 ²	19,660 ³	19,500 ⁴	18,980 ⁵	16,500 ⁵	18,005 ⁶	16,582 ⁷	..
Total cost								
Executive .. \$'000	2,924	1,077	1,300	952	656	643	764	8,318
Parliament .. \$'000	38,020	6,953	5,894	5,380	3,240	4,221	1,696	65,404
Total .. \$'000	40,944	8,031	7,194	6,332	3,896	4,865	2,461	73,722
Cost per head								
Executive .. \$	0.22	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.53	0.58	1.89	0.62
Parliament .. \$	2.82	1.45	1.61	2.71	2.63	3.79	4.20	4.86
Total .. \$	3.04	1.68	1.96	3.19	3.17	4.37	6.09	5.47

¹ At 1 January 1976. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$4,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$4,100. ³ Plus allowance of \$3,280 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$39 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$4,750 to \$7,100 in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$4,180 to \$5,990. ⁵ Plus allowance of \$4,000 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$2,500 to \$5,100 in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁶ Plus allowances ranging from \$4,800 to \$9,000 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$4,200 to \$8,400 in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances ranging from \$1,824 to \$4,311 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$2,487 to \$5,804 in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁸ Plus allowances ranging from \$3,140 to \$7,670.

QUEENSLAND, 13 DECEMBER 1975

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party					Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Workers' Party	Independent		
82,228	78,873	7,535	36,458	32,825	1,046	..	11,012 ¹	1,009
59,738	55,634	4,813	24,130	24,802	1,000	..	4,245 ¹	889
58,363	56,157	15,035	13,735	26,874	..	..	136 ¹	513
64,020	61,330	42,133	..	18,590	..	..	23,543	607
62,094	59,307	30,958 ²	..	26,810	..	821	4,213 ¹	718
74,383	71,571	49,850	..	18,757	2,110	..	28,983	854
59,281	56,363	..	31,483	23,133	975	..	7,375	772
63,637	60,661	..	34,620	25,096	..	..	9,524	945
51,305	48,144	29,704	..	16,981	837	..	11,886	622
61,280	56,917	21,318	6,918	25,920	..	1,627	2,625 ¹	1,134
64,270	61,105	4,194	31,018	25,142	..	..	1,682	751
102,069	96,629	..	61,455	30,644	3,378	..	27,433	1,152
46,407	44,323	30,158	..	11,962	1,688	..	16,508	515
59,815	57,279	..	35,003	20,338	..	1,252	13,413	686
77,762	74,543	18,286	16,711	36,879	1,631	..	251	1,036
80,486	76,915	..	47,414	28,452	..	..	18,962	1,049
75,930	72,661	14,980	31,096	22,914	2,917	..	23,763 ¹	754
61,850	59,786	34,143	..	23,286	1,759	..	9,098	598
1,204,918	1,148,198	303,107	370,041	439,405	17,341	3,700	..	14,604

6 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios and the particular departments and sub-departments which the relevant cabinet minister controls:

PREMIER

Agent-General's Office	Ministerial Parking Station
Auditor-General's Department (only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts)	Parliamentary Counsel's Office
Bureau of Exchanges of International Publications	Parliamentary Reporting Staff
Chief Office, Premier's Department	Public Accountant's Registration Board
Co-ordinator-General's Department	Public Service Board
Government Motor Garage	Public Service Superannuation Board
	State Public Relations Bureau
	State Stores Board

TREASURER

Chief Office, Treasury	Office of Insurance Commissioner
Corporation of the Nominal Defendant	Stamps and Succession Duties Office
Golden Casket Office	State Actuary's Office
Land Tax Department	State Government Insurance Office

MINISTER FOR MINES AND ENERGY

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office	Irvinebank State Treatment Works
Chief Office, Department of Mines	Mines Rescue Stations
Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal	Mining Wardens' Offices
Electrical Workers and Contractors Board	Queensland Coal Board
Geological Survey of Queensland	Queensland Government Mining Journal
Government Assay Office, Cloncurry	State Batteries
Inspectors of Mines Offices	State Coke Works, Bowen
	State Electricity Commission

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR RELATIONS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Apprenticeship Office	Fire Brigades
Commissioner of Prices	Industrial Inspectors
Consumer Affairs	Industrial Registrar's Office
Department of Commercial and Industrial Development	Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation
Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs	Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational Safety Branches
District Offices (Factories and Shops, Workers' Accommodation, Industrial)	Publication of Industrial Gazette
Factories and Shops Branch	State Migration Office

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY AND WELFARE SERVICES AND SPORT

Chief Office, Department of Community and Welfare Services and Sport	Division of Social Work
Chief Probationary Office	Industrial Institution for the Blind
Children's Court Office	National Fitness Council
Children's Services Department incl. Wilson Youth Hospital, Westbrook	Parole Board
Training Centre, Birralee (Rockhampton), Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Woolloowin)	Prisons Department
	Probation Office
	Ration Relief Assistance Branch
	Sub-department of Sport

MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Administrative Division	Division of Land Utilisation
Agricultural Bank	Division of Marketing
Division of Animal Industry	Division of Plant Industry
Division of Dairying	

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND MARINE SERVICES

Beach Protection Authority	Marine Board
Department of Harbours and Marine	Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation and Water Supply Commission	Water Supply: Planning, Design, Construction
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MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Department of Transport	Queensland Road Safety Council
Metropolitan Transit Authority	Railway Department

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MAIN ROADS

Air Pollution Control	Main Roads Department
Local Government Department	Water Quality Control

MINISTER FOR POLICE

Police Department	State Emergency Service
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MINISTER FOR LANDS, FORESTRY, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rural Fires Board
District Land Offices	Rural Reconstruction Board
Forestry Department	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
National Parks	Wildlife Services
Rabbit Control Authority	

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Ambulance Services	Institute of Forensic Pathology
Chief Office, Department of Health	Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology
Chiropodists Board of Queensland	
Dental Board of Queensland	Medical Board of Queensland
Division of Geriatrics	Nurses Board of Queensland
Division of Industrial Medicine	Optometrical Registration Board
Division of Maternal and Child Welfare	Pharmacy Board
Division of Psychiatric Services	Physiotherapists Board of Queensland
Division of Public Health Supervision	Queensland Health Education Council
Division of School Health Services	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
Division of Tuberculosis	
Division of Welfare and Guidance	Queensland Radium Institute
Eventide, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Sandgate	Rockville Training Centre
Flying Surgeon	Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
Government Chemical Laboratory	Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic
Hospitals Boards	(Inebriates Institution)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Board of Adult Education	James Cook University of North Qld
Board of Advanced Education	Library Board of Queensland
Board of Secondary School Studies	Queensland Art Gallery
Board of Teacher Education	Queensland Conservatorium of Music
Chief Office, Department of Education	Queensland Museum
Griffith University	State Schools
Institutes of Technology and of Advanced Education	Technical Education University of Queensland

MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING

Board of Architects	Government Printing Office
Board of Professional Engineers	Public Buildings, Services
Builders' Registration Board	Queensland Housing Commission
Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works	

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDERS ADVANCEMENT AND FISHERIES

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	Queensland Fisheries Services
Fish Board	

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Chief Office, Department of Justice	Public Defender's Office
Court Reporting Bureau	Registrar-General's Office
Films Review Board	Small Claims Tribunal
Friendly Societies Office	Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor
Law Reform Commission	State Electoral Office
Licensing Commission	Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, Sheriff Office (only for Public Service Acts)
Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs	Titles Office
Picture Theatre and Films Commission	
Public Curator Office	

MINISTER FOR SURVEY AND VALUATION

Queensland Place Names Committee	Valuer-General's Department
Survey Office	

7 DEPARTMENT OF MINES

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which includes in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further details of the functions of the Department of Mines are shown in Chapter 11, Land Settlement, and Chapter 13, Non-rural Primary Industries.

The minerals industry has done much to boost Queensland's economy in the past 20 years. From earliest days, mining has influenced Queensland's growth and it is expected that for many years it will remain significant in our development.

Long before Separation in 1859 the search for gold was going on, and in the 1860s and early 1870s came the great rushes—to Gympie, Cloncurry, Charters Towers, the Palmer, and other famous spots.

Mining matters were then being handled by either the Lands Department or the Public Works Department. It was in these days that the mining industry was recognised as an entity in its own right and a Department of

Mines was established with Mr Thomas McIlwraith as the first Minister, on 8 January 1874.

While gold remained the main target, geologists and prospectors found evidence of rich deposits of coal, tin, copper, silver-lead, and other minerals, but it was not then envisaged that Queensland would become the major coal export State of the Commonwealth and the location of Australia's first commercial oilfield; that there would be a mine at Mount Isa producing copper, zinc, silver, and lead; that Cape York Peninsula would become a major source of aluminium through its bauxite deposits; and that nickel and phosphate deposits would be discovered.

In the wake of these discoveries, new towns and cities have been established, playing a major part towards decentralisation; the mining industry has meant employment for many thousands, both directly and indirectly; the State Government has earned many millions of dollars in rail freights and royalties; the Commonwealth Government's export earnings have been increased; and the activities of the Department of Mines have expanded accordingly.

Inauguration of the Aerial, Geological and Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia was a significant event of 1934. It was under the joint administration of the Commonwealth and the Queensland and Western Australian Governments, and for the first time in Queensland aerial photography was used as a basis for regional geological mapping.

The Department was involved in the gold boom of the last century; in the Mount Isa discovery in 1923 and the development of this mine; the discovery of bauxite at Weipa in 1955 and its development, coupled with the alumina refinery at Gladstone; the Kianga coal discovery in 1957 and the subsequent development of the Bowen Basin; the Moonie oil find in 1961 and the piping of oil and natural gas to Brisbane; the development and export of mineral sands, nickel, and phosphate rock; the Mary Kathleen uranium yield between 1958 and 1965; and the resurgence of sapphire mining in Queensland in recent years.

The Department of Mines drilling and geological studies in the Galilee Basin, west of the Bowen Basin, have revealed a likely source of liquid fuels processed from coal. Other major Departmental plans are for development of big Bowen Basin fields at Nebo, Hail Creek, and German Creek.

Oil exploration in Australia has been at a low level of activity during the past few years but half of the current drilling is taking place in Queensland.

The Department of Mines has the responsibility of implementing a policy of active encouragement to exploration. It has made grants for maintenance and construction of roads, given assistance to prospectors, provided loans for hire of equipment, and granted subsidies for mine development.

By its very nature, mining must affect the environment, and the Department of Mines has aimed at protecting the ecology to the fullest possible extent. Acts and Regulations impose rules on mining companies which have to conform to conditions worked out and defined by environmental impact studies made by independent authorities. Mining companies are bonded to ensure proper revegetation and rehabilitation of mined areas and are engaged in anti-pollution programmes.

The Department's geologists and other technical experts have played a specialised role from earliest days in the development of Queensland's mineral wealth by discerning, reporting upon, and mapping the mineral potential of this State.

The Geological Survey of Queensland employs the largest single group of qualified technical officers attached to the Mines Department. In recent years their activities have been diversified to meet various demands, particularly in the fields of resources development and basic planning for public utilities and industrial expansion.

Between the pick and shovel days and today's highly mechanised field operation there have been dramatic changes in mining techniques and the Coal Mining Acts and Regulations have been amended frequently to cope with new sets of circumstances. They place high accent on mining safety. There have been advances in mine safety and mine management. Employees and the Department have combined in heeding the lessons arising from mine disasters.

In a succession of Mines Ministers since Thomas McIlwraith was appointed in 1874, the longest serving have been the late A. J. Jones (1917-1929), the late E. Evans (1957-1965), and the current Minister, the Hon. R. E. Camm, who has held office since 1965.

The present Under Secretary of the Department, Mr J. T. Woods, the former Chief Government Geologist, took over in 1975 on the retirement of Mr E. K. Healy.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

History—Prior to Separation, Brisbane was the only municipality incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act of 1858*. This Act, which continued in operation after Separation until repealed by the Queensland Legislature, made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of not fewer than 50 householders resident within any city, town, hamlet, or rural district. Following Separation, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Warwick, Gladstone, Bowen, and Dalby, in that order, were created municipalities under this legislation taken from New South Wales. The 1858 Act was repealed by *The Municipal Institutions Act of 1864*, which made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of householders resident in cities, towns, or rural districts having a population of not less than 250 inhabitants.

The Local Government Act of 1878 repealed the Act of 1864 and afforded statutory recognition to municipalities created under previous legislation. It also made provision for the creation of additional municipalities under the style of Cities, Boroughs (towns), or Shires (country districts), either upon petition or without petition. The 1878 Act was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*, which provided for the division of all lands in the Colony, not already included in an existing municipality, into Divisions. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act of 1890*, which based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land. This principle of taxation is still applicable under the present Local Government Acts.

The Local Authorities Act of 1902 consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and gave statutory recognition to existing municipalities as if

they had been constituted Cities or Towns under the new Act, and to existing Shires and Divisions as if they had been constituted Shires thereunder. With the passing of *The Local Government Act of 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under the previous Acts.

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, and in April 1961 to 131, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only changes have been that the Shire of Mount Isa and the Town of Gladstone have had their status raised to that of Cities, and the Town of Thursday Island is now the Shire of Torres.

Local Authority Councils—Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1976* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members.) Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the "Mayor") and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Shire of Torres (since 1952) and the Shire of Cook (since 1959) are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator who is assisted by an executive committee, appointed by the Minister, to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government section of the Public Finance chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1976*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1976*.

The municipality of Brisbane was proclaimed on 7 September 1859. The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924* by the amalgamation of 20 City, Town, or Shire Councils into one civic authority which took over several *ad hoc* boards and public utilities. It is governed by the Local Government Act where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane.

Elections—Local Authority Councils are elected by all persons 18 years of age and over for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years and from 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected, on preferential voting since 1964, for each of the wards. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council. Some Local Authority Areas are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire Area is treated as one electoral area. In elections, the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The Mayor (or Chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area, except for the City of Brisbane, where he is elected by his fellow aldermen.

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from October 1976 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$34,820 salary and \$19,340 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$22,400; and aldermen, \$17,920 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

Local Authorities outside the City of Brisbane have power to make by-laws providing for the payment of fees and expenses to members for attendance at meetings and making authorised inspections, but the amount that a member may receive in any one year is limited. In addition, the Local Authority may decide to grant an allowance to the Chairman (or Mayor).

9 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

There are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Local Authority Areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of census and other statistical data.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions. Their principal use is in the description of land for titles purposes.

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act 1971* into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). See maps between pages 96 and 97. The

boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions:* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1975 election there were 18 Divisions. See map facing page 97.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. See Chapter 20.

(f) *Land Agents' Districts:* The administration of the leasing and development of Crown lands is the function of the Land Administration Commission. Local matters are attended to in 44 Land Agents' Districts, in the principal town of each of which there is a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded.

(g) *Regions of Queensland:* On 6 October 1973, Regions for Queensland were declared under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organization and Environmental Control Act 1971-1974*. The Act is administered by the Co-ordinator-General.

The Regions—Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Mackay, Central-West, Northern, Far North, and North-West—cover the entire State including the off-shore areas.

Economic, geographical, social, and administrative criteria were considered in the definition of the Regions which, as declared, are comprised of Local Authority Areas.

The purpose for the declaration of Regions was to facilitate the constitution of Regional Co-ordination Councils which, in respect of the area for which they are established, have the function of:

- (a) promoting the co-ordination of the objectives, policies, organisations, and operations of all departments of the Government of the State and all local bodies in their respective fields of activity concerned with planned development;
- (b) continuously reviewing the state of development;
- (c) reviewing and investigating submissions made to it or referred to it concerning planned development;
- (d) recommending to the Co-ordinator-General concerning regional development, research projects, matters referred to the council by the Minister, and matters relevant to the state of the environment for submission to the Environmental Control Council;
- (e) collecting, and disseminating within departments of the Government of the State, local bodies, and at large, information concerning all aspects of planned regional development.

Regional Co-ordination Councils are statutory advisory bodies which make submissions to the Co-ordinator-General. They are representative of all Local Authorities in a Region although provision has been made for

membership to be extended to other bodies. Since January 1974, a Regional Co-ordination Council has been operating in each Region.

While the Regional Co-ordination Councils promote and co-ordinate planning at the regional level, and the Co-ordinator-General has a similar function at the State level, the Queensland system of planning and development recognises that planning is the responsibility of all decision-making agencies. It is a system of participative planning, rather than authoritative.

(h) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 101 to 108 and the maps on pages 488 and 489 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division.

Statistical Divisions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the publication of areal statistics have been revised to conform with the new Regions of Queensland (see preceding text). The Moreton Region is divided into the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Moreton Statistical Division. The eleven Statistical Divisions are: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Central-West, Mackay, Northern, Far North, and North-West. Statistics have been published in these Divisions for calendar year data from the year ending 31 December 1974 and for financial year data from the year ending 30 June 1975.

(i) *Statistical Districts:* Statistical District boundaries have been drawn around selected urban centres, with a population of 25,000 or more, experiencing growth beyond the Local Authority boundary. These Districts are intended to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller centres for a period of at least 20 years. They are designed to provide comparable statistics over time for urban centres. The six urban centres so defined are Bundaberg, Cairns, Gold Coast, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

Statistics will be published for these new districts for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series the year ended 30 June 1976.

(j) *Statistical Areas and Suburbs:* Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity. For the 1947 Census, therefore, 39 component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* were analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The boundaries were kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division*. As a result, while 39 Statistical Areas were defined for the 1947 Census (all within the City of Brisbane), there were 48 for the 1954 Census, 55 for the 1961 Census, 64 for the 1966 Census, and 66 for the 1971 Census (58 within the City of Brisbane and 8 in surrounding Local Authority Areas).

From the 1976 Census, Suburbs as delimited by the Queensland Place Names Board have been adopted by the Bureau for statistical purposes. An alphabetical list of Suburbs is given on pages 101 to 105.

While most statistical series will be available by Suburbs it will not always be practical to publish figures on this basis due to constraints of confidentiality and space. For presentation of statistics in these circumstances, Suburbs and other areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division have been grouped into Rings and Sectors. Details of these groupings are given in Bulletin No. Q150/76 "Groupings of Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division".

Statistics will be published for these new areas for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series the year ended 30 June 1976.

(k) *Urban Brisbane Area*: The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous Census Collectors' Districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1966 Census, this urban area covered approximately 610 square kilometres, including 500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, and 5 in the Shire of Pine Rivers.

In a review before the 1971 Census, 55 square kilometres were excluded from the defined urban area within the City of Brisbane, so that the total 1966 Urban Brisbane Area on a comparable basis to the 1971 figure was only 555 square kilometres, and that part within the City of Brisbane itself was only 445 square kilometres.

By the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of approximately 700 square kilometres (500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, 23 in the Shire of Albert, 34 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 38 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses, these areas excluded the 25 square kilometres within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River. Areas arrived at from the 1976 Census are not available.

• Chapter 5

POPULATION

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). Later Censuses were conducted by the Colonial Government up to 1901, and thereafter by the Australian Government.

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813; at 1921, 755,972; and at 1933, 947,534. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total; this figure was 15.0 per cent at the 1976 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for Censuses from 1947 to 1976. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976 ²
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,777,103
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,646,981
Queensland ..	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065	2,037,197
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707	1,244,756
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469	1,144,857
Tasmania ..	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413	402,866
N. Territory ..	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390	97,090
A. C. Territory ..	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063	197,622
Australia ..	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638	13,548,472

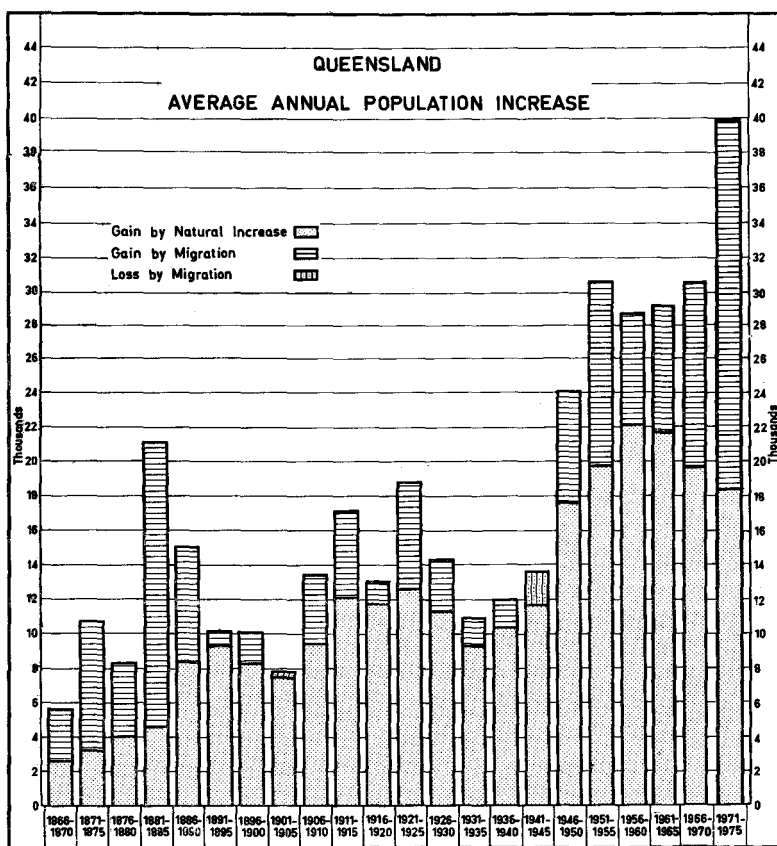
¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

² Census field count.

During the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the population of Queensland increased by 11.5 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Australian Capital Territory, 37.2; Northern Territory, 12.4; Western Australia, 11.1; South Australia, 6.1; Victoria, 4.1; New South Wales, 3.8; and Tasmania, 3.2. These increases comprise

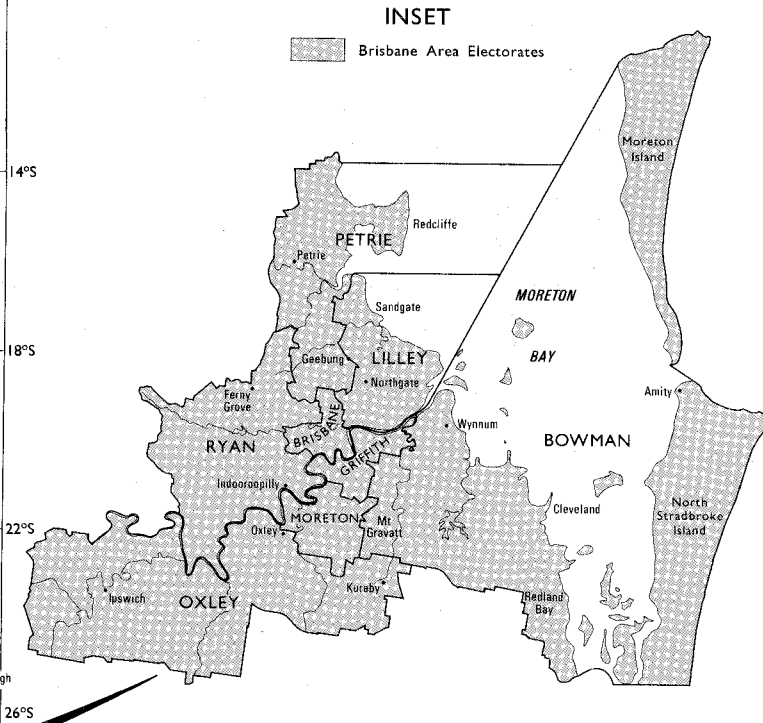
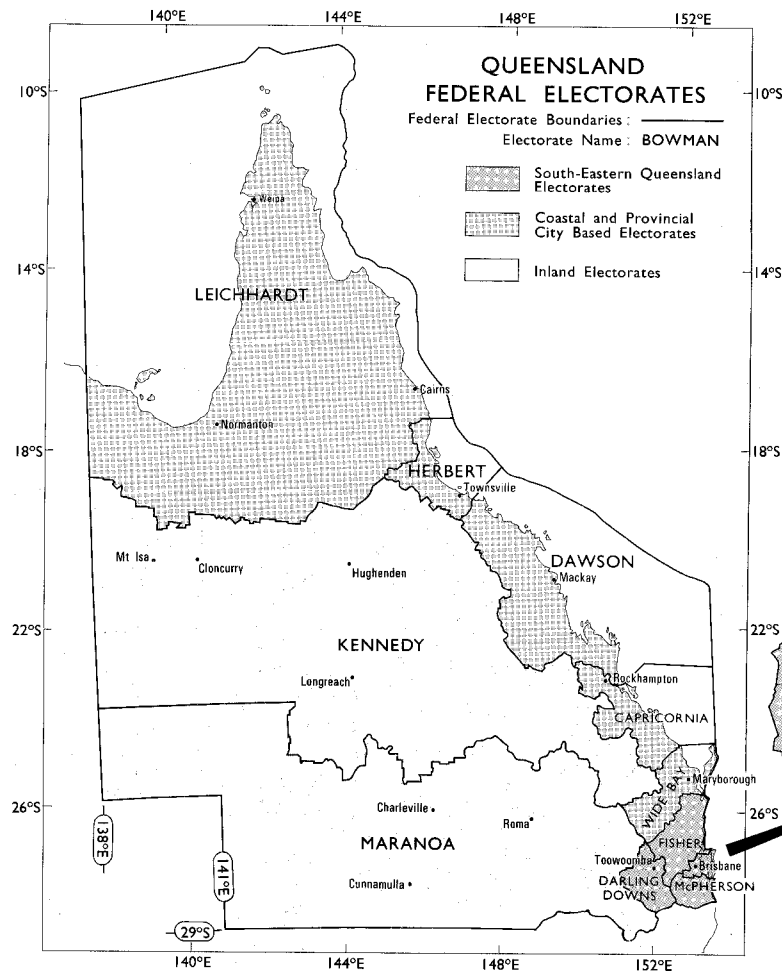
natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures).

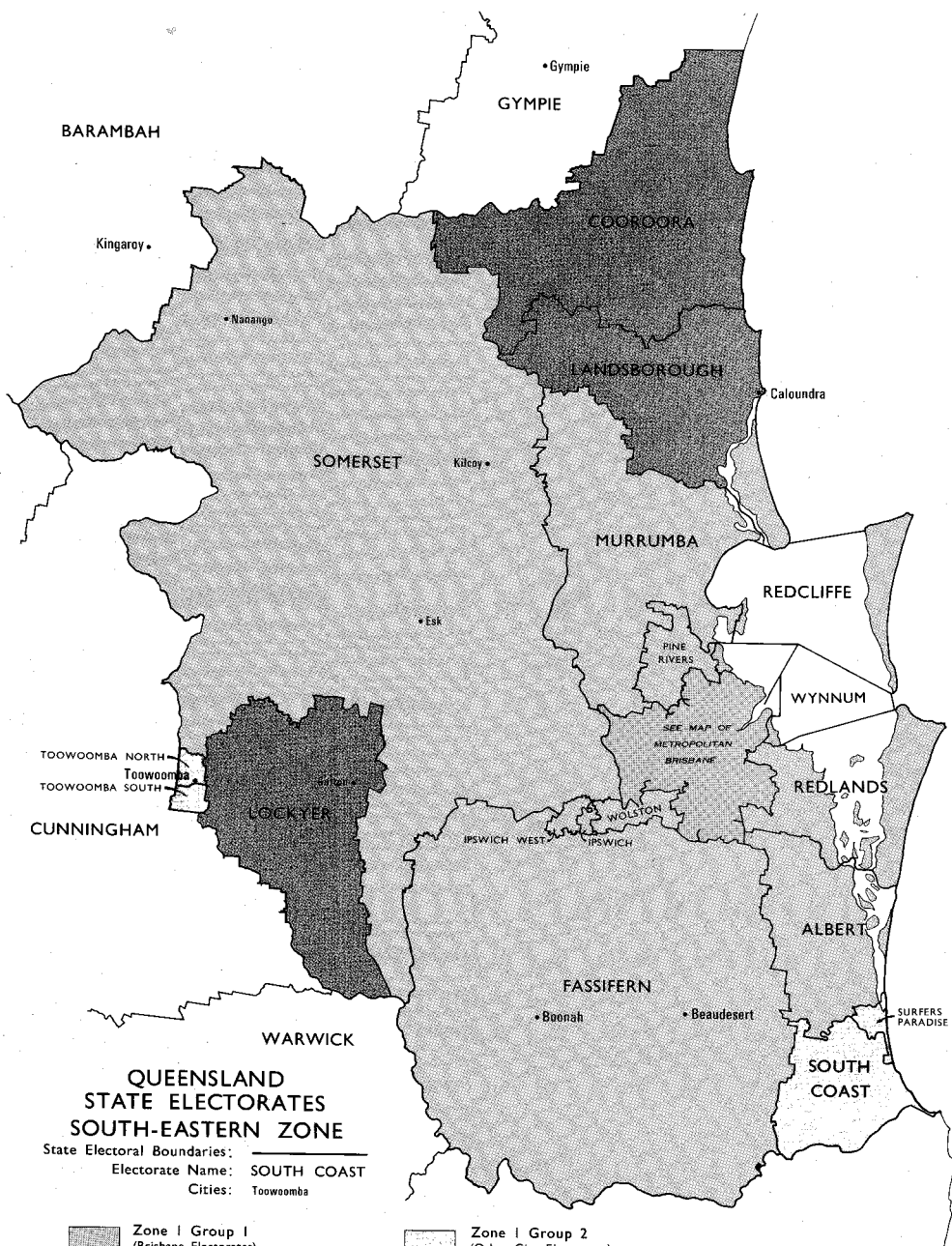
Since colonisation migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted overseas migration. Between 1945 and 1971 nearly 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population was due to net migration. In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976 the proportion of increase in the Queensland population due to net migration rose to 60 per cent.



The next table shows the estimated growth of the population of Queensland during the years 1971 to 1975. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head. Following the results of the 1976 Census and the post-Census enumeration survey, preliminary revisions have been made to the intercensal population estimates of all States and Territories.

The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for Australia as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and overseas migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration





has also to be taken into account. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is it possible to obtain an accurate check on State populations.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1971	951,700	934,000	1,885,600	1,838,400	1,859,900
1972	981,800	964,100	1,945,900	1,885,500	1,914,800
1973	1,012,600	995,300	2,007,800	1,945,000	1,975,000
1974	1,042,200	1,024,900	2,067,100	2,005,600	2,035,300
1975	1,057,800	1,042,100	2,099,900	2,060,500	2,080,100

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

$$\text{Mean population} = \frac{a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e}{12}$$

where a , b , c , d , and e , respectively, are the populations at the beginning and the end of the first quarter, and the end of the second, third, and fourth quarters. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values, a , b , c , d , and e .

Overseas Migration—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 4.4m people have come to Australia. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1975. It consists of *settlers* who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle permanently, and of Australian residents and former settlers departing permanently. *Former settlers* are persons who state, on departure, that they came to Australia intending to settle. Before 1974, former settlers were not classified as such unless they had spent at least 12 months in Australia. This distinction has now been removed. *Total departures* include Australian residents who state their intent to reside abroad permanently.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers ¹	Total	New settlers ¹	Total
1971 ..	103,811	155,525	29,449	41,122	126,076	114,403
1972 ..	63,710	112,468	33,172	45,881	79,296	66,587
1973 ..	49,822	105,003	30,325	43,430	74,678	61,573
1974 ..	52,194	121,324	21,849	33,751	99,475	87,573
1975 ..	21,345	54,117	18,315	29,084	35,802	25,033

¹ See text above.

The next table shows the number of settlers arriving who nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence, and the number of former settlers and Queensland residents permanently departing Australia.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers ¹	Total	New settlers ¹	Total
1971 ..	6,769	10,397	2,381	3,756	8,016	6,641
1972 ..	5,836	9,880	2,644	4,077	7,236	5,803
1973 ..	5,295	10,672	2,862	4,312	7,810	6,360
1974 ..	3,951	10,169	2,426	4,168	7,743	6,001
1975 ..	1,672	5,180	2,139	3,904	3,041	1,276

¹ See text above.

Australia has "assisted migration" agreements with a number of governments and contributes towards the cost of migrants' passages. This contribution is supported by the government of the migrant's own country and, in some cases, by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. From October 1945 to June 1975, 2,008,975 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 4,411,903 permanent and long-term arrivals.

Of the 2,008,975 assisted arrivals, 1,193,382 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 1,118,189. Although immigration is an Australian Government function, the State Government assists in these assisted passage schemes by receiving nominations and by taking responsibility for the reception and after-care of such migrants.

Long-term movement in the population comprises all persons arriving or leaving for periods of 12 months or more, or returning to Australia after a residence abroad of 12 months or more. Prior to 1974 Australian residents were included in long-term movement only if their intended or actual stay in any one country was 12 months or over. Their classification is now governed by their intended or actual period of absence from Australia.

The table below shows the nationalities of all permanent and long-term arrivals from October 1945 to June 1975.

	Assisted arrivals	Other permanent and long-term arrivals	Total
British	1,193,382	1,396,018	2,589,400
Italian	76,301	310,227	386,528
Greek	74,421	153,858	228,279
Yugoslav	101,069	76,042	177,111
Dutch	100,655	64,256	164,911
German	97,066	40,847	137,913
United States ..	24,199	94,971	119,170
Polish	65,896	21,196	87,092
Stateless	29,373	22,937	52,310
Hungarian	24,658	6,180	30,838
Others	221,955	216,396	438,351
Total	2,008,975	2,402,928	4,411,903

Of the permanent and long-term arrivals, 2,362,071 were males and 2,049,832 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 26 per cent of

the total, while 70 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 1,910,282, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,501,621.

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured accurately by comparison of information at successive Censuses dealing with birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1971 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,827,065, an increase of 720,650. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1971 totalled 165,998. This represented 23 per cent of the Queensland population increase during this period.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1971 who had arrived after June 1947 was 2,060,144. This represented 40 per cent of the total population increase. Of these post-war arrivals, 8 per cent were living in Queensland.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1971 Census, 231,493 persons, or 12.7 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 20.2 per cent in 1971.

From 1947 to 1973, 48,450 aliens living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. During 1974 naturalisation certificates were granted for the first time to citizens of the United Kingdom and of Commonwealth countries. The number of persons granted Australian citizenship to the end of 1975 was 56,220.

Between July 1960 and June 1975, the settler arrivals in Australia who were workers numbered 929,865. Of these, 378,380 were classified as skilled, 332,306 as semi-skilled, and 219,179 as unskilled. Of the workers, 32 per cent were process workers or skilled craftsmen, 16 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, and 15 per cent were clerical or sales workers.

The next table sets out the percentage distribution of settler arrivals in the various occupational groups.

OCCUPATION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1 JULY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1975

Occupational group	Percentage of arrivals	Percentage of workers
Professional, technical, and related workers	5.8	12.2
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	1.8	3.9
Clerical workers	5.1	10.8
Sales workers	1.9	4.0
Farmers and other rural workers	1.8	3.8
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	0.2	0.5
Transport and communication workers	2.3	4.8
Craftsmen and process workers	15.0	31.5
Labourers	5.5	11.6
Service, sport, and recreation workers	5.1	10.8
Not stated	2.9	6.2
Total workers	47.6	100.0
Total dependants	52.4	..
Total	100.0	..

Population movement in the short-term, i.e. for periods of less than 12 months, of Queensland residents going abroad, and overseas visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Queensland is shown in the next table according to the purpose of journey.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving	Queensland residents departing
In transit	4,383	..
Convention	443	984
Business	4,731	8,110
Accompanying business traveller	350	1,357
Visiting relatives	16,109	20,861
Holiday	22,476	57,802
Employment	1,001	3,140
Education	3,263	824
Other and not stated	2,838	5,975
Total	55,594	99,053
Males	29,010	49,207
Females	26,584	49,846

The durations of stay of overseas visitors to Australia and of those who spent most of their time in Queensland are given in the next table.

OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY, 1975

Length of stay	Australia	Those spending most time in Queensland
Under 1 week	153,137	12,108
1 week and under 2 weeks	83,154	8,318
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	59,994	9,208
3 weeks and under 1 month	41,287	6,937
1 month and under 2 months	59,808	8,799
2 months and under 3 months	27,520	3,980
3 months and under 6 months	33,864	4,778
6 months and under 9 months	14,548	1,587
9 months and under 12 months	25,028	3,524
Not stated etc.	8,114	531
Total	506,454	59,770
Males	282,414	32,048
Females	224,040	27,722

2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Most of the population of Queensland is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively dense within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland. Throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, however, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Suburbs—The next table shows the areas and populations of Local Authorities grouped into Statistical Divisions. These

divisions conform with the Regions of Queensland, see page 92. Populations are those recorded at the 1961, 1966, 1971, and 1976 Censuses. The figures shown for 1976 are preliminary.

Where boundary changes have occurred figures have been partly estimated to accord with the 1976 boundaries, where possible.

For the 1976 Census, Suburbs, as delimited by the Place Names Board, were the basis for areal aggregations within the Brisbane City and parts of the contiguous Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. Estimates of population for these areas are not available for 1961 and, as a number of the suburbs on the fringe of Brisbane were previously sparsely settled, it has not been possible to provide estimates for 1966 and 1971 in all cases.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Suburbs and Shires are shown thus—ALBERT

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³		
					Males	Females	Persons

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

City of Brisbane⁴

Acacia Ridge ..	9	..	7,023	8,701	4,357	4,293	8,650
Albion ..	2	..	3,408	2,991	1,335	1,393	2,728
Alderley ..	3	..	5,564	5,624	2,524	2,741	5,265
Algester ..	4	..	205	230	1,270	1,223	2,493
Annerley ..	3	..	9,500	9,603	4,033	4,593	8,626
Anstead, Moggill State Forest ..	15	..	316	503	286	313	599
Archerfield ..	4	..	838	928	470	443	913
Ascot ..	2	..	4,758	4,961	2,078	2,528	4,606
Ashgrove ..	6	..	12,973	12,716	5,632	5,791	11,423
Aspley ..	6	..	6,416	9,684	5,171	5,235	10,406
Bald Hills ..	14	..	2,609	3,252	1,691	1,631	3,322
Balmoral ..	1	..	3,267	3,131	1,445	1,483	2,928
Banyo ..	4	..	4,499	4,989	2,602	2,544	5,146
Bardon ..	5	..	8,694	8,424	3,629	4,075	7,704
Bellbowrie ..	6	..	150	242	384	387	771
Belmont ..	12	..	942	1,150	653	642	1,295
Berrinba ..	5	..	n	152	159	164	323
Boondall ..	11	..	3,904	4,813	2,709	2,335	5,044
Bowen Hills ..	2	..	2,466	1,719	648	653	1,301
Bracken Ridge ..	9	..	959	3,345	3,546	3,471	7,017
Bridgeman Downs ..	9	..	782	810	440	434	874
Brighton ..	8	..	10,387	10,542	5,150	5,200	10,350
Brookfield, Mount Coot-tha Park ..	34	..	874	960	549	643	1,192
Bulimba ..	3	..	4,643	4,518	2,280	2,008	4,288
Burbank ..	31	..	342	419	347	342	689
Calamvale ..	7	..	695	704	403	363	766
Camp Hill ..	5	..	10,684	10,426	4,727	5,234	9,961
Cannon Hill ..	4	..	4,511	4,822	2,076	2,183	4,259
Capalaba West ..	5	..	248	322	157	138	295
Carina ..	6	..	6,476	7,871	3,707	3,856	7,563
Carina Heights ..	5	..	4,860	4,704	2,116	2,319	4,435
Carseldine ..	4	..	390	665	532	613	1,145

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³		
					Males	Females	Persons

City of Brisbane⁴—continued

Chandler ..	8	..	788	902	523	501	1,024
Chapel Hill ..	5	..	1,831	2,534	2,025	2,146	4,171
Chelmer ..	2	..	3,000	3,137	1,342	1,510	2,852
Chermside ..	4	..	8,490	8,464	3,439	4,227	7,666
Chermside West ..	3	..	4,353	6,333	3,292	3,304	6,596
City ..	3	..	4,103	3,645	1,862	1,174	3,036
Clayfield ..	3	..	9,366	9,550	4,130	5,395	9,525
Cooper's Plains ..	4	..	4,834	5,437	2,525	2,492	5,017
Coorparoo ..	5	..	12,955	13,184	5,995	7,130	13,125
Corinda ..	3	..	3,918	4,019	1,983	2,149	4,132
Cribb Island ..	7	..	1,342	1,192	495	443	938
Darra ..	6	..	3,872	3,770	2,024	1,791	3,815
Deagon ..	3	..	3,872	3,860	1,882	1,896	3,778
Doolandella ..	9	..	212	250	164	146	310
Drewvale ..	4	..	<i>n</i>	105	59	54	113
Durack ..	4	..	903	1,149	876	775	1,651
Dutton Park ..	1	..	2,615	2,640	1,368	952	2,320
Eagle Farm ..	13	..	48	43	17	24	41
East Brisbane ..	2	..	6,570	6,138	2,837	2,669	5,506
Eight Mile Plains ..	6	..	806	1,258	895	872	1,767
Ellen Grove ..	3	..	335	403	241	226	467
Enoggera, Enoggera Military Camp ..	9	..	7,965	8,044	3,541	3,127	6,668
Everton Park ..	4	..	6,543	7,481	4,195	4,175	8,370
Fairfield ..	1	..	2,679	2,580	1,161	1,243	2,404
Ferny Grove ..	4	..	269	315	407	417	824
Fig Tree Pocket ..	5	..	700	1,250	826	823	1,649
Fitzgibbon ..	3	..	<i>n</i>	17	8	8	16
Fortitude Valley ..	1	..	3,159	2,145	659	719	1,378
Geebung ..	4	..	5,311	6,191	2,765	2,820	5,585
Graceville ..	2	..	4,082	4,215	1,878	2,051	3,929
Grange ..	2	..	4,280	4,087	1,811	2,007	3,818
Greenslopes ..	3	..	8,526	8,172	3,514	3,835	7,349
Gumdale ..	6	..	939	949	497	475	972
Hamilton ..	2	..	4,492	4,668	2,094	2,337	4,431
Hawthorne ..	2	..	4,334	4,283	1,820	2,135	3,955
Heathwood ..	5	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	5	11
Hemmant ..	6	..	1,186	1,483	712	660	1,372
Hendra ..	2	..	4,457	4,277	1,952	1,962	3,914
Herston ..	2	..	3,332	3,837	1,279	2,027	3,306
Highgate Hill ..	1	..	5,813	5,687	2,592	2,624	5,216
Holland Park ..	3	..	8,714	8,499	3,662	4,046	7,708
Holland Park West ..	3	..	5,992	6,402	2,985	3,172	6,157
Inala ..	12	..	17,946	20,829	9,975	10,062	20,037
Indooroopilly ..	8	..	8,112	8,801	4,145	4,389	8,534
Jamboree Heights ..	1	..	<i>n</i>	213	1,062	1,033	2,095
Jindalee ..	3	..	814	2,512	2,555	2,611	5,166
Kangaroo Point ..	2	..	4,932	4,451	1,868	1,963	3,831
Karawatha ..	6	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	43	89	132
Kedron ..	5	..	12,790	12,269	5,578	6,082	11,660
Kelvin Grove ..	2	..	4,405	4,298	1,823	1,981	3,804
Kenmore ..	6	..	4,353	7,752	4,252	4,378	8,630
Kenmore Hills ..	4	..	527	721	373	387	760
Keperra ..	6	..	4,557	5,886	3,333	3,295	6,628
Kuraby ..	5	..	620	801	479	470	949
Larapinta ..	6	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8	5	13
Lota ..	4	..	2,441	2,574	1,187	1,266	2,453
Lower Nudgee ..	15	..	246	226	126	112	238

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³		
					Males	Females	Persons

City of Brisbane⁴—continued

Lutwyche	1	..	3,201	3,144	1,300	1,530	2,830
Lytton	14	..	78	64	23	31	54
McDowall	4	..	130	197	770	754	1,524
Macgregor	3	..	730	2,754	2,648	2,732	5,380
Mackenzie	6	..	154	199	87	93	180
Manly	3	..	4,147	4,088	1,916	1,945	3,861
Manly West	5	..	5,088	6,029	3,206	3,221	6,427
Mansfield	4	..	710	4,824	3,643	3,668	7,311
Middle Park	1	..	n	n	..	..	..
Milton	1	..	2,892	2,593	964	964	1,928
Mitchelton	4	..	7,055	6,556	3,022	3,093	6,115
Moggill	11	..	344	549	368	339	707
Moorooka	4	..	9,758	9,690	4,665	4,974	9,639
Moreton Island ⁵ ..	217	..	61	51	60	52	112
Morningside	6	..	8,732	8,184	3,686	3,809	7,495
Mount Gravatt	3	..	2,961	3,349	1,666	1,751	3,417
Mount Gravatt East	5	..	9,926	10,968	5,028	5,173	10,201
Mount Ommaney ..	2	..	n	25	129	139	268
Murarrie	9	..	2,074	2,000	1,244	1,255	2,499
Nathan	5	..	438	585	514	476	990
New Farm	3	..	10,633	10,183	4,553	5,088	9,641
Newmarket	2	..	4,252	4,274	1,910	2,045	3,955
Newstead	2	..	2,100	1,701	793	705	1,498
Norman Park	3	..	7,900	7,431	3,194	3,521	6,715
Northgate	2	..	4,789	4,651	1,996	2,130	4,126
Nudgee	3	..	1,921	2,233	1,015	1,132	2,147
Nudgee Beach	9	..	314	271	115	95	210
Nundah	4	..	7,610	7,565	3,566	4,024	7,590
Oxley	7	..	5,553	6,449	3,279	3,354	6,633
Paddington	2	..	8,931	8,480	3,873	3,979	7,852
Pallara	8	..	461	452	269	264	533
Parkinson	8	..	n	62	36	24	60
Pinjarra Hills	6	..	316	561	320	284	604
Pinkenba	29	..	1,243	869	319	287	606
Pullenvale	24	..	395	548	438	420	858
Ransome	5	..	224	246	139	111	250
Red Hill	2	..	6,240	6,094	2,423	2,610	5,033
Richlands	6	..	511	512	268	228	496
Riverhills	3	..	n	n	276	279	555
Robertson	2	..	112	186	475	470	945
Rosedale	15	..	885	950	544	519	1,063
Rocklea	9	..	2,518	2,279	963	929	1,892
Runcorn	7	..	1,232	1,743	1,190	1,185	2,375
St Lucia	4	..	6,722	7,230	2,935	2,877	5,812
Salisbury	5	..	6,684	7,241	3,296	3,241	6,537
Sandgate	6	..	8,005	7,791	3,471	3,733	7,204
Seventeen Mile Rocks	5	..	255	304	152	143	295
Sherwood	2	..	4,197	4,097	1,914	1,981	3,895
South Brisbane	2	..	6,472	5,747	2,243	1,935	4,178
Spring Hill	1	..	5,781	5,064	2,235	1,675	3,910
Stafford	3	..	8,811	8,471	3,583	3,720	7,303
Stafford Heights ..	3	..	5,541	7,954	4,045	4,056	8,101
Stretton	5	..	n	n	25	31	56
Sumner	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunnybank	5	..	4,041	5,991	3,660	3,813	7,473
Sunnybank Hills ..	6	..	1,649	3,341	2,218	2,147	4,365
Taigum	3	..	312	504	356	413	769

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³		
					Males	Females	Persons

City of Brisbane⁴—continued

Taringa	2	..	5,254	5,301	2,280	2,455	4,735
Tarragindi ..	5	..	10,917	11,934	5,432	5,626	11,058
The Gap, Enoggera							
State Forest ..	50	..	5,044	8,078	4,961	4,977	9,938
Tingalpa	10	..	2,186	2,949	1,838	1,825	3,663
Toowong	6	..	13,002	12,753	5,613	6,100	11,713
Underwood (part)	3	..	163	188	136	122	258
Upper Brookfield	32	..	341	366	219	177	396
Upper Kedron ..	9	..	87	88	50	43	93
Upper Mount							
Gravatt	4	..	7,602	9,071	4,634	4,662	9,296
Virginia	3	..	2,987	2,787	1,226	1,231	2,457
Wacol	18	..	3,629	3,701	1,814	1,000	2,814
Wakerley	5	..	459	456	221	219	440
Wavell Heights ..	4	..	11,131	10,469	4,618	4,878	9,496
West End	2	..	7,197	6,902	3,032	3,246	6,278
Westlake	2	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	97	121	218
Willawong	8	..	207	216	123	103	226
Wilston	1	..	3,748	3,580	1,640	1,769	3,409
Windsor	3	..	7,488	7,147	3,081	3,282	6,363
Wishart	6	..	1,020	2,130	2,044	2,064	4,108
Woolloongabba ..	2	..	8,458	6,820	2,755	3,117	5,872
Wooloowin	2	..	6,061	6,091	2,558	2,971	5,529
Wynnum	7	..	13,244	12,491	5,526	5,971	11,497
Wynnum West ..	6	..	3,956	6,495	3,909	3,860	7,769
Yeerongpilly ..	3	..	2,328	2,216	931	1,038	1,969
Yeronga	3	..	4,981	5,032	2,328	2,485	4,813
Zillmere	4	..	7,549	8,115	3,819	3,851	7,670
TOTAL CITY OF							
BRISBANE ..	1,220 ⁵	593,858	656,673	700,671	342,162	354,578	696,740

Other Brisbane Statistical Division⁴

Albert (part) ..	170	5,342	7,355	19,195	26,794	26,515	53,309
Beenleigh	<i>n</i>	..	..	2,220	1,767	1,766	3,533
Daisy Hill	<i>n</i>	..	..	189	545	488	1,033
Kingston (part)	<i>n</i>	..	..	1,936	3,837	3,842	7,679
Loganholme	<i>n</i>	..	..	246	691	665	1,356
Loganlea (part)	<i>n</i>	..	..	64	36	30	66
Rosedale South	<i>n</i>	..	..	2,540	4,155	4,169	8,324
Shailer Park ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	196	759	756	1,515
Slacks Creek ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	1,149	2,763	2,648	5,411
Springwood	<i>n</i>	..	..	455	1,643	1,613	3,256
Tanah Merah ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	302	282	295	577
Underwood (part)	<i>n</i>	..	..	1,030	1,073	1,050	2,123
Woodridge	<i>n</i>	..	..	8,006	8,213	8,184	16,397
Balance	<i>n</i>	..	..	862	1,030	1,009	2,039
Beaudesert (part)	241	1,435	2,353	3,503	4,609	4,321	8,930
Bethania	<i>n</i>	..	..	180	126	114	240
Browns Plains ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	378	652	641	1,293
Greenbank	<i>n</i>	..	..	678	554	476	1,030
Kingston (part)	<i>n</i>	..	..	140	378	322	700
Loganlea (part)	<i>n</i>	..	..	544	938	919	1,857
Park Ridge	<i>n</i>	..	..	258	277	262	539
Waterford	<i>n</i>	..	..	290	350	317	667
Balance	<i>n</i>	..	..	1,035	1,334	1,270	2,604

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ^a	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ^a	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ^a		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Other Brisbane Statistical Division⁴—continued</i>							
Caboolture (part)	201	4,149	5,195	6,682	5,655	5,420	11,075
IPSWICH	120	48,679	54,592	61,582	34,780	34,462	69,242
Moreton (part) ..	200	1,010	1,198	2,300	3,961	3,923	7,884
Camira	<i>n</i>	..	..	486	725	627	1,352
Carole Park ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	106	929	985	1,914
Karalee	<i>n</i>	..	..	110	210	221	431
Balance	<i>n</i>	..	..	1,598	2,097	2,090	4,187
Pine Rivers (part)	357	7,695	12,246	25,121	22,256	21,697	43,953
Arana Hills ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	2,950	2,127	2,123	4,250
Everton Hills ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	2,048	1,809	1,732	3,541
Ferny Hills ..	<i>n</i>	..	..	3,166	3,163	3,200	6,363
Balance	<i>n</i>	..	..	16,957	15,157	14,642	29,799
REDCLIFFE ..	35	21,674	27,345	34,561	18,876	20,197	39,073
Redland	533	10,171	12,923	16,672	13,947	13,592	27,539
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION ..	3,000 ^a	694,013	779,880	870,287	473,040	484,705	957 745

Moreton Division

Albert (part) ..	1,203	5,327	6,437	10,165	9,295	9,458	18,753
Beaudesert (part) ..	2,763	9,201	9,784	9,931	5,970	5,272	11,242
Boonah ..	1,500	5,852	5,471	5,466	2,777	2,601	5,378
Caboolture (part) ..	1,014	4,728	4,955	5,525	4,305	4,024	8,329
Esk ..	3,850	6,430	6,123	5,579	3,134	2,836	5,970
Gatton ..	1,600	7,594	7,815	8,099	4,559	4,130	8,689
GOLD COAST ..	120	33,716	49,485	66,697	42,201	45,309	87,510
Kilcoy ..	1,450	2,406	2,344	2,149	1,147	1,076	2,223
Laidley ..	700	4,793	4,849	4,493	2,352	2,283	4,635
Landsborough ..	1,100	8,319	8,802	11,314	8,407	8,575	16,982
Maroochy ..	1,150	19,071	21,465	25,522	17,501	17,765	35,266
Moreton (part) ..	1,613	7,496	7,223	6,435	3,676	3,343	7,019
Pine Rivers (part) ..	410	1,066	1,067	1,066	657	582	1,239
Total ..	18,500	115,999	135,820	162,441	105,981	107,254	213,235

Wide Bay-Burnett Division

Biggenden ..	1,300	1,882	1,723	1,639	800	732	1,532
BUNDABERG ..	45	22,839	25,444	27,324	15,048	15,408	30,456
Eidsvold ..	4,800	1,242	1,706	1,222	640	591	1,231
Gayndah ..	2,700	3,400	3,211	3,107	1,421	1,393	2,814
Gooburrum ..	1,300	4,372	4,817	4,519	2,760	2,467	5,227
GYMPIE ..	20	11,094	11,286	11,096	5,449	5,756	11,205
Hervey Bay ..	1,600	<i>n</i>	5,452	6,960	5,089	5,215	10,304
Isis ..	1,700	3,951	3,720	3,666	2,034	1,892	3,926
Kilkivan ..	3,250	3,636	3,352	2,972	1,416	1,235	2,651
Kingaroy ..	2,400	8,548	8,365	7,868	3,885	3,916	7,801
Kolan ..	2,650	2,657	2,621	2,673	1,424	1,260	2,684
MARYBOROUGH	1,115	<i>n</i>	21,073	20,587	10,575	10,952	21,527
Miriam Vale ..	3,700	1,594	1,367	1,588	761	715	1,476
Monto ..	4,250	4,397	4,155	3,495	1,627	1,601	3,228
Mundubbera ..	4,200	2,617	2,595	2,391	1,228	1,167	2,395
Murgon ..	700	4,530	4,946	4,766	2,305	2,251	4,556
Nanango ..	1,750	3,743	3,501	3,244	1,546	1,415	2,961

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ^a	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ^a	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ^a		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Wide Bay-Burnett Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	900	6,117	6,683	7,746	5,205	5,220	10,425
Perry	2,350	455	374	376	148	156	304
Tiaro	2,200	2,205	2,114	1,862	1,021	854	1,875
Widgee	2,950	7,948	7,503	6,959	4,205	3,780	7,985
Wondai	3,550	4,510	4,378	3,740	1,740	1,589	3,329
Woocoo	2,800	<i>n</i>	3,008	2,938	1,785	1,627	3,412
Woongarra ..	750	4,149	4,934	5,150	4,538	4,253	8,791
<i>Total</i>	<i>53,000</i>	<i>134,643</i>	<i>138,328</i>	<i>137,888</i>	<i>76,650</i>	<i>75,445</i>	<i>152,095</i>
<i>Darling Downs Division</i>							
Allora	700	1,961	1,890	1,719	850	816	1,666
Cambooya ..	650	1,732	1,617	1,558	885	791	1,676
Chinchilla ..	8,700	6,063	6,093	5,524	2,768	2,551	5,319
Clifton	850	2,572	2,549	2,378	1,156	1,104	2,260
Crow's Nest ..	1,650	3,474	3,245	3,111	1,797	1,648	3,445
DALBY	50	7,600	8,863	8,879	4,342	4,655	8,997
Glengallan ..	1,750	4,388	3,907	3,410	1,814	1,677	3,491
GOONDIWINDI ..	15	3,274	3,529	3,695	1,894	1,847	3,741
Inglewood ..	5,850	4,868	4,184	3,645	1,697	1,532	3,229
Jondaryan ..	1,900	5,785	5,756	5,704	3,378	3,198	6,576
Millmerran ..	4,500	3,423	3,512	3,435	1,715	1,594	3,309
Murilla	6,050	3,599	3,496	3,239	1,631	1,506	3,137
Pittsworth ..	1,100	3,821	3,713	3,795	1,916	1,798	3,714
Rosalie	2,200	6,190	5,571	4,790	2,539	2,189	4,728
Rosenthal ..	1,950	1,582	1,555	1,494	834	714	1,548
Stanthorpe ..	2,700	8,514	8,510	8,189	4,443	4,266	8,709
Tara	11,200	3,558	3,532	3,337	1,671	1,427	3,098
Taroom	18,650	3,250	3,368	3,494	1,728	1,375	3,103
TOOWOOMBA ..	120	50,134	55,805	59,524	32,164	34,272	66,436
Waggamba ..	13,850	3,123	2,954	2,913	1,365	1,174	2,539
Wambo	5,700	6,893	6,455	5,659	2,872	2,551	5,423
WARWICK	25	9,843	10,075	9,303	4,398	4,771	9,169
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,000</i>	<i>145,647</i>	<i>150,179</i>	<i>148,795</i>	<i>77,857</i>	<i>77,456</i>	<i>155,313</i>
<i>South-West Division</i>							
Balonne	31,100	6,105	5,912	5,354	2,465	2,115	4,580
Bendemere ..	3,900	1,518	1,454	1,309	650	551	1,201
Booringa	27,800	3,592	3,377	2,799	1,192	1,108	2,300
Bulloo	73,600	772	678	575	313	208	521
Bungil	13,300	2,628	2,563	2,288	1,156	955	2,111
Murweh	43,900	7,845	7,502	6,053	2,789	2,796	5,585
Paroo	47,600	4,099	3,767	3,310	1,643	1,378	3,021
Quilpie	67,500	2,534	2,094	1,685	838	602	1,440
ROMA	80	5,571	6,013	5,870	2,978	2,920	5,898
Warroo	13,650	1,774	1,578	1,377	658	561	1,219
<i>Total</i>	<i>322,500</i>	<i>36,438</i>	<i>34,938</i>	<i>30,620</i>	<i>14,682</i>	<i>13,194</i>	<i>27,876</i>
<i>Fitzroy Division</i>							
Banana	15,750	10,751	12,988	13,433	7,501	6,668	14,169
Baubinia	24,550	1,827	2,110	2,319	1,390	982	2,372
Calliope	5,900	3,282	3,821	4,046	2,696	2,359	5,055
Duarina	17,150	1,858	2,490	4,910	4,275	3,418	7,693
Emerald	10,250	3,210	3,514	5,639	3,331	2,693	6,024
Fitzroy	5,000	3,576	3,631	3,434	1,862	1,579	3,441
GLADSTONE ..	440	7,557	12,990	16,054	9,902	9,046	18,948
Jericho	21,700	1,623	1,504	1,420	668	552	1,220

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³		
					Males	Females	Persons

<i>Fitzroy Division—continued</i>							
Livingstone ..	12,750	7,320	7,833	9,595	6,103	5,531	11,634
Mount Morgan ..	500	4,871	4,446	3,967	1,718	1,749	3,467
Peak Downs ..	8,100	1,079	1,104	1,177	684	555	1,239
ROCKHAMPTON	160	44,128	46,119	49,164	25,143	25,990	51,133
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>122,000</i>	<i>91,082</i>	<i>102,550</i>	<i>115,158</i>	<i>65,273</i>	<i>61,122</i>	<i>126,395</i>

<i>Central-West Division</i>							
Aramac ..	23,250	1,790	1,658	1,168	578	481	1,059
Barcaldine ..	8,450	2,384	2,299	1,868	922	858	1,780
Barcoo ..	61,900	1,037	920	734	419	238	657
Blackall ..	16,300	3,291	3,087	2,325	1,144	1,016	2,160
Boulia ..	61,200	833	727	755	386	249	635
Diamantina ..	94,700	327	353	280	165	90	255
Ilfracombe ..	6,550	653	660	389	254	174	428
Isisford ..	10,550	867	751	453	252	179	431
Longreach ..	23,500	5,013	4,974	4,300	2,109	1,943	4,052
Tambo ..	10,300	1,124	937	831	366	302	668
Winton ..	53,800	3,043	2,706	2,095	1,046	892	1,938
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>370,500</i>	<i>20,362</i>	<i>19,072</i>	<i>15,198</i>	<i>7,641</i>	<i>6,422</i>	<i>14,063</i>

<i>Mackay Division</i>							
Belyando ..	30,100	3,253	3,072	4,834	3,889	3,321	7,210
Broadsound ..	18,250	1,539	1,642	1,589	1,943	1,436	3,379
MACKAY	20	16,809	18,646	19,148	10,012	10,212	20,224
Mirani ..	3,300	4,760	5,380	4,772	2,693	2,196	4,889
Nebo ..	10,050	575	479	777	463	337	800
Pioneer ..	2,800	15,744	19,940	22,561	13,914	13,024	26,938
Proserpine ..	2,650	5,113	6,293	6,420	4,022	3,724	7,746
Sarina ..	1,350	3,886	4,621	5,422	3,113	2,739	5,852
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>68,500</i>	<i>51,679</i>	<i>60,073</i>	<i>65,523</i>	<i>40,049</i>	<i>36,989</i>	<i>77,038</i>

<i>Northern Division</i>							
Ayr ..	5,050	16,758	18,745	17,443	9,506	8,915	18,421
Bowen ..	21,100	9,491	9,381	10,231	5,898	5,394	11,292
CHARTERS							
TOWERS	40	7,633	7,755	7,518	4,262	3,652	7,914
Dalrymple ..	67,700	2,206	2,053	2,278	1,517	1,063	2,580
Hinchinbrook ..	2 700	11,890	13,751	13,383	7,453	6,521	13,974
Thuringowa ..	4,100	2,572	2,900	3,432	5,613	5,301	10,914
TOWNSVILLE	375	51,810	60,327	72,733	41,382	38,983	80,365
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>101,000</i>	<i>102,360</i>	<i>114,912</i>	<i>127,018</i>	<i>75,631</i>	<i>69,829</i>	<i>145,460</i>

<i>Far North Division</i>							
Atherton ..	600	5,806	5,344	5,638	3,095	3,145	6,240
CAIRNS	50	25,204	26,802	30,288	17,417	17,440	34,857
Cardwell ..	2,900	5,183	5,776	5,736	3,422	3,056	6,478
Cook ⁷ ..	122,850	1,481	3,804	5,538	3,479	2,649	6,128
Croydon ..	28,400	181	237	236	129	93	222
Douglas ..	2,400	3,354	4,197	4,072	2,506	2,240	4,746
Eacham ..	1,150	3,842	3,627	3,327	1,749	1,684	3,433
Etheridge ..	39,900	828	1,007	974	553	387	940
Herberton ..	9,550	3,815	3,847	3,726	1,846	1,833	3,679
Johnstone ..	1,650	15,784	16,635	15,878	8,712	8,064	16,776
Mareeba ..	52,600	10,212	11,227	11,676	6,214	5,922	12,136
Mulgrave ..	1,750	14,427	16,057	16,985	11,788	11,237	23,025
Torres ..	2,800	6,115	6,151	6,200	2,988	3,013	6,001
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>266,500</i>	<i>96,232</i>	<i>104,711</i>	<i>110,274</i>	<i>63,898</i>	<i>60,763</i>	<i>124,661</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1976 ¹	Population						
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976 ³			
					Males	Females	Persons	
<i>North-West Division</i>								
Burke ..	41,800	361	706	894	591	546	1,137	
Carpentaria ..	68,250	834	1,914	2,558	1,587	1,222	2,809	
Cloncurry ..	49,950	4,869	3,623	3,623	2,341	1,695	4,036	
Flinders ..	41,600	3,953	3,788	3,019	1,587	1,288	2,875	
McKinlay ..	40,750	2,134	1,777	1,582	798	670	1,468	
MOUNT ISA ..	41,250	13,967	17,684	26,502	14,100	12,436	26,536	
Richmond ..	26,950	2,214	1,869	1,409	784	658	1,442	
Not incorporated ..	1,215	53	437	611	381	374	755	
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>312,000</i>	<i>28,385</i>	<i>31,798</i>	<i>40,198</i>	<i>22,169</i>	<i>18,889</i>	<i>41,058</i>	
Migratory ⁴ ..	..	1,988	2,063	3,665	1,740	518	2,258
TOTAL STATE ..	1,728,000	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065	1,024,611	1,012,586	2,037,197	

¹Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Suburbs within the Brisbane Statistical Division, and Shires wholly or partly in the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest square kilometre; other Shires and the City of Mount Isa, to the nearest 50; other Cities, Towns, and the unincorporated islands, to the nearest 5; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 500; and the State total, to the nearest 1,000.

²Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ³Census field count. ⁴Estimates of population for Suburbs of Brisbane and of adjacent Shires are not available for 1961. ⁵Including Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Mud, St Helena, and Whyte Islands. ⁶Including foreshores and the Brisbane River. ⁷Including Weipa Town. ⁸Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft. ⁿNot available.

Urban Centres—Population clusters of 1,000 or more, and known holiday resorts of less population containing 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 were occupied at the Census, were designated as "urban centres".

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collectors' Districts having a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre were included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contained a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities).

Centres of less than 25,000 population were delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. Urban data from the 1976 Census are preliminary only, and represent aggregations of Collection Districts which are known to satisfy urban criteria. Further additions to these urban centres may be made when all criteria for determining urban/rural status have been applied to all Collection Districts. For this reason, 1971 and 1976 figures apply to different boundaries in some cases, whereas 1966 figures were adjusted to accord with 1971 boundaries.

	1966	1971	1976		1966	1971	1976
Atherton	2,882	3,089	3,611	Innisfail	7,449	7,471	7,933
Ayr	8,712	8,270	8,606	Kilcoy	1,150	1,148	1,289
Babinda	1,595	1,560	1,453	Kingaroy	5,080	4,925	5,088
Barcaldine	1,796	1,464	1,443	Laidley	1,515	1,524	1,593
Bargara	582	883	1,716	Longreach	3,873	3,455	3,354
Beachmere	308	396	612	Mackay	24,584	28,554	31,522
Beaudesert	3,309	3,643	4,029	Mareeba	4,898	5,160	5,776
Beenleigh	2,026	2,458	4,216	Maroochydore ^a ..	4,107	6,374	10,283
Biloela	3,537	4,034	4,586	Maryborough ..	20,404	19,916	20,670
Blackall	2,016	1,755	1,618	Miles	1,485	1,438	1,367
Blackwater	n	1,984	4,638	Millmerran	1,122	1,222	1,249
Bongaree-Woorim ..	977	1,446	3,023	Mitchell	1,733	1,443	1,283
Boonah	2,041	1,913	2,003	Monto	1,813	1,565	1,557
Bowen	5,159	5,880	6,707	Moranbah	n	1,050	4,053
Bucasia	n	610	1,228	Mossman	1,638	1,594	1,598
Buderim	1,063	1,763	2,863	Mount Isa	16,952	25,497	25,377
Bundaberg	24,334	26,516	31,189	Mount Morgan ..	4,080	3,741	3,246
Caboolture	2,543	3,248	4,641	Moura	1,093	1,902	2,694
Cairns	28,719	32,747	39,305	Mundubbera	1,103	1,084	1,059
Caloundra	3,661	6,150	10,602	Murgon	2,264	2,478	2,407
Charleville	4,881	3,948	3,802	Nambour	6,220	6,807	7,435
Charters Towers ..	7,755	7,518	7,914	Nanango	1,300	1,187	1,111
Childers	1,341	1,392	1,511	Nerang	n	665	1,465
Chinchilla	3,336	3,013	3,161	Oakey	1,967	1,985	2,418
Clermont	1,676	1,672	1,644	Pallarenda	n	n	1,016
Clifton Beach	n	n	1,395	Pittsworth	1,551	1,786	1,730
Cloncurry	2,242	2,215	2,079	Point Lookout ..	n	240	363
Collinsville	1,909	2,147	2,403	Proserpine	2,952	2,968	3,012
Coolumb Beach	204	463	1,183	Ravenshoe	982	1,011	1,072
Cooroy	1,043	1,131	1,357	Rockhampton ..	45,412	48,213	50,132
Cunnamulla	1,992	1,805	1,897	Roma	6,013	5,870	5,898
Dalby	8,863	8,879	8,997	Rosewood	1,676	1,569	1,702
Deception Bay	704	976	2,078	Russell Is.-			
Dysart	n	n	1,585	Macleay Is.	n	n	343
Edmonton-				St George	2,254	2,176	2,095
Hambledon	1,231	1,441	1,636	Sarina	2,422	2,520	2,832
Emerald	2,197	2,923	3,161	Stanthorpe	3,641	3,602	3,927
Emu Park	n	658	915	Tewantin-Noosa ..	2,728	4,075	5,834
Gatton	3,064	3,547	3,986	Thursday Island ..	2,655	2,237	2,336
Gayndah	1,754	1,802	1,643	Tin Can Bay	513	615	719
Gladstone	12,470	15,574	18,591	Toowoomba	52,145	57,578	63,956
Gold Coast ¹	49,358	69,120	94,014	Townsville	56,930	68,591	78,653
Goondiwindi	3,529	3,695	3,741	Tully	2,883	2,668	2,793
Gordonvale	2,199	2,142	2,103	Victoria Point ..	593	825	944
Gympie	11,286	11,096	11,205	Walkerston	673	980	1,140
Hervey Bay	4,574	6,170	9,150	Warwick	10,075	9,303	9,169
Holloway Beach	n	236	1,048	Weipa	769	2,199	2,876
Home Hill	3,518	3,058	3,330	Winton	1,676	1,331	1,275
Hughenden	2,069	1,916	1,811	Wondai	1,214	1,146	1,118
Ingham	5,375	5,787	5,868	Yeppoon	3,420	4,534	5,575
Inglewood	953	974	1,094	Yorkey's Knob	n	425	1,137

¹ Excluding persons in New South Wales.
 available.

² Including Mooloolaba. n Not

Brisbane Statistical Division and Statistical Districts—To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delimited about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of 20 to 30 years.

At the same time a concept of statistical district was adopted to encompass the spread of urbanisation around urban areas of 100,000 or more population. In 1976, the definition of statistical districts was amended, and around urban centres of 25,000 or more population a further boundary was defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. Such a boundary delimits

an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) delimits an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by a moving boundary but which nevertheless represents the "city" in a wider sense.

The next table shows preliminary population figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Statistical Districts of Queensland at the Census 30 June 1976. Comparative figures, estimated for the Statistical Districts, are shown for 1971.

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

Statistical Division or Statistical District	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Brisbane	429,143	441,144	870,287	473,040	484,705	957,745
Gold Coast ¹	35,694	38,541	74,235	49,781	53,224	103,005
Bundaberg	15,702	16,116	31,818	19,030	19,152	38,182
Rockhampton	24,390	25,232	49,622	25,412	26,257	51,669
Mackay	17,380	17,190	34,570	19,864	19,636	39,500
Townsville	37,401	36,539	73,940	45,416	42,985	88,401
Cairns	20,184	19,831	40,015	24,493	24,260	48,753

¹ Excluding the portion in New South Wales which had a population of 6,455 males, 6,735 females, and 13,190 persons, at 30 June 1976.

• Chapter 6

VITAL STATISTICS

1. REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

The Registrar-General is charged with the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages within the State and with maintaining certifiable records of all these events. For registration purposes, the State is divided into 36 Registry Districts, each having, in its chief town, a District Registrar who records such events within his own District and regularly forwards returns to the General Registry Office in Brisbane.

Births—The *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974*, provides that every birth must be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child. Under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974*, the birth of an ex-nuptial child must also be notified earlier by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Health Centre is established, the *Health Act 1937–1976* requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar a notification of the birth within a period of 72 hours.

Deaths—The *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974* provides that every death must be registered within 30 days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. Under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974* the death of an ex-nuptial child under six years of age must be notified earlier. It is also compulsory to notify the Registrar-General of all still-births (see page 116).

Marriages—Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, Ministers of Religion, and other persons authorised to celebrate marriages.

The Australian *Marriage Act 1961* provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages. Notice of marriage must be given at least seven days before the intended marriage. Marriageable age is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. Males between 16 and 18 years and females between 14 and 16 years may apply to a judge or magistrate for permission to marry a person of marriageable age. From 1 July 1973, the minimum age at which a person may marry without parental consent was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

2 BIRTHS

Births in Statistical Divisions—Births, allocated according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother, are shown in the next table for 1974 and 1975. Where the place of residence of the mother was in another State or overseas, the birth has been shown in the division in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (usual residence of mother)	1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Brisbane	9,134	8,545	17,679	8,468	8,138	16,606
Moreton	1,609	1,568	3,177	1,532	1,494	3,026
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,316	1,233	2,549	1,272	1,232	2,504
Darling Downs	1,547	1,373	2,920	1,482	1,352	2,834
South-West	368	318	686	318	296	614
Fitzroy	1,323	1,213	2,536	1,233	1,168	2,401
Central-West	157	131	288	143	148	291
Mackay	743	771	1,514	790	726	1,516
Northern	1,527	1,413	2,940	1,510	1,405	2,915
Far North	1,311	1,200	2,511	1,367	1,247	2,614
North-West	570	482	1,052	551	531	1,082
Total	19,605	18,247	37,852	18,666	17,737	36,403

Masculinity of Births—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) varies from year to year. In 1975 the masculinity of births registered in Queensland was 105. The higher male infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) tends to reduce the disproportion between the sexes.

Crude Birth Rates—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia for the five years to 1975 and at decennial intervals from 1921.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1921 TO 1975

Period	Crude birth rate ¹		Gross reproduction rate ²		Net reproduction rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ³	23.6	22.4	n	1.52	n	1.32
1931-1940 ³	19.0	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 ³	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960 ³	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970 ³	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1971 ⁴ s ..	21.5	21.4	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.40
1972 ⁴ s ..	20.5	20.1	1.42	1.33	1.38	1.29
1973 ⁴ s ..	19.3	18.5	1.33	1.21	1.29	1.18
1974 ⁴ s ..	18.6	18.0	1.24	1.16	1.20	1.12
1975 ⁴ s ..	17.5	16.9	1.17	n	1.14	n

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² See text page 113. ³ Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. ⁴ The rates are based on 1970-1972 mortality experience. n Not available. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

The Queensland birth rate has shown a general downward trend since the last century. In the 20 years to 1900, the rate averaged 35.5 per 1,000 population and in the first quarter of this century 27.1. Following the low birth rates of the depression years (the average of rates was 19.0 between 1931 and 1940) fertility increased rapidly in the following two decades only to decline again between 1961 and 1966. From 1966 increasing numbers of young women reaching marriageable age caused the rate to rise. Since 1971 there has again been a sharp decline in fertility and the rate has progressively declined to the level of 17.5 in 1975.

Fertility, Gross, and Net Reproduction Rates—Changes in the crude birth rate do not indicate precise changes in fertility. The mean number of children born to women living through their child-bearing period and subject to the fertility conditions prevailing reflect the changes resulting from differing proportions of women of child-bearing age in the population.

Variations in fertility may be seen in the five-year age-specific rates in the next table. These rates were obtained by dividing the number of births, according to the age of the mother, by the estimated number of women in the corresponding age group. The fertility rate is obtained by summing single age-specific rates or by summing five-year age-specific rates and multiplying by 5. This total, divided by 1,000, represents the hypothetical number of children a woman would bear during her life-time if she experienced the rates of the period shown.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women, assuming the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. The net reproduction rate is a better measure of generation replacement in that it takes into account that some women will die before or during the reproductive age span. It refers to the number of daughters that would be born to a cohort of newborn girls during their lifetimes, assuming the continuation of the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of the given period. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES¹, GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES,
QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1946- 1950 ²	1951- 1955 ²	1956- 1960 ²	1961- 1965 ²	1966- 1970 ²	1975
15-19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	51.51
20-24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	152.59
25-29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	161.24
30-34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	76.72
35-39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	29.88
40-44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	7.10
Fertility rate ³	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.40
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.17
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.14

¹ Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. ² Average of annual rates. ³ See text.

Ages of Mothers, Durations of Marriages, and Previous Issue of Current Marriages—The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children registered in 1975.

The median age, i.e. the one which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, has fallen since 1960 from 26.80 to 25.78 years for married mothers, and from 23.68 to 21.33 years for unmarried mothers. For all mothers it was 25.36 years, compared with 26.66 in 1960.

**CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE,
QUEENSLAND, 1975**

Age of mother (years)	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	2,126	..	1,362	215	470	73	6	..	..
20-24 ..	5,629	..	791	369	1,644	1,388	953	382	102
25-29 ..	3,551	..	231	160	526	560	671	554	849
30-34 ..	784	..	84	52	150	104	75	61	258
35-39 ..	230	..	27	19	53	27	16	14	74
40 and over	39	..	5	3	13	3	5	1	9
Total ..	12,359	..	2,500	818	2,856	2,155	1,726	1,012	1,292

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,630	1,982	1,374	217	669	316	66	6	..
20-24 ..	12,347	1,533	798	383	2,000	2,518	2,516	1,556	1,043
25-29 ..	12,245	844	237	169	584	870	1,425	1,814	6,302
30-34 ..	4,835	404	85	52	175	216	233	281	3,389
35-39 ..	1,630	182	28	20	59	51	52	47	1,191
40 and over	375	50	5	3	14	7	9	5	282
Total ..	36,062	4,995	2,527	844	3,501	3,978	4,301	3,709	12,207

¹ Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

The next table shows the number of married mothers in the same age groups according to the number of previous children of the present marriage. Average issue for each age group is also shown.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1975**

Age of mother (years)	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20 ..	2,648	3,220	1.22	2,126	493	27	2	..	..
20-24 ..	10,814	17,551	1.62	5,629	3,992	966	187	32	8
25-29 ..	11,401	24,284	2.13	3,551	4,398	2,403	746	208	95
30-34 ..	4,431	12,772	2.88	784	1,243	1,176	700	281	247
35-39 ..	1,448	5,443	3.76	230	246	271	250	186	265
40 and over ..	325	1,712	5.27	39	30	26	50	46	134
Total ..	31,067	64,982	2.09	12,359	10,402	4,869	1,935	753	749

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1975.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements from 1971 to 1975 are shown according to the previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND

Confinements and issue	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number of previous children					
0	13,271	12,944	12,420	12,766	12,359
1	9,692	9,954	10,168	10,863	10,402
2	5,804	5,556	5,341	5,007	4,869
3	2,973	2,687	2,343	2,143	1,935
4	1,433	1,240	1,042	916	753
5 and over	1,612	1,385	1,203	897	749
Total confinements	34,785	33,766	32,517	32,592	31,067
Children of current marriage ² ..	81,143	76,819	72,472	69,435	64,982
Average number of children ..	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.13	2.09

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births.

Since 1971, the proportion of first and second to total confinements has risen from 66 per cent to 73 per cent, a continuation of the pronounced trend that has been evident in Queensland since 1965 when the percentage of such confinements was only 58.6. During the same period the median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child of the current marriage has risen from 22.6 to 23.7 years.

Ex-nuptial Births—The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1975 was 5,034, the percentage of the total births being 13.83. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 13.19 per cent during the five years 1971 to 1975. In 1975, 1,982 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,377 were aged 20-29, and 637 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births—The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961 makes uniform provision for legitimation for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if his parents subsequently marry. The legitimation applies whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth.

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 669 in 1975 and 658 in 1974.

Multiple Births—In 1975 one in every 105 confinements resulting in live-born issue was a multiple birth. There were 339 cases of twins and 5 cases of triplets registered, the total number of live-born issue being 685.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)—Since 1959 notification of still-births in Queensland has been compulsory. Prior to that date a system of

voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified.

From October 1967 amending legislation has required the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grams weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given on pages 117 and 118.

More detailed statistics on births registered in Queensland are available in the publication *Demography*, Reference No. 31-301. Comprehensive statistics, including causes of foetal deaths, are published in *Perinatal Deaths*, Reference No. 33-303.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,421 deaths registered in Queensland during 1975. These are analysed geographically in the next table, associated death rates by selected causes on page 145, and numbers according to age and cause on pages 146 and 147.

In the geographical distribution, the number of deaths, male and female, are shown for each statistical division for 1974 and 1975. Each death is allocated according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred, except for those cases in which the usual place of residence was in another State or overseas.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (usual residence)	1974	1975			
	All deaths	All deaths			Deaths under one year
		Males	Females	Persons	
Brisbane	9,063	4,354	3,607	7,961	240
Moreton	1,717	927	698	1,625	36
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	1,454	782	489	1,271	28
Darling Downs	1,577	825	568	1,393	39
South-West	249	160	79	239	11
Fitzroy	1,000	608	347	955	38
Central-West	120	88	35	123	7
Mackay	509	315	191	506	19
Northern	1,238	686	450	1,136	54
Far North	961	627	363	990	53
North-West	240	162	60	222	22
Total	18,128	9,534	6,887	16,421	547

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates for Queensland and Australia. From the 1920s to the 1960s, the Queensland rate was generally lower than the national average.

Since the mid-1960s the proportion of the Queensland population in the older age groups has increased relative to the Australian population and the Queensland death rate has risen above the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1975

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ^a ..	9.19	9.40	1971 ^s	8.79	8.56
1931-1940 ^a ..	8.85	9.31	1972 ^s	8.67	8.33
1941-1950 ^a ..	9.19	9.86	1973 ^s	8.47	8.28
1951-1960 ^a ..	8.54	9.02	1974 ^s	8.91	8.52
1961-1970 ^a ..	8.84	8.82	1975 ^s	7.89	7.92

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded.
² Averages of annual rates. ^s Subject to revision.

Average ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1940 and for the latest two years. As the average expectation of life has increased, the numbers dying in the higher age groups have shown a relative increase and the average age has risen accordingly.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Average age at death in					
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1974	1975
Males	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.9	63.3	62.6
Females	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.8	69.3	68.5

Still-births and Infant Mortality—Deaths within the first year of life are significant, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. The causes of still-births (foetal deaths) and deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the next table.

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Cause	Still-births ¹		Infant deaths			
	Period of gestation		Under one week	One week and under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Total under one year
	Under 28 weeks	28 weeks and over ²				
Congenital anomalies	2	29	59	24	32	115
Certain perinatal causes						
Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy	6	19	22	1	..	23
Difficult labour	2	7	11	..	1	12
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	27	39	97	..	..	97
Conditions of placenta and cord ..	14	109	50	1	..	51
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified .. ..	..	5	36	..	..	36
Other conditions of foetus and newborn	14	31	66	4	..	70
Other conditions						
Infections of foetus and newborn ..	..	..	7	2	16	25
Other causes .. ..	..	2	5	11	102	118
All causes	65	241	353	43	151	547
Death rate ³	1.8	6.6	9.6	1.2	4.1	14.9

¹ Foetuses of not less than 28 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.
² Including three still-births where the period of gestation was not known. ³ Deaths per 1,000 births (live and still).

Congenital anomalies, 115, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour, and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 132, accounted for 45 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1975, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (40 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the five years to 1975.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars ¹	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
<i>Still-births³</i>										
Period of gestation M. less than 28 weeks	53	2.6	59	2.9	44	2.2	44	2.2	32	1.7
F.	30	1.5	40	2.1	37	2.0	40	2.2	33	1.8
Period of gestation M. 28 weeks and over ⁴	162	7.9	167	8.2	142	7.3	167	8.4	127	6.7
F.	167	8.4	163	8.4	164	8.7	155	8.4	114	6.4
<i>Infant deaths</i>										
Under one week .. M.	276	13.6	256	12.7	257	13.3	223	11.4	208	11.1
F.	219	11.2	186	9.7	182	9.7	162	8.9	145	8.2
One week and under M. four weeks ..	27	1.3	26	1.3	30	1.5	31	1.6	21	1.1
F.	31	1.6	20	1.0	22	1.2	24	1.3	22	1.2
Four weeks and M. under one year ..	121	5.9	117	5.8	89	4.6	107	5.5	88	4.7
F.	92	4.7	92	4.8	86	4.6	59	3.2	63	3.6
<i>Perinatal deaths⁵</i>										
.. M.	518	25.2	508	25.0	473	24.2	465	23.5	388	20.6
F.	447	22.6	409	21.2	405	21.4	381	20.7	314	17.6
<i>Infant deaths⁶</i>										
.. M.	424	20.8	399	19.8	376	19.4	361	18.4	317	17.0
F.	342	17.4	298	15.6	290	15.5	245	13.4	230	13.0

¹ Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. ² Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for still-births and perinatal deaths and per 1,000 live births for infant deaths. ³ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams. ⁴ Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown. ⁵ Comprising still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life. ⁶ Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

Infant Mortality Rates—A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was almost halved and in the ensuing 30 years to 1960 was more than halved again. Improvement in the rate has been less dramatic in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1975

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ² ..	49.16	54.93	1971	19.16	17.29
1931-1940 ² ..	38.14	40.05	1972	17.76	16.72
1941-1950 ² ..	31.03	31.13	1973	17.50	16.49
1951-1960 ² ..	22.32	22.21	1974	16.01	16.14
1961-1970 ² ..	19.28	18.76	1975	15.03	14.27

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Averages of annual rates.

Maternal Mortality—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths ¹		Maternal mortality rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1971	39,970	276,362	10	51	0.25	0.18
1972	39,251	264,969	6	33	0.15	0.12
1973	38,067	247,670	11	28	0.29	0.11
1974	37,852	245,177	7	28	0.18	0.11
1975	36,403	233,050 _s	..	13	0.00	0.06 _s

¹ Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. ² Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. _s Subject to revision.

Expectation of Life—Figures of expectation of life for males and females in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia ..	M.	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3
		1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0
		1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4
		1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3
		1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
		1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5
		1965-67 ¹	67.6	68.1	59.5	50.0	40.7	31.4	22.8	15.3	12.2
	F.	1970-72 ¹	67.8	68.3	59.7	50.2	40.9	31.6	22.9	15.4	12.2
		1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9
		1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6
		1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2
		1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4
		1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
		1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7
		1965-67 ¹	74.2	74.4	65.8	56.0	46.3	36.9	27.8	19.5	15.7
		1970-72 ¹	74.5	74.7	66.1	56.4	46.7	37.2	28.1	19.7	15.9
Queensland	M.	1965-67 ¹	67.9	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.1	32.0	23.4	16.0	12.9
	F.	1965-67 ¹	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
	M.	1970-72 ¹	67.6	68.0	59.4	50.5	40.9	31.7	23.1	15.8	12.6
	F.	1970-72 ¹	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
Canada ..	M.	1970-72	69.3	69.8	61.2	51.7	42.5	33.2	24.5	17.0	13.7
	F.	1970-72	76.4	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	29.9	21.4	17.5
Denmark ..	M.	1971-72	70.7	70.9	62.3	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.7
	F.	1971-72	76.1	76.0	67.3	57.5	47.7	38.2	29.1	20.7	16.8
Japan ..	M.	1972	70.5	70.4	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	24.9	16.8	13.2
	F.	1972	75.9	75.7	67.1	57.3	47.6	38.1	28.9	20.2	16.1
New Zealand	M.	1965-67	68.7	69.0	60.4	50.9	41.6	32.2	23.4	15.8	<i>n</i>
	F.	1965-67	74.8	74.9	66.2	56.5	46.8	37.2	28.1	19.7	<i>n</i>
U.K. ² ..	M.	1970-72	68.9	69.3	60.6	52.0	41.4	31.9	23.0	15.3	12.1
	F.	1970-72	75.1	75.3	66.6	56.8	47.0	37.4	28.3	19.9	16.0
U.S.A. ² ..	M.	1972	67.4	67.8	59.2	49.8	40.7	31.7	23.3	16.1	13.1
	F.	1972	75.2	75.4	66.7	57.0	47.4	38.1	29.2	20.9	17.2
West Germany	M.	1970-72	67.4	68.2	59.7	50.2	41.0	31.8	23.1	15.3	12.1
	F.	1970-72	73.8	74.3	65.7	56.0	46.3	36.8	27.7	19.1	15.2

¹ Including Aborigines. ² England and Wales only. *n* Not available.
_s Subject to revision. M. Male. F. Female.

4 MARRIAGES

Marriage Rates—There were 15,230 marriages registered in Queensland during 1975 compared with 16,086 in the previous year. The next table shows a decline in the number of marriages per 1,000 mean population since 1971.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1975

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ^a ..	7.4	7.8	1971s	8.9	9.1
1931-1940 ^a ..	8.1	8.2	1972s	8.4	8.8
1941-1950 ^a ..	9.7	9.9	1973s	8.3	8.4
1951-1960 ^a ..	7.5	7.9	1974s	7.9	8.3
1961-1970 ^a ..	7.9	8.2	1975s	7.3	7.8

¹Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ²Averages of annual rates. ³Subject to revision.

Age and Marital Status—In the next table the age and marital status is shown for persons whose marriages were registered in 1975. Of the 1,213 brides and 24 bridegrooms aged under 18 years, 1 bride was aged 14 and 26 were aged 15, and 1 bridegroom was aged 16 and 23 were aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1975

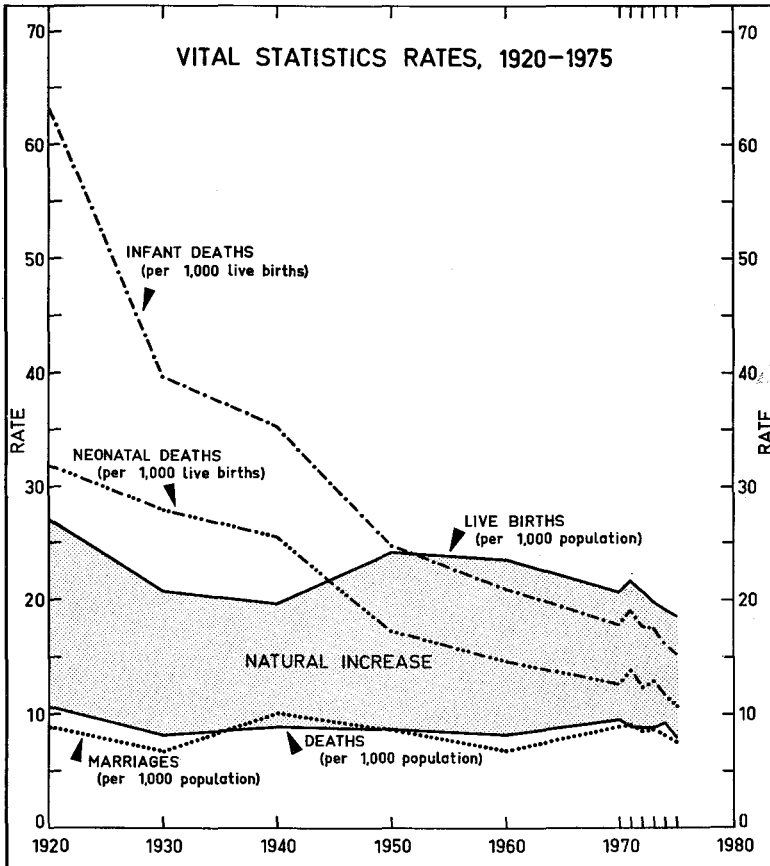
Age at marriage (years)	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 20	1,385	5,387	..	2	1	1	1,386	5,390
20-24	7,956	6,224	3	20	23	136	7,982	6,380
25-29	2,830	1,227	13	40	256	351	3,099	1,618
30-34	707	300	20	45	300	285	1,027	630
35-39	235	94	18	40	241	167	494	301
40-44	124	44	34	58	148	120	306	222
45-49	86	31	37	69	128	100	251	200
50-54	42	14	73	80	90	70	205	164
55-59	22	12	66	61	56	46	144	119
60 and over ..	38	22	231	151	67	33	336	206
Total	13,425	13,355	495	566	1,310	1,309	15,230	15,230

The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms for the five years to 1975. This is the age above and below which the distribution of ages is equally divided.

MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGRROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1971	23.06	20.79	56.81	50.36	38.33	34.49	23.47	21.12
1972	23.06	20.77	59.03	50.56	38.46	34.38	23.50	21.12
1973	23.01	20.71	58.38	52.36	37.76	33.81	23.53	21.08
1974	22.92	20.60	57.30	50.53	36.69	32.78	23.40	20.95
1975	22.98	20.62	59.03	50.50	36.23	31.59	23.60	21.08

Religious Denominations—In 1975 there were 12,183 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,948; Church of England, 3,091; Methodist, 1,887; Presbyterian, 1,624; Lutheran, 378; Baptist, 295; Church of Christ, 148; Congregational, 114; Salvation Army, 101; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 101; other religious denominations, 496. In addition civil officers celebrated 3,047 marriages.



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 invested the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction and provided uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds in all States and Territories. This Act has been replaced by the *Family Law Act* 1975, which instituted the Family Court of Australia and came into operation on 5 January 1976. For details see Chapter 10.

A court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

In Queensland during 1975, 2,689 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 2,684 divorce decrees made absolute, 3 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 2 judicial separations.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. Cases in which at least one partner was aged less than 30 years accounted for over 35 per cent of all divorces. In 22 per cent of the dissolutions both parties were aged less than 30 years.

DIVORCES ETC.: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
20-24	2	57	12	1	..	..	..	..	72
25-29 .. .. .	..	178	335	35	2	..	..	..	550
30-34 .. .. .	..	26	264	231	19	2	1	1	544
35-39 .. .. .	..	3	43	214	172	16	2	3	453
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	9	48	134	100	21	6	318
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	..	12	41	104	87	24	268
50 and over .. .. .	..	1	3	6	20	46	99	309	484
Total	2	265	666	547	388	268	210	343	2,689

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1975 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of marriage (years)	Divorces ² , 1975			Proportion at each duration		Proportion where husband petitioned	
	Petition of		Total	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Husband	Wife					
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Under 5	72	130	202	7.4	7.5	47	36
5-9	298	570	868	31.7	32.3	40	34
10-14	181	382	563	22.7	21.0	38	32
15-19	142	253	395	13.1	14.7	41	36
20-24	105	178	283	11.0	10.5	36	37
25-29	68	136	204	8.0	7.6	35	33
30 and over	64	109	173	6.1	6.4	43	37
Total	930	1,758	2,688	100.0	100.0	40	35

¹ Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

² Excluding one marriage dissolved, with a duration of between 10 and 14 years, with both the husband and wife petitioning.

In 930 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (300 cases), desertion (381), separation (217), and other grounds (32). In 1,758 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (358), desertion (697), separation (300), and other grounds (403).

Among the 5,378 persons whose marriages were terminated during 1975, 156 men and 155 women obtained a second divorce. Three men and two women were granted a third divorce. While 771 childless couples were divorced in 1975, there were 4,235 living children (natural and adopted) under the age of 21 years at the time of the petition involved in the remaining 1,918 marriages dissolved.

The grounds on which dissolutions of marriage were granted during the five years to 1975 are shown in the next table.

DIVORCES ETC.: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground					1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Single grounds									
Desertion	..	..	..	..	633	716	658	709	1,078
Adultery	..	..	..	..	326	429	456	495	659
Separation	..	..	..	..	264	293	256	302	517
Cruelty	..	..	..	..	135	214	196	214	320
Drunkenness	..	..	..	..	28	27	36	48	44
Other	..	..	..	..	18	17	11	11	12
Dual grounds									
Adultery and									
Desertion	..	..	..	..	3	9	17	11	5
Separation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	3
Desertion and									
Separation	..	..	..	..	..	10	27	18	13
Other	..	..	..	..	3	6	13	10	11
Drunkenness and cruelty	..	..	..	..	1	11	18	19	26
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Three grounds or more					..	4	7	1	1
Total					1,411	1,737	1,700	1,844	2,689

• Chapter 7

HEALTH

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Australian, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by each of these bodies are outlined briefly below.

Australian Government Services—The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Australian Government by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this service, covering human, animal, and plant quarantine, operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Australian Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Australian Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 8, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Australian Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Australian Government maintains the National Health and Medical Research Council, and special laboratories and institutes which co-operate with the State Departments in their particular fields of public health. In particular, the Pathology Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State Government and local health and hospital services.

The National Acoustic Laboratories (N.A.L.) operate hearing assessment and rehabilitative services. N.A.L. services, including supply and maintenance of hearing aids as well as provision of batteries, are free to eligible persons. Those eligible for full N.A.L. services are children (to age 21), age, invalid, and widow pensioners who hold Pensioner Health Benefit cards and their dependants, supporting mother pensioners, repatriation and service pensioners, war widows, social security rehabilitees, and armed services personnel. Referral, except in the case of children, must be by an appropriate medical practitioner.

The Radiation Laboratory provides advisory services to the medical profession on the uses of radiation. It dispenses and distributes throughout Australia a wide range of radioactive isotopes for use in medicine.

The next table gives details of grants from The Australian Government to the Queensland Government, and cash benefits to Queensland residents and organisations during the five years to 1975-76 with 1975-76 Australian totals for comparison.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON HEALTH,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
Cash benefits to persons ¹						
Hospitals and clinical services						
Hospital benefits n.e.c. ..	9,361	10,955	11,821	12,823	10,403	103,165
Hospital benefits for pensioners	3,807	3,654	3,672	3,845	1,059	7,196
Nursing home benefits n.e.c. ..	11,485	13,368	14,175	13,266	11,499	75,461
Nursing home benefits for pensioners .. .. .	..	836	3,134	7,620	9,083	68,309
Nursing homes deficit financing	..	..	..	756	7,773	51,904
Tuberculosis campaign allowances	143	157	130	148	160	898
Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen .. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	32r	39	223
Medibank—private hospital daily bed payments .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,234	55,263
Total	24,796	28,970	32,932	38,490r	49,250	362,419
Other health services						
Medical benefits n.e.c. ..	13,230	15,723	17,489	20,021	8,245 ³	80,744 ³
Medical benefits for pensioners	4,517	4,927	5,598	7,380	822 ³	5,344 ³
Pharmaceutical benefits n.e.c. ..	17,125	17,740	21,870	26,848	23,937	176,524
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	8,368	9,487	10,752	12,891	16,644	107,317
Milk for school children ..	1,862	1,984	1,319	..	..	8
Pathology laboratories ..	1,357	1,503	1,738	2,308	2,691	7,655
Domiciliary care .. ..	..	191	1,174	1,315	1,412	7,697
Home nursing services ..	274	400	647	855	1,336	7,200
Royal Flying Doctor Service ⁴ ..	115	214	188	217	197	900
Medibank—medical benefits ..	..	..	..	..	75,859	629,471
Other ⁵ .. .. .	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	9,669
Total	46,848	52,169	60,775	71,835	131,143	1,032,529
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Tuberculosis control	1,558	1,932	2,247	2,979	1,822	11,335
Para-medical services .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	410
Aboriginal health	170	465	754	1,285	1,746	9,586
Home dialysis scheme .. ..	..	..	..	30	48	327
Health education	47	75	155	118	132	695
Blood transfusion services ..	192	212	304	416	547	3,905
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	278	629	998	10,561
Community health .. ..	..	..	734	1,891	3,643	35,618
Health planning agencies ..	..	..	65	53	70	500
Control of arboencephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Medibank—public hospital running costs .. ..	..	..	..	..	102,820	869,679
Total	1,967	2,684	4,537	7,401	111,826	942,674

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON HEALTH,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA—*continued*
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
Grants to the State— <i>continued</i>						
For capital purposes						
Public hospitals .. ..	..	..	250	5,084	15,280	107,150
Mental institutions	1,169	967	247	..	..	..
Nursing homes	332	240	145	148	925	925
Tuberculosis hospitals	6	27	22	56	203	241
Community health facilities .. ..	..	..	1,468	1,282	1,778	13,767
Blood transfusion services .. ..	..	..	..	..	29	160
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	192	2,352	5,299	13,455
Aboriginal health	396	764	1,489	723	1,847	4,464
Disposal of ships' garbage	55	..	..	18	..	76
Total	1,958	1,998	3,813	9,663	25,361	140,238
Total expenditure	75,569	85,821	102,057	127,389 ^r	317,580	2,477,860 ^a

¹ Including non-profit organisations, local government authorities, and private health institutions. ² Unallocable by States. ³ Changes due to introduction of Medibank. ⁴ Including capital grants, \$20,000 (Queensland) and \$200,000 (Australia) in 1975-76. ⁵ Including blood products, radio isotopes, hearing aids, and vaccines. ⁶ Excluding direct expenditure on health services in A.C.T. and Northern Territory. ^r Revised since last issue.

State Government Services—The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The State Government directly maintains some of the facilities and with the Australian Government assumes financial responsibility for the public hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given on pages 132 and 133. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement operates hospitals and medical clinics at several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital and on most Torres Strait islands.

The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services. Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases.

The surveillance of radiation hazards is now maintained by the Division of Health and Medical Physics established because of the widening role of physics in public health and medical services. The monitoring of the hazards associated with the use of ionising radiation in medicine, industry, and research comprises a considerable proportion of the Division's activities. The Division also maintains medical and dental equipment.

The Division of Air Pollution Control administers, under the *Clean Air Act* 1963-1976, the licensing of scheduled industries. It also investigates complaints from the public regarding air pollution and maintains an air monitoring programme throughout Queensland.

A close watch is kept for the early detection and the incidence of disease, through school health examinations, chest clinics, mobile X-ray units, and compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the pattern of notifications of diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975
Breast abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	13	4
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	113	66
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	15
Dysentery (bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	65	188
Hansen's disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	3
Hepatitis (infective and serum) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,000	514
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	27
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	50	11
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	71	68
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	34
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	..	1
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	2
Q fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	106	214
Rheumatic fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	42	29
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	72	49
Scarlet fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	75	8
Tetanus	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	42	4	6
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	291	216
Typhoid fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	..
Typhus fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	2	3
Venereal diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	2,287
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	74	39	78
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	3,823

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever. ³ Including Para-typhoid fever. ⁴ For year 1929-30. *n* Not available.

The Section of Food Supervision is engaged in the inspection and sampling of foods to ensure compliance with prescribed standards and as an aid in the detection and prevention of the sale of adulterated foods. This Section oversees the work of Local Authorities in this area.

Advisory and preventive services cover the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services. This service is provided for all pre-school and primary school children throughout the State. The School Dental Service is currently in the process of expansion with a view initially to providing free routine dental care to all children of primary school age. Particular attention to date has been focused on remote areas.

A special geriatric unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital provides a modern assessment and rehabilitation service including a therapeutic day hospital.

The Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, operates a chain of sub-centres throughout the State, studies and treats cancer, and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

The Division of Maternal and Child Health provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 299 Maternal and Child Health Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns. Details are set out below.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of clinics	288	292	297	295	299
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	92	94	95	94	103
Rest of State	196	198	202	201	196 ¹
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	29,207	28,496	28,158	27,965	25,972
Number of attendances	560,952	557,171	552,691	551,663	525,389
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	275,314	275,702	271,175	271,491	255,458
Rest of State	285,638	281,469	281,516	280,172	269,931

¹ Including three Flying Doctor bases.

This Division also maintains nine ante-natal clinics and five residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with Public Hospitals in Section 3 of this Chapter dealing with in-patient and residential facilities.

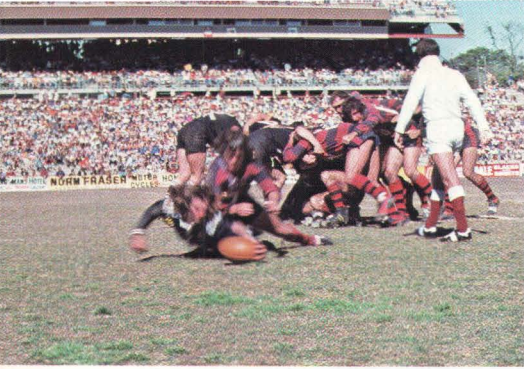
The Aboriginal Health Programme is a specialised unit within the Health Department with the primary aims of improving health by early detection and treatment and through health education. Health teams which are mobile, conducted over 3,000 health screenings of Aboriginal children during 1975-76.

The Flying Surgeon Service, which is based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to 19 hospitals in western Queensland. During 1975-76, 744 routine operations and 56 emergency operations were performed, and 1,823 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined by the Flying Surgeon.

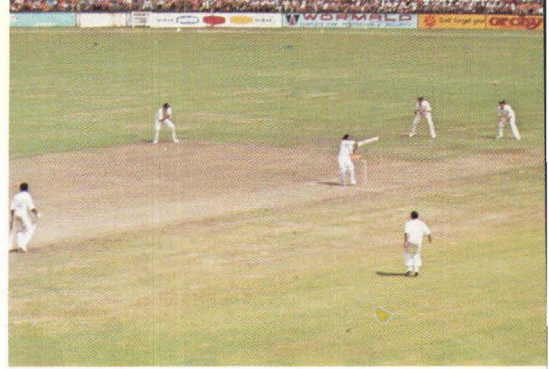
Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations and coronial autopsies. The Laboratory is the World Health Organisation/Food and Agriculture Organisation (WHO/F.A.O.) Leptospirosis Reference Centre for Australia.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Australian Government Departments. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, textiles, as well as the examination for safe manufacture, storage, transport, and use of industrial explosives.

The Queensland Health Education Council aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety. It prepares and distributes



Rugby League football, Lang Park,
Brisbane



Cricket, Brisbane Cricket
Ground

SPORT—Chapter 8

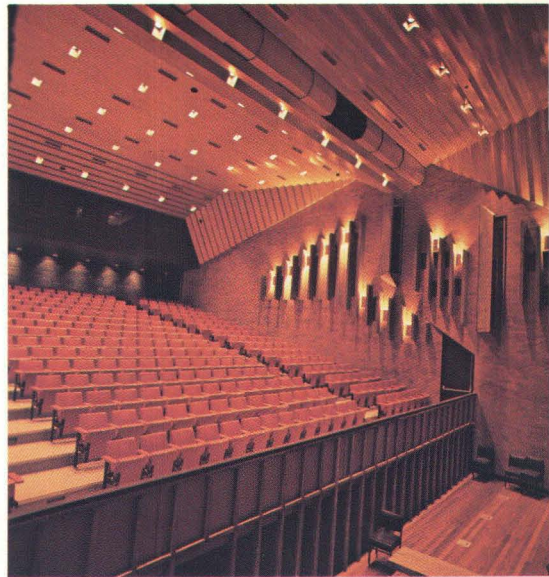
Photos: State Public Relations Bureau and B. W. Kitchener

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES—Chapter 9

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



A concert by the Queensland
Symphony Orchestra at a
suburban shopping complex

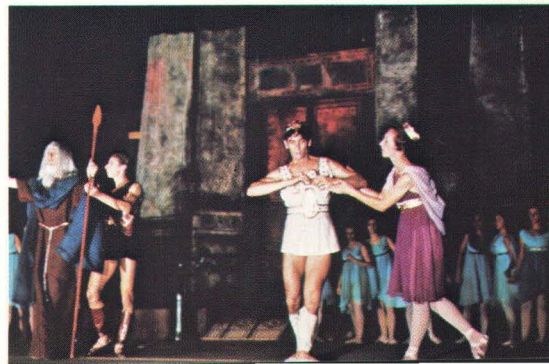


The auditorium of the
Queensland Conservatorium of
Music

The Innisfail Conservatorium of
Music

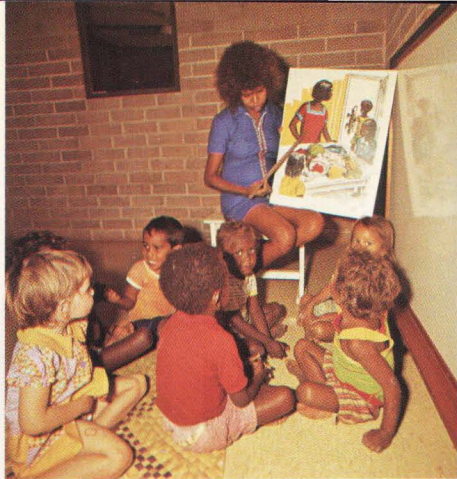


A Queensland Ballet production
of *Oedipus Rex*



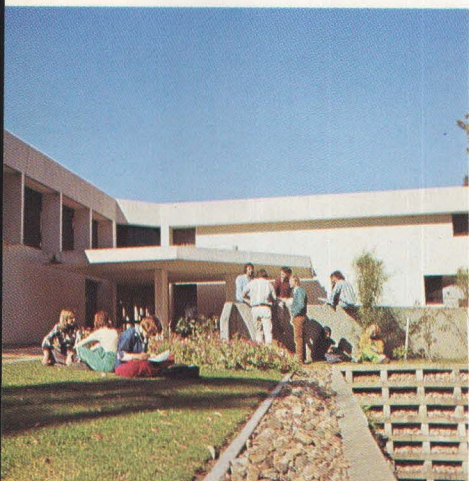


A pre-school, Brisbane



Community kindergarten, Weipa

EDUCATION—Chapter 9



Mount Gravatt College of
Advanced Education



Queensland Agricultural College

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY—Chapter 10

Law Courts, Townsville



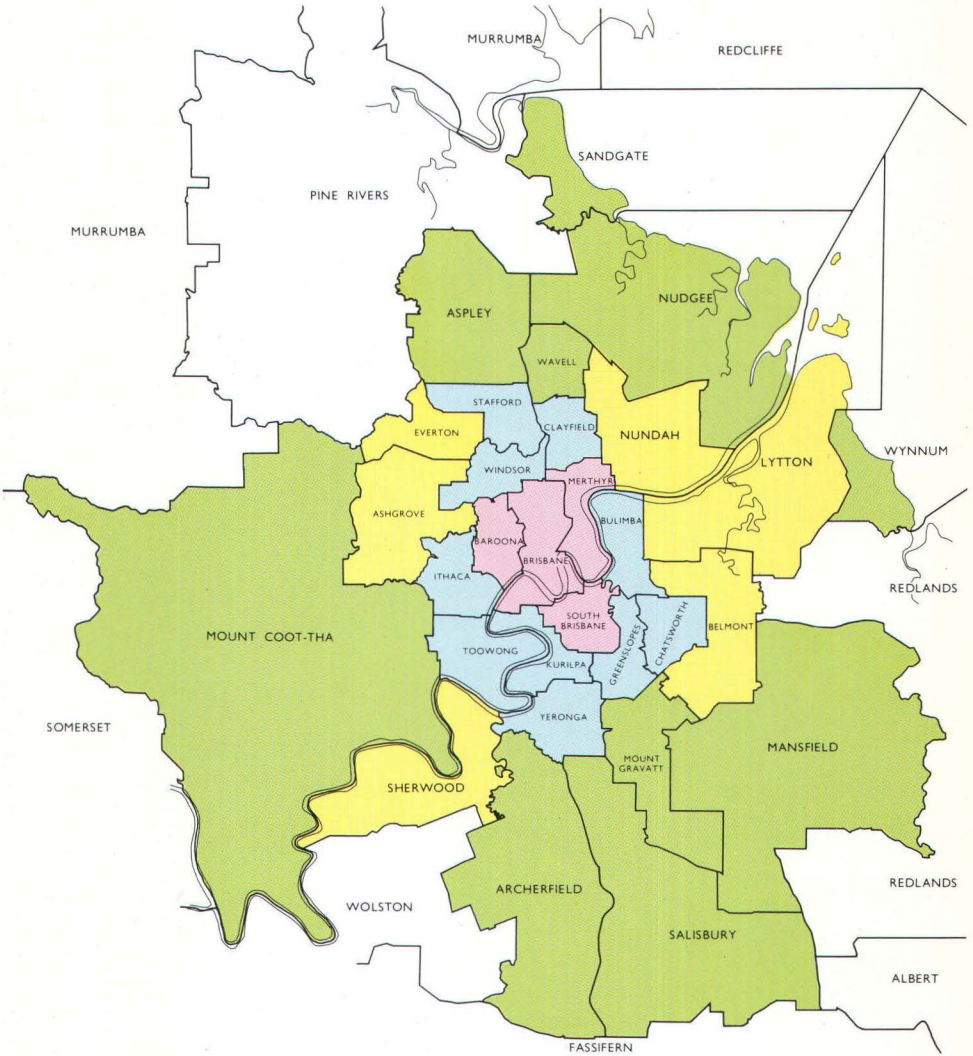
State Emergency Service

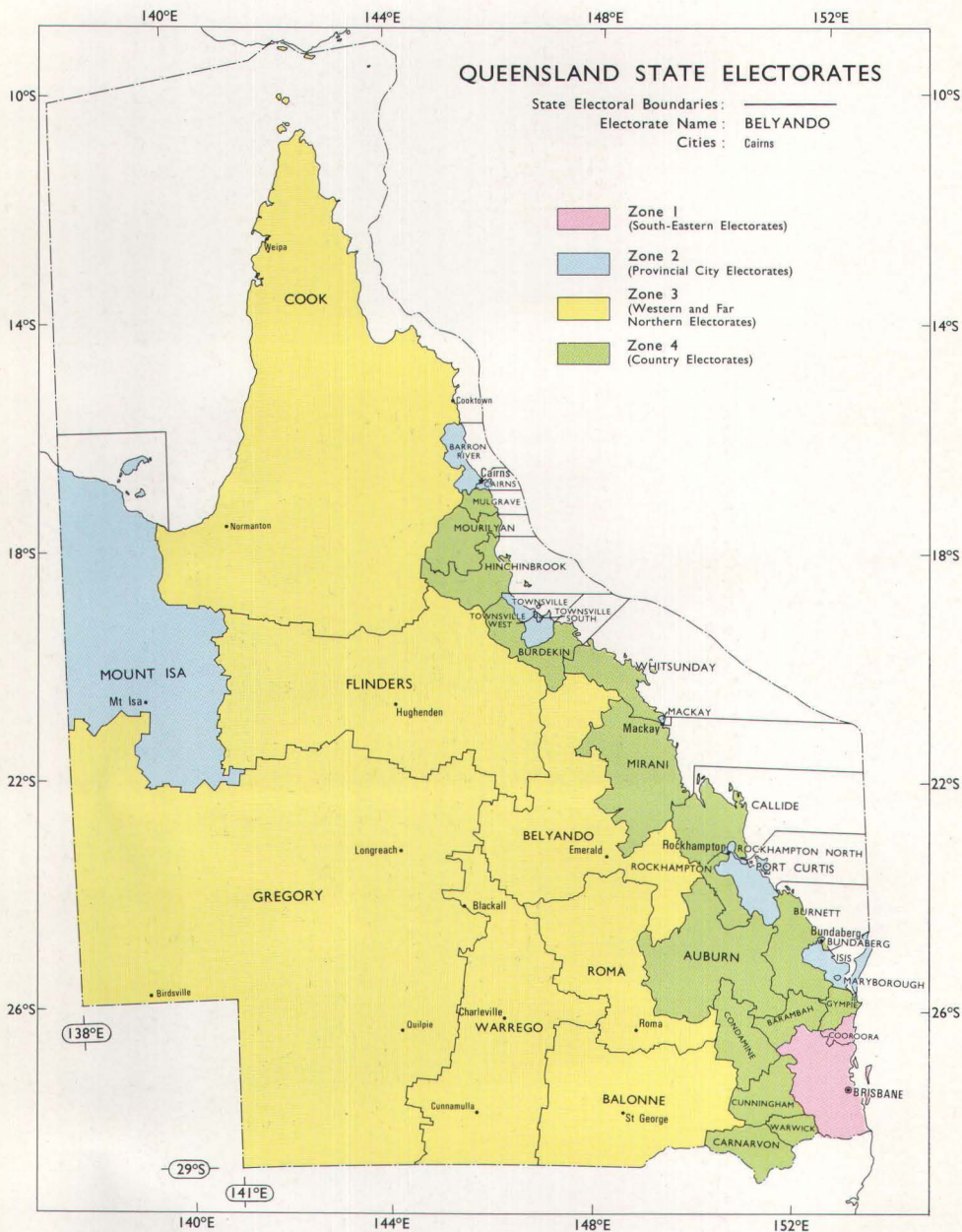


QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES BRISBANE AREA

State Electoral Boundaries
Electorate Name CLAYFIELD

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Zone I Group I
(Core City Electorates) |  Zone I Group I
(Inner and Outer Suburban Electorates) |
|  Zone I Group I
(Inner Suburban Electorates) |  Zone I Group I
(Outer Suburban Electorates) |





based on their average weekly earnings over the previous six months. A total of \$2,516,000 was paid to persons in Queensland during 1974-75 and at 30 June 1975, 291 persons were in receipt of financial assistance under the Scheme. During 1975-76 a total of \$320,348 was paid. No one has been in receipt of assistance, however, since January 1976. The scheme still exists in Queensland and payments could be made in future if circumstances warrant.

4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act* 1954 assistance to homes for the aged or disabled carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by an Australian Government subsidy towards the capital cost of the home and land. In 1975-76, 7 grants totalling \$1,985,490 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 115 persons.

For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy of \$15 per week is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services. On 30 June 1976, 84 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 2,032 qualified residents and payments of \$1,509,668 were made during 1975-76.

In September 1972, the *Aged Persons Hostels Act* 1972 was introduced. This three year programme was instituted to provide more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people. The Act was extended in May 1976 to enable deferred projects to be funded over a further period of three to four years. During 1975-76 4 grants totalling \$3,208,635, including \$51,000 for furniture, were made in respect of 204 persons.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969, enabled the Australian Government to make grants, amounting to \$3,350,000 in Queensland over a period of five years from July 1969, to construct single, self-contained, low-rental accommodation for certain classes of pensioners. Grants to Queensland totalling \$4,470,000 will be made available over the three-year period commencing July 1974 under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act* 1974 which renewed the scheme and widened the eligibility conditions. Grants approved in 1975-76 for 127 new dwellings were valued at \$2,037,000. For further details see Chapter 23.

The Australian Government provides a subsidy of \$4 for every \$1 collected by eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped adults and children. In 1975-76, 11 grants valued at \$609,021 were approved for residential accommodation in Queensland under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974. Further details are shown under Sheltered Workshops on page 169.

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act* 1974 provides, over a three-year period, for the Australian Government to make capital grants to voluntary bodies for improving and extending homeless persons assistance centres. It also provides for subsidies for accommodation, meals, and social welfare worker services. During 1975-76, voluntary bodies in Queensland received \$136,283 under this Act.

The State Children's Services Department pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1975-76, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$1,061,090 while capital subsidies amounted to \$253,000, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$29,100.

Some of these payments were paid in respect of the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given on pages 130 to 137.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity is social welfare and the provision of accommodation. These residential welfare establishments have been classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments	7	39	63	47	114
Admissions during year	478	828	1,129	2,333	402
Residents at 30 June 1975	1,197	2,475	1,137	1,247	2,072
Males	741	781	711	486	630
Females	456	1,694	426	761	1,442
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	1,332	2,539	113	1,025	454
Government \$'000	3,013	1,395	1,761	222	357
Other \$'000	33	228	575	242	35
Total \$'000	4,378	4,162	2,449	1,489	846
Total expenditure ¹ \$'000	4,378	3,797	2,395	1,441	791
Cost per resident day \$	11.14	4.35	5.64	3.40	1.19
Staff (full-time equivalent)	505	578	445	236	14

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$5,629(000).

Domiciliary Care Homes are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only are run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided. Separate dwellings, including those subject to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services—The activities of these services are shown on page 148. Generally, such services are eligible for an Australian Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1975-76 home nursing services in Queensland received Australian Government assistance amounting to \$1,336,000.

Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)—A number of organisations now undertake the regular delivery of meals to aged, infirm, or sick people in their own homes, using the free, voluntary services of their members. If these services are provided by non-profit, religious, charitable, benevolent, or welfare bodies, they may receive the Delivered Meals Subsidy from the Australian Government. In 1975-76, 63 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$189,721.

Community Home Care Services—The Australian Government, under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, shares with the State Government the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1975-76, 7 centres provided such assistance and expenditure was \$2,175,107, of which \$1,672,838 was financed by the Australian Government.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits—For details see page 148.

Assistance to National Welfare Bodies—Grants and special assistance on a \$1 for \$1 basis are provided to the three recognised national councils which promote and co-ordinate welfare activities in their particular areas of concern: the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service.

6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1974* are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for the five years to 1975-76 are given in the table below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Applications received	2,294	2,068	2,201	2,099	953
Children adopted					
Boys	903	831	765	750	597
Girls	871	847	693	644	515
Total	1,774	1,678	1,458	1,394	1,112
Adopters					
Non-relatives	1,359	1,228	1,038	884	575
Relatives	58	83	87	95	93
Spouse of natural parent	357	367	333	415	444
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year	1,182	1,073	854	727	494
1 year and under 6 years	360	353	359	383	318
6 years and under 13 years	158	193	177	208	228
13 years and under 21 years	67	53	64	72	65
21 years and over	7	6	4	4	7

Children in Care of the State—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June

1976, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 3,746 assisted children, 838 children under general supervision, and 6 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1975-76 ¹
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
In institutions								\$'000
Government	60	68	50	5	110	73	183	1,756
Other	388	292	95	21	483	313	796	1,090
With relatives or friends	114	81	..	..	114	81	195	8,410
In foster care	776	823	14	8	790	831	1,621	
In employment	128	97	105	49	233	146	379	
In hospitals	42	35	49	31	91	66	157	
Other	658	554	856	469	1,514	1,023	2,537	
Total	2,166	1,950	1,169	583	3,335	2,533	5,868	11,256

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$1,212,000 on government institutions and \$253,000 on capital subsidy to denominational homes. M. Males. F. Females. P. Persons.

Pre-school Training and Day Care—For 1976 details of pre-school training provided by the Education Department, Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and school authorities, see page 179.

The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten and three kindergartens in Brisbane, and a combined creche and kindergarten at Southport. The Association also operates two mobile kindergarten services, each with a specially equipped van, to serve underprivileged children in the Brisbane area. One of these kindergartens is for Aboriginal children and commenced operations in 1973. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. One of the Association's functions is the supervision of community kindergarten committees which have affiliation by meeting prescribed standards of organisation and facilities. At 1 August 1975, 147 kindergartens, 79 in the Brisbane Statistical Division and 68 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The number of children enrolled was over 9,700. In 1975 total receipts were \$4,242,100, including \$1,662,500 in State Government aid. The Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College, established by the Association in 1911, was fully constituted as a college of advanced education, with its own autonomous council, in November 1974.

Large numbers of other small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide similar facilities including some with full day care for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons although a number are run by private enterprise groups for profit. From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1974.

Under the *Child Care Act* 1972, the Australian Government provides financial assistance to non-profit organisations, including local government bodies, to establish and operate centres which provide day care for children of working or sick parents and which give priority to children in special need. In 1973-74 this was extended to include direct grants to the States for the purpose of establishing pre-school facilities pending recommendations from the Pre-school Committee. The amounts involved with respect to Queensland in 1975-76 were \$5,356,000 (recurrent) and \$2,584,000

(capital). The Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security (previously the Children's Commission established in 1975) is responsible for further development of this service.

Details of staff and children at pre-schools and child care centres in 1974 and 1975 are shown in the next table.

PRE-SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Type of centre				Total
	Government	Government assisted ¹	Other assisted ²	Private	
1 AUGUST 1974					
Centres	100	189	188	150	627
Staff ³					
Teaching	318	450	267	278	1,313
Other	11	52	171	224	458
Total	329	502	438	502	1,771
Children ⁴					
Boys	2,574	6,104	5,108	4,378	18,164
Girls	2,548	5,831	4,990	4,106	17,475
Total	5,122	11,935	10,098	8,484	35,639
1 AUGUST 1975					
Centres	169	230	161	142	702
Staff ³					
Teachers	287	296	140	168	890
Teaching assistants ..	273	264	82	102	722
Other	6	168	87	210	471
Total	566	728	309	480	2,083
Children ⁴					
Boys	5,034	7,130	4,472	4,433	21,069
Girls	4,846	6,849	4,507	4,231	20,433
Total	9,880	13,979	8,979	8,664	41,502

¹ Creche and Kindergarten Association branch and affiliated centres, kindergartens receiving special government grants, and non-profit centres receiving special grants from the Education Department.

² Centres controlled by non-profit organisations which raise funds through public donation and/or have free use of community facilities, e.g. church halls.

³ Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

⁴ Comprising children enrolled on a regular basis and those attending on a casual basis.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes—A Hospital Benefits Scheme operated throughout Australia from 1 January 1952 until the latter half of 1975 (30 September in Queensland) and a Medical Benefits Scheme from 1 July 1953 until 30 June 1975. These schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits were authorised under the *National Health Act 1953*.

Details of medical, hospital, and related benefits are given in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Health Insurance Programme (Medibank)—The Australian Health Insurance Programme, given the official designation of Medibank, commenced operation under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* on 1 July 1975.

In its original form Medibank automatically covered all residents of Australia, without payment of any premium or contribution, in respect of standard ward hospital accommodation and medical and optometrical services received inside and outside Australia. Queensland, which had a free hospital (public) scheme, became a participating State in the Medibank hospital benefits scheme on 1 September 1975. Under the present arrangements the Australian Government pays a direct benefit of \$16 per day to hospitals towards the cost of a private patient's care.

From 1 October 1976 following enactment of the *Health Insurance Levy Act 1976*, and amendments to the *National Health Act 1953*, the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, the *Health Insurance Commission Act 1973*, and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, health insurance in Australia became compulsory.

This meant that Australians either paid a health insurance levy on personal income above a set limit, or were required to contribute to basic medical and hospital tables, through registered health insurance organisations. Persons whose income is below a set level are not required to contribute.

Basic medical benefits available through Medibank or a private health insurance organisation have remained the same as those available under the original Medibank scheme. Benefits payable are 85 per cent of the fee specified in Schedule 1 to the Act, with a maximum payment by a patient of \$5 for any single service for which the scheduled fee is charged. Other benefits available depend on the coverage plan selected by the contributor and include cover for the "gap" between standard benefits and the actual cost of medical services.

The administrative arrangements are such that a wide variety of health insurance coverage plans, both medical and hospital, are available from private health insurance organisations, including Medibank (Private).

Details of the scope and development of the Medical Benefits Insurance Schemes are shown in the next table for the five years to 1975-76.

MEDICAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
PRIVATE INSURANCE					
Registered organisations .. No.	8	8	8	8	8
Membership ¹ '000	402	421	433	422	290
Number of professional services '000	4,781	5,170	5,476	5,779	1,829
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ² \$'000	12,753	15,029	16,649	18,109	7,324
Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) ³ .. \$'000	9,761	11,097	13,183	18,925	7,512
HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION					
Number of professional services '000	..	..	..	..	8,794
Medibank payments ⁴ .. \$'000	..	..	..	..	75,998

¹ Prior to the introduction of Medibank on 1 July 1975, contributors insured for basic medical cover. For 1975-76, contributors insured for ancillary services and "gap" cover.

² Excluding special account deficits paid by the Australian Government which amounted to \$1,592,000 in 1974-75. Benefits ceased on 30 June 1975. Payments in 1975-76 are for retrospective claims.

³ Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan discontinued on 30 June 1975. Payments for 1975-76 include some for retrospective claims.

⁴ Excluding health programme grants payments amounting to \$169,000 in 1975-76 but including advances to cash payment centres.

The next table shows details of Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes for the five years to 1975-76.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
PRIVATE INSURANCE						
Registered organisations	.. No.	8	8	8	8	8
Membership ¹	.. .. '000	393	411	420	409	347
Commonwealth benefits						
Bed days	.. .. '000	3,266	3,244	3,185	3,216	1,089
Benefits ²	.. .. \$'000	8,687	8,557	8,451	8,626	3,894
Private insurance						
Bed days	.. .. '000	1,464	1,440	1,402	1,432	1,308
Benefits ²	.. .. \$'000	14,708	19,388	21,288	29,028	33,061
HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION						
Public hospitals						
Bed days	.. .. '000	..	..	..	..	1,608
Medibank payments	.. .. \$'000	..	..	..	..	25,731
Balance payments	.. .. \$'000	..	..	..	..	44,840
Private hospitals						
Bed days	.. .. '000	..	..	..	..	575
Medibank payments	.. .. \$'000	..	..	..	..	9,192

¹ Contributors insured for private and intermediate basic benefit cover (government benefit \$2 per day). From 1 September 1975, contributors insured for private and intermediate basic bed cover (government subsidy \$16 per day) and supplementary benefits to cover fees charged by private hospitals. ² Excluding special account deficits which amounted to \$8,038(000) in 1974-75. Benefit ceased on 31 March 1976. Payments shown for 1975-76 include retrospective claims. ³ Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan, until 30 June 1975. Payments for 1975-76 include some for retrospective claims.

Nursing Home Benefits—Approved nursing homes receive a payment of \$3.50 per day direct from the Australian Government for all qualified patients and an additional \$3 per day for those patients receiving intensive care. If a charge is made by the home, these amounts are deducted from the patient's account.

From 1 January 1973, an additional benefit became payable to approved nursing homes in respect of qualified pensioner patients and those non-pensioners who are insured with a hospital benefits organisation. Under this arrangement patients are required to make a minimum contribution toward the nursing home fees. At present this minimum contribution is designed to leave patients receiving the standard rate pension plus supplementary assistance an amount of \$5 per week for their personal needs.

Under the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act* 1974, the Australian Government provides financial assistance to meet the operating deficits of nursing homes operated by non-profit organisations which agree to participate in the scheme. Deficit financing is an alternative to the payment of nursing home benefits and commenced on 1 January 1975.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits—Introduced on 1 March 1973, this Scheme provides \$14 per week payable to approved persons who care for chronically ill, aged relatives at home. This benefit is primarily intended to offer an alternative to nursing home care for aged people.

Handicapped Children's Benefit—Since 1 January 1969, a Commonwealth benefit has been paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child under 16 years who is residing in an approved home. From December 1974 the rate of the benefit was \$3.50 per day. An amount of \$165,205 was paid to 29 approved homes in Queensland during 1975-76. At 30 June 1976, 197 children were accommodated in these homes.

Handicapped Child's Allowance—From 31 December 1974 this allowance become payable, through the Australian Government, to parents or guardians of a child under 16 years of age who is cared for at home and who, because of the severity of the handicap, is in need of constant care. The allowance is \$10 per week and is not subject to a means test or to income tax.

Details of Nursing Care and Handicapped Children's Benefits etc. for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

NURSING CARE AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES,
QUEENSLAND

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
NURSING HOME BENEFITS					
Approved nursing homes					
Deficit financed No.	..	..	..	25	35
Government No.	11 ¹	10	12	11	11
Other No.	152 ²	155	149	114	104
Total No.	163	165	161	150	150
Approved beds					
Deficit financed No.	..	..	..	1,131	1,496
Government No.	2,093 ³	2,072	2,192	2,165	2,165
Other No.	5,693 ⁴	6,068	6,148	4,924	4,606
Total No.	7,786	8,140	8,340	8,220	8,267
Commonwealth benefit days					
Ordinary '000	2,535	2,634	2,751	2,527	2,191
Supplementary '000	1,374	1,362	1,516	1,473	1,243
Pensioner '000	..	821	2,225	2,211	1,812
Commonwealth benefit					
Ordinary \$'000	7,363	9,220	9,628	8,853	7,669
Supplementary \$'000	4,122	4,087	4,547	4,413	3,729
Pensioner \$'000	..	999	3,134	7,620	10,583
Total \$'000	11,485	14,306	17,310	20,886	21,981
Deficit finance \$'000	..	..	..	756	7,773
Private insurance					
Benefit days '000	..	106	344	368	459
Benefits \$'000	..	144	492	1,046	2,267
DOMICILIARY NURSING BENEFITS					
Benefit days '000	..	96	587	658	706
Benefits \$'000	..	191	1,174	1,315	1,412
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS					
Approved homes No.	7	10	11	17	29
Children accommodated No.	114	122	119	150	197
Benefit days '000	24	31	32	30	43
Benefits \$'000	37	46	69	97	165
HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCES					
Allowances current No.	..	..	..	1,365	3,279
Allowance \$'000	..	..	..	233	1,355

¹ Classified as approved public nursing homes.
homes. ³ Approved public nursing home beds.

² Including 12 public nursing
⁴ Including 799 approved public nursing home beds.

Sheltered Employment Allowances—These allowances are paid to disabled people with limited means who are employees in sheltered workshops. These people are qualified to receive an invalid pension or would become eligible for an invalid pension if they ceased work in the workshops. The allowance is payable at the same rate as the invalid pension and is subject to a means test. Recipients of Sheltered Employment Allowances also qualify for a means-test-free incentive allowance.

Sheltered Workshops—Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974, a \$4 for \$1 capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee of \$500 is paid to organisations for each disabled person who graduates to normal employment.

The following table shows details of grants approved and total payments made for the last five years.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS, QUEENSLAND

Item		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
APPROVED PREMISES						
Sheltered workshops etc. ¹	No.	18 ^a	13 ^a	9 ^a	98	116
CAPITAL GRANTS APPROVED						
Grants approved						
Residential ..	No.	10	5	6	9	11
Non-residential ..	No.	24	21	15	16	11
Equipment ..	No.	84	143	191	331	435
Maintenance ..	No.	..	..	..	3	35
Total ..	No.	118	169	212	359	492
Payments approved						
Residential ..	\$'000	297	105	180	401	609
Non-residential ..	\$'000	577	241	798	144	491
Equipment ..	\$'000	159	98	165	300	529
Maintenance ..	\$'000	..	..	..	3	64
Total ..	\$'000	1,033	445	1,143	849	1,693
OTHER GRANTS APPROVED ³						
Grants approved						
Training fee ..	No.	2	7	10	18	4
Salary subsidy ..	No.	54	34	13	246	197
Rent ..	No.	3	4	..	5	18
Total ..	No.	59	45	23	269	219
Payments approved						
Training fee ..	\$'000	1	4	5	9	2
Salary subsidy ..	\$'000	43	42	16	416	587
Rent ..	\$'000	8	9	..	25	61
Total ..	\$'000	51	54	21	450	650
TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE DURING YEAR						
All grants and subsidies	\$'000	628	793	671	1,774	3,151

¹ Sheltered workshops, activity therapy centres, and training centres. ² Workshops declared under the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act and approvals of training under the Handicapped Children's (Assistance) Act. ³ Prior to 1974-75, grants under the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, only.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—This Australian Government scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines. The benefit is received in the form of reduced pharmaceutical charges on presentation of a prescription from a registered medical practitioner to an approved pharmacist, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The patient contribution of \$1 per prescription was increased in September 1975 to \$1.50 and further increased in March 1976 to \$2. Prescriptions are issued to pensioners free of charge.

Details of the numbers of benefit prescriptions and amounts paid out in respect of these over the last five years are shown below.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Benefit prescriptions '000	10,870	11,452	13,228	15,237	14,622
Commonwealth payments					
Prescription benefits .. \$'000	20,801	21,797	26,184	31,968	37,638
Public hospitals \$'000	4,618	5,324	6,295	7,771	2,943 ¹
Total \$'000	25,419	27,121	32,479	39,739	40,581
Patient contributions \$'000	5,055	7,094	8,608	10,115	13,465

¹ Reduction due to introduction of Medibank hospital agreement.

Tuberculosis Allowances—Tuberculosis allowances are payable to persons and their dependants suffering from tuberculosis. These allowances have been operating since 13 July 1950.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants—These grants, administered by the Australian Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, are designed to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. See page 547.

Family Allowances (Formerly Child Endowment)—Family allowances are payable by the Australian Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 25 years.

The number of endowed children and the amounts paid in Queensland in the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES (CHILD ENDOWMENT), QUEENSLAND

Year	Endowed children under 16 years ¹			Student children 16 years and over ¹			Amount paid ²
	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1971-72	260,419	584,743	312.8	18,504	20,336	10.9	32,040
1972-73	268,871	596,501	311.5	19,195	21,034	11.0	37,888
1973-74	273,181	602,097	306.0	22,723	24,853	12.6	34,134
1974-75	280,174	608,871	304.9	25,470	28,417	14.3	34,401
1975-76	285,785	611,785	300.3	27,100	30,500	15.0	40,833

¹ Excluding claims covering 1,664 endowed children in 67 approved institutions.

² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

An historical summary of Family Allowance rates applying at 30 June for selected years is shown below.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE (CHILD ENDOWMENT), WEEKLY RATES
(\$)

At 30 June	First child	Second child	Third child	Fourth child	Fifth child ¹	Students 16-21 years
1946 ..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	..
1956 ..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
1961 ..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
1966 ..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1971 ..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	1.50
1972 ..	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.50
1973 ..	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.50
1974 ..	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.50
1975 ..	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.50
1976 ..	3.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	.. ²

¹ Prior to September 1967 the allowance for subsequent children was at the same rate. From 1967 to 1975 cumulative increases of 25 cents for each subsequent child. For 1976 the same rate for each subsequent child. ² From 29 June the rate payable will be set according to the child's position in the family.

Maternity Allowances—Maternity allowances, introduced by the Australian Government in 1912, provide financial assistance towards the expenses associated with the birth of a child. They are not subject to a means test.

The allowances payable since 1 July 1947 have been as follows: no other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three or more other children under 16 years, \$35.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland in the five years to 1975-76.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total confinements	Claims paid				Total births on which claims paid ²	Amount paid
		No other children	One or two other children	Three or more other children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1971-72 ..	39,796	14,934	17,706	6,606	39,246	39,585	1,251
1972-73 ..	38,642	14,721	17,071	5,673	37,465	37,776	1,197
1973-74 ..	37,574	13,656	15,418	8,142	37,216	37,588	1,179
1974-75 ..	37,289	14,771	18,337	4,454	37,562	37,922	1,177
1975-76 ..	35,364	12,806	16,644	3,745	33,195	33,516	1,120

¹ Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. ² Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

Mother's/Guardian's Allowance—This allowance provides additional income support to lone pensioners with one or more children. There is no means test and it is not subject to income tax. See page 156 for rates.

Double Orphan's Pension—This pension of \$11 per week assists with the upkeep of children who are double orphans or are deemed to be double orphans for the purposes of the Social Services Act. In Queensland at

30 June 1976, guardians were receiving orphans' pensions for 594 children and 48 students and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 38 children. Payments in 1975-76 amounted to \$358,000.

Additional Pension/Benefit for Children—Additional Pension/Benefit for Children provides additional income support to pensioners and beneficiaries in recognition of the additional costs of maintaining children. The benefit is subject to a means test and from 1976-77 will be subject to income tax. See page 157 for rates.

Funeral Benefits—A funeral benefit is paid to eligible persons to help meet the cost of a funeral of a deceased pensioner or the deceased spouse or child of a pensioner. Benefits are \$20 for a pensioner and \$40 for dependants.

Compassionate Allowances—These allowances are paid on a discretionary basis to certain people who are unable to qualify for pensions or other benefits under the Social Services Act.

Deserted Wives—The Commonwealth Government subsidises the States for assistance given to needy mothers of families without a bread winner where the mothers are ineligible for benefit under the Social Services Act.

Fringe Benefits—The Australian Government provides assistance by way of fringe benefits to certain eligible persons and their dependants in addition to their basic social security entitlements. These benefits include telephone rental reduction, mail re-direction concessions, and reductions in fares on Commonwealth rail and shipping services.

Assistance to Families—The State Government provides assistance to families either in the form of a weekly allowance for each child in needy families, or in the form of payments up to widow's pension levels to deserted wives, de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. At 30 June 1976 there were 1,879 recipients with 3,746 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$4,466,589 in 1975-76. Of this amount, the Australian Government reimbursed \$1,934,484.

Introduction of the Supporting Mother's Benefit by the Australian Government in July 1973, see page 156, relieved the State Government of the responsibility to assist unmarried mothers and separated de facto wives financially, and deserted wives and wives of prisoners after the first six months of separation or imprisonment.

The State Government provides benefits to eligible persons and their dependants by way of reduction in fares on the State railways. Local Authorities provide similar benefits by way of reduction in rate charges and reduced fares on Council buses.

Rehabilitation Service—Since 1948, the Australian Government has provided a rehabilitation service for invalid pensioners and others whose disabilities are remediable, and who have reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation. With the aim of restoring disabled persons to independence and usefulness, the service provides the necessary treatment and training together with books, tools, and equipment.

Payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is replaced by a training allowance. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs and for an authorised attendant may also be paid. These rates are in line with those payable under the National Employment and Training System and are determined having regard to the amounts calculated for the adult male average minimum wage. They are no longer tied to the rates of

social service pensions. The next table shows details of the cases referred for rehabilitation.

AUSTRALIAN REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cases referred ¹	Accepted for rehabilitation	Placed in employment	Expenditure ²
	No.	No.	No.	\$
1971-72	4,225	367	276	562,090
1972-73	4,050	357	303	620,909
1973-74	4,302	423	321	832,003
1974-75	3,785	440	286	1,234,050
1975-76	3,951	555	273	1,586,597

¹ Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced. ² Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners—This scheme, introduced in 1968 to help widow pensioners acquire vocational skills, has been absorbed into the National Employment and Training System (NEAT). Details of NEAT appear in Chapter 19, Labour Force.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from enumeration in the Australian Population Census. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to obtain complete coverage and these efforts were intensified at the 1971 Census. The classification "Aboriginal" used at the two Censuses is not strictly comparable. In the 1966 Census, it related to persons who described themselves as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply "Aboriginal". In the 1971 Census an attempt was made to ascertain the race with which each person identified himself, and instructions on race made it clear that mixed-race persons were to choose the race to which they considered themselves to belong.

The next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New South Wales	23,101	21.7	772	8.0
Victoria	5,656	5.3	715	7.4
Queensland	24,414	23.0	7,508	77.7
South Australia	7,140	6.7	159	1.7
Western Australia	21,903	20.6	278	2.9
Tasmania	823	0.8	103	1.1
Australian Capital Territory				
Northern Territory	23,253	21.9	128	1.3
Australia	106,290	100.0	9,663	100.0

The next tables show selected population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, for comparison, the rest of State population at the 1971 Census.

**ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971**

Particulars	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Total population ..	24,414	100.0	7,508	100.0	1,795,143	100.0
Males ..	12,306	50.4	3,607	48.0	905,752	50.5
Females ..	12,108	49.6	3,901	52.0	889,391	49.5
Urban ..	9,797	40.1	3,342	44.5	1,436,869	79.9
Rural ..	14,610	59.8	4,158	55.4	354,624	19.9
Migratory ..	7	..	8	0.1	3,650	0.2
Aged						
Under 15 ..	11,715	48.0	3,196	42.6	525,169	29.3
15-29 ..	5,897	24.2	1,821	24.3	431,012	24.0
30-64 ..	6,001	24.6	2,303	30.7	674,050	37.6
65 and over ..	801	3.3	188	2.5	164,912	9.2

The next table shows that a higher percentage of employed Aborigines and Islanders is engaged in occupations related to primary industry and in the production processing and service industries than is the rest of the State's population, while a higher proportion of Islander workers is also employed in the transport and communication industries.

OCCUPATIONS OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Professional, technical, and related workers	84	1.6	128	7.0	64,459	9.2
Administrative, executive, managerial workers	17	0.3	26	1.4	44,629	6.4
Clerical workers	122	2.3	62	3.4	104,723	14.9
Sales workers	88	1.6	57	3.1	60,103	8.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc.	1,521	28.1	249	13.5	79,352	11.3
Miners, quarrymen, related workers ..	122	2.3	18	1.0	6,538	0.9
Workers in transport and communication	234	4.3	141	7.7	43,655	6.2
Tradesmen, production process workers, labourers	1,980	36.5	774	42.0	206,268	29.3
Service, sport, and recreation workers	755	13.9	226	12.3	53,118	7.6
Members of armed services	27	0.5	4	0.2	10,633	1.5
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	472	8.7	157	8.5	29,886	4.3
Total employed	5,422	100.0	1,842	100.0	703,364	100.0

Aborigines in Queensland, which has the greatest Aboriginal population of any State, have not lived in the nomadic tribal way for more than 20 years. More than 3 million hectares of land have been set aside, on

the mainland and in the Torres Strait, however, for the use and benefit of Aborigines and Islanders. Those who wish to do so may live in a semi-tribal environment in these reserve communities.

Aborigines may leave the reserved areas and move into the general community if they wish. Slightly more than half of the Aboriginal and Islander population lives in reserve communities. Aborigines and Islanders who elect to live in towns and cities throughout the State are assisted in matters of housing, health, education, and welfare counselling to aid the transition.

The reserve communities have an elected Aboriginal or Islander Council and by-laws, with local courts and police to uphold them, as well as town-planned facilities including water, sewerage, electricity, schools, libraries, hospitals, and sporting facilities.

Chairmen of the elected Councils form the Aboriginal Advisory Council. The parallel authority in the Torres Strait is the Islander Advisory Council. Both of these bodies advise the Minister on the needs and progress of the communities. In 1977 a four-man Aboriginal and Islander Commission was set up to give greater say in Government policy to the urban Aborigines, Islanders, and Pacific Islanders.

At 30 June 1976 there were 25 Government (11 Aboriginal and 14 Islander) communities: Cherbourg (via Murgon); Palm Island (off Townsville); Woorabinda including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek Reserves (via Rockhampton); Yarrabah (via Cairns); Edward River; Lockhart River; Kowanyama; Weipa; Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, and Umagico (Northern Peninsular Reserves including Red Island Point); and 13 Islander communities in Torres Strait. Six communities were managed by religious bodies: Aurukun; Bloomfield River; Doomadgee; Hammond Island; Hope Vale; and Mornington Island. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were also four hostels, at Cairns, Townsville, Thursday Island, and Mount Isa, controlled by the Government. In the Torres Strait, transport and communication is a priority, and a network of aircraft, boats, and radio services covers this area.

Details of the population in contact with the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement on each of the communities mentioned above are given in the next table. In addition, an estimated 27,000 persons were living on country reserves or on Torres Strait islands.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	31 March 1975	31 March 1976	Church Community	31 March 1975	31 March 1976
Northern Peninsula ..	1,297	1,425	Brethren		
Weipa	605	654	Doomadgee ..	764	805
Lockhart River ..	361	377	Lutheran		
Edward River ..	321	321	Bloomfield River ..	192	195
Kowanyama ¹ ..	755	762	Hope Vale	482	573
Yarrabah	1,129	1,079	Presbyterian		
Palm Island ..	1,282	1,409	Aurukun	753	768
Woorabinda ² ..	458	496	Mornington Island	671	681
Cherbourg	975	995	Roman Catholic		
			Hammond Island ..	167	162
Total	7,183	7,518	Total	3,029	3,184

¹ Previously Mitchell River.² Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

Pre-schools have been established at these centres and special programmes in health and education developed to meet the special requirements.

In 1976 there were more than 500 children of pre-school age attending the 21 kindergartens in the Aboriginal, Torres Strait islands, and church sponsored communities. In addition 200 children living on government or church sponsored communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. The majority of children attend kindergarten for two years before beginning primary school.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol Aboriginal children. Assistance is proportional to the number of indigenous children enrolled and where this is greater than 80 per cent the kindergarten is eligible for full support.

Primary education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 28 government and 2 non-government (church) schools in 1976 with enrolments of 3,334 and 156, respectively. Secondary education is provided almost exclusively by the Education Department and in 1976, 413 secondary students were enrolled. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Secondary Grants Scheme, sponsored by the Australian Education Department, provides assistance for all Aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Study Grants Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Details of Aboriginal health services are included in Chapter 7.

Careers counselling programmes designed to provide knowledge of various opportunities within the trades and professions as well as other career prospects are conducted by the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement.

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, was formed in 1961 with the objective of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin. Its major activity is the operation of two institutions, a children's home and a hostel for transients, in Brisbane. A few of the other services available are as follows: providing assistance with obtaining and retaining homes; arranging homework coaching classes; finding employment opportunities; and exhibiting Aboriginal traditional art.

Several holiday schemes are in operation for the benefit of Aboriginal children drawn from families resident in isolated areas or under circumstances which preclude the family providing a holiday programme for their children. These include the Harold Blair Scheme, OPAL Holiday Camps, and the Far North Queensland Youth Society's "Kids to the Coast".

While the past is important, so too is the future and Queensland has established an Aboriginal Ranger Service to establish, locate, and preserve all material remnants of Aboriginal culture. The service is assisted by archaeologists and, in the six years it has been active, has recorded more than 5,000 significant sites. This awareness of the responsibility for preserving Aboriginal relics has led to State Legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1967-1976. Under

this Act all relics found are to be the property of the Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's Aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1976 totalled \$13,607,922 from Consolidated Revenue and \$938,411 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$3,567,375 in 1975-76. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, the Australian Government provided grants totalling \$2,952,000 for revenue and \$7,205,000 for capital purposes to Queensland Government Departments in 1975-76. These grants were allocated to the following fields of services: housing, \$2,200,000; health, \$3,593,000; employment, \$219,000; education, \$1,837,000; welfare, \$143,000; enterprises, \$5,000; town management and public utilities, \$2,054,000; and recreation, \$105,000. Grants made directly to Aboriginal organisations during the same year for housing (\$5,720,000), health services (\$553,000), legal aid (\$777,000), employment (\$1,611,000 including \$1,437,000 to local authorities), education (\$501,000), welfare (\$124,000), enterprises (\$746,000), town management and public utilities (\$1,130,000), and recreation (\$40,000), totalled \$11,202,000.

10 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

Social Planning Units—During 1974, the Australian Government's Interim Committee of the Social Welfare Commission recommended that financial assistance be provided towards the cost of establishing and operating social planning units within State welfare departments. Queensland received \$20,000 for this purpose in 1974-75. No grant was made in 1975-76.

Senior Citizens' Centres—The Australian Government shares with the State Government up to a maximum of two-thirds of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres, and the cost of the salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1975-76 grants of \$391,218 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$32,507.

Sport—A Department of Sport was established by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of facilities, coaching, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events. During 1975-76 grants and subsidies totalling \$1,320,000 were made to 67 State associations representative of 60 separate and distinct sports. At 30 June 1976 there were 78 distinct sports listed with the Department and these were represented by 94 separate State associations. In August 1973 the Commonwealth Government also introduced a scheme to provide subsidies on fares to representative State teams attending national and international events. This scheme was suspended at 31 December 1975.

Community Recreation Complexes—The Australian Government made a recurrent grant of \$20,000 to Queensland during 1973-74 to enable the

engagement of consultants or the appointment of research officers to assess the effectiveness of, and the problems associated with, the renewing of existing recreation complexes, community centres, and schools used by the community for recreation purposes. A grant of \$24,000 was made in 1975-76.

Leisure Facilities—In 1973-74 the Australian Government introduced a programme of capital assistance grants on a cost-sharing basis with State, local government, or voluntary bodies for the development of community sporting and recreation complexes. Under this programme, Queensland received \$238,000 in 1973-74, \$766,000 in 1974-75, and \$1,060,000 in 1975-76.

• Chapter 9

EDUCATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Legislation providing for compulsory education of children between 6 and 12 years of age was enacted in 1875 but was not proclaimed throughout Queensland until 1900. Since then the school leaving age has been raised to 14 years in 1910, and to 15 years in 1964.

The Education Department entered the field of pre-school education in 1973. At 1 August 1976 there were 271 government, including those controlled by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and 18 non-government pre-school centres conducted by school authorities, at which a total of 17,061 children was enrolled on a full-time basis. Further details of pre-school training are shown on page 164.

Free and non-secular primary education in government schools was provided for 33,645 students in 230 schools in 1875, 108,070 in 911 schools in 1900, and 227,288 students in 1,086 schools in 1976.

Education for children in remote areas is catered for by the Correspondence School opened in 1922, and supplemented by tuition through the two-way radio Schools of the Air located at Charleville, Mount Isa, and Cairns. The first School of the Air was opened at Mount Isa in 1960.

Secondary education was first fostered by the Government through the endowment and subsidy of Grammar Schools, and the provision of scholarships entitling the holders to free education at such schools. In 1912 State High Schools were introduced and in 1976 these numbered 121, while 8 Grammar Schools were still functioning.

Technical education was originally provided at colleges connected with Schools of Arts endowed by the State. Since 1905 technical colleges have been controlled by the Department of Education and are mainly concerned with providing training for the basic needs of tradesmen. The colleges also conduct courses in art, commercial training, management, engineering, and mining. With the opening in 1965 of the Institute of Technology in Brisbane followed by those at Toowoomba and Rockhampton, responsibility for the higher level technical college courses tended to be accepted by these institutes.

An amendment to the Education Act in 1970 provided for the establishment of a Board of Advanced Education to co-ordinate the activities of colleges of advanced education. The institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba, the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton, and the Conservatorium of Music which had all previously operated under the control of the Department of Education were subsequently established in 1971 as colleges of advanced education under the control of self-governing councils in terms of the Act. These five initial colleges of advanced education were joined in 1972 by the four State teachers' colleges, also previously controlled by the Department of Education, and in 1974 by the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College which had been operated by the Creche and Kindergarten Association.

Queensland has three universities. The Queensland University in Brisbane opened in 1911. The James Cook University of North Queensland, situated in Townsville, opened as a University College in 1961 and became independent in 1970. The Griffith University in Brisbane opened in 1975.

Government Expenditure on Education—Details of grants to the Queensland Government and cash benefits to Queensland residents during the five years to 1975-76, with 1975-76 Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
Cash benefits to persons						
Primary and secondary						
Student assistance	947	1,231	1,770	1,408	1,006	6,721
Assistance to isolated children ..	..	..¹	2,496	2,735	3,298	10,398
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Vocational training						
Student assistance	103	95	52	17	5	31
University education						
Student assistance						
Post graduate	663	755	826	871	831	7,782
Undergraduate	4,286	5,565	6,382	10,541	14,107	52,948
Vietnamese and Cambodian students .. ..	..	..	..	5	11	213
Scholarships .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,768
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	157
Other higher education						
Student assistance	586	814	768	.. ²	.. ²	55,802
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships .. ..	..	6	26	80	99	1,123
Pre-school teaching scholarships ..	..	328	389	496	619	3,461
Non-government institutions fees ..	..	..	..	63	57	2,655
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	18
Other education programmes						
Aboriginal study grants ..	135	227	284	415	538	1,719
Aboriginal secondary grants ..	743	1,278	1,725	2,228	2,750	8,621
Soldiers' children education scheme	659	612	572	569	535	3,553
Adult secondary education assistance .. ..	..	..	..	72	278	3,228
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	76
Total	8,122	10,911	15,290	19,500	24,134	160,366
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Research and development ..	59	60	109	219	190	1,062
Independent schools	4,472	6,250	8,317	15,916	19,161	123,632
Government schools .. ..	..	..	5,020	17,410	24,355	186,663
Schools—joint programmes ..	..	..	241	2,278	2,646	21,589
Technical training .. ..	..	..	715	2,262	4,643	40,127
Universities	8,412	10,664	26,169	49,876	57,185	426,389
Colleges of advanced education ³	1,860	2,906	14,438	27,230	33,999	286,766
Aboriginal education .. ..	..	293	193	361	866	4,978
Child migrant education ..	81	98	165	255	195	7,370
Pre-schools and child care ..	..	..	436	1,734	5,356	36,973
Total	14,884	20,271	55,803	117,541	148,596	1,135,549

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA—*continued*
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
Grants to the State— <i>continued</i>						
For capital purposes						
Government schools						
Science laboratories	768	425	782	1,097	18,298	113,786
Libraries	743	974	1,228	3,426		
General building grants ..	840	1,683	4,005	15,389		
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	331	2,661		
Non-government schools						
Science laboratories	831	831	831	966	3,847	28,749
Libraries	301	453	463	888		
General building grants ..	..	..	1,350	3,350		
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	..	116		
Schools—joint programme ..	..	..	..	75	218	1,096
Child migrant education ..	..	..	50	106	11	1,670
Technical training	1,238	1,910	1,945	4,073	3,334	24,600
Universities	2,597	2,545	5,624	9,821	6,453	48,827
Colleges of advanced education ¹	3,776	3,806	5,078	13,438	9,181	86,753
Pre-schools and child care ..	..	..	1,003	3,806	2,584	11,797
Aboriginal education	441	981	988	249	971	1,966
Total	11,535	13,608	23,678	59,461	44,897	319,244
Total expenditure	34,541	44,790	94,771	196,502	217,627	1,615,159

¹ Unallocable by States. ² Included with university undergraduate student assistance. ³ Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges.

From 1 January 1974, the Australian Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 21.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 students receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; 224 in 1900; 165 in 1948; and 211 in 1976. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948 the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as an increasing proportion of students proceed to a secondary education.

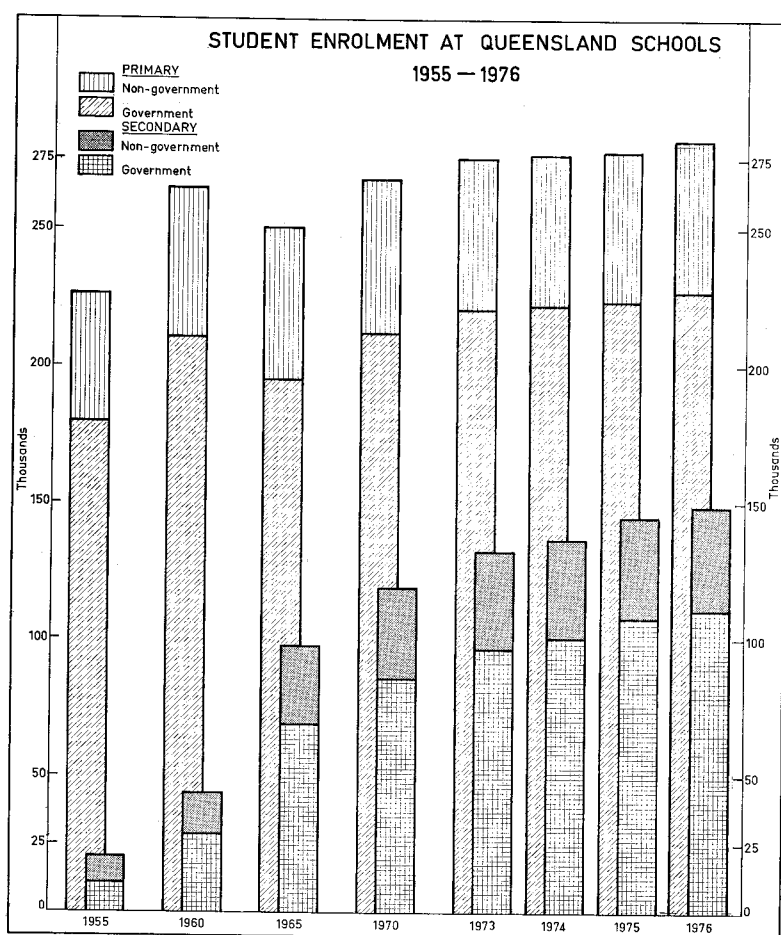
Of the 1,540 schools open in Queensland at 1 August 1976, 1,209, or 79 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 429,694 students enrolled on that date, 337,981, or 79 per cent, attended government schools.

Government and non-government schools provide both primary and secondary level classes, and the diagram on page 182 shows enrolments at Queensland schools for selected years since 1955.

Ages of primary and secondary students attending schools in Queensland in 1976 are shown in the next table.

AGES OF STUDENTS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Age at 1 August	Primary schools			Secondary schools		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
Under 6 years	18,255	3,950	22,205	..	..	..
6 years	32,866	7,188	40,054	..	..	..
7 years	31,575	7,197	38,772	..	..	..
8 years	30,666	7,085	37,751	..	..	..
9 years	29,892	7,334	37,226	..	..	..
10 years	29,118	7,306	36,424	..	..	..
11 years	29,728	7,668	37,396	28	7	35
12 years	20,321	5,146	25,467	10,335	3,418	13,753
13 years	3,600	640	4,240	26,918	8,627	35,545
14 years	887	44	931	29,606	9,159	38,765
15 years	242	2	244	22,092	7,934	30,026
16 years	61	..	61	11,661	5,682	17,343
17 years	10	..	10	5,190	2,998	8,188
18 years	3	..	3	964	300	1,264
19 years and over ..	64	..	64	3,899	28	3,927
Total	227,288	53,560	280,848	110,693	38,153	148,846



The next table shows the numbers, by age, of full-time students attending all government and non-government schools.

AGES OF STUDENTS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Age at 1 August	1975			1976		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
MALES						
Under 6 years	9,106	1,957	11,063	9,250	1,990	11,240
6 years	15,800	3,466	19,266	16,888	3,539	20,427
7 years	15,592	3,510	19,102	16,240	3,583	19,823
8 years	15,357	3,601	18,958	15,905	3,419	19,324
9 years	15,017	3,705	18,722	15,390	3,732	19,122
10 years	15,276	3,741	19,017	14,968	3,688	18,656
11 years	16,086	3,835	19,921	15,374	3,844	19,218
12 years	15,890	4,326	20,216	15,870	4,273	20,143
13 years	15,711	4,766	20,477	15,625	4,789	20,414
14 years	15,391	4,556	19,947	15,630	4,767	20,397
15 years	11,220	4,043	15,263	11,593	4,215	15,808
16 years	5,638	2,934	8,572	6,134	3,086	9,220
17 years	2,416	1,459	3,875	2,722	1,678	4,400
18 years	588	227	815	565	226	791
19 years and over ..	1,659	22	1,681	1,538	18	1,556
Total	170,747	46,148	216,895	173,692	46,847	220,539
FEMALES						
Under 6 years	8,490	2,008	10,498	9,005	1,960	10,965
6 years	15,130	3,446	18,576	15,978	3,649	19,627
7 years	14,720	3,593	18,313	15,335	3,614	18,949
8 years	14,316	3,574	17,890	14,761	3,666	18,427
9 years	14,117	3,625	17,742	14,502	3,602	18,104
10 years	14,308	3,764	18,072	14,150	3,618	17,768
11 years	14,987	3,973	18,960	14,382	3,831	18,213
12 years	14,993	4,389	19,382	14,786	4,291	19,077
13 years	14,904	4,629	19,533	14,893	4,478	19,371
14 years	14,539	4,484	19,023	14,863	4,436	19,299
15 years	9,972	3,681	13,653	10,741	3,721	14,462
16 years	5,150	2,574	7,724	5,588	2,596	8,184
17 years	2,206	1,167	3,373	2,478	1,320	3,798
18 years	354	75	429	402	74	476
19 years and over ..	2,441	18	2,459	2,425	10	2,435
Total	160,627	45,000	205,627	164,289	44,866	209,155
PERSONS						
Under 6 years	17,596	3,965	21,561	18,255	3,950	22,205
6 years	30,930	6,912	37,842	32,866	7,188	40,054
7 years	30,312	7,103	37,415	31,575	7,197	38,772
8 years	29,673	7,175	36,848	30,666	7,085	37,751
9 years	29,134	7,330	36,464	29,892	7,334	37,226
10 years	29,584	7,505	37,089	29,118	7,306	36,424
11 years	31,073	7,808	38,881	29,756	7,675	37,431
12 years	30,883	8,715	39,598	30,656	8,564	39,220
13 years	30,615	9,395	40,010	30,518	9,267	39,785
14 years	29,930	9,040	38,970	30,493	9,203	39,696
15 years	21,192	7,724	28,916	22,334	7,936	30,270
16 years	10,788	5,508	16,296	11,722	5,682	17,404
17 years	4,622	2,626	7,248	5,200	2,998	8,198
18 years	942	302	1,244	967	300	1,267
19 years and over ..	4,100	40	4,140	3,963	28	3,991
Total	331,374	91,148	422,522	337,981	91,713	429,694

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. At older ages, the approximate proportions of all

children receiving full-time education in schools during 1975 (with 1965 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 99 per cent (88); 15 years, 76 per cent (66); 16 years, 43 per cent (20); and 17 years, 20 per cent (19).

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1976 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1976

Type	Schools	Teachers		Students	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
Government primary					
State ¹	1,029	10,155	..	114,241	106,807
Correspondence	1	80	..	791	828
Special ²	43	667	..	2,604	1,527
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement ..	13	58	..	256	234
<i>Total</i>	1,086	10,960	..	117,892	109,396
Other primary					
Grammar	2 ³	2	..	22	14
Other	260	1,918	292	26,682	26,686
Mission	2	11	..	82	74
<i>Total</i>	262	1,931	292	26,786	26,774
Total primary	1,348	12,891	292	144,678	136,170
Government secondary					
High	121	7,121	..	50,464	48,317
Primary with secondary students ..	95 ⁴				
Correspondence	1				
Special	6 ⁵	16 ⁶	..	78	54
<i>Total</i>	123	7,202	..	55,800	54,893
Other secondary					
Grammar	8	236	22	2,827	1,479
Other	108 ⁶	1,674	348	17,234	16,613
<i>Total</i>	69	1,910	370	20,061	18,092
Total secondary	192	9,112	370	75,861	72,985
Total	1,540	22,003	662	220,539	209,155

¹ Excluding teachers and students of special classes. ² Including 77 teachers and 543 students of special classes at 23 State schools. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 5 attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁵ Excluding teachers of secondary students at schools with primary students. ⁶ Including 47 attached to other schools and excluded from the total.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers		Students		
	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt ²	Govt	Non-govt	Total
1972 ..	1,229	339	13,454	4,208	308,557	91,012	399,569
1973 ..	1,228	339	14,202	4,311	316,932	90,650	407,582
1974 ..	1,225	337	15,192	4,365	322,318	91,861	414,179
1975 ..	1,209	331	17,183	4,402	331,374	91,148	422,522
1976 ..	1,209	331	18,162	4,503	337,981	91,713	429,694

¹ At 1 August.

² Including part-time teachers.

In addition to the teachers shown in the previous tables, teacher aides are employed at most government schools and at many private schools.

These aides perform non-instructional tasks, such as the preparation of equipment and material, thus freeing teachers to concentrate on the professional aspects of their work. Also, a variety of specialist services are provided at schools. These comprise guidance services to pre-schools and primary, secondary, and special schools and to the areas of remedial and resource teaching, speech and occupational therapy, and social work.

Primary Education—Tuition in government primary schools is free and text books are provided for the students' use. Curricula are set out in detail by the Education Department, but teachers are permitted to modify courses to suit local conditions. Fees are charged by private schools but the Australian and State Governments subsidise the cost by way of grants paid directly to each approved school. Details are shown on page 194. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1976, there were 1,029 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 221,591 students, including 543 in special classes.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country students to schools in larger centres. Extension of these services in recent years has permitted a number of small schools to be closed. School Health Services and School Dental Services, under the control of the Department of Health, provide free treatment for students.

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance from school. In 1976, 1,619 students were enrolled.

Excluding Mission Schools, there were at 1 August 1976, 213 private primary schools of which all but two were denominational. A further 46 denominational schools, two Grammar schools and one non-denominational school, had both primary and secondary students. Of the 257 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 227 with an enrolment of 50,202 primary students; Church of England authorities conducted 10, with 1,367 primary students; and other denominations conducted 20, with 1,647 primary students. A total of 36 primary students attended two Grammar schools and 137 primary students attended the three other non-denominational schools.

While most Aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in government and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1976, 15 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 13 on Torres Strait islands with an enrolment of 490 primary students, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, while two controlled by church missions had 156 primary students attending.

Special schools and classes have been established to provide education for physically and mentally handicapped children, or for those with impaired or defective faculties. Such schools are usually organised as independent educational facilities associated with normal schools or with hospitals and other health care establishments. At 1 August 1976, 43 special schools, with 3,588 students enrolled in primary grades were administered by the Education Department. A further 543 students attended special classes at State primary schools.

Secondary Education—Progression from primary to secondary schooling is usually automatic and occurs generally when students are about 12 to 13 years of age. Full secondary schooling extends over 5 years, terminating at grade 12, when students may obtain a Senior Certificate.

These certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations (Radford Scheme, see page 122 of the 1970 *Year Book*), and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students may terminate their formal education on reaching the age of 15 years. Those completing grade 10, i.e. 3 years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment.

This system replaces the previous system of a Junior Public Examination at grade 10, abolished in 1970, and a Senior (Matriculation) Examination at grade 12, abolished after the 1972 examination.

Tuition in government secondary schools is free at all stages to Queensland students. Students coming from overseas specifically to study in Queensland are required to pay tuition fees. Fees are charged at non-government secondary schools, but to assist parents in payment of these the Australian and State Governments subsidise costs by way of grants paid directly to each approved school. Details of Government assistance to students, their parents, and the schools are given on page 194.

At 1 August 1976 there were 121 State secondary schools, including one for adult day students, with 98,781 students enrolled. At 95 State primary schools, 63 of which had secondary departments attached, and five special schools, 7,072 (including 82 special) secondary students were enrolled. Also, 50 students attended one State school which provided special intensive assistance to children of secondary school age from non-English-speaking backgrounds. All these schools were co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. Grammar schools are conducted under the *Grammar Schools Act* 1975. These schools are controlled by boards of trustees and operate under subsidy from the State. The number of secondary students at the eight Grammar schools (four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational) was 4,306 in 1976.

There were 61 denominational secondary schools as well as the 46 denominational schools which had both primary and secondary students in 1976. Of the 107 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 85 with an enrolment of 26,371 secondary students; the Church of England 11 with 4,397; and other denominations 11 with 3,077 secondary students. One non-denominational primary school offered secondary tuition for the first time in 1976 and two students were enrolled.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition to students unable to attend an established secondary school. Tuition is provided in all secondary subjects up to grade 12. In 1976 the enrolment was 4,790.

Evening classes are conducted at three centres (Coorparoo, Corinda, and Kelvin Grove) in Brisbane to enable students to study secondary subjects on a part-time basis and 2,850 were enrolled at 1 August 1976.

Adult Education—The Department of Education provides a State-wide educational service for adults. Classes and week-end seminars are held at adult education centres, many of which are located in school buildings. Short courses are offered on subjects of a practical, artistic, or academic value and remedial reading classes and adult education classes for Aborigines are organised. The facilities of radio and television are widely used. Attendances at lectures, film screenings, and other cultural displays numbered 458,689 in 1975.

Migrant Education—The Department of Education provides tuition in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio lessons and recordings. A total of 68 adult classes

operated during 1976, 54 in Brisbane and 14 in country centres, with an effective enrolment of 663 students. A further 180 full-time students attended four accelerated or intensive courses conducted throughout the year while part-time students who attended accelerated courses numbered 188. Correspondence lessons were provided for 342 students. Child migrant education was conducted in 16 primary and five secondary schools by 31 teachers. During 1976, 794 children received tuition through these classes. The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at nine convents throughout the State. During 1976, there were 266 children attending these classes and nine teachers were involved.

Comparative Enrolments—The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from grade 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students have been omitted throughout.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Grade 10		Grade 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students ¹	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1969	.. 27,921	1971	9,683	34.7	1972	4,858	50.2
1970	.. 28,719	1972	10,559	36.8	1973	5,084	48.1
1971	.. 29,457	1973	10,640	36.1	1974	6,494	61.0
1972	.. 30,807	1974	11,027	35.8	1975	8,131	73.7
1973	.. 30,861	1975	13,511	43.8	1976	8,125	60.1
1974	.. 32,713	1976	14,810	45.3	..	..	..
1975	.. 36,076	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976	.. 37,582	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Prior to 1974, represents students enrolled in a tertiary course for the first time in Australia. From 1974, students enrolled in a particular course at a particular educational establishment for the first time.

From the figures shown, which exclude part-time tertiary students, it will be seen that, broadly speaking, of students who were in grade 10 in 1973, almost 44 per cent proceeded to grade 12 and 26 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in grade 10 in 1974, 45 per cent proceeded to grade 12.

3 SUB-TERTIARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Specialised career training at sub-tertiary level (i.e. requiring only partial completion of the general secondary schooling as a necessary entrance qualification) is provided by a number of institutions, some of which also offer tertiary courses.

Technical colleges provide training, particularly for the State's apprentices. Six are situated in Brisbane and nine in large provincial cities and there are also two technical annexes attached to high schools. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to 80 kilometres from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. Apprenticeship courses are being increasingly organised on a seven-week block release scheme basis. As residential accommodation becomes available, the scheme will be extended to most trade courses. In addition, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses, and some offer selected tertiary courses. Some colleges of advanced education provide selected certificate courses at sub-tertiary level.

The College of Art in Brisbane, previously the Art School at Central Technical College, was established as a separate technical college in 1971.

A Rural Training School at Longreach is controlled by a local board of trustees and is financed by Government funds. Designed to help train Queensland's future sheep pastoralists, it offers a two-year residential course. A second school was opened at Emerald in 1971 and is concentrating on training for the beef cattle industry. The Burdekin Rural Education Centre, near Ayr, which provides a two-year residential course on irrigated tropical agriculture opened in 1976 with an enrolment of 67.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in 1975. Included in the table are 10,133 students who attended block release training programmes (apprenticeship courses conducted for continuous periods of seven weeks' duration) during 1975.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Students						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Colleges of advanced education ¹ ..	5	512	106	3,125	412	3,637	518	4,155
Technical colleges ² ..	18 ³	428	1,405	22,271	4,344	22,699	5,749	28,448
Technical Correspondence School ⁴ ..	1	..	..	5,955	672	5,955	672	6,627
Rural training schools	2	191	..	..	..	191	..	191
Total ⁵ ..	26	1,131	1,511	31,351	5,428	32,482	6,939	39,421

¹ Including 1,187 males and 42 females enrolled in part-time external courses. Excluding 20 males and 9 females in full-time courses at former teachers' colleges. Enrolments during 1975 are not comparable with those for previous years. ² Enrolments include 101 full-time male and 13,766 part-time male and 614 part-time female apprentices. ³ Including 2 annexes to colleges in Brisbane. Excluding Gympie annex which temporarily closed during 1975. ⁴ Enrolments include 1,709 male and 361 female apprentices. ⁵ Excluding 2 full-time and 1 part-time males enrolled in sub-tertiary courses at a Catholic teachers' college.

4 TERTIARY EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITY

Colleges of Advanced Education—There are 10 colleges, including five former teachers' colleges, each with a governing council, constituted under the *Education Act* 1964-1974. They provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and practical method than in the universities.

The activities of these colleges are co-ordinated by the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970. Co-ordination centres on such matters as planning, allocation of funds to colleges, fields of study, and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests, e.g. the Board of Teacher Education. A Board of Teacher Education was constituted on 3 June 1971 under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Prior to 1974, expenditure on colleges of advanced education was met by grants from the Australian Government, matching grants from the State Government, and students' fees. These arrangements ceased from 1 January 1974 when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Australian Government grants for colleges of advanced education during 1975-76 totalled \$43,180,000.

Initially the Government established institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Subsequent to their gaining autonomy, the establishments at Rockhampton and Toowoomba were renamed the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education, respectively.

Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College—This college was established by the Creche and Kindergarten Association in 1911 and was operated by the Association until 1 November 1974. It offers a diploma course in early childhood teaching and an associate diploma course in child care.

Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education—This college, established at Rockhampton in 1967, offers undergraduate courses in the fields of applied science, arts, business, engineering, and teacher education. Graduate diploma courses in business and management and a Master of Engineering programme are also available.

Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education—Since its opening in Toowoomba in 1967, the college has offered undergraduate courses in the fields of applied science, arts, art and design, business, engineering, and teacher education. Graduate diploma courses are offered in tertiary education, information processing, and teaching.

Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education—This college was established in Brisbane in 1914 for the training of teachers for government schools. As well as offering courses in both primary and secondary teacher education it now offers a course in residential care and a graduate diploma course in outdoor education.

Mount Gravatt College of Advanced Education—Established in 1968 this college offers a wide range of undergraduate courses for students preparing to teach in pre-school, primary, secondary, and special schools, and technical colleges. Graduate diploma courses are also available in reading, school administration, and tertiary teaching.

North Brisbane College of Advanced Education—This college was opened at Kedron Park, Brisbane in 1961 as the Kedron Park Teachers' College. Additional facilities are being established at Aspley in Brisbane and are expected to be in use in 1977. Undergraduate courses in teacher education, community recreation, community welfare, industrial relations, and business studies are offered.

Queensland Agricultural College—Established at Lawes in 1897 this college offers undergraduate courses in applied science, specialising in agricultural fields: rural, horticultural, poultry and food technology; and business: food service management, rural management, hospitality management, and property valuation. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are also offered.

Queensland Conservatorium of Music—The Conservatorium was established in 1957 to provide instruction in all branches of music. Four divisions of training are provided, namely, instrumental, vocal, composition, and music education or concert performance. Facilities are also provided for students to take single subjects.

Queensland Institute of Technology—This college, established in Brisbane in 1965, offers undergraduate courses in applied science, building

and architecture, business, engineering, law, librarianship, and paramedical studies. Post-graduate programmes are also offered in these areas.

Townsville College of Advanced Education—Undergraduate courses in primary teacher education, business studies, and community welfare as well as graduate diploma courses in Aboriginal education and teacher librarianship are offered. The college was established in 1969.

Teacher Education—Four colleges of advanced education (see page 189), three in Brisbane and one in Townsville, were initially established as teachers' colleges and conducted by the Education Department. Most of today's teacher education course students are holders of Education Department scholarships, but persons who have the necessary qualifications may enrol as private students and an increasing number of these receive financial assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. Other colleges of advanced education offering teacher education courses are the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College, the Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, and the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education. Catholic Education Authorities also operate two teachers' colleges situated in Brisbane.

Many students obtain secondary school teaching qualifications at the universities where degree and diploma of education courses are offered.

Attainment of Senior Certificate standard is a general pre-requisite for entry to teacher education courses. From 1973 all graduates from the basic primary teacher education course have completed three years training. Courses are offered for different levels and subject specialities of teaching: pre-school, including kindergarten; primary; secondary (general, art, commercial, home economics, manual art, music, physical education, arts/humanities, and maths/science); special education; technical education; and tertiary education. In-service courses for Education Department teachers are also conducted at some colleges of advanced education. The compulsory registration of teachers in Queensland was introduced from 1975. For this reason, a course of short-term duration is conducted at the Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education to enable provisionally registered teachers to qualify for registration.

The next table shows students enrolled in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions in 1975.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Students						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Colleges of advanced education ¹ ..	10	4,713	5,265	3,178	699	7,891	5,964	13,855
Other teachers' colleges	2	43	65	13	..	56 ³	65	121
Technical colleges ² ..	4	84	213	287	66	371	279	650
Total	16	4,840	5,543	3,478	765	8,318	6,308	14,626

¹ Including the former Government teachers' colleges and the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College. ² Excluding 2 full-time and 1 part-time sub-tertiary course enrolments. ³ Enrolments during year are not comparable with those for previous years.

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education in 1975. As some staff members lecture in subjects for both course levels, separate details by level of course are not available.

**STAFF: TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) AND SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1975**

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
Colleges of advanced education ¹ ..	10	964	1,205	682	72	1,646	1,277	2,923
Other teachers' colleges ..	2	12	3	21	7	33	10	43
Technical colleges ² ..	19 ³	718	492	993	16	1,711	508	2,219
Rural training schools	2	23	52	..	1	23	53	76
Total	33	1,717	1,752	1,696	96	3,413	1,848	5,261

¹ Including the former Government teachers' colleges and the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College. ² Including Technical Correspondence School. ³ Including 2 annexes to colleges in Brisbane. Excluding Gympie annex which closed temporarily in 1975.

5 UNIVERSITIES

There are three universities in Queensland, the University of Queensland and the Griffith University in Brisbane and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville.

University of Queensland—The governing body of the university is a Senate of 35 members. There are 13 faculties offering bachelor degree courses in agricultural science, applied science, architecture, arts, arts/law, commerce, commerce/law, dental science, design studies, economics, economics/law, educational studies, engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining), human movement studies, law, medicine/surgery, music, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, regional and town planning, science, science/medical, science/veterinary, social work, speech therapy, surveying, and veterinary science.

Master's degrees are conferred in recognition of research theses in most disciplines or alternatively for adequate progress in formal course work in the specific fields of agricultural studies, applied psychology, business administration, dental science, economic studies, educational administration, educational studies, engineering science, engineering studies, financial management, law, literary studies, music, pharmaceutical studies, political economy, psychology, public administration, regional science, scientific studies, social planning and development, social work, surveying, urban and regional planning, and veterinary studies.

Post-graduate diploma courses are also provided in such fields as advanced accounting, computer science, education, information processing, psychology, psychological medicine, school counselling, and social planning.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,800 persons.

James Cook University of North Queensland—Australia's northernmost university was initially established as a University College of Townsville, a college of the University of Queensland, in 1961, and became a university in its own right in 1970. The governing body of the University is the Council, with a membership of 25.

The Departments of the University are: behavioural sciences (including social work), botany, chemistry and biochemistry, civil and systems engineering, commerce, economics, education, electrical engineering, English,

geography, geology, history, marine biology, mathematics, modern languages, physics, tropical veterinary science (post-graduate only), and zoology—which go to make up its five faculties of: arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering, and science.

As well as offering bachelor degree courses, these faculties also offer master's degree courses and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Higher doctorate degrees are also offered.

Being situated in a tropical zone, James Cook University has developed a unique character which combines the more traditional disciplines and research areas normally associated with universities, with research and study into subjects and problems peculiar to the tropics.

Some of the research areas within the University are: the study of structural design and resistance of buildings and of weather patterns associated with cyclones; the utilisation of solar energy; irrigation; environmental impact and pollution studies; animal health and animal production in the tropics; marine science; studies on the changing subsistence patterns; and culture of the Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and their adaptation to urban life—together with many other interdisciplinary and more traditional areas of research within each department.

The University has a hall of residence and four residential colleges on campus which accommodate approximately 650 students.

Griffith University—Planning for this University began in 1971, and the first intake of full-time students, numbering approximately 460, was admitted in March 1975.

The non-departmental school has been adopted by the University as its basic academic unit. Schools are primarily defined by a set of problems and by a particular academic theme; the approach to problem-solving and theme definition is multidisciplinary.

The University currently offers two bachelor degrees; the Bachelor of Arts from the Schools of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies; and the Bachelor of Science from the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science. The University's first honours programmes will be offered in 1978. Appropriately qualified students have enrolled in each of the schools for post-graduate work towards master's and doctoral degrees by research. The Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science also offer Master of Science degree programmes by coursework.

Griffith University is governed by its Council and a number of committees and boards. The Council has a membership of 22, and includes three elected students.

The next table shows students commencing courses, total students, and students completing courses at the universities in 1975. A commencing student is now defined as one who enrolls in a particular course at a particular university for the first time. Students who have completed a pass degree course and who enrol for a separate honours course in the same subject are not regarded as commencing students.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1966 to 1976, the number of Doctorate degree and Doctor of Philosophy candidates rose from 303 to 665. In the same period the number of master's and master's qualifying candidates rose from 486 to 1,548, and post-graduate diploma candidates from 125 to 453. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Course	Students commencing courses ¹			Total students ¹			Students completing courses ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	16	..	16	38	..	38	8	..
Ph.D.	83	30	113	496	109	605	59	3
Master's Degree ..	331	102	433	1,048	258	1,306	102	12
Total	430	132	562	1,582	367	1,949	169	15
Master's Qualifying ..	66	25	91	133	54	187	.. ³	.. ³
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	..	100	65	165	76	32
Bachelor Degree								
Agricultural science ..	35	7	42	97	29	126	29	2
Applied science ..	8	..	8	22	..	22	5	..
Architecture ..	27	1	28	54	3	57	21	2
Arts ..	606	885	1,491	1,992	3,076	5,068	311	552
Arts/divinity ..	..	..	..	28	3	31	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Arts/education ..	2	6	8	11	17	28	2	..
Arts/law ..	47	37	84	161	84	245	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Arts/social work ..	..	..	..	2	7	9	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Commerce ..	182	60	242	701	168	869	122	31
Dental science ..	54	14	68	235	58	293	26	4
Design studies ..	28	6	34	91	24	115	28	2
Divinity ..	1	..	1	59	16	75	14	4
Economics ..	200	71	271	874	202	1,076	191	42
Education ..	61	78	139	145	198	343	33	14
Education studies ..	159	227	386	912	800	1,712	150	65
Engineering ..	261	7	268	979	29	1,008	202	4
Forestry science ..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..
Human movement studies	39	36	75	119	103	222	3	..
Law ..	116	56	172	507	139	646	77	13
Medicine/surgery ..	127	112	239	879	455	1,334	109	41
Music ..	4	7	11	8	24	32	2	12
Music/arts ..	..	1	1	1	3	4	..	..
Occupational therapy ..	4	51	55	5	146	151	..	23
Pharmacy ..	26	52	78	80	114	194	19	25
Physiotherapy ..	14	101	115	21	279	300	1	37
Regional and town planning ..	7	6	13	52	26	78	7	2
Science ..	504	227	731	1,204	558	1,762	166	101
Social work ..	24	98	122	101	293	394	14	45
Speech therapy ..	..	38	38	1	135	136	..	28
Surveying ..	39	..	39	107	..	107	17	..
Veterinary science ..	61	29	90	331	110	441	81	10
Total ⁵	2,641	2,213	4,854	9,784	7,099	16,883	1,630	1,059
Post-graduate diploma ..	155	218	373	216	282	498	170	240
Sub-graduate diploma ..	2	7	9	3	8	11	..	..
Certificate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous ..	87	86	173	192	162	354	.. ³	.. ³
All courses	3,381	2,681	6,062	12,010	8,037	20,047	2,046	1,346
University of Queensland ..	2,670	2,173	4,843	10,564	7,181	17,745	1,819	1,274
James Cook University ..	491	281	772	1,222	629	1,851	227	72
Griffith University ..	220	227	447	224	227	451	..	..

¹At 30 April 1975. ²Year ended 30 June 1975. Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc. ³Not applicable.

⁴Included in other categories according to the specific degree to be awarded.

⁵Including 295 who graduated with Honours.

Progress of the universities in the five years to 1976 is shown in the next table.

UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment aid ⁴	Students' fees etc.	From founda-tions and bequests ⁵	From all sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1972	96	1,030	9,188	6,278	3,125	21,308	5,543	1,988	29,406
1973	100	1,090	9,278	6,235	3,302	29,029	5,583	3,290	38,508
1974	114	1,129	10,545	6,677	3,479	n	n	n	55,886 ⁶
1975	125	1,235	11,174	6,052	2,821	n	n	n	n
1976	129	1,301	11,815	6,207	2,882	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 55,050 hours of tuition in 1976. attending extension lectures.

³ For recurrent purposes.

² Excluding students

⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column.

⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations.

⁶ Including receipts for capital purposes.

n Not yet available.

6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many types of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries awarded by private persons, societies, or institutions; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment programme in return for which the student is bonded to work for the employer or department; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Details given here apply only to government assistance for general educational purposes and available to all students attaining specified standards without bonding or other conditions pertaining to employment.

Primary and Secondary—Queensland students are generally entitled to free tuition while attending government schools. For those enrolled in non-government schools, where fees are payable, the State Department of Education makes a direct per capita special grant to the school. From 1 January 1977, the grant for primary students was increased from \$111 to \$126 per annum and the rate for secondary students was increased from \$177 to \$195.

All secondary students receive a text book allowance. Allowances paid in 1977 were as follows: grade 8 students, \$30; grade 9 students, \$30; grade 10 students, \$20; grade 11 students, \$50; and grade 12 students, \$20.

Further assistance has been provided since 1966 to those attending Education Department special schools, secondary schools, or full-time technical colleges by way of student allowances. These allowances are subject to a means test and in 1977 were \$54 per annum for those living at home, and \$222 per annum for those living away from home. The receipt of Australian Government secondary allowances does not disqualify a student from receiving these allowances, but students in receipt of Aboriginal Secondary Grants are not eligible.

Remote area allowances are payable by the State Government to those students, irrespective of means, who are compelled to live away from home

because they are not within daily travelling distance of a school. In 1977 the value of this allowance was \$240 per annum for the primary grades 6 and 7, \$300 per annum for the junior secondary grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$375 per annum for the senior secondary grades 11 and 12, and also for technical college students. Similar allowances are paid in respect of students attending Education Department special schools. However, payment is made according to age: \$240 per annum to age 12, then \$300 per annum when 13 years is attained.

In 1977 a total of 500 scholarships, worth up to \$1,000 each, became available to grade 11 and 12 students under the Senior Remote Area Scholarships Scheme. This Scheme provides assistance to students from families suffering from the economic decline of the rural sector.

Railway passes are made available by the State Government to assist students to travel to school daily. Secondary students living away from home may receive passes for travel home during three vacations each year, and at weekends for travel to visit parents. Certain conditions regarding eligibility apply.

A conveyance allowance is paid by the State Government to parents who are required to transport their children to school over distances exceeding 4.8 kilometres by private vehicle. In 1976 the payments per student were \$57, \$81, \$114, and \$141 per annum for conveyance over 4.8, 9.6, 14.4, and 19.2 kilometres, respectively. In cases where a student travels more than 4.8 kilometres to school by licensed passenger bus, the parent may claim a refund on the weekly fare.

A per capita allowance of \$8 per annum is made by the State Government to all high schools to cover the cost of such services as transport and equipment for sporting activities, which were previously subsidised by Parents and Citizens Associations.

The Australian Government has made general recurrent payments to the States for non-government schools since 1970. In 1976, the grants ranged from \$76 to \$223 per primary pupil and from \$113 to \$355 per secondary pupil. Systemic non-government schools, schools under the supervision of a central authority, e.g. some Catholic schools, receive a specified grant approved by the Schools Commission based on a common level of funding per pupil for each school in the system. For non-systemic schools, specified amounts of assistance per pupil for schools in six categories are paid. These categories are based on resource use.

From 1974, a Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced to assist families with a limited income to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. Under this scheme an allowance of up to \$550 per annum is paid by the Australian Government subject to a means test. Adult students undertaking one year full-time matriculation level courses at technical colleges and other approved institutions are assisted under the Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme which provides benefits similar to those available under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, see page 196.

From 1973 the Australian Government has paid boarding allowances varying from \$500 to \$1,500 per year, depending on needs, to outback students who do not have reasonable daily access to a government school providing suitable courses.

Tertiary—From the opening of the University of Queensland in 1911 to the end of 1973, the State Government awarded Open Scholarships to university students each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships provided for free tuition and living allowances. From 1951 to 1973, the Australian Government offered Commonwealth University Scholarships which were awarded on the basis of academic merit. Under this scholarship scheme, compulsory fees were paid and a living allowance, subject to a means test, was payable. Similar scholarships were also awarded to students enrolled in advanced education and technical courses.

From the beginning of 1974, when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished tuition fees, the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, formerly the Tertiary Allowances Scheme, was implemented to replace the Commonwealth University, Advanced Education, and Technical Scholarship Schemes. Under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme financial assistance is available from the Australian Government for Australian students undertaking approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions. The following categories of assistance are available to full-time students, subject to a means test, and allocated on a non-competitive basis without reference to age: living allowance of up to \$1,250 per annum (dependent student at home), \$1,976 per annum (dependent student living away from home), \$2,236 per annum (independent student); incidentals allowance (\$100 per annum at university, \$70 at college of advanced education, and \$30 at technical college) to cover compulsory (but not tuition) fees; allowances of \$29 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 per week for each child; and vocational travelling allowance for students living away from home. Similar benefits are also available to full-time students undertaking pre-school education courses under the Pre-school Teacher Education Allowances Scheme which was introduced by the Australian Government in 1973. This Scheme is at present being phased out. Allowance increases determined for T.E.A.S. will also apply to the remaining recipients under this Scheme.

Post-graduate Research Awards which were introduced in 1959 and Post-graduate Course Awards which were introduced in 1971 are awarded on a competitive basis by the Australian Government each year to students undertaking approved courses leading to the degree of Master or Ph.D. at Australian universities. Benefits under these awards include a living allowance, not subject to a means test, of \$4,000 per year. A scheme with similar benefits commenced in 1974 for post-graduate students at colleges of advanced education.

Aboriginal Students—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Australian Government offers study grants non-competitively to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who qualify for entrance to a wide range of educational institutions, such as universities, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and business colleges. These grants cover the cost of all course fees, an allowance for books and equipment, and a living allowance of \$45 per week for full-time students under 18 years of age, \$54.50 per week for those over 18 years, or who are married or have dependants. Part-time students with a moderate study load receive \$6 per week and those with a light study load \$3 per week.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in 1970, to encourage Aborigines to study at secondary schools. Eligible students must

be under 21 years and either attending secondary school, or 14 years and over and attending a primary or special school. They must also be able to benefit by being at school. School fees are paid, and an allowance of \$250 per annum is given to cover costs of books and school clothes. The student living at home receives a living allowance of \$14 per fortnight, rising to \$20 per fortnight for those in grades 11 and 12. In addition to this, a fortnightly allowance of up to \$6 is given for personal use. Assistance with boarding costs is provided for Aboriginal students at secondary schools who must live away from their homes.

Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards were introduced by the Australian Government in 1975. Up to 10 of these awards are to be provided each year to enable persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin to add to their skills and experience through overseas study, observation, discussion, and short-term courses overseas. Benefits include payment of fares from Australia and living allowances.

7 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland, which was established in 1945 operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act* 1943-1974. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of nine members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the John Oxley Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923. This is to remain a separate library within the State Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The Extension and Circulation Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1976 were as follows: main reference collection, 237,034 volumes, 18,975 pamphlets and microfilm, and approximately 8,693 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 35,118 volumes and 54,612 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Extension and Circulation Service, 29,193 volumes; the Public Libraries Service, 116,518 volumes; and the Serials Section, 7,615 current magazines and 31,198 bound volumes.

Since 1948, lectures in librarianship have been held annually at the State Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, classes in subjects at a more advanced level have been conducted under the sponsorship of the Ithaca Technical College. Sixty-five candidates qualified in 1976.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there were at 30 June 1976, 97 Local Authorities conducting 183 library services, of which 160 were free.

Various councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Five such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), the Central

Highlands (5 Shires), and the Sunshine Coast (3 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, Emerald, and Maroochydhore, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, the salaries of unqualified staff, approved miscellaneous expenditure up to a maximum of 75c per capita or 105c per capita for regional library service, and accommodation (maximum of \$20,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians in positions of authority and responsibility. A subsidy at the rate of 37.5 per cent of expenditure is paid to those Local Authorities where the library service is not free.

For 1975-76 the State Government granted \$3,728,267 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1975, including the Brisbane Municipal Library, formerly known as the Brisbane School of Arts, which was established in 1849 and was transferred by agreement to the Council in 1965. Other services include a mobile library for outlying suburbs and two bookmobiles for deliveries to handicapped persons. At 30 June 1975, 40,830 adult and 63,164 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 716,447. In the year ended 30 June 1975 the Council expended \$1,211,979, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$194,696.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1974 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1975-76 was \$828,461. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes of school children, and lectures and film displays are arranged for the public. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. The museum is on a site about 300 metres from where the *Endeavour* was beached for repairs. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

Cultural Activities—The development of the creative arts and crafts in Queensland has been supported by the State Government. Under the portfolio of the Minister for Education and Cultural Activities, the

Director of Cultural Activities has rendered advisory and resources services, and provided financial assistance, to professional and voluntary cultural organisations throughout the State. From 1976-77 the new Queensland Cultural Advisory Council will contribute to the consolidation of these services. The Government has also established Cultural Capital Development programmes which offer financial assistance for the construction of cultural centres and complexes, the target being to provide more than 100 cultural centres outside the Brisbane area. The major Queensland Cultural Centre is scheduled to be completed in 1982-83.

The main professional performing companies, which provide presentations in Brisbane and throughout the State, are the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, Queensland Theatre Company, Queensland Opera Company, Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Theatre Orchestra. The major entrepreneurial organisations serving the State are the Queensland Arts Council, a community based organisation working in close co-operation with the Queensland performing companies, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and Musica Viva. Partly by arrangement with these entrepreneurs, national and international artists and ensembles stage seasons in Queensland.

In 1975-76, grants totalling \$1,575,000 were made to 358 organisations. These grants comprised \$19,090 to 55 craft groups, \$3,400 to 11 film and television groups, \$9,520 to 17 literature groups, \$778,190 to 79 theatre groups, \$48,500 to 40 visual arts groups, and \$366,150 to 66 community arts groups. The 1975-76 budget also included \$2,100,000 for cultural capital projects.

The Queensland Art Gallery—The Gallery maintained by the State Government was founded in 1895. At present the Gallery occupies temporary premises in Ann Street, Brisbane until the new Art Gallery is built in early 1979, as the first stage of the Queensland Cultural Centre on the south bank of the river, opposite North Quay. Preliminary ground work has begun on the site.

The collection comprises mainly Australian art, painting, sculpture, and ceramics with a sound core of French and British art. Major works in the collection are by Giovanni Bologna, Renoir, Degas, Pissarro, Toulouse-Lautrec, Vlaminck, and Picasso.

Apart from various exhibitions from its own collection, the Gallery participates in an annual programme of various international exhibitions which tour Australia. Where conditions are suitable, the Gallery assists various country centres with loan exhibitions.

An active education programme is being built up anticipating the functions of the new Gallery. Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. At present space and limited resources limit the number to 24 students selected from the most promising applicants from all schools in the metropolitan area.

The Gallery's present annual endowment is \$165,000. Government expenditure on the Gallery in the financial year 1975-76 amounted to \$306,171.

Acquisitions during this financial year cost \$90,312.

In its temporary location, the Gallery is building up professional and other staff, working on its collection, and developing services in anticipation of an increased role in the new Cultural Centre.

Botanical Gardens—Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and

Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 8,000 species.

Development is continuing of new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares, including a quarry area, in foothills surrounding the James Cameron Slaughter Falls about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This is a long term project which includes the conversion of the quarry area into a landscaped garden of rockpools and water displays. Completion is expected by 1980.

Science—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Primary Industries, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the universities, which are also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in specific fields of scientific and medical research.

• Chapter 10

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information relating to the exercise in Queensland of the function of law and order, and includes for the first time a section on public safety (Section 7).

Other activities associated with law and order are dealt with elsewhere in the *Year Book*. These include elections (see Chapter 4) and registration of vital events (see Chapter 6). In addition, further details of divorces are contained in Chapter 6.

Public expenditure on law, order, and public safety is detailed in Chapter 21, Public Finance.

2 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Jurisdiction—The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in the Supreme Court, District Courts, Magistrates Courts, and the Family Law Court of Australia.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Twelve judges are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts. Judges of the Supreme Court hold office "during their good behaviour" and may be removed only after an address to the Queen by the Legislative Assembly. They are retired at the age of 70 years.

Common law, equity, probate, and admiralty jurisdictions, and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases not involving Federal jurisdiction, appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally the jury system with four jurors obtains if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally three District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to 19 at March 1976. Of these, 16 are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and two to

Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$10,000 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than \$6,000 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

The Family Court of Australia. This superior court was instituted by the Australian Parliament under the *Family Law Act 1975* with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage, e.g. custody or maintenance of children, maintenance of spouse, property, etc. In Queensland, the Brisbane Registry opened on 5 January 1976 and the four judges appointed also circuit Rockhampton, Townsville, Mount Isa, and Lismore.

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$1,200 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$150 or more is involved.

A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The maximum amount was increased to \$700 from 1 December 1975. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

A system of Small Debts Courts was set up in July 1975 so that traders and other creditors can effect more economical recovery of debts up to \$450. Hearings of such actions are informal and in closed court before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. No legal representation is permitted except with the consent of both parties and the leave of the court.

Criminal Jurisdiction—Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of twelve. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

Stipendiary magistrates constituting Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine simple offences and breaches of duty. Certain indictable offences may also be dealt with summarily whereupon the maximum penalty which may be imposed is imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$1,000. Generally, decisions of stipendiary magistrates are subject to a right of appeal to a Higher Court.

Children's Courts—Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1974. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence by two justices of the peace, and in the metropolitan and near country areas by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

The Licensing Court—Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1976, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' (hotel) licences does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises as described.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court on motion of the Commission has the power to cancel licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

For details of revenue collected from liquor licensing see Chapter 21, Section 6.

The Legal Profession—In Queensland the legal profession is divided into barristers and solicitors, and a barrister in practice as such may not

practise as a solicitor. A barrister does not accept instructions directly from clients but acts on the instructions of a solicitor.

Admission to the Bar is regulated by the Barristers' Board acting under Rules of the Supreme Court and the professional association which represents and exercises disciplinary control over barristers is the Bar Association of Queensland. By becoming a barrister, a legal practitioner specialises in appearances in Courts and in giving opinions on legal questions and advice as to the conduct of litigation. At 30 June 1976, there were 163 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act 1952-1974* and the Rules thereunder. The Solicitors' Admission Rules regulate Articles of Clerkship and prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession. Solicitors holding current Practising Certificates have the right of audience in all Courts in Queensland. The Act provides for the hearing of charges of malpractice, professional misconduct, or unprofessional conduct or practice. At 30 April 1976, there were 1,166 solicitors in private practice in Queensland.

Eligibility for Jury Service—Every person under 65, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and illiterates are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, public servants, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

Legal Assistance—Legal assistance in Queensland is available in civil and criminal matters to people with small incomes and limited resources.

The *Legal Assistance Act 1965-1975* established the Legal Assistance Committee which has overall supervision and control of the Scheme in relation to civil matters. The Scheme provides both legal advice and legal aid in court cases subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act 1974* requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs. Here again assistance is subject to a means test.

The Australian Government granted \$41,284 to the Queensland Government in 1975-76 towards the cost of their legal aid services and has established Legal Aid Offices in Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay.

3 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Australian and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 16 clubs and a membership of 11,500 in 1976.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in personnel</i>	3,103	3,210	3,329	3,487	3,610
General police	2,628	2,673	2,689	3,043	3,164
Detectives and plain clothes police	410	400	424 ¹	444	446
Policewomen	65	137	216	.. ²	.. ²
<i>Other police personnel</i>	256	314	447	467	430
Probationaries	93	87	150	120	94
Cadets	157	221	291	342	330
Native trackers	6	6	6	5	6
<i>Total police strength</i>	3,359	3,524	3,776	3,954	4,040
Metropolitan ³	1,835	1,931	2,155	2,216	2,261
Country	1,524	1,593	1,621	1,738	1,779
<i>Public service staff</i>	314	457 ⁴	496 ⁴	582 ⁴	633 ⁴
<i>Other civilian staff</i> ⁵	142	38	47	48	41
Clerks	110	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Driver's licence testing officers	17	19	28	29	22
Others	15	19	19	19	19
Population per sworn-in officer s ..	602	597	591	573	564
CRIMINAL OFFENCES⁶					
Total recorded	72,070	71,992	72,454	80,181	87,071
Offences cleared up					
Total	24,675	25,901	27,771	35,463	40,087
<i>Per cent of total recorded</i> ..	34	36	38	44	46
Committed by minors ⁷ ..	8,667	10,080	11,412	6,421	6,641
<i>Per cent of total cleared up⁷</i>	35	39	41	18	17
Number of minors involved ⁷ ..	8,381	9,158	9,874	4,953	4,902
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER⁸					
Number recorded and cleared up ..	33,940	36,902	37,260	41,527	38,027
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
<i>Penalty notices issued</i>	169,042	166,855	189,180	238,935	256,585
Metropolitan	105,067	89,116	104,919	133,451	141,302
Country	63,975	77,739	84,261	105,484	115,283
<i>Paid without court action</i>	154,581	149,123	165,043	209,795	219,779
Metropolitan	94,762	76,267	85,702	109,278	112,405
Country	59,819	72,856	79,341	100,517	107,374
<i>Summons for non-payment</i>	12,808	15,423	21,949	26,058	31,868
Metropolitan	9,279	11,383	17,778	22,068	25,100
Country	3,529	4,040	4,171	3,990	6,768
<i>Amount paid</i> \$	1,472,019	1,457,224	1,576,345	2,148,035	2,336,397
Metropolitan \$	828,113	692,381	731,536	1,009,386	1,038,619
Country \$	643,906	764,843	844,809	1,138,649	1,297,778

¹ Including one policewoman. ² From 1974-75, policewomen have been included with general police as separate details are no longer available. ³ Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ⁴ Other civilian clerks absorbed into the Public Service. ⁵ Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ⁶ As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. ⁷ Up to 1973-74, persons aged under 21 years were classed as minors. From 1974-75, minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years. ⁸ Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc. s Subject to revision.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Senten- ced or bound over ¹	Found insane	Ac- quitted	Other ²
1974-75						
Homicide	59	8	38	2	15	12
Serious assault (bodily harm) ..	153	9	94	..	42	26
Robbery	91	3	64	..	9	21
Rape and attempted rape	60	..	31	..	18	11
Other sexual offences	153	..	123	..	14	16
Breaking and entering	882	20	829	..	24	49
Stealing, unlawfully using motor veh.	181	3	163	..	9	12
Other offences against person ..	183	6	120	..	36	33
Other offences against property ..	343	20	257	..	43	63
Other offences	104	5	84	..	9	16
Total	2,209	74	1,803	2	219	259

1975-76

Homicide	77	15	43	..	27	22
Serious assault (bodily harm) ..	138	1	77	..	37	25
Robbery	163	8	142	..	15	14
Rape and attempted rape	45	..	19	..	13	13
Other sexual offences	93	..	72	..	7	14
Breaking and entering	853	13	785	2	37	42
Stealing, unlawfully using motor veh.	191	15	191	..	7	8
Other offences against person ..	269	17	195	..	53	38
Other offences against property ..	498	35	363	..	51	119
Other offences	101	2	79	..	10	14
Total	2,428	106	1,966	2	257	309

¹ Including admitted to probation.

² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1975-76, the principal types of offences with which persons were charged. Legislative and administrative changes affect the comparability of statistics of Criminal Courts over time. Extension of the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is particularly reflected in the numbers of persons charged with serious assault (bodily harm) and other sexual offences in 1975-76.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Homicide	Serious assault (bodily harm)	Robbery	Rape and attempted rape	Other sexual offences	Breaking and entering	Stealing etc. motor vehicles	Other offences against person	Other offences against property	Other offences	Total
1971-72 ..	40	114	61	71	125	913	227	139	309	19	2,018
1972-73 ..	47	120	95	49	143	962	152	146	358	37	2,109
1973-74 ..	66	171	84	68	143	788	152	142	344	50	2,008
1974-75 ..	67	162	94	60	153	902	184	189	363	109	2,283
1975-76 ..	92	139	171	45	93	866	206	286	533	103	2,534

It should be noted that in these and the following Lower Courts statistics, a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

Lower Courts—A total of 59 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1975-76. The next table shows, for the five years to 1975-76, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

Generally speaking, court appearances for drunkenness and breaches of road traffic and transport laws make up about three quarters of all cases heard in Queensland. Traffic penalty notices paid without court action are not included in the next table.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES¹

Year	Assault	Stealing ²	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws ³	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1971-72 ..	961	7,219	30,932	3,008	54,033	17,910	114,063
1972-73 ..	1,156	7,576	33,542	3,360	59,599	18,521	123,754
1973-74 ..	1,260	8,224	33,690	3,570	61,063	17,921	125,728
1974-75 ..	1,303	8,829	37,524	4,003	71,143	14,179	136,981
1975-76s ..	1,259	8,388	33,771	4,256	66,635	15,939	130,248

¹ Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. ² Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. ³ Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug. s Subject to revision.

Total court appearances have increased from 60 per 1,000 mean population in 1971-72 to a rate of 62 in 1975-76. Charges for assault and stealing increased from 4 per 1,000 mean population to a rate of 5.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1975-76s

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane	14,276	42.3	44,205	66.3	16,221	54.4	74,702	57.3
Moreton	698	2.1	6,443	9.7	2,481	8.3	9,622	7.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,542	4.6	2,521	3.8	1,587	5.3	5,650	4.3
Darling Downs ..	782	2.3	3,140	4.7	1,317	4.4	5,239	4.0
South-West	1,461	4.3	498	0.7	735	2.5	2,694	2.1
Fitzroy	2,790	8.2	2,265	3.4	1,564	5.2	6,619	5.1
Central-West	495	1.5	171	0.3	219	0.7	885	0.7
Mackay	688	2.0	1,794	2.7	858	2.9	3,340	2.6
Northern	2,894	8.6	2,696	4.0	1,604	5.4	7,194	5.5
Far North	5,611	16.6	2,262	3.4	2,040	6.8	9,913	7.6
North-West	2,534	7.5	640	1.0	1,216	4.1	4,390	3.4
Queensland	33,771	100.0	66,635	100.0	29,842	100.0	130,248	100.0

s Subject to revision.

About two-thirds of the court cases involving traffic violations in Queensland are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve almost 60 per cent of defendants charged in this Division.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i>	1,788	91	1,879
Murder and attempted murder	32	8	40
Manslaughter	11	1	12
Offences against females	195	..	195
Assault, common	308	20	328
Assault, aggravated	297	15	312
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm	290	16	306
Other assaults	286	27	313
Dangerous driving	275	4	279
Other offences against the person	94	..	94
<i>Offences against property</i>	9,670	1,744	11,414
Burglary and housebreaking	184	5	189
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises)	1,659	49	1,708
Stealing and unlawfully using motor vehicles	917	38	955
Other stealing	4,171	1,365	5,536
Unlawful possession of property and receiving	629	46	675
False pretences	682	152	834
Malicious damage	1,049	73	1,122
Illegally on premises	144	..	144
Other offences against property	235	16	251
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i>	34,564	3,463	38,027
Drunkenness	30,883	2,888	33,771
Obscene, threatening, abusive language	1,625	266	1,891
Insufficient lawful means of support	364	36	400
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct	850	57	907
Other offences against good order	842	216	1,058
<i>Other offences</i>	70,416	8,512	78,928
Breach of maintenance order	408	1	409
Offences against gambling laws	51	5	56
Offences against liquor laws	662	55	717
Offences against factory and industrial laws	327	13	340
Offences against revenue laws	2,246	719	2,965
Offences against broadcasting and television laws	4	..	4
Possession of drugs	1,435	178	1,613
Manufacture, cultivation, sale of drugs	81	10	91
Administering drugs	5	..	5
Other health offences	175	24	199
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle	9,591	186	9,777
Other offences against traffic and transport laws	50,352	6,506	56,858
Offences against railway laws	35	1	36
Offences against local authority by-laws	2,533	413	2,946
Other offences	2,511	401	2,912
Total	116,438¹	13,810	130,248

¹ Including 1,074 males and 249 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1975-76s

How dealt with											
Discharged or withdrawn		Convicted but not punished ¹		Bail estreated		Fined or ordered to pay money		Imprisoned		Committed to higher court	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
178	17	222	18	54	2	860	42	147	1	327	11
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
8	..	54	..	..	..	50	..	4	..	79	..
45	2	43	6	1	..	192	12	22	..	5	..
39	3	67	4	..	..	130	7	58	1	3	..
27	5	33	2	..	..	122	6	24	..	84	3
17	4	11	5	53	2	180	16	22	..	3	..
28	..	8	1	..	..	183	1	17	..	39	2
10	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	75	..
465	72	2,645	462	4	1	4,462	1,094	926	47	1,168	68
17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	5
48	5	880	24	..	..	10	..	190	7	531	13
56	1	281	20	..	..	268	10	179	2	133	5
178	49	1,002	361	..	1	2,455	897	349	27	187	30
63	5	144	17	1	..	297	19	54	1	70	4
25	3	58	22	..	..	499	117	69	7	31	3
50	8	218	15	..	..	722	47	46	2	13	1
12	..	15	..	2	..	100	..	15	..	..	..
16	1	46	3	1	..	111	4	24	1	37	7
..
1,040	68	1,739	357	29,159	2,584	2,274	432	341	22	11	..
896	46	1,562	319	27,777	2,462	608	59	40	2	..	..
22	5	54	15	775	92	759	152	15	2	..	..
52	4	38	11	2	..	45	7	227	14	..	..
21	..	58	4	393	14	360	38	15	1	3	..
49	13	27	8	212	16	502	176	44	3	8	..
9,083	2,103	737	63	100	3	59,864	6,330	538	11	94	2
121	..	..	..	..	..	287	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	17	1	30	4	1	..	..	..
30	5	39	5	30	1	563	44	..	..	..	..
74	..	..	..	..	..	253	13	..	..	..	..
613	232	..	..	..	..	1,633	487	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
69	7	66	28	1	..	1,231	137	43	5	25	1
1	1	2	2	..	..	28	5	11	1	39	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	1	..	..	..	164	19	..	..	..	..
156	7	8	..	3	..	9,213	177	211	2	..	..
7,126	1,686	570	23	39	..	42,363	4,794	254	3	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	30	1	2	..	..	..
339	52	9	..	..	..	2,185	361	..	..	..	..
537	108	40	5	10	1	1,878	287	16	..	30	..
10,766	2,260	5,343	900	29,317	2,590	67,460	7,898	1,952	81	1,600	81

² Including 1,617 cases against companies.³ Subject to revision.

The next table shows the ages of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1975-76.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1975-76^s

Age group	Assaults	Offences against females	Other against the person	Stealing	Other against property	Drunkenness	Other against good order	Drunk in charge of motor vehicle	Other traffic and transport laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 15 ..	21	3	7	1,199	191	3	3	1	86	14	1,528
15 to 19 ..	241	57	123	2,645	788	2,237	813	1,291	1,765	656	10,616
20 to 29 ..	402	60	119	1,633	821	5,324	1,248	3,425	1,090	961	15,083
30 to 39 ..	131	15	35	489	276	3,977	365	1,609	271	124	7,292
40 to 49 ..	58	8	12	254	169	5,238	251	994	143	65	7,192
50 to 59 ..	28	6	5	165	59	4,014	172	622	58	26	5,155
60 to 69 ..	9	2	1	70	18	1,304	42	183	14	15	1,658
70 & over ..	..	1	1	13	2	268	6	20	4	2	317
Not stated ..	291	43	109	463	415	8,518	781	1,446	45,594	8,320	65,980
Total ..	1,181	195	412	6,931	2,739	30,883	3,681	9,591	49,025	10,183	114,821

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 15 ..	2	2	2	18	8	..	..	..	3	1	3
15 to 19 ..	27	38	41	41	34	10	28	16	51	35	22
20 to 29 ..	45	39	39	25	35	24	43	42	32	52	31
30 to 39 ..	15	10	12	8	12	18	13	20	8	7	15
40 to 49 ..	7	5	4	4	7	23	9	12	4	3	15
50 to 59 ..	3	4	2	3	3	18	6	8	2	1	10
60 to 69 ..	1	1	..	1	1	6	1	2	..	1	3
70 & over ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 15 ..	2	..	..	134	17	..	5	..	..	10	168
15 to 19 ..	12	..	..	445	69	247	92	18	49	106	1,038
20 to 29 ..	25	..	4	341	102	685	198	45	32	87	1,519
30 to 39 ..	6	..	2	177	30	409	66	41	16	13	760
40 to 49 ..	4	..	1	115	14	553	38	29	5	2	761
50 to 59 ..	1	..	..	103	6	206	12	14	2	3	347
60 to 69 ..	1	..	..	54	..	37	..	2	1	1	96
70 & over ..	..	..	..	11	..	14	1	..	1	1	28
Not stated ..	27	..	6	77	49	737	163	37	6,400	1,597	9,093
Total ..	78	..	13	1,457	287	2,888	575	186	6,506	1,820	13,810

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 15 ..	4	..	..	10	7	..	1	..	..	5	4
15 to 19 ..	23	..	..	32	29	11	23	12	46	48	22
20 to 29 ..	49	..	57	25	43	32	48	30	30	39	32
30 to 39 ..	12	..	29	13	13	19	16	28	15	6	16
40 to 49 ..	8	..	14	8	6	26	9	20	5	1	16
50 to 59 ..	2	..	..	7	2	9	3	9	2	1	7
60 to 69 ..	2	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	2
70 & over ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1

¹ Excluding 1,617 companies which are included among males in the previous table.

² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated. ^s Subject to revision.

5 PRISONS

During 1975-76 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, three of which, one at Brisbane, one at Thursday Island, and Rockhampton Gaol, have accommodation for females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons. Eventually Etna Creek will become a maximum and medium security training institution. Woodford Prison, which commenced operations in October 1973, provides intensive training for young adult prisoners under medium security. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol, for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The Security Patients' Hospital at Wacol Prison was opened in 1971-72. The most difficult mentally ill prisoners are admitted to this establishment as patients.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year ¹		Prisoners in confinement at end of year ²		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1971-72 ..	7	2	4,906	227	1,410	29	75
1972-73 ..	7	2	5,859	291	1,547	27	80
1973-74 ..	8	2	4,819	216	1,376	25	69
1974-75 ..	8	2	5,019	183	1,462	21	71
1975-76 ..	8	2	4,931	203	1,536	30	74

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. ² Including persons held pending court action.

At 30 June 1975, convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States were as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 40; Queensland, 71; South Australia, 57; Western Australia, 76; and Tasmania, 88.

In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The Comptroller-General may also grant leave of absence to prisoners, not in excess of seven days, for compassionate reasons, medical treatment, or other approved purposes. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes and the Prisoners' Aid Societies assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. The number of prisoners paroled in 1975-76 was 232.

At 30 June 1976 State Farms held 92 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

Generally, children under the age of 17 years convicted of offences are not committed to prison but to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. However, if the court is satisfied that a child is extremely uncontrollable, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed, at the discretion of the Director, in institutions controlled by the Government, in denominational homes approved by the Minister in charge of the Department as suitable detention centres, or under other custodial arrangements approved by the Director. Details of children under care and control are shown on page 163.

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

For information on the jurisdiction of the Licensing Court refer to page 203.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force, during the five years to 1976. Although the number of licensed victuallers has remained virtually unchanged during the period, modern liberalisation of legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor is reflected in the increase in all other forms of licence with the exception of bottlers' licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE¹, QUEENSLAND

Type	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Licensed victuallers	1,083 ²	1,084 ²	1,084 ²	1,087 ²	1,084 ²
Limited hotel	34	44	54	59	64
Resort	9	11	13	17	19
Restaurant	127	157	195	216	227
Bistro	2	2	..	..	1
Cabaret	12	13	13	13	14
Function room	8	9	13	14	16
Packet	10	11	12	13	17
Theatre	2	2	2	2	2
Bottlers	263	254	247	223	197
Club	589	601	612	634	644
Spirit merchant	132	132	139	141	145
Total	2,271	2,320	2,384	2,419	2,430

¹ At 30 June. Excluding railway refreshment rooms, 28 in 1976. ² Including tavern licences (nine in 1976). Including vigneron's licences from 1974 (two in 1976).

7 PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Brigades—There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1964-1976, and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1976, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a local authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under the Fire Brigades Act. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant local authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component local authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

At 30 June 1976 there were 81 Fire Brigade Boards. The number of stations was 196 and the brigade strength was 1,456 permanent staff and 1,304 auxiliary and 35 volunteer staff. Fire calls received during 1975-76 numbered 17,501 of which 3,177 involved monetary loss. Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards for the five years to 1975-76 are given in the next table. Financial transactions are given on page 500.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1971-72	81	1,174	1,347	13,946	8,771
1972-73	81	1,224	1,358	18,185	9,914
1973-74	81	1,338	1,282	14,681	13,103
1974-75	81	1,422	1,346	20,572	17,990
1975-76	81	1,456	1,339	17,501	21,772

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$2,523,123 in 1975-76).

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and 10 members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments, one representative from the United Graziers' Association, and one representative from the Cane Growers Council. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1976 there were 1,278 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$338,783 during 1975-76.

Surf Life Saving—Many Queensland beaches are patrolled at weekends and during holiday periods by volunteer members of surf life saving clubs. As well as performing rescues, lifesavers provide first aid and other services. In 1975-76 total club membership was 4,496. Clubs meet their operating costs through fund raising, donations, and government grants. The Queensland Government grant to the parent body, The Surf Life Saving Association (Queensland Division), in 1975-76 was \$428,625.

Some Local Authorities in Queensland employ beach inspectors who are qualified lifesavers and who carry out beach patrol activities particularly when the volunteer lifesavers are unavailable.

Protection from Sharks—A programme designed to protect the public from attacks by sharks commenced in November 1962 and since its inception a total of 18,746 sharks and 8,919 pups have been taken. For the season ended June 1976 the total catch was 1,095 sharks and 525 pups. Expenditure on shark protection for 1975-76 was \$264,197.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council was established in 1946 to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety.

State Emergency Service—The Queensland State Emergency Service was established, as such, during 1974 with the aim of training, educating, organising, and co-ordinating the community to cope with disaster. It is manned by both volunteer and permanent staff and receives the support of Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments. Expenditure during the year 1975-76 was \$501,464.

• Chapter 11

LAND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from his decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. Boards attached to the Department control Stock Routes and Rural Fires Protection Services. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

History—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. The leases were subject to the effective occupation of the land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the 1880s there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (76.7 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1975 remained as Crown land and was

leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 17.3 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.6 per cent of the total area, leaving 0.4 per cent unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the five years to 1975.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND
(‘000 hectares)

Type of tenure	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Freehold					
Alienated by purchase	11,114	11,366	12,483	12,567	12,616
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	13,140	13,902	15,437	16,434	17,186
Total freehold	24,292	25,305	27,958	29,039	29,840
Leasehold					
Pastoral tenures	103,330	102,624	101,913	102,275	101,698
Selection tenures	31,210	30,889	29,357	28,346	27,572
Special leases	2,634	2,719	2,891	2,869	3,027
Development leases	3	2	2	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	21	19	19	20	22
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts	1,589	1,405	175 ¹	183 ¹	165 ¹
Total leasehold	138,787	137,658	134,357	133,696	132,486
Reserves (excluding leased area²) ..	7,639	7,778	7,759	7,950	7,854
Roads and stock routes	1,748	1,749	1,453	1,835	1,841
Unoccupied and unreserved	334	309	1,273	280	779
Total area of State	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800

¹ Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1975, see table on page 222.

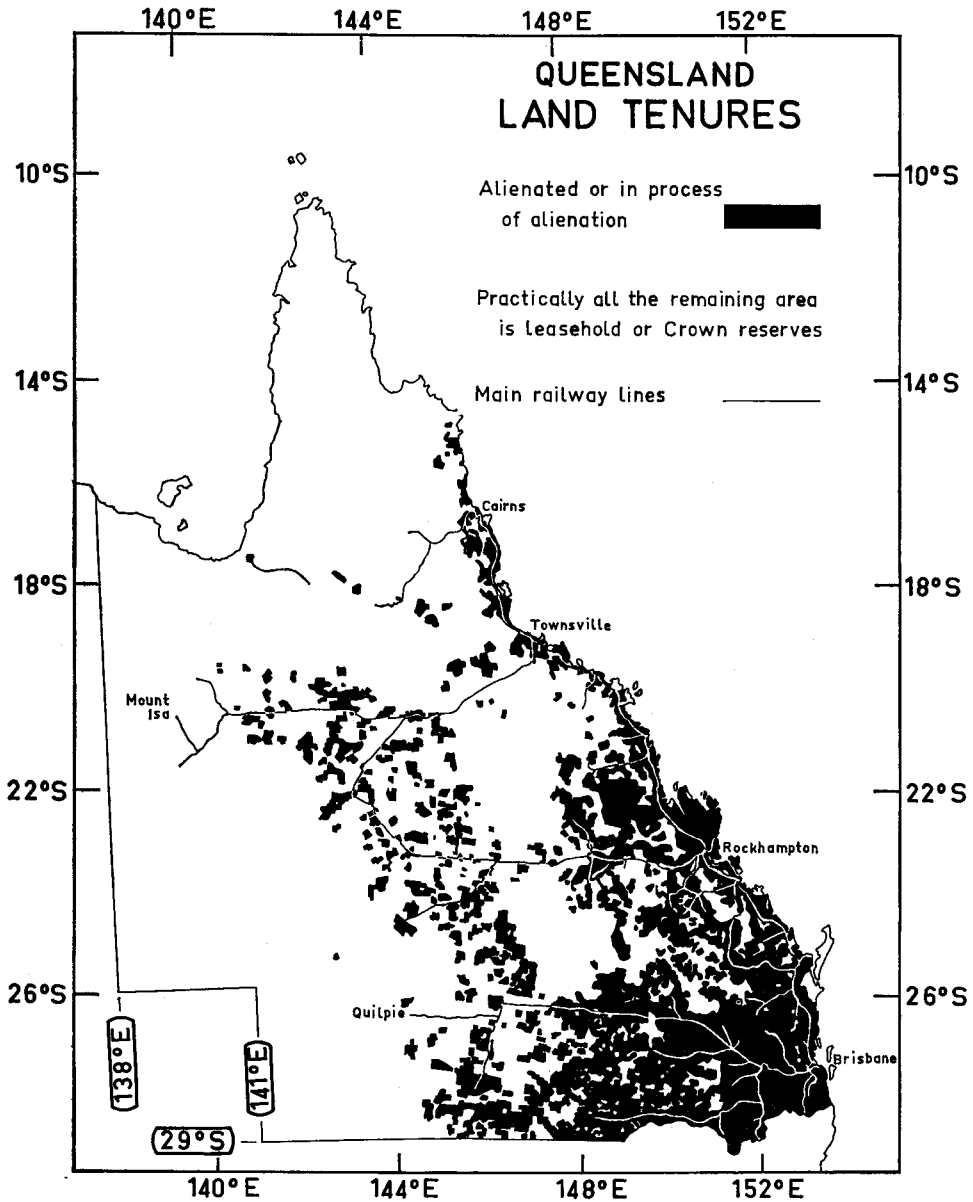
² See table on page 223.

Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1975

State	Private lands		Crown lands		Total area	Proportion private lands
	Alienated	In process of alienation	Leased	Other		
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
New South Wales ¹	25,868	1,570	44,044	8,661	80,143	34.2
Victoria ¹	13,641	123	2,434	6,562	22,760	60.5
Queensland ²	12,653	17,186	132,486	10,474	172,800	17.3
South Australia ¹	6,692	98	60,106	31,542	98,438	6.9
Western Australia ³	15,165	4,340	99,899	133,146	252,550	7.7
Tasmania ¹	2,755	159	2,009	1,907	6,830	42.7
Northern Territory ¹	74	..	82,921	51,625	134,620	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ¹ .. ..	..	2	73	168	243 ³	0.8
Australia	76,849	23,478	423,972	244,085	768,384	13.1

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 December. ³ Including Jervis Bay area, 7(000) hectares.



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1975, 67,741 allotments of town land comprising 13,262 hectares had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$23,944,495, as well as 12,603,224 hectares of mainly farm land in 110,195 lots for a total purchase price of \$44,816,710. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975
(hectares)

Particulars	Area
Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple	
Town lands purchased	13,262
Country and suburban lands purchased	12,603,224
Granted without payment	37,474
Total alienated	12,653,960
In process of alienation	
Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for	397,489
Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold	8,599
Selections ¹	16,780,282
Total in process of alienation	17,186,370

¹ Agricultural Farms, Purchase Leases, Prickly Pear Selections, Prickly Pear Development Selections, and Grazing Homestead Freeholding Leases.

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of transactions are shown in Chapter 22.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage the lessee to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.

Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Subject to permission from the Minister, leases may be transferred or sub-let to qualified persons and mortgages raised on them.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a low stock carrying capacity. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of pastoral tenure is the Forest Grazing Lease, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 220).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1975 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Type of tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per 1,000 hectares
	No.	'000 ha	\$	'000 ha	\$
Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,884	96,619	1,487,266	51.3	15.39
Occupation licences	626	5,077	81,456	8.1	16.04
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	3	2	26	0.5	16.12
Total	2,513	101,698	1,568,748	40.5	15.43

Selection Tenures—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1975 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Grazing homesteads	2,442	19,116	1,156,551	7,828	6.1
Grazing farms	1,854	6,393	402,770	3,448	6.2
Settlement farm leases	76	115		1,519	
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease	6,258	1,947	674,166	311	34.6
In process of alienation	6,913	16,780	3,176,926	2,427	18.9
Total	17,543	44,352	5,410,413	2,528	12.2

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Australian and State Governments under the terms of the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act* 1962-1974. Under the agreement, the Australian Government is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 4.5 m hectares. To 30 June 1976, \$16.65 m had been advanced by the Australian Government. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Australian Government, amounted to \$19.4 m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. After providing for the original landholders, not less than one-quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. In addition to 113 retention areas granted to former lessees, 170 blocks had been allocated by ballot and 77 blocks had been auctioned as freehold. To 30 June 1976 the area totalled about 1.4m hectares.

Special Leases—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold. Details of such leases are shown in the next table.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Type	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Reserves	2,502	2,210	1,593,604	883	52.6
Special purposes	8,889	817		92	
Development leases	5	2		483	

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

At 31 December 1975 there were 8,276 such leases covering 21,779 hectares, of an annual rental value of \$426,379. They had an average size of 2.6 hectares and an average rent of \$19.58 per hectare. The 32 town lots auctioned during 1975 averaged 849 square metres in area and had an average capital value of \$1,537.

Land Subject to Mining Acts—Crown land and private land may be held for mining purposes under mining lease and claim title collectively known as a mining tenement. The claim title is the lower in status.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee of, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$10 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$10 per hectare plus a royalty which is payable under the *Mining Royalties Act 1974* but varies according to those provisions. One man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$3 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1975, 7,331 miners' rights were issued. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local warden. Provided that the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Specific areas may be taken up and occupied by the holder of a miner's right for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g. prospecting purposes and, except within town sites, for business and residential purposes.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. They are available to persons not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area within a town boundary is 4,000 square metres or such greater area as the Governor in Council may approve and elsewhere 32 hectares or, in approved cases, 520 hectares. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for compensation to the lessee. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$8 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast. At 31 December 1975, 6 Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1975 there were 235 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 49,103 square kilometres, 65 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 28,708 square kilometres, and 34 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 532,500 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	5,533	488,030	88
Special bauxite lease	4	639,528	159,882
Miner's homestead lease	22,893	164,554	7
Coal prospecting licence .. .. .	..	..	..
Claims etc.	<i>n</i>	2,000 ¹	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	1,294,112	<i>n</i>

¹ Estimated. *n* Not available.

Various agreements between the State Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

Reserves—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Legislation in April 1973 provided for the reservation of areas of land in perpetuity as Environmental Parks to provide further areas of natural beauty and interest for use by the community. Details of land reserved for public purposes are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Type of reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	hectares
Permanent State forests	455	3,298,738
Temporary timber reserves	177	656,749
National parks	299	1,153,352
Aboriginal reserves	<i>n</i>	2,774,918
General reserves	<i>n</i>	2,182,086
Gross total		10,065,843
Less Forest grazing leases		1,613
Less Special leases		2,210,416
Net total (excluding leased area)		7,853,814

n Not available.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion. Soil conservation practices were not applied to any great extent until the late 1940s.

It is estimated that 1 million hectares of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1.1 million hectares slightly affected. The main areas of erosion damage are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Burnett, Central Highlands, Fitzroy Basin, Isis, and North Queensland districts.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the pastoral districts of the south-west, where "scalded" areas are quite common.

The main soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1976 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures	Area protected by soil conservation measures
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Darling Downs	903	195
Near South West	459	127
South Burnett	137	88
Burnett	125	35
Moreton	61	15
Capricornia	423	175
North Queensland	24	11
Near North Coast	17	..
Total	2,149	646

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 115 officers stationed at 27 centres throughout the State. Some 9,000 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965 provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank.

The Darling Downs programme, approved in March 1973, allows for the progressive implementation of soil conservation measures under the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires in the area have so far been declared Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard, and planning of soil conservation measures is well under way.

Participation in the programme is mandatory, but landowners are given a broad schedule within which to complete the work, and are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,000 per farm.

This scheme has been extended to the Isis and Gin Gin areas near Bundaberg where cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land nearer the coast.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry out a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.



LAND SETTLEMENT—*Chapter 11*
Monduran Dam, Gin Gin

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

AGRICULTURE
Chapter 12



Canefields in
the Mackay
area



Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

MINERAL PRODUCTION—Chapter 13
Copper mining, Mount Isa

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 577 stream gauging stations, 525 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 32 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control—As required under the *Water Act 1926-1976* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

In respect of all supplies, the Commission is required to control use and to share supplies as equitably as possible in periods of shortage of supply.

At 30 June 1976, 14,061 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,256 being for pumps, 3,028 for dams and weirs, and 777 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,420,400 square kilometres. A total of 32,670 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1976.

Development of Water Resources—The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

The Commission is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes. From December 1974 the Commission has become the sole authority for planning, design, and construction of all major dams in Queensland.

As a result of this approach, 28 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcip, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), and supply for eight mining operations is drawn from three other storages.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities in Central, North, and North-West Queensland have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources in these areas and to provide for immediate and future needs for both urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation—The next table lists storages completed at 31 December 1976 showing the name of the storage, locality, capacity, and the purposes for which used. The list is limited to those dams with a capacity of 20,000 megalitres or more.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1976

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Atkinson	Atkinson's Lagoon, Lowood	31,300	Irrigation
Awoonga	Boyne R., Gladstone ..	27,000	Irrigation and city supply
Beardmore	Balonne R., St George ..	101,000	Irrigation area
Borumba	Yabba Ck, Imbil	42,600	Irrigation and city supply
Callide	Callide Ck, Biloela ..	57,600	Callide Power Station
Cooby Creek	Cooby Ck, Toowoomba ..	24,370	City supply
Coolmunda	Macintyre R., Inglewood ..	75,200	Irrigation
Copperlode Falls ..	Freshwater R., Cairns ..	45,460	City supply
Eungella	Broken R., Eungella ..	131,000	Irrigation area and mining
Fairbairn	Nogoa R., Emerald ..	1,440,000	Irrigation area, mining, and urban supply
Fitzroy River			
Barrage	Fitzroy R., Rockhampton	65,920	City supply
Glenlyon	Pike Ck, Texas	131,000 ¹	Irrigation, border streams
Hinze	Nerang R., Gold Coast ..	41,820	City supply
Julius	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa ..	127,000	Mining and city supply
Koomboooloomba ..	Tully R., Innisfail	200,700	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Lake Manchester ..	Cabbage Tree Ck, Brisbane	25,690	City supply
Lake Moondarra ..	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa ..	106,638	City supply and recreational
Leslie	Sandy Ck, Warwick	47,100	Irrigation and city supply
Maroon	Burnett Ck, Boonah	38,400	Irrigation
Monduran	Kolan R., Gin Gin	586,000	Irrigation area and town supply
Moogerah	Reynolds Ck, Kalbar	92,500	Power station, and irrigation
North Pine	North Pine R., Petrie ..	205,000	City supply
Perseverance Ck ..	Perseverance Ck, Toowoomba	29,590	City supply
Ross River	Ross R., Townsville	72,700	City supply and flood control
Somerset	Stanley R., Brisbane ..	368,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply, flood mitigation, hydro-electricity
Tinaroo Falls	Barron R., Atherton	407,000	Hydro-electricity, and irrigation
Wuruma	Nogo R., Eidsvold	194,000	Irrigation

¹ Full capacity 262,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which is available to Queensland.

Details of storages under construction at 31 December 1976 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1976

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Completion date	Purpose
Burnett Barrage ..	Burnett R., Bundaberg	27,000	1977	Irrigation area
Kinchant	Sandy Ck, Mackay	62,800	1981	Irrigation area and city supply
Splityard Creek ..	Pryde Ck, Ipswich	28,600	1980	Hydro-electricity
Wivenhoe	Brisbane R., Ipswich ..	1,150,000	1982	Brisbane-Ipswich supply and flood mitigation

Irrigation Areas—About 14.8 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1973, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1976 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 61 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore, Cracow, and Moura and the Thiess Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.
- (b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. Present storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River. The Australian Government has made available \$3m towards the construction of Clair Weir on the Burdekin River. The weir will store 15,500 megalitres of water which will be used to supplement supplies to the established irrigation areas and provide supplies for limited new development.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 121-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 141 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen, Broken, and Burdekin Rivers.

- (c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 567 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba, Dimbulah, Walkamin, Mutchilba, and Tinaroo Falls, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 37 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George.
- (e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. Water from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and roadworks could ultimately serve 110 irrigation farms on which 20,000 hectares

could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and urban water supply in the Blackwater area. An area of 3,385 hectares of crops (2,949 hectares on 17 channel supplied farms and 436 hectares on 7 farms from regulated streams) was irrigated during 1975-76 with the principal production being cotton, sorghum, and wheat.

- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This is a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Storages comprise the Wuruma Dam (capacity 194,000 megalitres) on the Nogo River, Mundubbera Weir (4,930 megalitres) on the Burnett River, and Monduran Dam (586,000 megalitres) and the Kolan Barrage (4,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River. Supply is by channel systems and private diversion from streams. In addition to irrigation, the scheme augments supply to the city of Bundaberg, and assures supply to the towns of Eidsvold, Mundubbera, Gayndah, and Wallaville.

- (g) Eton Irrigation Area. This project will provide irrigation water for some 8,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton area, assured irrigation supplies along the Pioneer River, and urban and industrial supplies in and near the city of Mackay.

The scheme consists of the Mirani Weir to be constructed on the Pioneer River upstream of Mirani township which will provide storage for pumping into Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres) presently being constructed on the North Arm of Sandy Creek. The dam will supply water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

Irrigation Projects—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1975*, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence for irrigation and other purposes. Details of existing irrigation projects at 30 June 1976 are set out in the next table.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1976

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Water supplied, 1975-76	
			Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres
Blackwater	Bedford Weir .. ..	..¹	..	2,384 ²
Callide	Callide Dam .. ..	..	..	3,032 ²
Chinchilla Weir	Chinchilla Weir	9	182	431 ⁴
Logan River	Maroon Dam	125	1,940	..
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	158	2,681	..
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	132	3,012	352 ⁴
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	124	2,521	2,261 ⁴
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	70	2,242	3,317 ⁴
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	339	4,185	13,710 ⁵

¹ Water is supplied by three pipelines to coal mines and Blackwater town.
² Urban and mining. ³ Calcap Power Station. ⁴ Urban. ⁵ Power generation and urban.

Other projects under construction or approved at 30 June 1976 are set out below.

- (a) Wivenhoe Area. Preliminary work has commenced on the Wivenhoe Dam to be built at 150 km on the Brisbane River

for Brisbane-Ipswich water supply and flood mitigation. The capacity for water supply will be 1,150,000 megalitres and above this, up to 1,450,000 megalitres will be available for flood storage. The storage will also serve as the lower reservoir for the 500 MW Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Scheme. Splityard Creek Dam will be the upper storage for this scheme. This dam will store approximately 29,500 megalitres and will be constructed near the junction of Splityard and Pryde Creeks.

- (b) Awoonga High Dam Project. This dam, with a capacity of 123,400 megalitres, is being constructed on the Boyne River for the Gladstone Area Water Board to keep pace with the increase in water consumption resulting from the expansion of Gladstone and surrounding areas. The dam is located immediately downstream from the existing Awoonga Dam.

Farm Water Supplies—Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958-1975, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems.

In addition, the Government provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. During 1975-76, 679 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$880,996 was paid in advances by the bank, bringing advances over the 18 years of operation of the Acts to \$10,773,021.

Rural Water Supply Areas—Improvements to stock and domestic water supplies are assisted by the development of Rural Water Supply Schemes, where water from a central source is distributed through pipelines to individual farms and properties.

Investigation and design of these schemes are carried out by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. The schemes attract a Government subsidy of 50 per cent of the capital cost, the balance being provided by way of Government guaranteed loans raised by the individual Water Boards.

Operation and maintenance costs and capital charges are wholly met by rates levied on benefited properties.

Fifteen schemes were in operation at 30 June 1976 with a total benefited area of 115,872 hectares on 613 rural holdings.

Bore Water Supply Areas—Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Act for the purpose of supplying water from artesian or sub-artesian bores to groups of adjoining properties for the watering of stock. The construction or acquisition of a bore and distribution system within an Area is financed by a treasury loan, and rates calculated on the basis of area benefited, are levied annually to meet loan repayments and maintenance and operating costs.

Of the 60 Bore Water Supply Areas operating in the State in 1975-76, 54 were administered by the Commission and 6 by Local Boards elected by the ratepayers within the Areas. A total daily flow of 100.0 megalitres was distributed through some 3,600 kilometres of drains to serve a benefited area of 1,780,000 hectares.

River Improvement Trusts—These Trusts are virtually autonomous bodies whose responsibility is to carry out and maintain works to improve

stream channels, to increase their flood carrying capacity, to prevent or repair bank erosion, and to mitigate flooding. Eighteen Trusts were constituted throughout the State at 30 June 1976.

Drainage Areas—Twelve Drainage Areas, eight in Irrigation Areas and four administered by autonomous Drainage Boards, have been constituted. These Areas served 445 holdings by 436 kilometres of drain, a total area of 31,386 hectares being drained at 30 June 1976.

Underground Water Supplies—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by geological mapping, investigation drilling, and hydro-geological assessment. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 28,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks.

At 30 June 1976, a total of 3,363 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,287 continued to flow, providing a supply of 859 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 652 facilities to 30 June 1976.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1975-76 was 2.1 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$850m. Of this area some 185,900 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$214m.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,043 holdings, or 20.8 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1975-76. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 148,867 hectares, or 7.2 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 13,924 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 23,133 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 23 hectares.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1975-76, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 102,699 hectares on 3,614 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 83,099 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 27,849 hectares on 905 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 41,745 hectares on 2,666 holdings; and from farm dams, 13,505 hectares on 1,337 holdings. In addition, on 55 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 126 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75			1975-76		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	278,413	73,968	26.6	321,143	73,256	22.8
Cereals (all purposes) ..	1,340,476	33,760	2.5	1,468,417	34,681	2.4
Tobacco	4,424	4,379	99.0	4,580	4,442	97.0
Cotton	7,386	6,933	93.9	5,966	5,560	93.2
Fruit	21,686	5,136	23.7	21,611	4,863	22.5
Vegetables	24,940	18,418	73.8	24,643	18,243	74.0
Other crops	272,755	13,702	5.0	227,758	7,822	3.4
Lucerne	n	16,243	n	n	13,924	n
Other pasture	n	24,604	n	n	23,133	n
Total	n	197,143	n	n	185,924	n

n Not available.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1975-76.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES,
QUEENSLAND, 1975-76
(hectares)

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	To-bacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
Moreton ¹	30	436	227	13,165	6,277	5,669	5,936	31,740
Wide Bay-Burnett	27,891	427	..	3,797	3,260	3,068	5,036	43,479
Darling Downs .. ..	..	263	407	1,713	22,465	3,181	1,827	29,856
South-West .. ..	..	..	2,742	193	2,710	59	4,334	10,038
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	2,184	452	4,189	1,764	1,277	9,866
Central-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	6	65	79
Mackay	11,621	..	..	41	98	41	390	12,191
Northern	33,536	94	..	2,344	3,142	81	1,389	40,586
Far North	178	3,222	..	1,401	342	50	2,852	8,045
North-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	12	5	27	44
Total Queensland	73,256	4,442	5,560	23,106	42,503	13,924	23,133	185,924

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

• Chapter 12

RURAL INDUSTRIES

1 GENERAL

Predominance of the rural industries, together with the mining and forestry industries, has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the rural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the rural and mining industries. This chapter deals with the activities of the rural industries. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 13.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$1,271.0m in 1975-76, which was \$45.7m more than the previous highest total of \$1,225.3m in 1974-75. The main items showing substantial increases between the two years were: livestock slaughterings, \$47m; barley, \$13m; wheat, \$12m; grain sorghum, \$10m; and wool, \$9m. These increases were partly offset by decreases in sugar cane of \$51m, and vegetables of \$4m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1975-76 were: crops, \$849.8m; livestock disposals, \$240.2m; and livestock products, \$181.0m.

The main items of crop production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes. In recent years sunflower and soybeans have become prominent also.

2 RURAL HOLDINGS

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the south- and central-west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. The gradual introduction of improved husbandry methods, together with substantial capital investment, especially since World War II, has led to a more intensive use of these natural pastures. More and better fences and watering facilities have been provided and there has been an improvement in the rate of turn-off of cattle for slaughter.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing and utilisation of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1975-76, on 38,577 holdings, which had a total area of 155,605,000 hectares. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1975-76 in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Total holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings carrying			
			Dairy cattle ¹	Beef cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	'000 ha	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ³	7,269	1,235	1,621	4,169	78	816
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	7,121	4,088	1,254	5,031	89	998
Darling Downs ..	9,011	8,216	1,314	6,479	1,535	1,402
South-West	2,045	30,011	12	1,893	1,282	88
Fitzroy	3,385	10,945	218	2,926	113	339
Central-West	828	34,623	3	726	699	16
Mackay	2,403	6,254	65	1,312	6	45
Northern	2,347	9,238	6	808	7	77
Far North	3,602	21,338	334	1,169	2	95
North-West	566	29,657	1	527	259	5
Total Queensland ..	38,577	155,605	4,828	25,040	4,070	3,881

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production. ³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds—The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings at 31 March 1976 appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1976

Size of flock or herd	Dairy cattle herds	Beef cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	97	2,900	240	1,324
20 to 49	784	3,930	217	886
50 to 99	2,002	4,385	208	744
100 to 199	1,691	4,301	208	449
200 to 499	252	4,619	331	339
500 to 999	2	2,450	353	91
1,000 to 1,999 ..	..	1,518	476	37
2,000 to 4,999 ..	..	731	1,016	9
5,000 to 9,999 ..	..	124	786	2
10,000 and over ..	..	82	235	..
Total	4,828	25,040	4,070	3,881

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1975-76. The numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	281	113	71	278	65	384	192	483	227
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	1,409	271	302	995	67	184	24	35	77
Darling Downs ..	..	3,009	271	2,350	40	..	..	24	189
South-West .. ..	..	328	..	121	..	..	..	8	1
Fitzroy .. ..	..	513	7	839	..	99	10	7	37
Central-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	1,637	26	..	61	..	2	..	1	10
Northern	1,426	..	22	40	15	13	2	11	113
Far North	1,600	..	182	7	512	12	78	79	20
North-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	6,353	4,260	855	4,691	699	694	306	648	674

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

While areas generally have been maintained, the numbers of growers of most crops have decreased over the past 10 years. This has been due mainly to a phasing out of small uneconomic mixed farms, and the amalgamation of farms generally into larger working units.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—The latest classification of rural holdings by farm type is for the season 1973-74. Farm type refers to the predominant activity carried out on each rural holding. Each holding was classified according to the activity which produced 50 per cent or more of its total estimated value of production. Those holdings with an estimated value of production of less than \$2,000 were not classified by type of activity.

Where no one activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "sheep-cereal grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total production, and where one activity was at least 25 per cent of the value of the other.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Beef cattle	Sheep	Sheep-cereal grain ¹	Cereal grain	Dairying and pigs	Sugar	Fruit, including grapes	Other and multi-purpose	Unclassified ²	Total
Moreton ³	1,405	2	..	10	1,808	279	797	1,772	2,440	8,513
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	2,140	..	..	87	1,407	1,401	250	1,054	1,242	7,581
Darling Downs ..	2,016	444	153	2,141	1,495	..	512	1,371	1,282	9,414
South-West ..	886	845	63	47	14	..	11	92	116	2,074
Fitzroy ..	1,979	6	12	201	287	..	170	341	570	3,566
Central-West ..	219	594	..	..	5	..	1	5	21	845
Mackay ..	516	1	..	18	68	1,679	6	36	185	2,509
Northern ..	521	..	..	18	36	1,454	25	191	191	2,436
Far North ..	513	..	..	35	352	1,677	95	684	434	3,790
North-West ..	343	208	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	571
Total Queensland	10,538	2,100	228	2,557	5,475	6,490	1,867	5,546	6,498	41,299

¹ See text above.

² Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$2,000.

³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 5,546 holdings classified to other and multi-purpose in the preceding table, 1,480 produced principally vegetables, 697 tobacco, 330 poultry, and 2,070 had multi-purpose forms of production. There were also 969 holdings with other single purpose activities such as cotton, peanuts, and other industrial crops in this category. Holdings growing vegetables were located mainly in south-east Queensland, 908 being in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Of the holdings producing principally tobacco, 515 were located in the Far North Statistical Division. Holdings classed as dairying and pigs included 676 classified to pig-raising, and these were located mainly in the Darling Downs (249), Wide Bay-Burnett (162), and Brisbane and Moreton (127) Statistical Divisions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—The latest size classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1976. The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at that date. Similar classifications, at 31 March 1966, 1969, 1971, and 1974 appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

It should be noted, however, that for 1975-76 a slight change was made in the scope of agricultural statistics, inasmuch as the area criterion for the exclusion of small sub-commercial holdings was raised from 1 to 10 hectares. While this has very little effect overall on the statistics produced, it has marginally affected holding counts, and should be taken into consideration in any comparison with earlier years' figures.

**RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN HECTARES,
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1976**

Statistical Division	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	Total
Moreton ¹	828	551	1,561	1,606	1,315	955	387	66	..	7,269
Wide Bay-Burnett	98	196	884	1,270	1,559	1,614	1,058	435	7	7,121
Darling Downs ..	157	186	602	925	1,685	2,489	1,956	990	21	9,011
South-West	7	10	14	27	21	92	393	1,132	349	2,045
Fitzroy	58	47	127	190	361	655	809	1,038	100	3,385
Central-West .. .	..	2	1	2	1	3	16	528	275	828
Mackay	16	12	305	596	521	403	151	318	81	2,403
Northern	60	71	618	625	315	184	110	206	158	2,347
Far North	57	77	966	1,180	706	287	83	93	153	3,602
North-West .. .	4	..	1	2	2	4	9	282	262	566
Queensland .. .	1,285	1,152	5,079	6,423	6,486	6,686	4,972	5,088	1,406	38,577

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,285 holdings under 10 hectares, 659 were under 5 hectares and of these 420 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 445 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (110), Far North (100), Central-West (93), and South-West (69).

The average size of holdings in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions was 170 hectares followed by Wide Bay-Burnett (574), Darling Downs (912), Mackay (2,603), Fitzroy (3,233), Northern (3,936), and Far North (5,924). Average holding size in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (14,675 hectares), Central-West (41,815), and North-West (52,397).

Employment in Rural Industries—Working owners, lessees, and share-farmers for many years have constituted about two-thirds of the total number of males working permanently on rural holdings. In 1975 this proportion was 70 per cent. The next table shows permanent male workers at 31 March of each of the five years to 1975. In addition, considerable numbers of seasonal and casual workers are employed but these vary greatly during the year.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Proprietors ¹	41,363	38,220	35,238	34,760	33,239
Unpaid relatives	2,627	2,892	2,695	2,381	2,276
Employees	14,865	14,492	13,617	13,670	12,156
Total	58,855	55,604	51,550	50,811	47,671

¹ Including share-farmers.

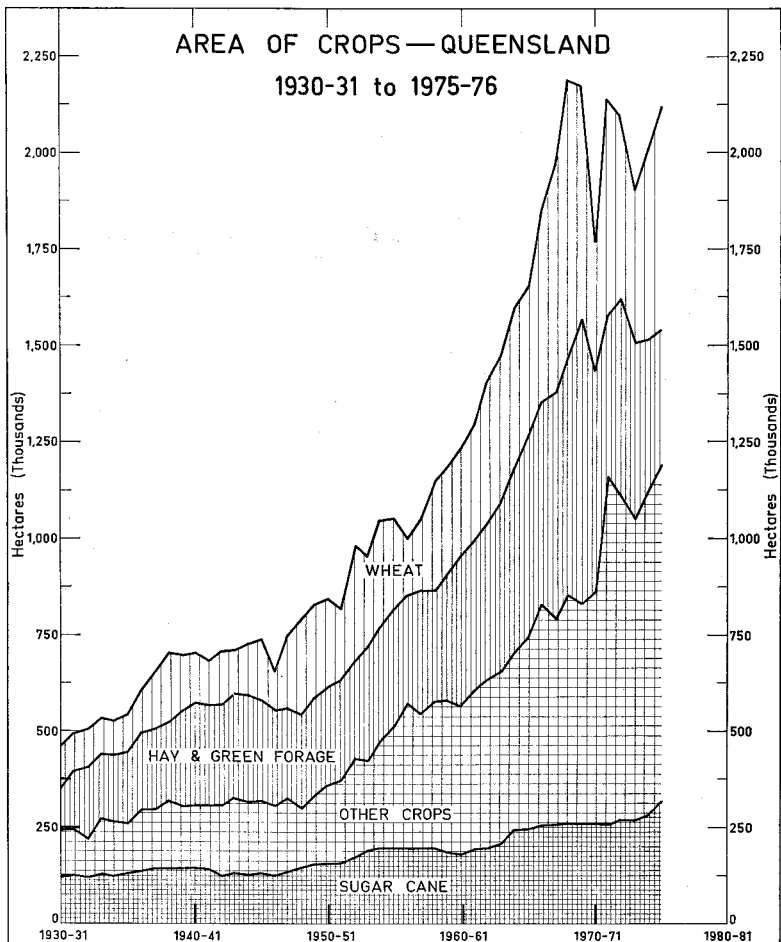
3 CROPS

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1930.

The area under all crops had doubled from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1975-76 the area was over 11 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1975-76 was still only about five times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.



The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly sorghum, barley, and maize; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop			1900-01	1939-40	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ¹	..	.. hectares	29,401	106,101	215,937	243,231	245,795
Barley	..	.. hectares	3,048	5,345	138,853	156,319	236,229
Grain sorghum	..	.. hectares	.. ²	1,779	331,656	328,886	338,988
Maize	..	.. hectares	51,789	71,566	27,002	28,675	28,720
Wheat	..	.. hectares	32,093	146,514	394,702	488,500	576,152
Green forage	..	.. hectares	16,772	222,867	404,377	340,951	301,645
Hay ⁴	..	.. hectares	17,198	24,269	55,176	48,697	40,359
Cotton	..	.. hectares	..	16,678	7,105	7,386	5,966
Peanuts	..	.. hectares	.. ²	4,993	25,724	23,742	26,916
Potatoes	..	.. hectares	4,476	5,037	5,279	6,068	6,020
Pumpkins ⁴	..	.. hectares	.. ²	.. ²	4,220	4,314	4,075
Tobacco	..	.. hectares	269	1,478	4,501	4,424	4,580
Apples ⁵	..	.. hectares	.. ²	1,382	4,479	4,126	4,120
Bananas ⁴	..	.. hectares	2,515	2,568	1,986	1,794	1,833
Pineapples ⁵	..	.. hectares	380	2,206	4,094	3,801	3,773
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane	..	'000 tonnes	862	6,136	18,279	19,421	21,069
Barley	..	.. tonnes	2,880	6,124	221,051	297,268	419,090
Grain sorghum	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	1,687	654,225	634,120	739,896
Maize	..	.. tonnes	62,410	84,966	56,010	71,769	78,261
Wheat	..	.. tonnes	32,496	184,933	525,905	692,090	829,998
Hay ⁴	..	.. tonnes	80,022	104,399	272,700	258,472	209,346
Cotton (raw)	..	'000 kg	..	2,805	6,588	6,396	4,985
Peanuts	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	5,906	29,119	31,323	35,336
Potatoes	..	.. tonnes	20,335	28,760	86,529	107,587	99,771
Pumpkins ⁴	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	29,694	30,319	26,383
Tobacco	..	'000 kg	205	950	8,000	8,007	8,198
Apples	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	4,704	31,165	38,344	24,514
Bananas	..	.. tonnes	29,491	21,438	35,888	31,621	36,398
Pineapples	..	.. tonnes	7,197	40,337	114,417	110,118	102,666
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane	..	.. tonnes	29.3	57.8	84.6	79.8	85.7
Barley	..	.. tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.59	1.90	1.77
Grain sorghum	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	0.95	1.97	1.92	2.18
Maize	..	.. tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.07	2.50	2.72
Wheat	..	.. tonnes	1.01	1.26	1.33	1.41	1.44
Hay ⁴	..	.. tonnes	4.65	4.30	4.94	5.31	5.19
Cotton (raw)	..	.. kg	..	170	927	866	836
Peanuts	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	1.18	1.13	1.32	1.31
Potatoes	..	.. tonnes	4.54	5.71	16.39	17.73	16.57
Pumpkins ⁴	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	7.03	7.02	6.47
Tobacco	..	.. kg	762	643	1,777	1,810	1,790
Apples	..	.. tonnes	.. ²	3.40	6.96	9.29	5.95
Bananas	..	.. tonnes	11.7	8.4	18.1	17.6	19.9
Pineapples	..	.. tonnes	30.0	28.9	27.9	29.0	27.2

¹ Area cut for crushing. ² Not collected separately. ³ Including lucerne and other pasture hay. ⁴ For human consumption. ⁵ Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

Crops in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ² .. '000 hectares	11	..	246	..	..	..	257
Barley '000 hectares	486	344	236	832	419	11	2,329
Grain sorghum .. '000 hectares	161	.. ⁵	339	..	1	..	504
Maize '000 hectares	17	1	29	..	..⁷	..	47 ⁸
Wheat '000 hectares	2,774	1,073	576	958	3,171	2	8,555
Green feed or silage ³ .. '000 hectares	262	37	302	55	70	22	752
Hay ⁴ '000 hectares	242	488	40	159	163	71	1,167
Cotton '000 hectares	24	..	6	..	..	..	30
Peanuts '000 hectares	.. ⁶	..	27	..	..⁷	..	27 ⁸
Potatoes .. '000 hectares	8	11	6	3	2	3	34
Tobacco '000 hectares	1	4	5	..	..	..	9
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tonnes	890	..	21,069	..	..	..	21,959
Barley '000 tonnes	697	445	419	1,094	505	19	3,179
Grain sorghum .. '000 tonnes	375	.. ⁶	740	..	3	..	1,124
Maize '000 tonnes	51	3	78	..	..⁷	..	131 ⁸
Wheat '000 tonnes	4,310	1,578	830	1,139	4,122	2	11,982
Hay ⁴ '000 tonnes	883	1,858	209	506	537	327	4,329
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	23,626	..	4,985	..	..	..	28,611
Peanuts '000 tonnes	.. ⁶	..	35	..	..⁷	..	35 ⁸
Potatoes .. '000 tonnes	118	244	100	71	68	96	696
Tobacco '000 kg	1,047	5,683	8,198	..	..	..	14,928
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane .. tonnes	80.8	..	85.7	..	..	..	85.5
Barley tonnes	1.44	1.29	1.77	1.32	1.21	1.60	1.37
Grain sorghum .. tonnes	2.34	3.09	2.18	..	3.87	..	2.23
Maize tonnes	2.91	4.78	2.72	..	..⁷	..	2.81 ⁸
Wheat tonnes	1.55	1.47	1.44	1.19	1.30	1.05	1.40
Hay ⁴ tonnes	3.65	3.81	5.19	3.18	3.29	4.61	3.71
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	0.98	..	0.84	..	..	..	0.95
Peanuts tonnes	0.36	..	1.31	..	..⁷	..	1.30 ⁸
Potatoes .. tonnes	14.15	22.32	16.57	24.89	29.48	28.51	20.60
Tobacco '000 kg	1.22	1.51	1.79	..	..	..	1.62

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Excluding lucerne and other pasture. ⁴ Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture. ⁵ Less than 500 hectares. ⁶ Less than 500 tonnes. ⁷ Not available for publication. ⁸ Incomplete.

While Queensland's proportion (14 per cent) of the area of Australia's crops is approximately the same as the State's proportion of the Australian population, the value of its crops usually averages a quarter of the Australian total.

Value of Crop Production—The gross value of crop production in Queensland has been estimated at \$849,752,000 for the 1975-76 season.

By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of crops was approximately \$769,918,000 for 1975-76.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1975-76 season.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value s
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	321,143	..	429,713
Cut for crushing	245,795	21,068,863	422,526
Cut for plants	6,631	360,767	7,186
Standover etc.	68,717	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	1,237,001	..	214,143
Barley (2-row)	220,103	394,084	} 46,042
Barley (6-row)	16,126	25,006	
Canary seed	16,272	14,757	3,830
Grain sorghum	338,988	739,896	61,505
Maize	28,720	78,261	6,805
Oats	11,910	13,033	896
Panicum and millet	26,383	24,983	2,697
Rice	2,347	7,986	1,066
Wheat	576,152	829,998	91,301
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	28,670	..	8,713
Navy beans	7,209	5,807	3,005
Soybeans	19,547	33,194	5,438
Cow peas	1,914	965	270
<i>Hay crops</i>	5,743	..	575
Oaten	2,897	7,740	271
Wheaten	717	1,464	48
Other	2,129	5,414	255
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	301,645	..	..
Oats	189,894	..	..
Sorghum	76,250	..	..
Other	35,501	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	128,918	..	59,863
Cotton	5,966	4,985 ¹	7,317
Linseed	1,064	1,017	194
Peanuts	26,916	35,336	14,702
Safflower	27,999	13,406	2,048
Sunflower seed	62,393	38,197	7,715
Tobacco	4,580	8,198	27,886
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	2,223	..	8,389
Lemons	173	4,583	979
Mandarins	966	14,602	3,955
Oranges	978	19,905	2,995
Other	106	2,275	460
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,502	..	12,078
Apples	4,120	24,514	6,856
Apricots	193	874	534
Avocados	148	417	601
Custard apples	77	198	94
Mangoes	394	506	430
Nectarines	153	727	421

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76—continued

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Peaches	458	2,433	872
Pears	432	3,885	860
Plums	501	2,902	1,375
Other	26	21	34
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	511	287	226
<i>Other fruit</i>			
Bananas	6,056	..	30,788
Papaws	1,833	36,398	13,366
Passion fruit	183	2,696	1,156
Pineapples	202	3,077	936
Strawberries	3,773	102,666	14,127
Other	58	768	1,198
Grapes	7	27	5
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i> ..	1,300	5,888	3,313
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i> ..	5,019	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>			
Beans, green	24,643	..	56,719
Beetroot	2,909	13,290	4,250
Cabbages and cauliflowers	599	20,666	1,027
Capsicums	735	15,028	2,274
Carrots	257	2,223	1,852
Cucumbers	812	14,291	2,027
Lettuce	589	5,874	1,572
Marrows, squashes, and zucchinis	278	5,459	1,809
Onions	353	1,847	635
Peas, green	1,012	21,571	4,076
Potatoes	1,648	10,786 ²	538
Pumpkins	6,020	99,771	12,036
Sweet potatoes	4,075	26,383	2,871
Tomatoes	151	1,504	371
Watermelons and rock melons	2,430	30,564	15,865
Other	2,121	17,719	2,762
<i>Other crops</i>	655	..	2,752
Ginger	4,744	..	10,838
Nursery products and flowers	130	3,968 ³	682
Other	449	..	7,690
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i> ..	4,165	..	2,466
<i>Pasture cut for hay</i>	2,074,118	..	835,359
Lucerne	34,616	..	13,873
Other	25,399	165,467	12,410
<i>Pasture harvested for seed</i>	9,217	29,261	1,463
<i>Total crops (including pasture)</i> ..	8,258	..	520
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1976</i>	2,116,992	..	849,752
Lucerne	3,595,784	..	..
Other sown pasture	52,814	..	..
	3,542,970	..	..

¹ Weight of raw cotton.
to revision.

² Including 118 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the
³ Including 675 tonnes of seed ginger.

³ Subject to revision.

Gross values of principal crops for the five seasons to 1975-76 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Crop	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76s
Sugar cane ¹	202,063	226,513	212,758	480,271	429,713
Barley	9,933	4,632	16,755	32,860	46,042
Canary seed	326	413	940	1,319	3,830
Grain sorghum	35,031	31,989	49,536	51,843	61,505
Maize	4,391	3,925	4,369	6,254	6,805
Wheat	38,826	21,527	59,787 _r	79,291	91,301
Other grain	2,836	4,093	5,444	6,348	4,659
Hay	9,549	13,088	11,300	11,198	14,448
Cotton	4,117	3,537	6,503	6,490	7,317
Onions	3,092	2,197	5,012	3,725	4,076
Peanuts	12,110	10,334	10,852	11,747	14,702
Potatoes	8,420	6,059	16,880	20,399	12,036
Pumpkins	2,288	2,087	2,821	4,513	2,871
Tobacco	21,541	20,486	22,616	26,544	27,886
Tomatoes	7,180	9,141	8,976	12,369	15,865
Apples	5,648	7,404	6,388	9,982	6,856
Bananas	4,747	7,363	6,353	8,947	13,366
Citrus fruits	4,812	5,495	6,698	8,042	8,389
Grapes	1,832	1,792	2,406	2,989	3,313
Pineapples	9,523	12,134	10,956	11,828	14,127
Other fruits	6,011	6,721	6,037	7,937	8,743
Other crops	27,611	33,673	46,072	63,298	51,900
Total	421,889	434,603	519,459 _r	868,191	849,752

¹ Including cane cut for plants. _r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 243).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton ¹	4,263	4,109	11,813	54,862	206	674	6,763
Wide Bay-Burnett	12,265	21,241	371	25,456	..	592	2,290
Darling Downs	659,809	24,698	..	..	265	357	3,108
South-West	64,990	..	..	..	2,650	..	100
Fitzroy	81,559	780	97	20,467	1,864	..	774
Central-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	7,112	..	..	283	..	..	252
Northern .. .. .	..	1,628	18	790	..	145	16,918
Far North .. .. .	..	25,805	24,098	808	..	6,429	359
North-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	829,998	78,261	36,398	102,666	4,985	8,198	30,564

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 530,000

tonnes to 61,000 tonnes in three years caused a decline, and it was not until 1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in later years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Australian Government. An International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 operated from 1969 to 1973. During the first three years it was effective in raising prices considerably above the former level, while a changed demand/supply situation on the world free market in the last few years resulted in even higher prices (see Chapter 17).

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1975 season 30 mills operated in Queensland. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,855,000 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1975-76, 96.4 per cent was produced in Queensland and 3.6 per cent in New South Wales.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1975-76 was over 15 times the 1890-91 area. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 60,000 hectares to 109,000 hectares, and by 1940-41 had reached 142,000 hectares. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach 197,000 hectares in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 182,000 hectares by 1960-61, since when the area has expanded to reach a record 321,000 hectares in 1975-76.

On the other hand, since 1895-96 the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by about one-half only. From a peak of 13,300 hectares in 1895-96, the area declined to 4,250 hectares in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 8,100 hectares in 1924-25, but fell back to 6,300 hectares in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (8,100 hectares). Expansion in recent years resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 19,590 hectares in 1975-76.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south; Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville, and Ayr districts; while Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Area cultivated ¹	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced ²	Cane per hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1971 season ..	261	224	18,410	2,670	82.0	11.9	6.90
1972 season ..	267	232	18,087	2,714	77.8	11.7	6.66
1973 season ..	264	216	18,279	2,406	84.6	11.1	7.60
1974 season ..	278	243	19,421	2,728	79.9	11.2	7.12
1975 season ..	321	246	21,069	2,751	85.7	11.2	7.66

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1975

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North ..	77.9	61.8	5,383	632	87.1	10.2	8.52
Northern ..	74.1	53.4	5,299	695	99.2	13.0	7.63
Mackay ..	96.4	75.5	6,226	880	82.4	11.7	7.07
Wide Bay-Burnett	62.9	47.7	3,641	481	76.3	10.1	7.57
Moreton ³ ..	9.8	7.3	521	64	71.4	8.8	8.15

¹ Excluding fodder crops.

² 94 net titre.

³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar production for 1975 was 2,751,000 tonnes produced from 21,069,000 tonnes of cane cut from 246,000 hectares.

Canefields in Queensland in 1975-76 yielded, per hectare harvested, 85.7 tonnes of cane or 11.2 tonnes of sugar, whereas in New South Wales, because of adverse seasonal conditions, the return was only 80.8 tonnes of cane or 9.5 tonnes of sugar. The yield of sugar per hectare harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, although owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per hectare cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, established under the *Sugar Experiment Stations Act* 1900-1976, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is currently administered by a Board of four members composed of the Minister for Primary Industries and the Director General of Primary Industries (both *ex officio*), a representative of the manufacturers of cane sugar, and a representative of the growers of cane.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations has the power to exercise controls in the industry regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease control measures to be applied. Its operations are financed by a levy payable by growers and by mills on cane received at sugar mills, the sale of cane and cane plants, and a small government subsidy.

In 1948 the Australian Sugar Producers' Association established a Sugar Research Institute at Mackay. This organisation is financed by Queensland mill companies. Broadly the work of the Institute covers engineering and chemical research in the sugar industry. An experimental milling plant is located at Pleystowe.

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop was \$54,794,000 in 1975-76. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a quarter of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, bananas, citrus, and apples are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$14,127,000, \$13,366,000, \$8,389,000, and \$6,856,000, respectively, in 1975-76. Pineapples are produced chiefly in the coastal areas between Brisbane and Maryborough and in the Rockhampton district. Bananas are grown mainly in the Albert, Pine Rivers, Caboolture, and Maroochy districts in south Queensland and in the area between Cardwell and Cairns in north Queensland. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts, while apples are restricted mainly to the Stanthorpe area.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (2,696 tonnes in 1975-76) are grown chiefly in the Gladstone district as well as in rural areas around Brisbane and Maryborough, custard apples (198 tonnes in 1975-76) mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes (506 tonnes in 1975-76) in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$3,313,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main area of production, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1975-76 the State produced 24,514 tonnes of apples, 2,433 tonnes of peaches, 3,885 tonnes of pears, 2,902 tonnes of plums, 874 tonnes of apricots, and 727 tonnes of nectarines. The total value of these six fruits was \$10,907,000 and the quantity was 35,334 tonnes.

The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1975-76.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing							
Apples .. '000 trees	1,043	975	962	473	873	1,220	5,551
Citrus .. '000 trees	2,536	708	459	1,534	334	..	5,573
Bananas .. hectares	4,875	..	1,833	..	150	..	6,875
Grapes .. hectares	13,161	19,308	1,300	27,278	2,010	4	63,061
Pineapples .. hectares	25	..	3,773	..	..²	..	3,798 ³
Production							
Apples .. tonnes	55,810	51,870	24,514	19,302	50,770	72,529	274,831
Citrus .. tonnes	177,641	51,099	41,365	161,445	12,062	..	443,674
Bananas .. tonnes	55,289	..	36,398	..	5,272	..	97,080
Grapes .. tonnes	137,819	285,591	5,888	269,728	10,372	8	709,407
Pineapples .. tonnes	269	..	102,666	..	..²	..	102,935 ³
Total area under fruit (including grapes) ha	45,640	41,693	21,611	47,639	9,527	4,123	170,311
Gross value of fruit (incl. grapes) production \$ '000	115,782	70,744	54,795	71,797	22,910	13,789	349,897

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.
³ Incomplete.

² Not available

³ Subject to revision.

Grain Sorghum—This summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to a peak of 423,000 hectares in 1971-72, when production reached 833,000 tonnes. In 1975-76 a production of 740,000 tonnes was obtained from 339,000 hectares planted, and accounted for 66 per cent of the Australian total. The value of the crop at \$61,505,000 ranked grain sorghum as Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. Of the 1975-76 crop, 57 per cent was produced in the Darling Downs Division, 25 per cent in the Fitzroy Division, and 11 per cent in the Wide Bay-Burnett Division. Grain sorghum used for green feed and silage in 1975-76 was grown on 11,900 hectares.

Forage Sorghum—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage. In 1975-76, 66,000 hectares of forage sorghums were grown.

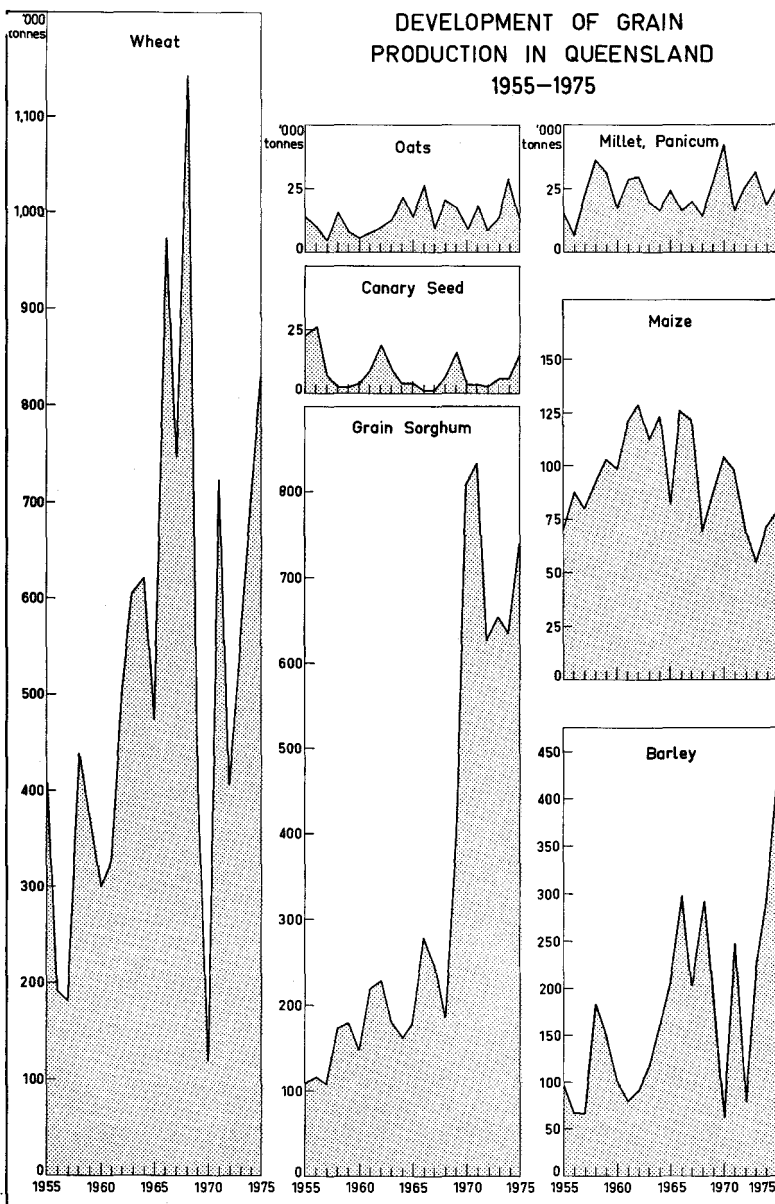
Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) led to the establishment of cotton growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 5,938 hectares was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 400 hectares were planted. A guaranteed price led to an increased area of over 16,000 hectares in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half of this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 27,500 hectares and it remained over 16,000 hectares until 1943. Following a fall to 1,088 hectares in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 15,000 hectares by 1960-61.

During the 1960s a change occurred in the cotton growing industry with a swing away from dry-farming methods to a greater use of irrigation. By 1976 the crop grown under irrigation had increased to approximately 93 per cent of the total area. As a consequence, areas planted decreased considerably, while substantially increased yields per hectare were obtained. This resulted in a record crop of 6.6m kilograms of raw cotton in 1971-72 from 6,900 hectares planted. In 1975-76 from a total area of 5,966 hectares planted to cotton, 5.0m kilograms of raw cotton were obtained. This was valued at \$7,317,000, and represented about a sixth of the total Australian production. Of the State's cotton production in 1975-76, a little more than half came from the St George Irrigation Area crop and almost one-third from the Dawson-Callide Valleys. Other cotton growing districts are the Central Downs, the Lockyer Valley, and Emerald areas.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 17.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 370 hectares yielding 486,000 kg of cured leaf. At that time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 39 hectares in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1975-76 was 4,580 hectares, producing 8,197,610 kg of dried leaf valued at \$27,886,000. Approximately 78 per cent of this production was

DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND 1955-1975



from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 8 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 4 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 85 hectares in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 8,587 hectares in 1938. The area increased after the war to 23,989 hectares in the 1959 season,

yielding 31,583 tonnes. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 28,057 hectares yielded 41,757 tonnes. In the 1970 season, production reached 42,512 tonnes, and further increased to the record level of 45,774 tonnes from 33,485 hectares in the 1972 season. Although the highest for three years, neither the area nor the production of 26,916 hectares and 35,336 tonnes, respectively, in 1976 reached previously recorded peaks. The value of the 1976 season's peanut crop was \$14,702,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay-Burnett Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 17).

Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower—These oil crops are grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Fitzroy, and Mackay Divisions. Areas sown to them fluctuate greatly from year to year, depending on seasonal conditions and prices. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48 when 45 hectares were harvested. A peak production of 34,723 tonnes from 39,292 hectares was reached in 1964-65, but production in the early 1970s fell to below 2,000 tonnes annually, until 1974-75 when production increased significantly to 10,720 tonnes from 8,543 hectares. In 1975-76 linseed production again fell, however, to the very low level of 1,017 tonnes from 1,064 hectares.

The area sown to safflower increased steadily over the 10 years to 1967-68 when 38,587 hectares were sown. Like linseed, adverse seasonal conditions in the early 1970s resulted in considerably reduced plantings. Far more favourable conditions in 1974-75 resulted in a record production of 26,949 tonnes from 27,575 hectares. Production in 1975-76 was 13,406 tonnes from 27,999 hectares.

While small areas of sunflower seed have been grown in Queensland for many years, plantings increased significantly in the early 1970s. From 15,581 hectares in 1969-70, the area sown increased annually to reach 104,923 hectares in 1974-75, from which a record production of 68,402 tonnes was harvested. The 1975-76 crop yielded 38,197 tonnes from 62,393 hectares.

Canary Seed—From 6 hectares in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 3,074 hectares in 1917, and, after two years with small areas, to 5,028 hectares in 1920. Through the 1920s the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 1,335 hectares in 1930 to 4,165 hectares in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 4,000 to 8,000 hectares. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 66,000 hectares in 1956-57. Since then the area has fluctuated considerably from year to year, falling as low as 1,796 hectares in 1966-67. Production has varied from peaks of 39,500 tonnes in 1956-57, 18,100 tonnes in 1962-63, and 16,100 tonnes in 1969-70 to as low as 1,500 tonnes in 1967-68. In 1975-76 production of 14,757 tonnes, obtained from 16,272 hectares, reached the highest level since 1969-70. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs, to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Rice—Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board (see Chapter 17) that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1975-76 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 7,986 tonnes, (6,023 tonnes from the crop harvested December-January, and 1,963 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June) compared with a peak production of 16,304 tonnes reached in 1972-73.

Ginger—There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 680,000 kg, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 3,968,000 kg in 1975-76.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are crystal-lised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed by the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above, but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is one of the State's more important crops with an estimated value of \$91,301,000 in 1975-76. Maize was worth \$6,805,000 in 1975-76 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton, and Far North Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 17.

Artificial Fertilisers—The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar cane	Cereals	Fruit ²	Vegetables	Other crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (hectares)							
1971-72 ..	224,597	220,874	16,616	18,547	45,309	177,426	703,369
1972-73 ..	230,752	214,794	15,898	16,190	48,099	230,679	756,411
1973-74 ..	226,349	226,455	15,335	15,794	43,309	266,744	793,986
1974-75 ..	236,602	240,416	14,488	16,001	38,971	206,718	753,196
1975-76 ..	256,125	275,274	13,898	15,879	33,513	117,093	711,782
SUPERPHOSPHATE (tonnes)							
1971-72 ..	18,217	12,299	1,056	1,740	4,017	42,596	79,926
1972-73 ..	19,382	11,209	1,415	1,616	4,127	53,312	91,061
1973-74 ..	20,115	12,990	1,288	1,837	3,773	59,231	99,234
1974-75 ..	20,514	12,113	1,772	1,942	3,651	45,488	85,480
1975-76 ..	24,910	11,985	1,299	1,781	3,182	21,970	65,127

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND—
continued

Year ¹	Sugar cane	Cereals	Fruit ²	Vegetables	Other crops	Pastures	Total
UREA (tonnes)							
1971-72 ..	12,531	6,258	2,094	1,336	1,005	1,501	24,725
1972-73 ..	16,510	6,166	2,112	1,173	1,020	2,772	29,753
1973-74 ..	21,695	7,104	2,650	1,590	960	3,845	37,844
1974-75 ..	31,113	7,763	3,329	2,260	862	3,904	49,231
1975-76 ..	41,424	8,986	3,369	2,330	1,028	4,067	61,204
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA (tonnes)							
1971-72 ..	26,210	1,274	1,402	512	223	853	30,473
1972-73 ..	30,883	1,190	1,557	393	179	1,078	35,278
1973-74 ..	29,172	1,341	1,678	464	293	928	33,876
1974-75 ..	21,701	661	1,425	419	164	460	24,830
1975-76 ..	15,058	526	1,357	298	118	425	17,782
OTHER STRAIGHT NITROGENOUS FERTILISER (tonnes)							
1971-72 ..	53,378	5,794	1,597	1,700	2,481	4,406	69,357
1972-73 ..	57,205	5,547	2,010	1,604	3,214	3,986	73,568
1973-74 ..	54,332	6,687	1,766	1,735	2,307	4,449	71,276
1974-75 ..	65,703	7,612	1,288	1,166	1,916	1,796	79,480
1975-76 ..	70,991	9,316	1,440	1,353	1,794	1,866	86,761
OTHER OR MIXED FERTILISER (tonnes)							
1971-72 ..	69,183	2,183	10,559	8,393	5,318	3,450	99,083
1972-73 ..	74,402	2,561	10,350	6,905	4,973	4,002	103,192
1973-74 ..	74,756	2,234	9,540	6,947	4,817	3,513	101,807
1974-75 ..	83,564	2,421	9,459	7,589	4,959	4,566	112,558
1975-76 ..	91,704	2,334	8,839	7,313	4,930	2,825	117,945

¹ Year ended 31 March.² Including grapes.

4 LIVESTOCK

Over recent years the total value of rural production in Queensland has been fairly evenly divided between crop and livestock production. In 1974-75 and 1975-76, however, the values of livestock production (slaughtering and other disposals and livestock products) were only \$357.1m and \$421.2m, respectively, or approximately one-third of the value of all agricultural commodities produced. This change was brought about by increased production of the major crops accompanied by increased prices, while the prices of livestock production have declined.

Beef cattle, which are increasing in number, are widely spread throughout the State, but dairy cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton and are decreasing in number.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The next table shows the numbers in each classification for the five years to 1976. Horse numbers on rural holdings were again collected in 1976, the first time since 1971.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Beef cattle</i>					
Bulls	162,678	176,518	184,203	195,290	195,982
Bull calves for service	34,177	33,457	38,016	40,117	35,331
Cows and heifers	4,185,470	4,507,662	4,835,552	5,104,929	5,322,790
Calves and vealers	1,965,866	2,225,885	2,223,671	2,381,592	2,527,969
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,027,265	2,247,145	2,486,016	2,641,733	2,762,373
Total for meat production ..	8,375,456	9,190,667	9,767,458	10,363,661	10,844,445
<i>Dairy cattle</i>					
Bulls	9,808	9,128	8,173	7,896	7,646
Bull calves for service	2,825	2,386	2,090	2,015	1,691
Dairy cows: In milk	309,971	287,901	244,218	328,863	330,035
Dry	110,389	102,018	96,969		
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	29,343	30,575	30,457	31,427	32,309
Heifers (one year and over) ..	104,486	99,582	86,532	88,077	80,642
Heifer calves	79,225	72,698	61,010	57,020	50,420
Total for milk production ..	646,047	604,288	529,449	515,298	502,743
Total cattle	9,021,503	9,794,955	10,296,907	10,878,959	11,347,188
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	178,466	166,265	153,173	170,760	173,607
Breeding ewes	6,525,917	6,212,420	5,879,127	6,051,068	6,012,468
Other ewes	795,220	837,124	607,456	792,514	742,027
Lambs and hoggets	3,138,431	2,150,708	2,707,249	2,585,035	2,112,584
Wethers	3,966,330	3,978,999	3,771,906	4,308,483	4,558,793
Total sheep	14,604,364	13,345,516	13,118,911	13,907,860	13,599,479
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	7,805	7,093	5,549	5,140	5,514
Breeding sows	73,805	69,699	54,996	52,348	55,211
Other	452,892	465,035	380,918	342,947	347,823
Total pigs	534,502	541,827	441,463	400,435	408,548
<i>Horses</i>					
Total horses	n	n	n	n	142,287

n Not available.

During the year ended 31 March 1976, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 4 per cent to reach a new peak of 11.3m. The number of beef cattle increased by 5 per cent for the year with the increase being reflected throughout the major beef cattle areas of the State. Dairy cattle numbers continued the decline evident since the mid-1950s to reach the lowest level for over 60 years.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1976 totalled 13.6m. This represented a decrease of 2 per cent when compared with the previous

year's figure. Since 1973 there has been little movement in sheep numbers and flocks still remain far below (44 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1976 numbered 409,000, an increase of 2 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier, reversing the downward trend of recent years.

Livestock in Australian States—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1976

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	9,138	53,200	709
Victoria	5,868	25,395	393
Queensland	11,347	13,599	409
South Australia	1,891	17,279	326
Western Australia	2,654	34,771	260
Tasmania	909	4,249	70
Northern Territory	1,603	1	7
Australian Capital Territory	23	148	..
Total Australia	33,434	148,643	2,173
Queensland as proportion of Australia	% 33.9	% 9.1	% 18.8

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the coloured map facing page 256.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1976

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Beef	Dairy	Total		
Moreton ¹	465,093	172,927	638,020	3,841	64,037
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,010,504	129,524	1,140,028	4,296	123,824
Darling Downs	1,359,517	115,593	1,475,110	1,976,015	163,931
South-West	1,142,564	3,959	1,146,523	5,186,235	4,181
Fitzroy	1,850,615	26,039	1,876,654	110,878	34,418
Central-West	844,569	1,241	845,810	4,730,954	503
Mackay	904,506	11,062	915,568	1,631	1,453
Northern	980,611	1,538	982,149	571	6,964
Far North	711,004	40,277	751,281	360	9,127
North-West	1,575,462	583	1,576,045	1,584,698	110
Total Queensland	10,844,445	502,743	11,347,188	13,599,479	408,548

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Beef Cattle Breeds—In 1972-73, details of beef cattle breeds were collected for the first time in Queensland, as part of the annual Agricultural Census. The State's 9,190,667 beef cattle at 31 March 1973 consisted of 4,797,294 straight breeds (52 per cent), and 4,393,373 cross breeds (48 per cent). Most numerous were Herefords 2,515,295 (27.4 per cent), Brahman/British cross 2,187,647 (23.8 per cent), Shorthorn 1,350,958 (14.7 per cent), other tropical/British cross 959,864 (10.4 per cent), and

British/British cross 578,507 (6.3 per cent). There were relatively smaller numbers of Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Braford, Droughtmaster, Angus, Brangus, Devon, Red Poll, Murray Grey, and other breeds and crosses.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1973

Breed particulars	Breeding cattle (1 year and over)		Calves and vealers (under 1 year)	Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over)	Total beef cattle	Breed propor- tion
	Bulls	Cows and heifers				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Straight breeds						
Braford	5,830	76,997	44,877	34,818	162,522	1.8
Brahman	18,694	110,438	53,430	43,847	226,409	2.5
Droughtmaster	6,839	67,629	33,693	33,327	141,488	1.5
Hereford (including Polled)	44,213	1,298,106	649,298	523,678	2,515,295	27.4
Santa Gertrudis	17,644	114,368	70,502	46,279	248,793	2.7
Shorthorn (including Polled)	24,895	681,000	284,284	360,779	1,350,958	14.7
Other (including unspecified)	3,998	78,398	42,283	27,150	151,829	1.7
Total	122,113	2,426,936	1,178,367	1,069,878	4,797,294	52.2
Cross breeds						
British/British	3,761	287,527	114,339	172,880	578,507	6.3
Brahman/British	30,584	1,049,214	535,922	571,927	2,187,647	23.8
Other tropical/British	11,777	435,651	238,907	273,529	959,864	10.4
European/other	367	8,277	6,645	3,669	18,958	0.2
Beef/dairy breeds	1,109	132,146	80,568	56,717	270,540	2.9
Other (including unspecified)	6,807	167,911	104,594	98,545	377,857	4.1
Total	54,405	2,080,726	1,080,975	1,177,267	4,393,373	47.8
Total breeds for meat production	176,518	4,507,662	2,259,342	2,247,145	9,190,667	100.0

Dairy Cattle Breeds—While statistics of dairy cattle breeds have not been collected, information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries indicates that Friesians account for approximately 45 per cent of the State's dairy herds, while Australian Illawarra Shorthorns and Jerseys make up about 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Guernseys and Ayrshires are only a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Friesian breed is most prominent in the Atherton Tableland area and in south-eastern Queensland, while the Shorthorns are also prominent in the south-east. Most dairy cattle in the Wide Bay and Burnett areas are Jerseys.

Sheep Breeds—See the Wool Section, page 254.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 50 per cent, and Landrace, about 40 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses—In 1975-76 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 415,000, a loss of 3.8 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 439,000, or 4.3 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,269,000, compared with 974,000 in 1974-75, representing a loss of 9.1 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 7.4 per cent in 1974-75.

Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing—The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on

stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for the five years to 1975-76.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

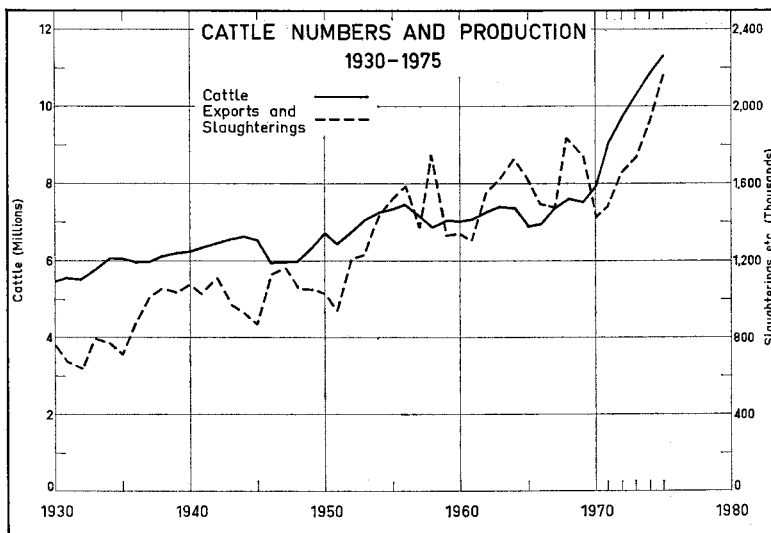
Year	Slaughterings ¹			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ²
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1971-72	1,708	3,418	794	5,676	3,499	61.6
1972-73	2,004	2,453	964	4,737	2,408	50.8
1973-74	1,740	1,321	829	5,234	3,144	60.1
1974-75	2,046	1,279	634	5,120	2,873	56.1
1975-76	2,521	1,400	667	5,278	2,402	45.5

¹ In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only.

² Lambs marked to ewes mated.

Meatworks—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number. Between the late 1880s and 1899 the industry expanded from 5 to 47 establishments with 3,200 employees. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline in the 1920s and 1930s, but during World War II the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees. In 1974-75 there were 42 meatworks and bacon factories in operation with over 9,000 employees. Of these 25 were meatworks, 12 were bacon factories, and 5 were engaged in both activities. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 17.

Meat Exports—See Chapter 17.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

5 WOOL

Wool prices in 1975-76 averaged 139.91 cents per kilogram, compared with 126.80 cents in the previous year. Wool is one of the State's most valuable products, accounting for \$90.6m or 7 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1975-76. Almost the whole of the State's sheep numbers are reared for wool production.

At 31 March 1974, 98 per cent of the total of 13,119,000 sheep were pure breed Merinos. The actual numbers were Merinos 12,898,000, Merino comebacks 16,000, crossbreeds 119,000, and other recognised breeds 86,000. Most common of the other recognised breeds were Border Leicester 30,000, Polwarth 26,000, Corriedale 14,000, Suffolk 7,000, Dorset Horn 2,000, and Poll Dorset 2,000.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing 20,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for the five years to 1975-76.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool ³ (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced ⁴
		Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1971-72	14,974	69,383	4.63	13,777	83,160	61,732
1972-73	12,995	61,423	4.73	8,772	70,195	123,512
1973-74	12,929	58,430	4.52	5,403	63,833	107,417
1974-75	13,833	61,776	4.47	4,486	66,262	81,301 ^r
1975-76	13,721	61,476	4.48	4,840	66,316	90,597

¹ Year ended 30 June.
wool, and wool on skins exported.

² Including crutchings.

³ Dead wool, fellmongered

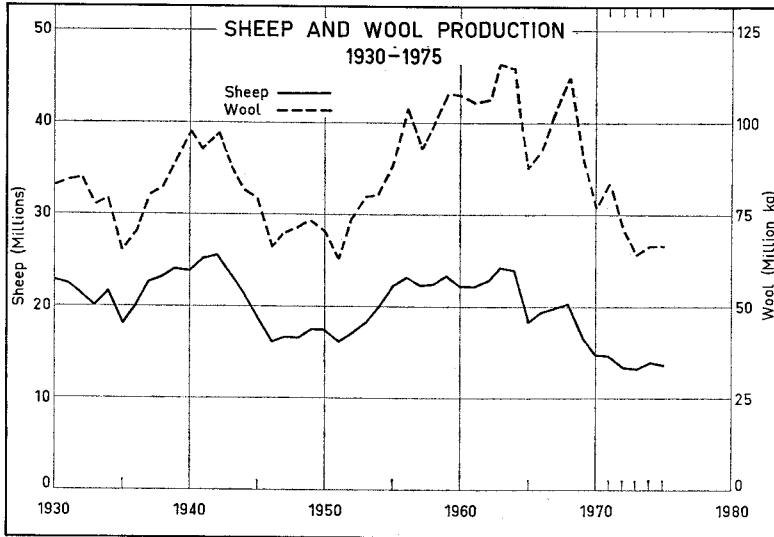
⁴ Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market; including wool deficiency payments in 1971-72.

^r Revised since last issue.

The decline in the annual numbers of sheep and lambs shorn, which has been evident since 1968-69, was checked in 1974-75, when the 12,004,000 sheep and 1,829,000 lambs shorn showed an increase of 7.0 per cent over the numbers shorn in 1973-74. While the 66,262,000 kilograms of wool produced in the 1974-75 season represented an increase of 3.8 per cent over the 63,833,000 kilograms produced in the previous season, the production was still below that obtained in any other season since 1951-52. In 1975-76 the number of sheep and lambs shorn, 13,721,000, and the total wool production, 66,316,000 kilograms, remained at much the same levels as in 1974-75. Although the average fleece weight of 4.48 kilograms in 1975-76 showed a slight improvement on that of the previous season, it was still lower than in most recent years.

While information on monthly shearings of sheep and lambs is not collected regularly, details were collected in 1975-76. The greatest shearing activity in 1975-76 was in July, August, and September, when 39 per cent

of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October and November and relatively few sheep were shorn during December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March, when about 12 per cent of the year's shearing was done. This seasonal pattern was similar to that of recent seasons.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.

Queensland Wool Districts—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76¹

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division ³
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton ⁴	2	8	3.50	0.0	0.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	2	10	4.10	0.0	0.0
Darling Downs	1,914	8,941	4.67	14.8	14.5
South-West	5,026	23,545	4.68	38.9	38.1
Fitzroy	112	456	4.09	0.8	0.8
Central-West	4,841	21,253	4.39	35.1	34.8
Mackay	2	7	3.64	0.0	0.0
Northern	1	4	4.56	0.0	0.0
Far North					
North-West	1,617	6,340	3.92	10.5	11.7
Total Queensland ..	13,517	60,563	4.48	100.0	100.0

¹ Twelve months ended 31 March 1976. ² Including crutchings. ³ At 31 March 1976. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown on page 254, are on a year ending 30 June basis, and will continue to be compiled this way in future, district information appearing

above for 1975-76, is for the twelve months ended 31 March 1976, and will continue to be compiled on this basis. The table provides a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the statistical divisions of Darling Downs, South-West, Central-West, and North-West. In 1975-76, South-West Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 38.9 per cent, followed by Central-West, 35.1 per cent, and Darling Downs, 14.8 per cent.

In the early 1900s Queensland vied with Victoria as the second wool-producing State of Australia. However in more recent years, persistent unfavourable seasonal conditions in the State's wool-growing areas, combined with low wool prices, have resulted in the decline of Queensland's importance as a wool producer relative to other mainland States.

The next table shows the total Australian production and the relative positions of the States for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	1974-75		1975-76	
	Total production ¹	Proportion of total	Total production ¹	Proportion of total
	m kg	%	m kg	%
New South Wales	254.3	32.0	240.3	31.9
Victoria	165.5	20.9	137.9	18.3
Queensland	66.3	8.4	66.3	8.8
South Australia	108.0	13.6	105.6	14.0
Western Australia	180.0	22.7	183.6	24.3
Tasmania	18.9	2.4	20.0	2.7
Australia ²	793.5	100.0	754.3	100.0

¹ Greasy basis.

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Wool Exports and Sales—See Chapter 17.

6 DAIRYING

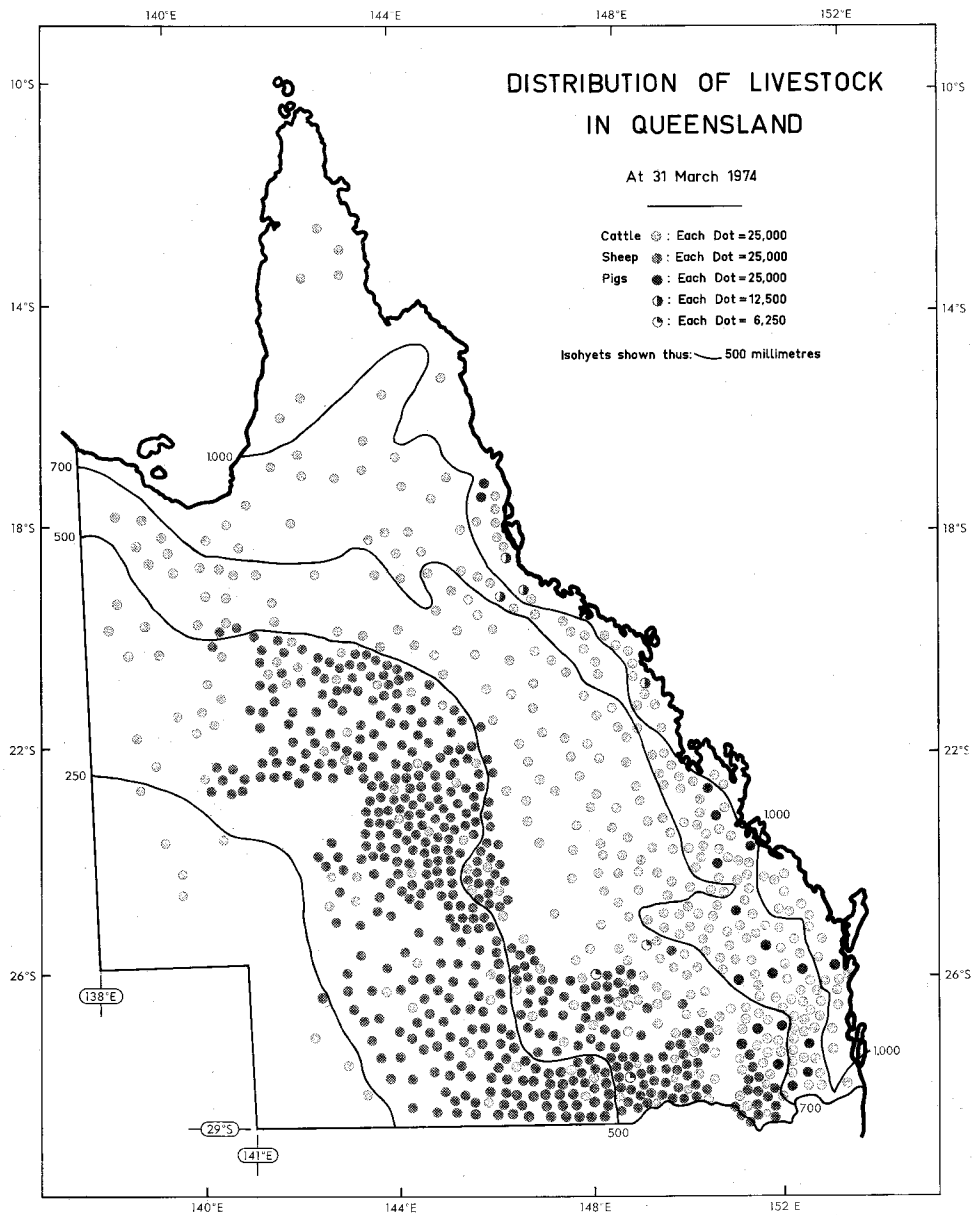
The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. The south-eastern statistical divisions account for approximately 90 per cent of the total butter and cheese production in Queensland. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1975-76 were worth \$66,080,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars of dairy cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for the five years to 1975-76.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

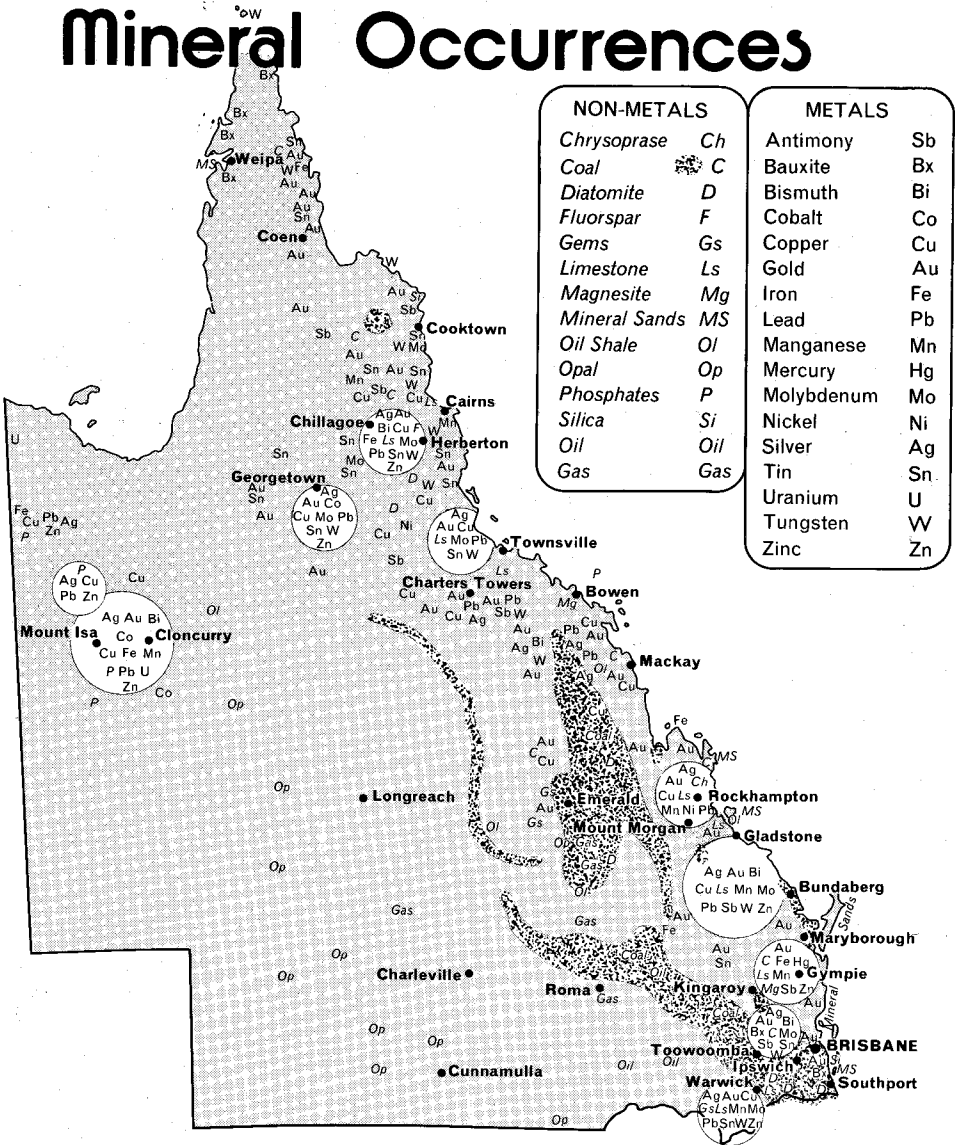
Year	Total dairy cattle ¹	Dairy cows ¹		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1971-72 ..	646,047	309,971	110,389	18,193	8,251 ^r	3,726	1,479
1972-73 ..	604,288	287,901	102,018	15,857	8,753 ^r	3,827	742
1973-74 ..	529,449	244,218	96,969	11,699	9,225	3,879	2,363
1974-75 ..	515,298	328,863		10,360	10,066	2,880	918
1975-76 ..	502,743	330,035		10,965	12,809	2,547	897

¹ At 31 March.

^r Revised since last issue.



Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the next table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total milk produced ²	Milk per cow ³	Butter made ⁴	Cheese made ⁴
	No.	'000 litres	litres	'000 kg	'000 kg
New South Wales	440,566	979,948	2,224.3	10,323	12,478
Victoria	1,282,583	3,516,234	2,741.5	107,731	52,252
Queensland	361,317	682,705	1,889.5	10,965	12,809
South Australia	141,557	397,500	2,808.1	3,302	19,073
Western Australia	97,966	241,103	2,461.1	4,552	2,673
Tasmania	146,797	435,086	2,963.9	10,762	13,332
Northern Territory	170	318	1,870.6	..	..
Australian Capital Territory ..	940	2,658	2,827.7	..	..
Australia	2,471,896	6,255,552	2,530.7	147,635	112,617

¹ Average number of cows (in milk and dry) and house cows during year ended 31 March 1976. ² Year ended 30 June. ³ Milk produced, divided by the average number of cows (column 1). ⁴ Factory production.

Dairy Production and Value—Details of the number of dairy holdings, and the production and value of dairy products for the five years to 1975-76 are set out in the next table.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76s
Holdings with dairy cattle ¹ .. No.		7,955	6,682	5,548	5,119	4,828
Butter produced in factories ² } '000 kg		18,193	15,857	11,699	10,360	10,965
	\$'000	18,442	14,470	10,343	9,621	10,143
Cheese produced in factories ² } '000 kg		8,251 ^r	8,753 ^r	9,225	10,066	12,809
	\$'000	5,586	6,157	6,866	8,788	10,391
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	31,567	33,986	39,830	42,283	45,546
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	55,596	54,613	57,039	60,691	66,080

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including bounty; for values see page 372. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 17. Exports are also shown on page 347.

7 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1976, there were 2,241,000 hens and pullets for egg production, 3,225,000 meat strain chickens, and 357,000 other fowls and chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption—From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a record production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74. After a fall in production to 17.8 million chickens slaughtered in 1974-75, the numbers rose to 19.0 million in 1975-76, with an estimated dressed weight of 26.2 million kilograms.

The rapid growth of this industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period. Under the terms of the contract the processor delivers chickens to the grower, and supplies all feed, medication, and litter. The processor also provides a serviceman to assist the grower with advice and supervision in the raising of the stock. The grower provides the necessary land, suitably drained, and all-weather roads, the buildings, fittings, and equipment, including brooders, feeders, and waterers.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programmes, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50-kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

**POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND**

Year			Chickens	Other fowls	Ducks and drakes	Turkeys
NUMBER OF BIRDS ('000)						
1971-72	..	..	15,525	1,509	43	9
1972-73	..	..	16,546	1,504	25	33
1973-74	..	..	19,055	1,451	13	28
1974-75	..	..	17,764	1,554	n	n
1975-76	..	..	19,044	1,566	11	4
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)						
1971-72	..	..	20,440	2,598	65	27
1972-73	..	..	21,144	2,449	42	105
1973-74	..	..	24,134	2,142	22	91
1974-75	..	..	23,096	2,477	n	n
1975-76	..	..	26,183	2,487	21	12

n Not available.

Chicken Hatcheries—A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughtering has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows

the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under the *Poultry Industry Act* 1946-1975, for the five years to 1975-76.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES,
QUEENSLAND
(‘000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
EGGS SET ¹					
Meat strains	21,647	23,095	26,275	23,773	26,698
Egg strains	10,755	9,769	9,155	7,708	6,802
Total	32,403	32,864	35,430	31,481	33,500
CHICKENS HATCHED					
Meat strains for meat production ..	16,360	17,416	20,268	18,928	20,925
Egg strains for egg production ..	3,606	3,219	3,286	2,763	2,601
Other ²	900	979	970	419	410
Total	20,866	21,614	24,524	22,110	23,936

¹ Including eggs which failed to hatch. ² Including egg strains for meat production, and meat and egg strains for breeding.

8 BEEKEEPING

In compiling statistics over periods of time, it is necessary to review the scope of collections to ensure that resources are not devoted to collecting and processing returns which have little appreciable effect on the overall trend in the series. For this reason, commencing with 1974-75, the minimum requirement for inclusion in the beekeeping collection, was raised from 5 to 40 hives. While this action resulted in a decrease of about 70 per cent in the number of beekeepers compared with those in the previous year, the corresponding decrease in the honey production trend was not significant.

Beekeepers with 40 or more hives numbered 258 for the year ended 30 June 1976. During 1975-76, 2,257,000 kilograms of honey were taken from 42,000 hives, an average of 53 kilograms per productive hive. Production of beeswax during 1975-76 was 39,000 kilograms and the value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$1,099,000 in that year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING¹

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
1971-72 ..	1,055	48,022	20,570	68,592	2,017	42.0	27
1972-73 ..	967	44,230	23,202	67,432	1,752	39.6	25
1973-74 ..	907	45,014	21,462	66,476	1,768	39.3	30
1974-75 ..	275	36,969	21,164	58,133	1,480	40.0	24
1975-76 ..	258	42,472	19,714	62,186	2,257	53.1	39

¹ Beekeepers with 5 or more hives until 1973-74 and 40 or more hives from 1974-75.

Beekeeping in Australian States—The next table compares beekeeping in Queensland with that of other States and Australia as a whole for 1975-76.

BEEKEEPING, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76¹

State or Territory	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Pro-ductive during year	Unpro-ductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per pro-ductive hive	Beeswax
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
New South Wales	833	133	59	192	7,085	53.2	122
Victoria	492	73	18	91	3,469	47.4	61
Queensland	258	42	20	62	2,257	53.1	39
South Australia	482	84	16	100	4,592	54.7	80
Western Australia	144	34	5	39	3,354	98.4	53
Tasmania	63	9	2	11	626	70.1	12
Aust. Capital Territory ..	13	1	..	1	30	23.7	..
Australia	2,285	377	120	497	21,413	57.2	368

¹ Beekeepers with 40 or more hives.

• Chapter 13

NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

1 MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry for many years has been an important contributor to the State's economy. The industry's expansion in recent years has been rapid, and the proven reserves of coal and metalliferous minerals are so extensive as to ensure a continued increase in output, providing suitable markets are available.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of the State is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits, which have only recently been exploited on a large scale, are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 257. A detailed description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 2.

Administration—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and Energy and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968-1976 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry. The Board is constituted under *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts*, 1948 to 1965. It is empowered to take such action as in its opinion is necessary or desirable:

- (a) To ensure that coal is produced in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet requirements throughout Queensland and in trade with other States and Territories of Australia and other countries;

- (b) To ensure that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest;
- (c) To ensure that coal produced in the State is distributed and used in such manner, quantities, classes, and grades and at such prices as are calculated best to serve the public interest and secure the economical use of coal and the maintenance of essential services and industrial activities;
- (d) To promote the welfare of workers engaged in the coal industry in the State; and
- (e) To encourage the highest degree of co-operation between management and workers to ensure maximum efficiency and production.

Mining Tenements—Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 11.

Mineral Royalties—Royalties are payable to the Crown on minerals won. Current amounts payable are prescribed in the *Mining Royalties Act* 1974. This Act which has operated from 18 September 1974 substantially amended the amounts of royalty previously payable. Royalties collected during 1975, the first full year of operation of the new Act, amounted to \$41.6m compared with \$9.1m for the previous year.

The basis on which royalty is assessed varies for the different minerals. In some cases it is an amount per tonne of mineral or concentrate produced, while in other cases a percentage of profits from minerals mined and sold or a percentage of the value of the mineral applies.

Royalty on coal in 1975 accounted for slightly more than 40 per cent of the total royalties collected. The rates applicable for coal are as follows: (i) mined for purposes other than consumption within the State, (a) by open-cut mining methods, 5 per cent of value, and (b) by underground mining methods, 4 per cent of value; and (ii) mined for purposes of consumption within the State, by any mining method, 5 cents per tonne.

Details of the royalties collected during the five years to 1975 are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
1971	484	2,817	170	3,471
1972	734	2,076	266	3,076
1973	866	4,229	263	5,358
1974	751	8,038	278	9,067
1975	16,988	24,409	187	41,584

Assistance to the Mining Industry—Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such

as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of National Resources, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1975, 6,357 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 76 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,228 samples and 2,434 assays during 1975.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the five years to 1975 are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹
1971	12	291	2	39	1	2	15	332
1972	30	285	2	51	1	3	33	339
1973	4	312	1	75	..	9	5	396
1974	6	360	..	52	..	26 ²	6	438 ²
1975	20	359	..	43	..	5	20	407

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

¹ Of more than 14 days disablement. ² Including lost-time accidents of less than 14 days disablement for quarries.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and Blackwater in Central Queensland, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of two representatives of the Department of Mines, two representatives of the State Government Insurance Office, two representatives of the colliery proprietors, one representative of mine managers, and one representative of trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions—The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act* 1941-1975 provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1975 there were 1,249 pension recipients.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Bauxite—One of the world's largest bauxite fields is located at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland. The ore which is in the form of reddish pebbles is high grade and is found under shallow overburden mostly less than 1 metre deep. Before shipment in bulk ore carriers, the bauxite is beneficiated by being sieved through vibrating screens and sprayed with water to remove dust particles.

A substantial part of the bauxite produced at Weipa is shipped to the alumina refinery at Gladstone on the east coast of Queensland. This refinery now has an annual capacity of more than 2m tonnes of alumina. Apart from relatively small quantities used in the production of calcined bauxite at Weipa, the remaining ore is exported overseas. For 1974-75 bauxite production was 10.8m tonnes.

Proposals have been announced for the possible future mining of bauxite deposits at Aurukun on the coast about 50 kilometres south of Weipa. The project would include an alumina refinery and would necessitate the construction of a new port and town.

Coal—In terms of value, coal is now the most important mineral produced in Queensland. This has come about because of continuing expansion of export sales.

The first coal mining in the State took place in the 1840s. For more than a hundred years production was dependent on the requirements of domestic industry and in the days of the coal burners, the refuelling needs of ships operating to and from Queensland's ports. One substantial market ceased to exist in the 1960s as the State's railways were converted from coal to diesel usage. Nevertheless consumption within Queensland has continued to rise mainly because of increasing demand for electricity generation which in 1974-75 absorbed 67.4 per cent of the coal used in the State. Usage for metal refining also has increased markedly in recent years.

The quantity of coal exported from Queensland was quite small until the 1960s. Since then exports have increased rapidly and by 1968-69 exceeded production for domestic consumption. During 1974-75, 17.4m tonnes were exported mainly to Japan and Europe. The main ports of shipment were Gladstone and Hay Point. Modern bulk handling facilities exist at both ports.

A large proportion of coal now produced in Queensland comes from open-cut mines. In 1974-75 production from underground mines represented only 14 per cent of all coal produced. Of the 1974-75 output of 23.8m tonnes, 96 per cent was bituminous; the balance was sub-bituminous.

The West Moreton District was for many years the State's major field but its relative importance has declined. The main producing and potential fields now are those located in Central Queensland where extensive development has taken place mainly to supply export markets. The Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville contains most of the large producing and potential mines of significance.

In July 1976 recoverable coal reserves were estimated to be 4,020m tonnes of coking coal and 4,092m tonnes of non-coking coal.

Copper—Copper has been mined in Queensland since the 1860s. By 1913 annual production was over 24,000 tonnes, but output fell after World War I. The discovery of copper at Mount Isa led to progressively increased output, apart from a lull in production from 1946 to 1952 due to reconstruction and adaptation at that time. Production for 1974-75 of 168,153 tonnes was 5.3 per cent less than for 1973-74. The largest producers were Mount Isa, Mount Morgan, and Gunpowder mines. However, the ore body at Mount Morgan mine is now almost exhausted.

Blister copper is produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan and an electrolytic refinery is located at Stuart near Townsville.

Gemstones—Although most gems have been recorded in Queensland significant production has been limited to sapphire, opal, chrysoprase, and agate. The principal of these is the sapphire of which blue, green, and yellow varieties of good quality are found. The sapphire fields of Central Queensland are mined commercially and also attract large numbers of amateur prospectors who on payment of \$3 for a Miner's Right may take up and work a claim in the area.

Opal is produced in south-western Queensland in the Quilpie-Eromanga, Yowah, and Duck Creek areas. Near Marlborough, in Central Queensland, a chrysoprase deposit is being mined commercially. In North Queensland an area at Agate Creek has been set aside for the use of amateur prospectors.

Gold—Gold has been mined in Queensland since 1857. Peak production was reached in 1900 when 21,027 kilograms were produced. The Charters Towers and Mount Morgan fields, which have been the State's major gold-mining areas, produced 8,810 and 6,198 kilograms, respectively, in that year. After 1900 production declined steadily until 1930 when output was only 243 kilograms. Revived activity at Mount Morgan and the development of mines at Mount Coolon and Cracow resulted in a temporary recovery of the industry.

In recent years Cracow and Mount Morgan mines have been the only significant sources of gold production in Queensland. By 1976 the payable ore deposits at Cracow were exhausted, however, and the mine closed. At Mount Morgan the scale of operations has been reduced and the remaining life of the mine now is very limited as the copper ore body, from which the gold is derived, has almost run out. Production for 1974-75 was 1,380 kilograms compared with 2,157 for the previous year.

Lead and Zinc—Queensland is an important producer of both lead and zinc. All production comes from the Mount Isa mine in north-west Queensland. A lead smelter operates at the mine and the crude lead product is exported for refining. The zinc is exported in concentrate form. Output of both minerals will be greatly increased when a new mine which is now being developed at Hilton, in the vicinity of Mount Isa, comes into operation. Production of lead for 1974-75 was 141,616 tonnes, 7.5 per cent higher than for 1973-74. Zinc production was 133,100 tonnes, 11.2 per cent higher than for 1973-74.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from sand deposits on the mainland coast and adjacent islands of southern Queensland. The major metallic contents of sands mined in Queensland during 1974-75 were titanium dioxide, 115,981 tonnes, and zirconium dioxide, 71,644 tonnes.

Nickel—Mining of the lateritic nickel deposit at Greenvale commenced during 1974. The ore is transported along a 213-kilometre railway line to a refinery at Yabulu, near Townsville. The refinery which is designed to treat about 3 million tonnes of ore annually produces nickel oxide and nickel-cobalt sulphides for export.

Oil and Natural Gas—More than 90 per cent of current liquid petroleum production comes from the Moonie oilfield in southern Queensland. Small quantities of oil are produced from the nearby Alton and Bennett fields and some condensate is produced from the Roma gas field. The oil is conveyed by pipe line from Moonie to Brisbane for refining. Production reached a peak of more than 500,000 cubic metres in 1966 but has declined considerably since then. Output for 1974-75 was 71,000 cubic metres. At the end of 1975 known recoverable reserves were 648,000 cubic metres.

Natural gas is produced in the Roma district. A 454-kilometre pipeline from Roma to Brisbane was completed in 1969. This also serves en route the centres of Dalby, Toowoomba, and Ipswich. The gas is used mainly for town reticulation and as a feedstock and fuel for a nitrogenous fertiliser complex at Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River. Production for 1974-75 was 265m cubic metres. Proven reserves are not extensive, however.

Oil Shale—Low grade vanadium-bearing oil shales of potential value exist near Julia Creek in north-western Queensland. Deposits occur also near Gladstone, Mackay, and at several other locations. No mining of oil shale has taken place.

Phosphate—Substantial deposits of rock phosphate have been proved in north-western Queensland. Production has now commenced at Phosphate Hill, near Duchess, south of Mount Isa. The ore is mined by open-cut methods and is railed to Townsville for shipment. Production is expected to reach 3 million tonnes annually by 1978. The mining of deposits north of Mount Isa is possible at a later stage.

Salt—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

Silver—Silver has been produced mainly in the course of processing lead, copper, and gold ores. The silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Mount Isa are now the main source of this metal. Production for 1974-75 was 361,598 kilograms, a rise of 15.2 per cent compared with 1973-74 production.

Tin—Most of the tin produced comes from the far north of the State, mainly from the Herberton and Mareeba districts. In these areas tin mining has been continuous for almost 100 years. Production from alluvial sources accounts for more than half of the total output. Dredges operate near Mount Garnet and near Innot Hot Springs in the Herberton district. Milling facilities for ore producers are provided by several batteries and by the State Treatment Works operated at Irvinebank by the Department of Mines. Production of tin concentrate for 1974-75 was 2,489 tonnes, an increase of 9 per cent compared with that of 1973-74.

Uranium—Since 1954 deposits of uranium have been discovered at several locations. Production to date, however, has been confined to Mary Kathleen mine near Mount Isa. This mine operated from 1958

to 1963 and produced 4,094 tonnes of uranium oxide. It was retained on a care and maintenance basis and re-commenced production in 1976.

Other Minerals—During 1974-75 production of *limestone* and *coral* amounted to 1.9m tonnes. The main usage was in cement manufacture, metals smelting, and agriculture. *Silica* production for 1974-75 was 672,000 tonnes. High grade silica sands are mined at Cape Flattery, on Cape York Peninsula, for export. The balance of production is used mainly in glass making and metals smelting. Production of *clays* of various kinds amounted to 1,044,000 tonnes in 1974-75. Of this, 841,000 tonnes was brick clay and shale. The output of *construction materials* has grown rapidly in recent years and in 1974-75 production consisted of 4.8m tonnes of sand, 5.3m tonnes of gravel, and 10.4m tonnes of crushed and broken stone and other construction materials. Small quantities of other minerals, including magnetite, wolfram, diatomite, dolomite, and perlite, were produced in 1974-75.

Mineral Production Statistics—Mineral production statistics in the next four tables cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not. Production statistics from 1968-69 are comparable with those published for calendar years up to 1968, when the financial year basis was introduced.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information made available by the Department of National Resources and from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals shown in the tables are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Australia in 1974-75, is shown below.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, AUSTRALIA,
1974-75
(\$'000)

State or Territory	Metallic minerals	Coa	Petroleum ¹	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total
New South Wales ..	218,949	451,809	..	84,520	28,818	784,097
Victoria	285	51,947	395,311	65,195	9,958	522,696
Queensland	332,370	404,759	2,639	39,774	23,410	802,952
South Australia ..	58,611	4,697	12,250	18,998	31,410	125,966
Western Australia ..	771,729	12,511	36,098	15,273 ²	24,833	860,443 ²
Tasmania	108,780	1,103	..	5,921	1,953	117,756
Northern Territory ..	82,363	..	..	4,793	..	87,156
Australia ³	1,573,087	926,827	446,298	238,044 ²	120,381	3,304,637

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

² Incomplete.

³ Including Australian Capital Territory for construction materials.

The next table shows the quantities of principal mineral products produced in Australia in 1974-75.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Mineral	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust. ¹
Metallic minerals								
Bauxite								
'000 tonnes	10	..	10,849	..	7,115	..	4,231	22,205
Copper ² tonnes	13,535	..	168,153	10,037	4,449	29,380	10,036	235,590
Gold ² kilograms	335	218	1,380	52	6,292	1,569	5,216	15,061
Iron ² '000 tonnes	..	292	..	1,853	57,289	1,426 ³	..	60,860
Lead ² '000 tonnes	257	..	142	..	..	18	..	417
Manganese ² tonnes	5,884	..	..	..	..	262	666,780	672,926
Silver ² .. '000 kg	269	..	362	1	2	73	2	709
Tin ² .. tonnes	1,854	4	1,681	..	690	5,936	3	10,168
Titanium dioxide ²								
'000 tonnes	184	..	116	..	535	5	..	840
Zinc ² '000 tonnes	302	..	133	12	..	61	..	508
Zirconium dioxide ²								
'000 tonnes	188	..	72	..	58	5	..	322
Fuel minerals								
Black coal								
'000 tonnes	42,482	..	23,845	1,798	1,879	138	..	70,142
Brown coal (lignite) ⁴								
'000 tonnes	..	27,341	..	..	..	..	..	27,341
Crude oil '000 cu m	..	20,930	71	..	2,095	..	..	23,096
Natural gas m cu m	..	2,284	265	1,263	822	..	..	4,633
Construction materials								
Sand '000 tonnes	9,115	7,541	4,789	2,419	n	219	166	24,807 ⁵
Gravel '000 tonnes	3,814	4,732	5,256	638	n	1,004	1,156	17,315 ⁵
Crushed and broken stone								
'000 tonnes	13,125	18,382	9,661	8,735	5,396	1,429	367	57,337
Other ⁶ '000 tonnes	26,112	6,136	764	597	..	56	..	33,697
Other non-metallic minerals								
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	2,873	1,970	842	671	1,348	140	..	7,844
Limestone ⁷								
'000 tonnes	3,706	2,140	1,876	1,535	1,272	580	..	11,109
Salt '000 tonnes	..	114	92	698	4,153	..	..	5,057

¹ Including A.C.T. for construction materials. ² Content of mine output before smelting. ³ Contained in iron concentrate. ⁴ Including brown coal used for briquette production. ⁵ Incomplete. ⁶ Decomposed rock etc. ⁷ Including shell and coral. n Not available.

The next table shows the value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Mineral group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Metallic minerals	187,215	178,472	206,270	338,606	332,370
Coal	77,205	107,211	150,686	191,861	404,759
Petroleum ¹	4,116	3,341	3,069	3,003	2,639
Construction materials	16,383	18,335	24,169	29,880	39,774
Other non-metallic minerals	8,832	11,476	14,972	20,133	23,410
Total	293,751	318,835	399,167	583,483	802,952

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on page 594.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Metallic minerals					
Bauxite '000 tonnes	6,611	8,009	7,773	9,005	10,849
Copper ¹ tonnes	122,595	121,848	135,283	177,652	168,153
Gold ¹ kilograms	2,497	2,583	1,742	2,157	1,380
Lead ¹ '000 tonnes	149	124	122	132	142
Silver ¹ '000 kilograms	367	288	293	314	362
Tin ¹ tonnes	1,013	1,070	1,342	1,556	1,681
Titanium dioxide ¹ (from rutile concentrate) .. '000 tonnes	101	112	94	112	116
Zinc ¹ '000 tonnes	108	110	118	120	133
Zirconium dioxide ¹ '000 tonnes	47	53	49	75	72
Fuel minerals					
Black coal '000 tonnes	11,074	14,068	18,842	19,898	23,845
Crude oil '000 cu m	184	143	114	92	71
Natural gas m cu m	221	237	271	306	265
Construction materials					
Sand '000 tonnes	2,113	3,268	3,838	4,746	4,789
Gravel '000 tonnes	2,312	3,474	4,094	4,866	5,256
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	4,665	4,252	6,011	7,174	9,661
Other non-metallic minerals					
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	539	661	894	935	841
Limestone ² '000 tonnes	1,379	1,480	1,700	1,690	1,876
Silica '000 tonnes	288	348	528	584	672

¹ Content of mine output before smelting.² Including shell and coral.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1968 and earlier years the annual Mining and Quarrying Census related to years ended 31 December. However, commencing with 1968-69 the Mining Census (including quarrying) was changed to a year ended 30 June to conform to the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia. At the same time other changes were made in coverage, definitions, and concepts. A full description of the changes may be found on pages 235 and 236 of the 1971 and 1972 *Queensland Year Book* or in the bulletin "Economic Censuses: 1968-69 to 1970-71, Mining Establishments".

The next table shows mining industry data for the five years to 1974-75. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Establishments. The basic economic unit (the establishment) in general covers all the functions carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining, but the data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. These include activities connected with selling and distribution and any non-mining activities. The exceptions relate to locations where the subsidiary activities (in terms of gross value) exceed one million dollars. These are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activities carried on.

The establishment statistics (other than the number of establishments) also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (head offices, storage premises, etc.) serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Persons employed relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices, and ancillary units located in the State. Working proprietors are included.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Turnover covers sales of minerals and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue), plus capital work done for own use or for rental or lease. Receipts from rents, leasing, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. It should be noted that while value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole of the surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses such as royalties, leasehold payments, depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts, and other sundry charges which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Persons employed ²		Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1970-71 ..	292	11,859	690	69.2	323.5	83.1	245.7	103.5
1971-72 ..	266	12,308	735	83.1	345.6	117.5	239.2	155.8
1972-73 ..	240	12,955	733	95.0	462.6	141.7	322.1	128.7
1973-74 ..	241	13,595	738	114.6	656.9	168.2	503.1	113.0
1974-75 ..	257	15,119	882	159.4	899.4	248.9	671.3	117.8

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

² At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

**MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
AND AUSTRALIA, 1974-75**

Particulars		Queensland					Australia
		Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (incl. natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	
Establishments ..	No.	40	27	4	156	30	1,315
Persons employed ²							
Males ..	No.	8,334	5,252	n	1,181	n	65,447
Females ..	No.	664	105	n	91	n	882
Total ..	No.	8,998	5,357	n	1,272	n	69,122
Wages and salaries ..	\$m	88.8	58.4	n	9.2	n	676.6
Turnover ..	\$m	375.8	466.4	n	42.7	n	3,717.6
Stocks at 30 June							
Opening ..	\$m	33.6	21.0	n	1.6	n	242.3
Closing ..	\$m	39.3	33.6	n	3.3	n	340.4
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	\$m	87.8	135.2	n	18.2	n	1,174.7
Value added ..	\$m	293.7	343.8	n	26.2	n	2,641.1
Fixed capital expenditure	\$m	68.0	39.4	n	3.0	n	496.2

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. ² At end of year. Including working proprietors. n Not available.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration—The Mineral Exploration Census is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. Mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations are excluded. Exploration for water is also excluded.

Details of exploration by business undertakings operated by State and Local Government Authorities previously included in private exploration are, from 1973-74, included in exploration by the State Mines Departments. Details of exploration by the Mines Department of the Northern Territory, previously included in State government exploration are, from 1973-74, included in exploration by the Australian government.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION: EXPENDITURE, METRES DRILLED, SUNK, OR DRIVEN, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled			Metres sunk or driven ⁴
	On drilling	Other ¹	Total	Core ²	Non-core ³	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1970-71 ..	8,575	24,088	32,662	200	621	821	31
1971-72 ..	6,389	15,730	22,119	185	382	567	13
1972-73 ..	5,898	9,568	15,465	217	385	602	9
1973-74 ..	4,655	10,740	15,395	108	252	360	n
1974-75 ..	7,839	13,899	21,738	165	276	441	n

¹ Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. ² Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. ³ Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken. ⁴ Including shafts, winzes, drives, adits, etc. n Not available.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE¹ ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Geological	217	240	174	201	363
Geophysical	1,819	482	851	1,036	1,346
Drilling	4,679	2,597	2,211	1,942	1,620
Other	383	192	216	192	354
Total	7,097	3,511	3,452	3,371	3,683
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959	1,623	500	367	825	823

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959.

5 FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

This section contains selected statistics from an Australian Bureau of Statistics study of foreign ownership and control of the mining industry in Australia for 1973-74 and 1974-75. The scope of the study was the same as that of the statistics contained in Section 3, Mining Establishments. Detailed explanatory notes and statistical results of the study are contained in the bulletin *Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry 1973-74 and 1974-75*, Reference No. 10.42, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Foreign participation characteristics have been calculated at the end of the year concerned, using data on ownership links derived mainly from the Bureau's Surveys of Overseas Investment. An ownership link into an enterprise is defined as a holding of voting shares in that enterprise and the relative strength of the various links is measured by the paid-up value of such share holdings.

Foreign ownership is measured in terms of the beneficial equity interest, through ownership links, of all identified foreign residents, individuals and companies, in enterprises which operate mining establishments. To calculate the percentage beneficial equity interests of foreign residents whose interests are held indirectly through other enterprises in Australia, the convention is adopted of multiplying together the relevant ownership links. Australian ownership is all ownership not identified as foreign ownership.

To measure the aggregate level of foreign and Australian ownership in the mining industry, operations data (value added, turnover, etc.) for each mining establishment have been apportioned between foreign and Australian ownership in proportion to the percentages of foreign and Australian ownership in the enterprise operating that establishment. For definitions of the operations terms used, see Section 3, Mining Establishments.

A mining establishment has been classified to foreign control if a single foreign resident investor or foreign controlled enterprise held at least 25 per cent of the paid-up value of voting shares in the enterprise operating that establishment, provided that there was no larger holding by an Australian controlled enterprise or Australian resident individual.

This definition of foreign control includes cases where there was an equal holding by an Australian controlled enterprise or Australian resident individual; it would be preferable to publish separate figures for establishments in this category but details are confidential. All establishments not classified to foreign control have been classified to Australian control.

It is to be noted that this classification of establishments to foreign control is based on statistical criteria which may not accord with the realities of control in any given case. The statistics on foreign control therefore should be understood to be subject to that important qualification.

To measure the aggregate levels of foreign and Australian control in the mining industry, the whole of the operations data of each mining establishment has been allocated to the control category to which the establishment has been classified.

MINING INDUSTRY: OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

Particulars	Estab- lish- ments oper- ating at 30 June	Persons empl- oyed at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turn- over	Value added	Fixed capital expen- diture
1973-74						
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Queensland						
Foreign ownership	<i>n</i>	50.1	53.5	62.9	62.7	71.0
Australian ownership	<i>n</i>	49.9	46.5	37.1	37.3	29.0
Foreign control	21	66.8	71.9	81.6	84.4	84.4
Australian control	220	33.2	28.1	18.4	15.6	15.6
Australia						
Foreign ownership	<i>n</i>	37.1	39.6	49.2	49.8	49.5
Australian ownership	<i>n</i>	62.9	60.4	50.8	50.2	50.5
Foreign control	120	39.9	42.9	56.3	59.6	52.2
Australian control	1,195	60.1	57.1	43.7	40.4	47.8
1974-75						
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Queensland						
Foreign ownership	<i>n</i>	51.9	54.5	68.6	70.8	59.3
Australian ownership	<i>n</i>	48.1	45.5	31.4	29.2	40.7
Foreign control	23	68.8	72.4	82.2	85.0	76.1
Australian control	234	31.2	27.6	17.8	15.0	23.9
Australia						
Foreign ownership	<i>n</i>	38.2	40.3	50.8	51.8	44.1
Australian ownership	<i>n</i>	61.8	59.7	49.2	48.2	55.9
Foreign control	130	42.1	44.8	56.4	58.9	50.1
Australian control	1,185	57.9	55.2	43.6	41.1	49.9

n Not available.

6 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as, with few exceptions, all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under the *Sawmills Licensing Act 1936-1976*, which the Department administers. A maximum productive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division ¹	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton ²	77	247,864	18	10,505
Wide Bay-Burnett	150	837,990	61	76,670
Darling Downs	93	871,943	16	14,427
South-West	35	219,604	2	19,750
Fitzroy	40	502,210	20	146,863
Mackay	11	70,227	16	39,143
Northern	17	237,281	2	798
Far North	34	350,509	33	327,005
Queensland	457	3,337,628	168	635,161

¹ Allocated to Statistical Divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forestry Operations—In 1975-76, 47 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 18 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 86 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 51 per cent of the cypress pine, 49 per cent of the forest hardwood, 83 per cent of the cabinet woods, and 82 per cent of the rain forest structural timbers. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1975-76 was 642,297 cubic metres.

The sale of timber yielded \$6.3m in 1975-76. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$3.04m, with a further \$1.2m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1975-76 being \$12.35m. In all of these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,033 persons were employed at 30 June 1976.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Forest reservations ¹					
State forests (permanent) .. '000 ha	3,123	3,183	3,263	3,292	3,337
Timber reserves (temporary) .. '000 ha	698	696	668	659	635
Reforestation					
Area of plantations ² '000 ha	79	85	91	96	101
Area treated for natural regeneration to date ¹ .. '000 ha	360	373	387	406	427
Nurseries ¹ number	24	23	20	20	17
Harvesting and marketing					
Milling timber					
Native forest cu m	430,747	448,726	406,967	437,138	495,090
Plantation cu m	97,755	95,201	101,827	110,882	147,207
Pulp wood cu m	23,781	36,982	45,131	51,286	104,840
Sleepers cu m	46,020	49,743	24,508	33,718	45,431
Railway timbers cu m	3,825	3,464	4,259	5,623	7,217
House blocks and poles cu m	1,520	1,699	2,181	1,331	1,776
Fencing timber cu m	2,973	4,111	4,124	4,792	3,634
Mining timber cu m	1,428	2,919	3,578	4,009	2,693
Fuel tonnes	9,785	7,058	7,226	7,951	8,746

¹At 30 June. ²At 31 March.

Reforestation—The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland.

The softwood planting programme is designed to achieve three main objectives: (a) internal self-sufficiency in sawlogs by the year 2000; (b) the location of plantations close to the major market centres within the State, particularly along the coast, to cater for Queensland's highly decentralised development; and (c) the development of a large-scale, integrated, wood-using industry in the Gympie-Maryborough region, including a pulp and paper mill.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1975-76.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1975-76
(hectares)

Particulars	Statistical Division ¹						Total
	Moreton ²	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	Fitzroy	Mac-kay	Far North	
Area of plantations established ³							
Hoop pine	467	314	124	36	..	39	980
Other native conifers	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Slash pine	698	2,761	11	..	..	..	3,470
Other exotic conifers	109	164	130	107	..	251	761
Broadleaf species .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous experimental ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1,281	3,239	265	143	..	291	5,219
Net area of effective plantations ⁵							
Hoop pine	17,700	11,604	6,311	13	250	996	36,874
Other native conifers	358	127	61	1	..	125	672
Slash pine	11,617	34,109	558	1,007	2	5	47,298
Other exotic conifers	3,423	2,199	3,252	3,281	515	1,787	14,457
Broadleaf species	674	877	203	2	..	161	1,917
Miscellaneous experimental ⁴	56	31	28	5	..	18	138
Total	33,828	48,947	10,413	4,309	767	3,092	101,356
Natural forests treated 1975-76							
Eucalypts	1,198	6,265	186	250	..	470	8,369
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	..	10,989	..	..	..	10,989
Cypress pine and eucalypts mixed .. .. .	..	..	852	..	..	..	852
Rainforest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Total	1,198	6,265	12,027	250	..	481	20,221

¹ Allocated to Statistical Divisions by location of Forestry District boundaries.
² Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ³ Year ended 31 March 1976. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1976.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of south Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 37 per cent of the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include patula, loblolly, and radiata pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendale, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1975-76, 147,000 cubic metres were marketed and a further 90,850 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of non-commercial species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers the *Timber Users' Protection Act* 1949-1972, which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

7 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is well endowed with variety and quality of timber species, it is not able to provide timber in sufficient quantities for all its requirements, and it has been necessary to import quantities of log timber. The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods which are used for veneers,

furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are becoming more appreciated on the timber markets.

The next table shows log timber processed, by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, during the five years to 1975-76. During 1975-76 a revised species classification of log timber was introduced for the collection of timber milling statistics. Figures for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 have been adjusted to conform with the revised classification.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND
(cubic metres)

Species	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
From native forests					
Conifers					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	66,922	71,266	49,685	46,947	41,662
Cypress	190,450	194,476	190,021	187,095	175,025
Forest hardwoods	554,949	553,022	505,800	472,558	484,292
Scrub hardwoods	58,761	60,510	53,200	46,330	.. ²
Cabinet woods	63,903	58,455	44,465	40,019	35,045
Miscellaneous	125,077	124,338	105,995	102,810	134,068
From plantations					
Conifers					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	104,725	112,718	96,817	96,045	94,767
Other	50,327	62,952	89,181	79,666	115,258
Imported	42,679	44,467	35,002	11,935	7,145
Total	1,257,793	1,282,204	1,170,166	1,083,405	1,087,262

¹ Including logs processed for wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board. ² Scrub hardwoods are included in miscellaneous.

The next table shows details of the output in 1975-76 of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY SPECIES AND TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND,
1975-76
(cubic metres)

Species	Sawmills with quarterly capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, veneer, etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	4,316	16,143	15,149	6,054	41,662
Cypress	23,699	113,295	38,007	..	175,001
Other	462	603	32	72	1,169
Forest hardwoods	109,636	163,783	171,191	39,682	484,292
Rainforest structural timbers	6,960	16,434	38,140	8,120	69,654
Cabinet woods: Prime ..	2,092	1,788	20,175	10,990	35,045
Miscellaneous	6,852	8,005	26,305	22,107	63,269
Plantations					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	204	2,526	76,811	15,226	94,767
Other	4,817	17,352	24,848	67,867	114,884
Non-coniferous	344	30	..	..	374
Imported	58	6	..	7,081	7,145
Total	159,440	339,965	410,658	177,199	1,087,262

The decline in the processing of log timber from native forests, in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years to 1975-76 and compared with averages for the five years to 1970-71, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by about 18 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 35 per cent.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 2.0m cubic metres having been milled to 30 June 1976. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, Caribbean, slash, loblolly, patula, and radiata.

Operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands are shown on page 276.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table. A census of manufacturing was not conducted for the year 1970-71.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ¹
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	304	300	301	303	188
Employment ² , average over whole year No.	3,409	3,163	3,219	3,394	2,932
Wages and salaries ³ \$'000	8,573	9,556	10,914	13,625	16,704
Turnover ⁴ \$'000	32,400	34,935	38,278	50,370	53,981
Value added \$'000	18,319	21,845	23,279	29,143	31,647
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	1,137	1,644	1,994	1,957	1,429

¹ Excluding single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed (97 establishments). ² Including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ¹
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	25	30	30	28	23
Employment ² , average over whole year No.	2,361	2,474	2,319	2,155	1,592
Wages and salaries ³ \$'000	6,731	8,827	8,961	10,363	9,868
Turnover ⁴ \$'000	27,936	31,394	37,168	42,483	35,116
Value added \$'000	11,086	15,124	18,389	20,383	18,322
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	926	607	-257	1,599	7,333

¹ Excluding single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed (1 establishment). ² Including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

8 FISHERIES

The value of Queensland commercial fisheries production for 1975-76 was \$16.4m for edible varieties. This represented an increase of about 38 per cent compared with that for 1974-75. The production of fish was lower than for the previous year, but prawn production increased markedly.

The next table gives details of production for the five years to 1975-76. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 17.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹, QUEENSLAND

Product	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
QUANTITY ² (tonnes)					
Fish	4,511	5,424	5,602	5,971	5,313
Crabs	370	382	393	433	380
Lobsters etc.	60 ³	173	44 ⁴	104	60 ⁴
Prawns	8,261	6,892	11,222	4,414	6,646
Oysters	145	n	n	n	n
Scallops	2,158	4,082	3,349	1,497	912
Squid	54	98	65	106	90
VALUE (\$'000)					
Fish	2,160	3,238	3,308	4,100	4,656
Crabs	337	399	499	615	713
Lobsters etc.	80	222	47 ⁴	161	102 ⁴
Prawns	7,372	7,364	10,095	6,538	10,451
Oysters	64	n	n	n	n
Scallops	444	850	560	358	366
Squid	26	40	44	57	64
Total edible	10,482	12,112 ⁵	14,553 ⁶	11,828 ⁵	16,351 ⁶

¹ Excluding fresh water fish. ² Live weight. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Excluding rock lobsters. ⁵ Excluding oysters. ⁶ Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.
n Not available.

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1975-76 represented about 64 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas. During 1975-76, 6.6m kilograms of prawns were taken, compared with 4.4m kilograms for 1974-75.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast. The most important edible fish caught in 1975-76 were mullet, mackerel, bream, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi).

In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland.

The major edible species landed in Queensland in the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹ BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS,
QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Species (common name)	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Bream (including tarwhine)	215	227	256	275	311
Cod and coral trout	229	269	252	165	247
Emperor and red emperor	185	263	327	289	288
Flathead	80	90	103	111	96
Garfish	67	68	65	42	42
Giant perch	167	400	217	428	304
Luderick	63	61	83	152	84
Mackerel: School	135	133	95	43	107
Spanish	668	1,111	986	1,096	964
Mullet	1,427	1,448	1,684	1,543	1,466
Snapper	48	61	71	118	93
Tailor	365	277	296	419	178
Threadfin	124	147	156	231	153
Tuna	17	28	23	28	14
Whiting	291	324	431	389	380
Other and unidentified species	429	518	556	641	586
Total fish	4,511	5,424	5,602	5,971	5,313
Crabs	370	382	393	433	380
Lobsters (including bay lobsters)	60 ^a	173	44 ^a	104	60 ^a
Prawns: Banana	5,489	3,401	6,947	2,109	3,747
King	967	1,041	1,183	972	816
Tiger	666	1,373	1,296	624	1,107
Other	1,138	1,077	1,796	708	976
Total crustaceans	8,691	7,447	11,659^a	4,951	7,086^a
Oysters	145	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Scallops	2,158	4,082	3,349	1,497	912
Squid	54	98	65	106	90
Total molluscs	2,357	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

¹ Live weight.² Estimated.³ Excluding rock lobsters.*n* Not available.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry at 31 December of the five years to 1974 are shown below.

GENERAL FISHERIES¹: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Registered boats No.	1,629	1,828	2,204	2,314	2,627
Value of boats \$'000	16,763	22,057	27,358	31,162	44,269
Value of equipment \$'000	1,604	1,902	2,433	2,608	3,461
Tender boats No.	711	801	948	988	1,001
Value of tender boats \$'000	237	282	364	403	456
Persons employed No.	3,035	3,595	4,346	4,674	5,417

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats at 31 December 1974, according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS¹: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT,
QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1974

Length of boat	Total number of boats	Boats having					
		Diesel engine	Petrol engine	Radio transmitter	Echo sounder and/or ranger	Refrigeration ²	Tender boats
Under 6 m	1,212	82	1,018	97	105	6	254
6 m and under 9 m ..	528	321	202	250	244	59	261
9 m and under 12 m ..	296	295	..	247	224	79	114
12 m and under 15 m ..	319	319	..	302	297	78	76
15 m and under 18 m ..	156	156	..	148	147	52	24
18 m and over	116	116	..	115	113	58	30
Total	2,627	1,289	1,220	1,159	1,130	332	759

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

² Excluding ice cooling.

9 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The only significant commercial hunting or trapping activity carried on in Queensland is that of marsupial hunting. Certain species for which an open season has been declared may be taken by persons in possession of the necessary permit. A market exists for skins and also for carcasses of these animals. Officers of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries estimated that 524,500 marsupials were taken in 1975. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (371,000) and red kangaroos (97,700), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1975-76 was \$0.8m, compared with \$0.7m for 1974-75.

• Chapter 14

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 INTRODUCTION

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily rural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth.

Queensland has been well endowed with natural resources. It has developed a very strong rural sector over time and it has been only in the last decade that the value of production in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting has declined below the value added in production by the manufacturing sector. In 1974-75, the gross value of primary industry commodities, excluding mining, was \$1,257m compared to value added by manufacturing establishments of \$1,620m.

The statistics presented in this chapter describe the economic contribution made by those units engaged in secondary production.

Manufacturing in Retrospect—The Statistical Register, 1859, records eight manufacturing establishments, four of which were sawmills powered by steam. Two of the sawmills were situated in Brisbane, with one each in Toowoomba and Ipswich. The Ipswich mill was also used for grinding and dressing grain.

The process of gradual change from early rural to light industrial pursuits was evident towards the close of the 19th century. During 1900 there were 2,078 establishments of all kinds employing 25,953 hands, possessing machinery and plant to a value of \$9,009,070, and with an output valued at \$15,832,728.

By mid-1968, the number of factories had risen to 6,099 with output valued at \$1,722m. Allowing for power, fuel, and other materials used, the value added in production was \$627m. Although the basis of collection of statistical data changed substantially in 1968-69, the most recent data show that 4,251 manufacturing establishments now provide a value added of \$1,620m.

The suitability of the coastal plains for the growing of sugar cane gave early impetus to decentralising forces. During 1900, there were 66 mills operating and production stood at 94,405 tonnes of sugar. For the year 1974-75 (1974 season), 31 mills produced 2,727,536 tonnes of raw sugar. Fourteen of the mills are in the coastal strip from Home Hill north to Mossman, while 17 serve the area from Proserpine south to Woongoolba, near Brisbane. More recently the opportunity for increased

regional development has improved substantially with the sustained growth in mineral production. The smelting of copper at Mount Isa, the electrolytic refining at Stuart and the treatment of lateritic nickel at Yabulu in the Townsville area, and the refining of alumina at Gladstone, while adding to the volume of secondary production, have also assisted in the development of other industries in these areas.

Details showing the distribution of manufacturing activities by Statistical Divisions and Cities are given in Section 4 of this Chapter. The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions are the same as those for the Regions determined by the State Government (see page 93).

2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS PRIOR TO 1968-69

Prior to 1968-69 statistics relating to manufacturing were compiled from tabulations made from returns supplied annually by manufacturers. A return had to be supplied in respect of every manufacturing establishment, which was defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons were employed or where power, other than manual, was used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business was conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only were included in the statistics. Where two or more industries were conducted in the same establishment, a separate return was obtained for each industry wherever practicable.

Manufacturers were requested to state in their returns particulars of the number of their employees, salaries and wages paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value of raw materials, including containers, tools replaced, etc., the value and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials used and commodities produced.

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary is given in Appendix C.

3 THE INTEGRATION OF CENSUSES FROM 1968-69

For 1968-69 and subsequent years manufacturing statistics are based on concepts and definitions differing in many respects from those used in preceding years. This was the result of the integration of the Manufacturing Census with Censuses of Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. Integration was undertaken to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics by having a uniform conceptual approach, thus avoiding gaps in and overlapping of boundaries between sectors of the economy. The uniform conceptual approach was made possible by the development of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which not only defined the various industries but also defined the units for the collection of statistics. For further details on this classification see page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book*.

As a consequence of the changes, manufacturing industry statistics relating to the years since integration are not directly comparable with those of previous years. Integration has also meant changes in some items of data collected on census forms. Value of "turnover" is now collected in lieu of "value of output" at the factory and the concept of "value added" has been introduced to replace "value of production." A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses and the standardisation of census units, classifications, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

Value added is considered to be the best measure of an establishment's or an industry's contribution to total production, and is similar in concept to the former measure, value of production, even though the method of derivation differs. The purpose of the value added concept is to establish the increase in value of the physical product attributable to the given industry. The product of one manufacturing industry may be the material used to produce the output of a second manufacturing activity. Then the aggregation of the values of output would involve duplication. This is eliminated when only the value added by each manufacturing unit is aggregated. It is calculated as turnover (or sales and transfers out) less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. A detailed description of the two concepts is given in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

4 THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

In 1974-75 the number of manufacturing establishments was 4,251 compared with 4,290 in 1973-74. Activities entered into by these establishments accounted for a turnover of \$4,087m, an increase of 25.3 per cent over 1973-74 turnover, while value added in production increased by 32.8 per cent to reach \$1,620m. The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1974-75 were the establishments predominantly engaged in producing commodities included in the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division. These establishments contributed \$213m, or 53.3 per cent, of the \$400m increase in total value added for Queensland in that year. This represented an increase in value added of 60.8 per cent over that achieved by these producers in 1973-74. The sugar industry provided by far the greater part of this increase. The manufacture of machinery and equipment, other than transport equipment, was next in line with an increase of \$36m, 42.3 per cent greater value added than in the preceding year.

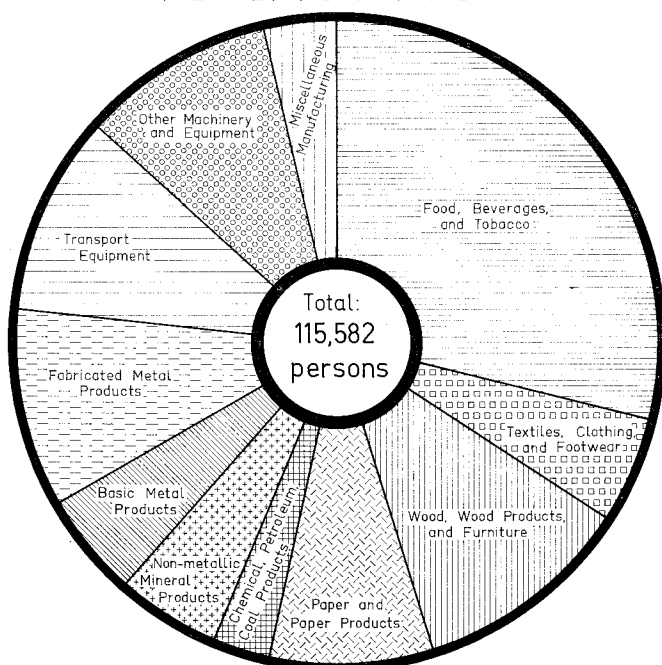
The following tables show a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1974-75. The first section of the table shows details for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. The second section relates to single enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. From the 1975-76 census, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—will be collected from the latter class of establishments.

As can be readily seen, these enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates. The data is presented separately in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

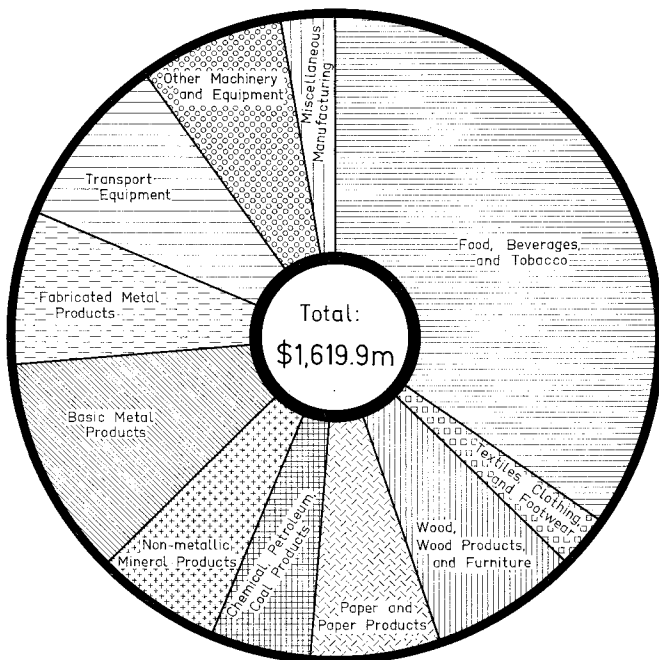
Employment and value added for the major category are illustrated in the diagrams on the next page.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1974-75

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY

Industry sub-division	Establishments ¹	Employment ²		
		Males	Females	Persons

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FOUR

	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	615	25,823	7,264	33,087
Textiles	43	705	660	1,365
Clothing and footwear	121	942	3,893	4,835
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	640	10,032	1,770	11,802
Paper and paper products, printing ..	218	7,000	2,363	9,363
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	61	2,861	552	3,413
Non-metallic mineral products ..	230	5,523	344	5,867
Basic metal products	53	5,640	321	5,961
Fabricated metal products	452	9,249	1,878	11,127
Transport equipment	154	10,686	746	11,432
Other machinery and equipment ..	259	9,742	1,282	11,024
Miscellaneous manufacturing	163	2,702	1,147	3,849
Total	3,009	90,905	22,220	113,125

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FEWER

	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	136	193	109	302
Textiles	16	19	16	35
Clothing and footwear	20	12	27	39
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	367	570	136	706
Paper and paper products, printing ..	92	124	63	187
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	15	19	9	28
Non-metallic mineral products ..	45	71	16	87
Basic metal products	6	11	2	13
Fabricated metal products	192	311	76	387
Transport equipment	72	111	33	144
Other machinery and equipment ..	95	146	43	189
Miscellaneous manufacturing	186	245	95	340
Total	1,242	1,832	625	2,457

ALL

	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total	4,251	92,737	22,845	115,582

SUMMARY FOR

	No.	No.	No.	No.
1970-71	"	"	"	"
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560
1974-75 ⁴	3,009	90,905	22,220	113,125

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. ⁶ All manufacturing establishments

OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁵
		Opening	Closing			

OR MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED⁶

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
219,383	1,659,874	87,767	96,276	1,107,879	560,503	79,052
7,241	29,642	8,455	8,822	18,180	11,828	340
22,107	55,904	12,699	13,726	25,276	31,655	276
66,123	226,745	28,405	32,926	117,150	114,116	14,443
60,871	188,011	23,428	31,883	92,243	104,223	8,791
27,886	239,442	21,711	36,955	173,506	81,180	7,966
44,130	194,503	18,419	27,493	105,251	98,325	16,798
51,182	559,498	62,797	78,527	395,724	179,504	37,288
63,381	244,661	33,807	41,806	132,521	120,139	7,393
77,187	314,263	38,908	61,698	197,162	139,891	3,320
72,780	246,077	45,243	56,723	139,048	118,509	5,083
23,101	87,565	13,749	16,215	48,583	41,448	4,645
735,372	4,046,183	395,388	503,049	2,552,524	1,601,320	185,395

THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED⁷

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
629	8,903	321	316	6,107	2,791	285
32	358	33	43	178	190	6
99	601	50	64	293	322	45
1,514	9,387	536	697	4,812	4,735	268
455	2,456	141	155	1,033	1,438	57
79	875	78	106	655	248	19
229	3,133	99	82	2,171	945	174
32	222	4	11	158	72	25
896	5,801	360	376	2,991	2,827	115
332	2,341	213	185	1,356	957	47
556	2,945	273	373	1,398	1,646	67
597	4,230	330	464	2,013	2,352	81
5,449	41,252	2,438	2,872	23,163	18,523	1,190

ESTABLISHMENTS

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
740,821	4,087,435	397,826	505,921	2,575,687	1,619,843	186,585

FIVE YEARS

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
n	n	n	n	n	n	n
425,939	2,433,420	316,814	338,245	1,584,069	870,782	143,520
483,447	2,844,833	331,032	332,832	1,834,038	1,012,595	131,585
596,419	3,260,936	337,318	395,880	2,100,327	1,220,174	118,566
735,372	4,046,183	395,388	503,049	2,552,524	1,601,320	185,395

owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. ⁷ Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. n Not available.

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—These products provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but the establishments concerned with the production of these items employed 33,389 persons or 28.9 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing activities in Queensland in 1974-75. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FOOD, BEVERAGES,
BY INDUSTRY GROUP,**

Industry group	Establish- ments ¹	Employment ²			Wages and salaries ³
		Males	Females	Persons	

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FOUR

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	107	8,705	2,427	11,132	69,151
Milk products	49	1,562	434	1,996	12,808
Fruit and vegetable products ..	15	1,076	863	1,939	11,864
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. ..	6	544	157	701	5,569
Flour mill and cereal food products	20	703	260	963	5,447
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	232	2,618	1,888	4,506	21,694
Sugar	32	7,221	301	7,522	62,748
Other food products	62	695	436	1,131	6,460
Beverages and malt	89	2,699	498	3,197	23,642
Tobacco products	3				
Total	615	25,823	7,264	33,087	219,383

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FEWER

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	21	38	7	45	136
Milk products	3	3	..	3	6
Fruit and vegetable products ..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mill and cereal food products	3	1	1	2	2
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	60	76	63	139	293
Sugar	1	31	13	44	92
Other food products	19				
Beverages and malt	29	44	25	69	101
Tobacco products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	136	193	109	302	629

ALL

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Total	751	26,016	7,373	33,389	220,012

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. ⁵ All manu-

all Statistical Divisions of the State with the exception of Fitzroy and North-West.

Of the wide range of commodities produced, that of outstanding importance is raw sugar. The production of this item contributed \$253.0m, or 15.6 per cent, to value added for 1974-75. Next in order of importance was meat and abattoir by-products with \$103.0m, or 6.4 per cent, of value added for all manufacturing establishments.

AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Rent and leasing expenses	Fixed capital expenditure ⁴
	Opening	Closing				

OR MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED⁵

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
370,249	29,843	27,398	238,959	128,846	1,626	7,310
134,894	4,910	6,960	107,539	29,406	465	2,845
55,596	9,992	13,701	40,265	19,039	344	2,871
36,931	6,501	4,797	25,758	9,469	74	404
45,345	1,447	1,975	33,132	12,742	83	868
76,376	2,200	2,835	37,084	39,926	933	1,410
756,313	8,727	10,801	501,045	257,342	197	48,848
60,075	7,778	6,836	43,531	15,602	381	3,142
124,094	16,369	20,973	80,566	48,132	1,123	11,354
1,659,874	87,767	96,276	1,107,879	560,503	5,227	79,052

THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED⁶

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
4,659	134	81	3,742	864	66	172
77	1	5	49	32	4	11
..
..
33	1	..	20	12	1	1
2,108	47	43	1,086	1,018	49	48
1,126	50	57	765	368	24	37
901	88	130	445	497	10	16
..
8,903	321	316	6,107	2,791	154	285

ESTABLISHMENTS

\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1,668,777	88,088	96,592	1,113,986	563,294	5,381	79,337

facturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. ⁶ Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

Other Industries—While the rate of growth in manufacturing activities for 1974-75 was most marked in the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division, there was also a substantial increase in value added for machinery and equipment, other than transport equipment (an increase of \$35.7m, or 42 per cent, over that of the previous year). Production of agricultural machinery and equipment of \$27.4m dominated the industrial machinery group while refrigerators and household appliances of \$17.8m contributed most to value added in the appliances and electrical equipment group. In comparison, manufacturers providing commodities within the chemical, petroleum, and coal products sub-division increased value added by \$21.0m, or 35 per cent, when related to value added in the previous year.

In one particular area of economic significance in the manufacturing sector, the non-metallic mineral products sub-division, an improvement occurred in the rate of growth for 1974-75 compared with that for 1973-74. Value added increased by 19.4 per cent in 1974-75 compared with 12.8 per cent in the previous year. This industry sub-division is responsible for the production of glass and glass products, cement and concrete products, china and ceramic goods, and clay and plaster products.

Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1974-75 are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷
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ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED⁸

	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	1,674	73,038	460,913	2,064,498	1,284,159	852,600	75,428
Brisbane	1,414	63,503	402,672	1,848,832	1,162,484	752,802	66,598
Ipswich	85	5,612	35,904	101,057	50,344	54,638	2,984
Redcliffe	31	404	2,097	9,033	5,299	3,757	103
Moreton	249	4,318	24,554	121,398	68,531	52,733	2,943
Gold Coast	115	1,790	9,961	37,811	20,842	18,205	511
Wide Bay-Burnett	230	7,122	46,226	267,461	163,461	112,913	18,883
Bundaberg	67	2,582	17,442	73,255	46,722	33,645	3,766
Gympie	24	420	2,264	12,940	8,856	4,287	5,539
Maryborough	34	1,745	11,654	47,901	27,040	21,421	2,377
Darling Downs	233	5,277	30,617	144,994	94,921	53,912	3,249
Toowoomba	78	3,261	19,478	84,844	55,335	33,181	2,203
Warwick	17	309	1,849	14,034	10,473	3,648	254
South-West	39	535	3,046	14,565	8,713	5,856	580
Fitzroy	141	5,893	43,116	289,618	161,020	138,493	10,779
Rockhampton	66	2,766	17,051	64,812	36,944	26,755	796
Central-West	10	n	n	n	n	n	n
Mackay	83	3,376	26,904	286,676	188,484	101,266	16,489
Mackay	39	726	4,496	32,082	17,754	16,723	879
Northern	170	7,444	56,274	348,553	224,016	134,627	42,073
Charters Towers	10	65	358	1,298	593	687	22
Townsville	99	3,884	28,237	106,623	51,846	57,575	5,627

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND, 1974-75—continued**

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷
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ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED⁸—continued

	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Far North	154	5,138	36,483	255,747	158,410	102,613	10,768
Cairns	53	1,488	10,447	45,944	25,843	23,751	933
North-West	26	n	n	n	n	n	n
Mount Isa	22	n	n	n	n	n	n
Total Queensland	3,009	113,125	735,372	4,046,183	2,552,524	1,601,320	185,395

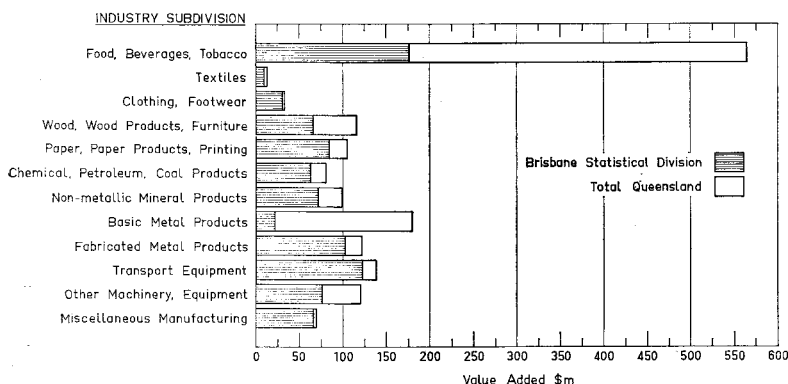
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED⁹

	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	580	1,163	2,825	22,341	13,146	9,550	577
Brisbane	439	888	2,312	15,204	8,322	7,193	295
Ipswich	32	62	126	4,099	3,298	808	152
Redcliffe	31	58	117	798	362	453	47
Moreton	170	326	772	5,034	2,744	2,336	108
Gold Coast	92	169	462	2,878	1,610	1,294	59
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	105	206	414	3,062	1,592	1,492	57
Bundaberg	25	49	114	816	446	375	10
Gympie	6	12	15	148	94	53	1
Maryborough	16	29	54	416	173	237	14
Darling Downs	103	207	365	2,470	1,267	1,214	46
Toowoomba	45	90	175	1,136	550	596	-8
Warwick	13	25	39	279	165	119	18
South-West	21	43	85	557	259	304	35
Fitzroy	58	114	220	1,495	660	851	34
Rockhampton	24	43	61	532	229	308	8
Central-West	8	18	29	200	96	107	14
Mackay	42	82	175	1,255	678	596	22
Mackay	9	14	19	202	103	103	1
Northern	55	109	216	1,819	1,039	815	159
Charters Towers ..	3	4	6	53	33	21	3
Townsville	35	67	138	1,044	579	495	143
Far North	87	162	261	2,169	1,256	900	113
Cairns	22	41	80	425	321	115	17
North-West	13	27	87	849	426	359	26
Mount Isa	7	13	46	425	249	169	8
Total Queensland	1,242	2,457	5,449	41,252	23,163	18,523	1,190

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁶ Turnover less purchases etc. plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks. ⁷ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. ⁸ All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. ⁹ Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. n Not available.

The relative importance of the various types of establishments throughout Queensland, and the proportion of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated by the diagram below.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—QUEENSLAND 1974-75



Manufacturing Establishments, Australia—The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1974-75.

In 1974-75 Queensland was third in order among the States in the amount of value added, but in value added per head of population was lower than all other States except Western Australia: Victoria, \$1,399; New South Wales, \$1,233; South Australia, \$1,083; Tasmania, \$998; Queensland, \$806; and Western Australia, \$700.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ²	Persons employed ³	Wages and salaries	Turnover ⁴	Increase in stocks	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁶
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,134	478,182	3,365.4	13,237.8	476.7	7,815.1	5,899.5	518.2
Victoria	8,925	432,613	2,959.5	11,729.7	424.8	7,023.5	5,130.9	454.3
Queensland	3,009	113,125	735.4	4,046.2	107.6	2,552.5	1,601.3	185.4
South Australia	2,128	120,510	792.3	2,997.9	139.3	1,805.0	1,332.3	137.5
Western Aust. . .	1,974	65,852	434.3	2,032.4	79.2	1,331.8	779.8	102.8
Tasmania	630	28,940	195.5	907.7	55.4	559.5	403.5	53.2
N. Territory	68	2,308	22.0	94.7	16.5	61.4	49.8	-10.3
A. C. Territory	104	3,678	27.1	94.6	1.4	46.7	49.2	4.3
Australia	26,972	1,245,208	8,531.4	35,140.9	1,301.1	21,195.5	15,246.4	1,445.5

¹ All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

² Number in operation at 30 June. ³ Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Capital Investment in Manufacturing—The year has been one of continued development within the manufacturing industry throughout the State, capital expenditure made during 1974-75 being in excess of \$186m, or 56 per cent greater than that of the previous year's investment of \$119m. The sugar milling establishments contributed by far the largest part of this investment (\$48.8m), while establishments producing beverages, malt, and tobacco products undertook net investment of \$114m. In all, the processors of food, beverages, and tobacco products incurred capital

expenditure of \$79m, either in expanding capacity or in the replacement of existing assets.

Substantial investment was also made by those enterprises producing basic metal products. In 1974-75 this amounted to \$37m compared with \$22m for the preceding year. Industries included in this sub-division produce iron and steel basic products and non-ferrous metal castings etc. or engage in the smelting, refining, alloying, rolling, or extruding of non-ferrous metals, such as copper, silver, lead, or aluminium.

Foreign Ownership and Control—The most recent figures relating to foreign ownership and control in manufacturing industries are for the year 1972-73. The following table presents a comparison of the degree of foreign ownership, with respect to manufacturing activities, in each State and for Australia for each of the measures—employment, and value added. It is of interest that in terms of value added, Queensland, at 24.7 per cent, has the lowest level of foreign control of any of the States. A manufacturing establishment has been classified to foreign control if a single foreign resident investor or foreign controlled enterprise held at least 25 per cent of the paid-up value of voting shares in the enterprise operating that establishment, provided that there was no larger holding by an Australian controlled enterprise or Australian resident individual.

Additional detail, including that for wages and salaries, turnover, and fixed capital expenditure, relating to foreign participation in the manufacturing industry is published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra in the bulletin *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry 1972-73*, Reference No. 12.35.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June 1973		Employment, average during year			Value added		
	Total	Foreign control	Total	Foreign ownership	Foreign control	Total	Foreign ownership	Foreign control
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	\$m	%	%
New South Wales	13,619	919	503,617	27.3	28.7	4,256.5	33.3	35.5
Victoria ..	11,734	761	454,534	28.7	31.2	3,737.8	33.8	36.6
Queensland ..	4,212	152	116,345	15.5	17.3	1,012.6	21.0	24.7
South Australia	2,914	167	121,396	30.9	32.7	896.7	31.2	35.5
Western Australia	2,814	160	65,318	17.5	22.8	501.1	21.6	29.3
Tasmania ..	912	51	30,684	20.0	24.6	283.4	22.8	25.7
N. Territory and A. C. Territory	232	12	5,694	15.8	24.7	57.8	20.1	32.5
Australia ..	36,437	2,222	1,297,588	26.4	28.5	10,746.0	31.2	34.3

Size of Establishment—The following tables provide data classified by industry and employment size for those establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

In 1974-75 the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons was 246 and they had 59 per cent of all workers. Of the industry sub-divisions shown, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments, in both transport equipment and basic metal products, where 81 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, and in food, beverages, and tobacco, 74 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in wood, wood products, and furniture, and in fabricated metal products, where 36 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of employment was in establishments with fewer than 20 workers.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75**

Industry sub-division	Establishments employing					Total establishments
	Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	284	112	87	39	93	615
Textiles	18	9	10	3	3	43
Clothing and footwear	43	19	35	16	8	121
Wood, wood products, and furniture	368	134	91	31	16	640
Paper and paper products, printing	83	52	44	23	16	218
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30	8	9	3	11	61
Non-metallic mineral products ..	140	41	27	9	13	230
Basic metal products	9	13	11	7	13	53
Fabricated metal products	231	94	83	22	22	452
Transport equipment	79	23	20	10	22	154
Other machinery and equipment ..	117	58	40	21	23	259
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	92	27	22	16	6	163
Total manufacturing	1,494	590	479	200	246	3,009

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units servicing them) which were operating at 30 June 1975.

The next table shows the number of workers employed by size of establishment and industry sub-division.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975**

Industry sub-division	Number of workers engaged in establishment					Total employment
	Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	1,773	1,559	2,598	2,799	25,368	34,097
Textiles	94	140	323	192	520	1,269
Clothing and footwear	293	246	1,084	988	1,862	4,473
Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,274	1,873	2,749	1,996	2,766	11,658
Paper and paper products, printing	524	756	1,350	1,634	4,932	9,196
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	183	117	401	163	2,076	2,940
Non-metallic mineral products ..	692	575	867	521	2,887	5,542
Basic metal products	59	202	347	566	4,953	6,127
Fabricated metal products	1,412	1,307	2,473	1,521	3,576	10,289
Transport equipment	499	332	605	696	9,012	11,144
Other machinery and equipment ..	729	810	1,305	1,446	6,635	10,925
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	515	408	695	955	1,354	3,927
Total manufacturing	9,047	8,325	14,797	13,477	65,941	111,587

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units servicing them) which were operating at 30 June 1975.

5 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Commodities—Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table for the five years to 1975-76.

From 1974-75 details relate only to manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 ¹
Aerated waters ..	'000 litres	110,095	138,287	136,457	130,712	125,013
Bacon and ham ..	tonnes	16,401	19,268	19,315	14,323	14,477
Beans, green, quick frozen	'000 kg	5,418	7,030	7,318	6,745	6,946
Bedding and mattresses						
Bed bases ..	No.	109,991	128,228	142,582	107,805	121,139
Mattresses: Inner spring ..	No.	86,944	95,846	104,463	81,982	76,036
Plastic foam and sponge ..	No.	35,421	51,922	119,767	119,080	154,219
Bran and pollard ..	tonnes	52,637	50,215	50,152	51,622	49,984
Bread ..	'000 kg	112,554	114,524	114,703	110,547	n
Bricks, clay ..	'000	192,306	216,990	237,699	174,998	212,087
Butter ..	'000 kg	18,193	15,857	11,699	10,360	10,965
Cheese ..	'000 kg	8,251	8,753	9,225	10,066	12,809
Concrete blocks ² ..	'000	18,102	23,863	26,707	21,925	23,782
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 cu m	1,298	1,559	1,630	1,542	1,623
Confectionery, other than chocolate ..	'000 kg	769	705	771	569	708
Cordials and syrups						
Fruit juice ..	'000 litres	9,091	11,667	13,883	14,661	14,675
Other ..	'000 litres	2,786	3,502	3,494	4,605	5,166
Detergents ..	tonnes	8,065	12,387	12,496	13,715	12,987
Flour, wheaten ..	tonnes	140,435	137,320	136,354	148,846	148,572
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers ³ ..	'000 pairs	2,146	2,144	1,369	975	1,020
Margarine, table ..	'000 kg	4,604	5,063	5,651	6,593	10,376
Meat, canned ..	tonnes	10,909	9,177	10,195	8,220	9,193
Milk, powdered ..	'000 kg	9,479	10,225	10,199	12,893	14,611
Paints and enamels ..	'000 litres	13,597	15,578	16,692	16,379	18,051
Plywood (1 mm basis)	'000 sq m	41,107	46,421	40,018	21,656	n
Soap and soap-based products	tonnes	4,032	3,870	3,570	2,751	2,495
Steel wire nails ..	tonnes	4,029	4,100	4,276	3,222	3,996
Stock and poultry foods						
Poultry pellets and crumbles	tonnes	67,215	69,428	77,925	84,236	72,441
Poultry mash ..	tonnes	92,964	89,898	100,271	87,223	92,980
Other prepared foods	tonnes	63,259	80,965	83,157	76,337	66,156
Sugar, raw ..	tonnes	2,669,622	2,714,062	2,405,792	2,727,533	2,750,419
Timber, sawn ⁴						
Hardwoods ..	cu m	291,758	285,424	274,943	267,168	n
Softwoods: Natural ..	cu m	110,662	114,418	100,699	110,695	n
Plantation ..	cu m	51,046	53,389	54,053	56,350	n
Sleepers ..	cu m	30,214	19,004	15,169	9,022	n
Veneers ..	'000 sq m	49,969	57,888	45,544	27,860	21,569
Water heating systems ..	No.	31,812	34,270	40,351	29,986	28,950
Wheatmeal, edible ..	tonnes	11,226	10,142	9,124	7,424	8,007

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision. ² Expressed in terms of approximately 41 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm (16 in x 8 in x 8 in). ³ Excluding from 1973-74 thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. ⁴ Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. n Not available.

6 PROMOTING SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The level of growth in this sector is being continually and actively encouraged by the State Government. The aim is to provide the maximum of assistance in promotion of secondary industry while clearly recognising that the private sector occupies the major role in the State's industrial process.

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development—This department was created in 1963 to foster and accelerate industrialisation within the scope of broad developmental guidelines providing for rapid population growth, high employment, and improved living standards.

Since the Department's inception it has provided a wide range of economic services for existing and prospective industrialists. Information is offered on current economic conditions, and aspects such as the availability of essential services, manpower, industrial wage rates, and transport facilities. Contact is arranged between domestic and overseas companies directed towards bringing to fruition licensing agreements and joint-venture operations.

Advice is provided to the proprietors of small businesses on administration, management, budgeting, marketing, and availability of government assistance etc. directed to improving the efficiency and profitability of their undertakings.

Industry and commodity studies are undertaken to satisfy specific inquiries from industrial interests. Larger scale studies to establish the potential for development of industry and availability of resources for given regions are a continuing function. During 1975-76 a study of the availability and origin of the work force within its local government area was completed for the Ipswich City Council. Other studies, in which the Department took part, sought to assess the development potential of such areas as the Burdekin River Basin, southern inland Queensland, and the Bowen Basin.

In addition to the advisory role, more tangible incentives to influence industry locational practice are rendered by financial assistance in new projects and for the expansion of economically viable undertakings. Fully serviced industrial estates have been developed in metropolitan and provincial areas. In the 12 years since the inception of the scheme to 30 June 1976, expenditure by the Department on land acquisition and industrial estate development was \$20.4m. The Department now administers 33 Crown industrial estates.

In line with the policy of stimulating regional growth, an amount of \$11.6m out of the aforementioned \$20.4m was expended in the same period in provincial areas. The Department undertakes construction of factory premises, for rental, to encourage the establishment of innovatory manufacturing pursuits and has expended more than \$4.6m on this scheme since its introduction in 1970. At 30 June 1976 the Department had completed 37 buildings for rental to pioneer industries. Other substantial incentives are offered to industrialists to locate in provincial areas.

Industrial Design Council of Australia—The Council is engaged in activities aimed at encouraging better design in Australian-made goods. It provides counselling in industrial design to the manufacturing industry and offers a field advisory service in both assisting industrialists in solving design problems and aiding small manufacturers in product development.

The aim of the Council is to promote high standards of design by advancing the knowledge, understanding, and awareness of the benefits of industrial design. While the Council is a national organisation, financed by

donations from industry and commerce and by Australian Government grant, the State Government assists in funding the operations of the Council in this State.

Timber Research and Development Advisory Councils—The Advisory Councils, one with the responsibility for industry within south and central Queensland, and the other for north Queensland are constituted under the *Forestry Act 1959–1976*. The main functions of the Councils are the promotion, development, and research of the timber industry. Operations of the Councils are mainly financed from royalty on timber cut on Crown land.

Australian Government Assistance—The Australian Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation (see page 512).

7 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Continuous attention has been given to the development and utilisation of the State's energy resources. Not only is it necessary to maintain continuity of supplies to industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers, but also to plan ahead to ensure that future demand is met in full as the need arises.

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

Integrated Economic Censuses—Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate and less frequent censuses from 1968–69.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employ- ed	Wages and salaries	Turn- over ²	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, transfers in, etc. ³	Value added
					Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity								
1968–69 ..	23	8,230	29.6	148.9	9.9	11.0	60.2	89.9
1969–70 ..	21	8,532	31.8	157.8	11.3	10.9	63.2	94.2
1971–72 ..	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
1974–75 ..	20	9,009	78.2	318.8	14.6	16.7	137.2	183.7
Gas								
1968–69 ..	7	766	2.1	8.9	0.6	0.8	3.2	5.8
1969–70 ..	7	707	2.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	6.0
1971–72 ..	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
1974–75 ..	8	540	3.7	17.0	0.7	0.8	7.1	10.0

¹ Covers production and distribution. ² Including other operating revenue. Electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these cases sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. ³ Including selected expenses.

The Electricity Industry in Retrospect—In 1888, the pioneering firm of Barton, White and Co. supplied electricity to the General Post Office

and nearby shops in Queen Street, Brisbane. This firm became in 1896 the Brisbane Electric Supply Co., in 1904 the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., and in 1952 the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland.

Following the enactment of *The Electric Light and Power Act*, 1896, a system of franchises was instituted granting authority in the provision of a supply of electricity within a specified area to the one local authority, company, or person. This served to avoid distribution problems, of both a technical and an economic nature, peculiar to the industry.

The early stages of development saw franchises granted to private companies and local authorities. Frequently sawmills, sugar mills, and factories processing dairy products generated electricity for their own needs and sold any excess to the neighbouring town or district. From as early as 1893 an electricity supply was available to consumers in some western areas. By 1915, the provincial centres of Toowoomba, Warwick, Ayr, Bundaberg, and Childers had electricity. By the mid-1930s, however, only in four areas, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Cairns, did the supply of electricity extend beyond the limits of the cities or towns.

At 31 December 1937, there were 68 electricity undertakings in Queensland—21 private companies and 47 public authorities. The supply was inadequate in meeting demand and plans were drawn up for a programme of development on a regional basis. In order to achieve efficiency in the supply of electricity, responsibility was vested, in 1937, in the one authority for the planning, co-ordination, and control within the industry.

The State Electricity Commission commenced to function in 1938. The Commission's main functions are to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, to administer all electricity supply legislation, and, as and when deemed necessary, to own and operate power stations and sell electricity in bulk.

Following World War II authorities were created having franchises granted over large regions. The smaller existing undertakings were absorbed, larger generating stations with lower production costs were built, and transmission links were established between towns and regions. Coinciding with the desire to expand capacity was the objective of government to develop rural electrification. The success in the achievement of this objective is indicated by a comparison of the length of supply lines in 1938, 6,279 kilometres, with that of 1976, 96,270 kilometres.

The Electricity Industry Today—Generation in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 90 per cent of total production during 1975-76 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 9 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1975-76 totalled 8,501m units (kWh). A further 93m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1976 are given in the next table.

INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND
(MW)

Type of plant	At 30 June				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Steam	1,609	1,729	1,789	1,789	1,789
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	41	39	37	37	38
Gas turbine	115	115	115	115	132
Total	1,897	2,015	2,073	2,073	2,091

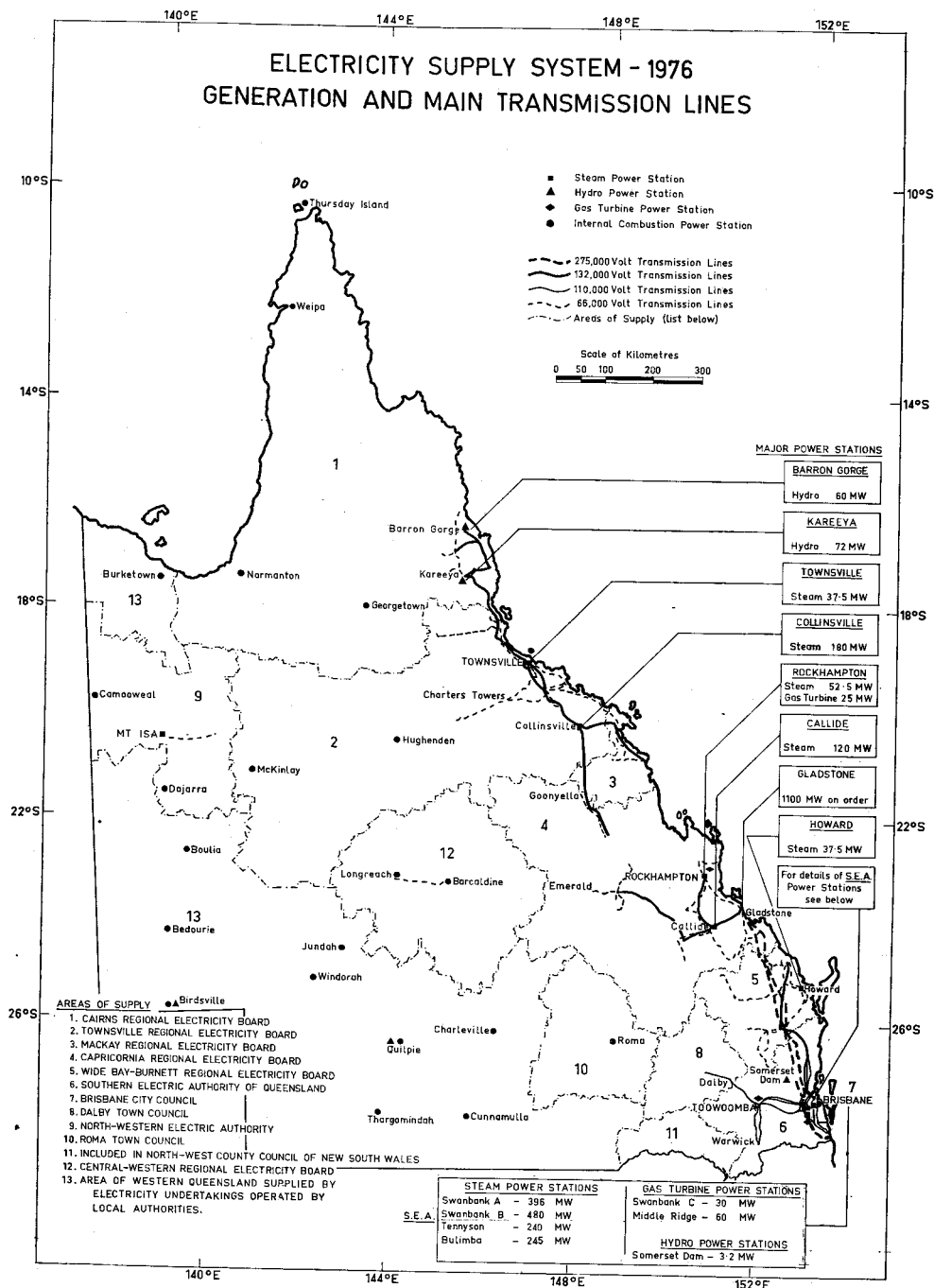
The principal operating authorities in south-eastern Queensland are the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland and the Brisbane City Council. The Authority is responsible for generation and main transmission in south-east Queensland and also for distribution outside the boundary of the City of Brisbane, within which area the Brisbane City Council is responsible for distribution and buys in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority. The network of the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board is inter-connected with that of the Southern Electric Authority from which it purchases in bulk to supplement the output of its own power station. The Dalby Town Council, which supplies the western Darling Downs, also purchases in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority.

In central Queensland the eastern areas are supplied by the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board whose network is interconnected with the south-eastern network by two 275-kV transmission lines. The central-western area is supplied by the Central Western Regional Electricity Board from a smaller isolated network. The Central Western Regional Electricity Board was amalgamated with the Capricornia Board on 1 July 1976 and the electricity supply areas of Barcoo and Diamantina Shires were included in the Capricornia Board's region from the same date.

The southern-central network is served by the following steam power stations: Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), Tennyson "A" (120 MW), Tennyson "B" (120 MW), Bulimba "A" (65 MW), Bulimba "B" (180 MW), Callide (120 MW), Rockhampton (52.5 MW), and Howard (37.5 MW). Gas turbine stations at Middle Ridge (60 MW), Swanbank "C" (30 MW), and Rockhampton (25 MW) also serve the southern-central network. Power supply to the southern-central network was augmented in August 1976 by the commissioning of the first 275-MW set at the thermal power station at Gladstone.

For the northern network, generation and main transmission is the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority which sells electricity in bulk to the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards for distribution to consumers in their areas of supply. The principal power stations were at Townsville (37.5 MW) and Collinsville (180 MW), both steam, and the hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW), and a gas turbine station at Mackay (17 MW).

West of the larger regional authorities, supply is provided by undertakings operated by Local Authorities and over the years there has been a trend for transmission from larger centres to replace less economic generation at smaller centres. The boundaries of the eastern regional authorities have been progressively extended westwards.



The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 96,270 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1976, which represented an increase of 4,549 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1975. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification programme continued using the single wire earth return system. During 1975-76, 23,090 electricity consumers were connected, making a total of 694,000 consumers in Queensland at 30 June 1976.

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,650 MW). The Gladstone power station will comprise six 275-MW generating sets, the first of which was commissioned in 1976. The second unit should be in service early in 1977. The third and fourth sets are expected to be commissioned at six to eight month intervals thereafter. The final two sets are due to come into operation in 1981 and 1982.

Substantial progress has been made on the construction of a 275-kV transmission link between central and north Queensland. It is expected that this link will be operational by late 1977.

The first stage (17 MW) of the Mackay gas turbine station was commissioned during the 1975-76 year. The second stage (also of 17 MW) is expected to be completed by March 1977.

Approval has been given by the Government to proceed with the Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project in conjunction with the construction of the Wivenhoe Dam on the Brisbane River. Site investigation and preliminary design work on the power station is now proceeding. The power station will consist of two 250-MW pump turbine units to be commissioned in 1983 at an estimated cost of \$120m.

During 1974-75, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$210.0m, an increase of 28 per cent over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.96c and an average revenue per consumer of \$313. Production cost was \$197.8m, an increase of 25.7 per cent over that for 1973-74.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1975-76 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Generation	20,068	37,653	57,397	69,228	72,815
Transmission	23,230	12,758	13,402	20,251	28,490
Distribution	18,408	19,683	21,551	30,904	37,072
Other	6,538	6,432	5,334	9,550	12,369
Total	68,244	76,526	97,684	129,933	150,745

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1975-76, \$59.8m was provided from this source. Australian Government loan funds provided \$39.0m while, of the balance, \$45.4m was provided from internal sources of the Queensland electricity undertakings.

• Chapter 15

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives available statistics on the transport industry followed by a summary of postal, telecommunication, radio, and television service statistics. Communication statistics can be found in greater detail in the reports of Australia Post, Telecom (Australia), and the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

As an integrated census of the transport industry has not yet been carried out, the statistics available for most sections of the industry are not comprehensive. The chapter provides, however, details of sea transport including the activities of harbour boards and ports, fairly broad statistics on railways, details of urban road passenger services, roads, road transport (limited mainly to the number of motor vehicles on the register and numbers of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland), road traffic accident statistics, and some statistics on air services.

Until a census of the transport industry is conducted, the only comprehensive statistics of employment in the industry are available from the Census of Population and Housing. These statistics may be found in Section 1 of Chapter 15 in the 1976 *Year Book*.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport is of importance to Queensland because of the trade through the ports which principally export minerals, meat, sugar, and grain from the adjacent regions and import petroleum, iron and steel, and fertilisers in return. The Port of Brisbane is one of Queensland's major ports containing two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, and Cairncross, the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, taking ships up to 85,000 deadweight tons. Facilities to handle containerised cargo and bulk sugar, minerals, etc. are also provided.

Because of the demand for port facilities with a greater depth, a Port of Brisbane study recommended that a new port should be developed at Fisherman Islands at the mouth of the Brisbane River to provide a more modern shipping service including container and roll-on-off shipping. Design work has been completed for the access roads and railways to this new port site including a causeway and bridge across the Boat Passage. The Port of Brisbane Authority was set up on 6 December 1976 to administer the port.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk. In terms of volume of cargo handled, Gladstone is now the leading port in Queensland.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 58 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief export is salt in bulk. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. The port of Hay Point, near Mackay, commenced operations in 1971 and is now a loading port for coal from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields. During 1975-76, 10.2m tonnes of coal were exported. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is a natural harbour through which the major export is coal to Japan.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Dungeness (Lucinda Point) north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Quintell Beach (formerly Portland Roads), and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, excluding the Port of Brisbane (administered by the Port of Brisbane Authority since 6 December 1976), are controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Small Boat Facilities—On 1 July 1969 a Small Craft Facilities Fund was established with money made available by the State. During 1975-76 receipts totalled \$1,200,964 representing advances from the Loan Fund and money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,250,247 and comprised such works as maintenance and construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, lights, beacons, etc.

Port of Brisbane Finances—The accounts of the Port of Brisbane, administered until 6 December 1976 by the Port of Brisbane Division of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the next table. The Loan indebtedness of the port at 30 June 1976 was \$8,427,799, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$5,543,483.

The Port of Brisbane Division also administered the combined accounting for the South Brisbane Graving Dock (until April 1973) and Cairncross Dock, the accumulated balance of which was a debit of \$2,635,256 at 30 June 1976.

PORT OF BRISBANE
(\$'000)

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses ¹	Total expenditure ²	Accumulated balance
1971-72	3,001	4,349	3,308	3,789	Cr 1,430
1972-73	3,010	5,586	3,700	4,228	Cr 2,788
1973-74	3,265	6,451	4,308	4,862	Cr 4,376
1974-75	3,490	7,940	5,380	5,989	Cr 6,326
1975-76	3,929	6,220	6,287	7,003	Cr 5,543

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.² Excluding loan.

Finances of Other Harbours Not Under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown in the next table. Since 1974-75, Weipa Harbour, previously financed through the Harbour Dues Fund, has been financed through the Weipa Harbour Fund.

HARBOURS NOT UNDER BOARDS, FINANCES, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Harbour	Receipts		Expenditure		Balance at 30 June	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1975	1976
Hay Point	444	2,643	60	1,707	Cr 878	Cr 1,814
Thursday Island ..	172	961	356	698	Cr 220	Cr 483
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	147	167	109	197	Cr 79	Cr 49
Maryborough (Urangan)	71	184	54	165	Cr 44	Cr 63

At 30 June 1976 six other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$66,757 and two had debit balances totalling \$49,437.

Harbour Boards' Finances—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Harbour board	Wharfage and harbour dues	Total revenue receipts (excluding loan) ¹	Working expenses ²	Total revenue expenditure (excluding loan) ³	Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1975 ⁴
Bowen	257	326	70	115	571
Bundaberg	1,047	1,158	783	1,107	5,016
Cairns	927	1,244	698	1,531	9,553
Gladstone	3,214	3,405	713	1,371	7,823
Mackay	1,067	1,345	832	1,001	3,121
Rockhampton	164	396	40	300	5,443
Townsville	2,291	2,344	256	1,182	9,882
Total	8,968	10,218	3,392	6,608	41,409

¹ Including government subsidy. ² Excluding administration charges. ³ Including construction, administration, and interest charges. ⁴ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen and Rockhampton.

Passengers Disembarking and Embarking—The next table shows the number of passengers disembarking and embarking in Queensland, other than purely intrastate passengers, for the five years to 1975. During 1975 the total number of passengers disembarking at Queensland ports rose by 3 per cent and the number embarking rose by 16 per cent.

In this and the following table passengers are categorised as follows: overseas passengers are persons arriving from or travelling to overseas destinations, including Papua New Guinea, who disembark or embark in Queensland; cruise passengers are persons on overseas journeys to the South-West Pacific which begin and end in Australia; interstate passengers are persons travelling by sea from one State to another, or round trip passengers who return to the State of embarkation; and in transit passengers include "overseas" (persons who begin or end their journey in Australia), and "direct" (persons from overseas who continue on board the same ship to an overseas destination).

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING AND EMBARKING IN QUEENSLAND

Category of passenger	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Disembarking					
Overseas	3,078	2,386	2,520	3,022	1,767
Cruise	925	1,655	2,221	3,350	4,847
Interstate	2,326	2,089	3,420	2,032	2,007
Total	6,329	6,130	8,161	8,404	8,621
Embarking					
Overseas	3,178	2,828	2,713	1,990	1,912
Cruise	1,357	1,624	3,273	5,586	6,768
Interstate	1,653	1,537	1,609	1,219	1,527
Total	6,188	5,989	7,595	8,795	10,207

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1975. Since 1971 the number of passengers embarking for overseas has declined considerably, but those taking part in cruises have shown a substantial increase.

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

Category of passenger	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Disembarking					
Overseas	2,422	2,261	2,299	2,780	1,470
Cruise	925	1,655	2,190	3,240	4,636
Interstate	2,267	1,943	2,928	1,833	1,730
Total	5,614	5,859	7,417	7,853	7,836
Embarking					
Overseas	2,633	2,713	2,434	1,730	1,616
Cruise	1,357	1,624	3,171	5,473	6,708
Interstate	1,614	1,385	1,573	1,109	1,331
Total	5,604	5,722	7,178	8,312	9,655
In transit					
Overseas	15,626	17,244	14,427	7,882	6,182
Direct transit	917	2,997	5,230	4,921	4,175
Cruise	6,466	6,162	11,347	17,932	23,801
Interstate	272	485	142	152	249
Total	23,281	26,888	31,146	30,887	34,407

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1974-75

Port	Cargo discharged				Cargo shipped			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
Brisbane	944	676	3,190	19	1,813	127	89	41
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	14	..	255	..	261	..
Gladstone	835	..	21	..	9,026	..	421	..
Rockhampton	1	..	9	..	11	..	31	..
Hay Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,702	..	..	..
Mackay	68	..	47	..	841	..	115	..
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
Townsville	287	49	102	..	990	2	131	..
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	6	..	65	..	227	..
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	..	306	..	9	..
Cairns	57	..	42	..	320	..	18	..
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	..	343	..	..	..
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Weipa	54	..	1	..	6,577	..	10	..
Other	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,249	725	3,433	19	31,322	130	1,313	42

The next table shows overseas cargo shipped from Brisbane classified by sections of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS CARGO LOADED, BRISBANE, BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP AND AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION SECTIONS, 1974-75

Section of A.E.C.C.	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
GROSS WEIGHT (tonnes)							
Food and live animals ..	177,353	16,452	91,040	45,077	837,022	96,270	1,263,214
Beverages and tobacco ..	53	..	17	..	198	2,552	2,820
Crude materials, inedible ..	78,292	11,558	168,348	2,055	258,523	2,447	521,223
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	19	..	3	..	42,651	10,106	52,779
Animal and veg. oils and fats	151	28	4,225	5,360	21,663	1,259	32,686
Chemicals	18,700	..	7,453	1	11,769	4,690	42,613
Manufactured goods ..	4,015	267	203	260	13,979	7,794	26,518
Machinery and trans. equip.	3,121	2,110	922	698	50,266	4,690	61,807
Misc. manufactured articles	22	2	11	12	85	449	581
Other	355	2	33	11	333	4,413	5,147
Total	282,081	30,419	272,255	53,474	1,236,489	134,670	2,009,388
VALUE (\$'000)							
Food and live animals ..	123,906	1,943	21,629	7,339	126,222	20,590	301,629
Beverages and tobacco ..	12	..	4	..	49	459	524
Crude materials, inedible ..	16,187	1,765	42,195	725	50,987	548	112,407
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10	..	..	..	919	1,575	2,504
Animal and veg. oils and fats	54	10	889	1,446	5,484	614	8,497
Chemicals	4,623	..	1,944	1	1,152	1,837	9,557
Manufactured goods ..	1,812	102	205	326	17,123	4,822	24,390
Machinery and trans. equip.	6,978	7,117	1,604	3,113	16,243	9,240	44,295
Misc. manufactured articles	64	3	25	55	270	1,344	1,761
Other	648	..	98	21	504	4,891	6,162
Total	154,294	10,940	68,593	13,026	218,953	45,920	511,726

¹ Including Hawaii. Ocean, and Antarctica.

² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding tables differs from that used for trade statistics in that for cargo statistics the figures include all cargo discharged or shipped at the port, whether overseas, interstate, or intrastate, and trade statistics refer only to overseas goods cleared at the port. There are also differences in the periods of compilation and definitions of country of origin or destination.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged (weight plus measurement) at Queensland ports during the five years to 1974-75.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO DISCHARGED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1970-71	1,960	426	2,122	101	3,549	24	7,631	551
1971-72	1,529	419	3,061	154	4,471	26	9,062	600
1972-73	1,779	338	3,134	31	4,701	13	9,613	381
1973-74	2,043	601	3,322	14	5,473	11	10,838	626
1974-75	2,249	725	3,433	19	6,291	8	11,973	752

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped (weight plus measurement) from Queensland ports during the five years to 1974-75.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO SHIPPED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1970-71	17,182	187	1,202	78	3,662	29	22,046	294
1971-72	19,639	178	1,428	103	4,586	30	25,653	311
1972-73	25,786	146	1,605	37	4,647	18	32,038	202
1973-74	28,030	120	1,470	35	5,592	12	35,092	166
1974-75	31,322	130	1,313	42	6,361	5	38,996	176

The next table shows container cargo shipped from Queensland to overseas and container cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CONTAINER CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Cargo	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
Discharged							
Tonnes weight	45,867	..	4,661	132	74,292	362	125,314
Cubic metres	49,072	23	31,378	176	118,486	547	199,682
Shipped							
Tonnes weight	96,972	..	39,498	..	114,083	2,873	253,426
Cubic metres	4,111	1,148	1,272	..	11,600	2,030	20,161

¹ Including Hawaii, Ocean, and Antarctica.

² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian

Shipping—The number and the net tonnage (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) of vessels entering Queensland ports during 1974-75 are shown in the next table. From 1969-70, figures for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with those for previous years because of a change in classification.

In the following tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship from overseas calling at Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "from overseas via States" entry, two "coastwise" clearances, two "coastwise" entries, and one "to overseas direct" clearance.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING AND CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1974-75

Port	Number of vessels				Total	Net tonnage of vessels
	Type of entry or clearance					
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Coastwise		
	No.	No.	No.	No.		
					No.	'000 tons

VESSELS ENTERED

Brisbane	334	586	182	144	1,246	8,573
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	1	13	14	120
Bundaberg	19	11	27	33	90	467
Gladstone	219	31	31	148	429	7,005
Rockhampton	2	..	8	70	80	299
Hay Point	148	6	..	5	159	4,459
Mackay	51	25	10	139	225	1,056
Bowen	6	2	..	18	26	74
Townsville	110	44	5	169	328	1,700
Lucinda Point	7	11	27	18	63	169
Innisfail	12	2	1	12	27	210
Cape Flattery	32	2	..	3	37	696
Cairns	42	10	9	115	176	145
Thursday Island	1	..	1	16	18	16
Weipa	162	2	1	120	285	5,337
Other	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	1,146	732	303	1,023	3,204	30,325

VESSELS CLEARED

Brisbane	536	381	140	183	1,240	8,468
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	3	10	14	120
Bundaberg	2	6	35	47	90	467
Gladstone	238	14	31	145	428	6,985
Rockhampton	4	3	3	70	80	295
Hay Point	151	3	..	2	156	4,368
Mackay	74	13	36	101	224	1,050
Bowen	13	..	..	13	26	74
Townsville	110	33	15	166	324	1,673
Lucinda Point	3	2	12	45	62	167
Innisfail	15	..	2	10	27	210
Cairns	51	8	29	87	175	680
Cape Flattery	1	2	..	15	18	16
Thursday Island	35	..	..	2	37	154
Weipa	148	17	3	114	282	5,303
Other	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	1,382	483	309	1,010	3,184	30,030

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. In the five years to 1974-75, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports decreased by 3 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 51 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	Type of entry or clearance				Total	
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Coastwise		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED						
1970-71	1,150	818	372	947	3,287
1971-72	1,114	770	397	1,163	3,444
1972-73	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518
1973-74	1,178	676	351	1,103	3,308
1974-75	1,146	732	303	1,023	3,204
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED						
1970-71	1,338	630	375	945	3,288
1971-72	1,306	582	387	1,170	3,445
1972-73	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519
1973-74	1,356	501	345	1,109	3,311
1974-75	1,382	483	309	1,010	3,184

3 RAILWAYS

For an account of the early history of the Queensland railways the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

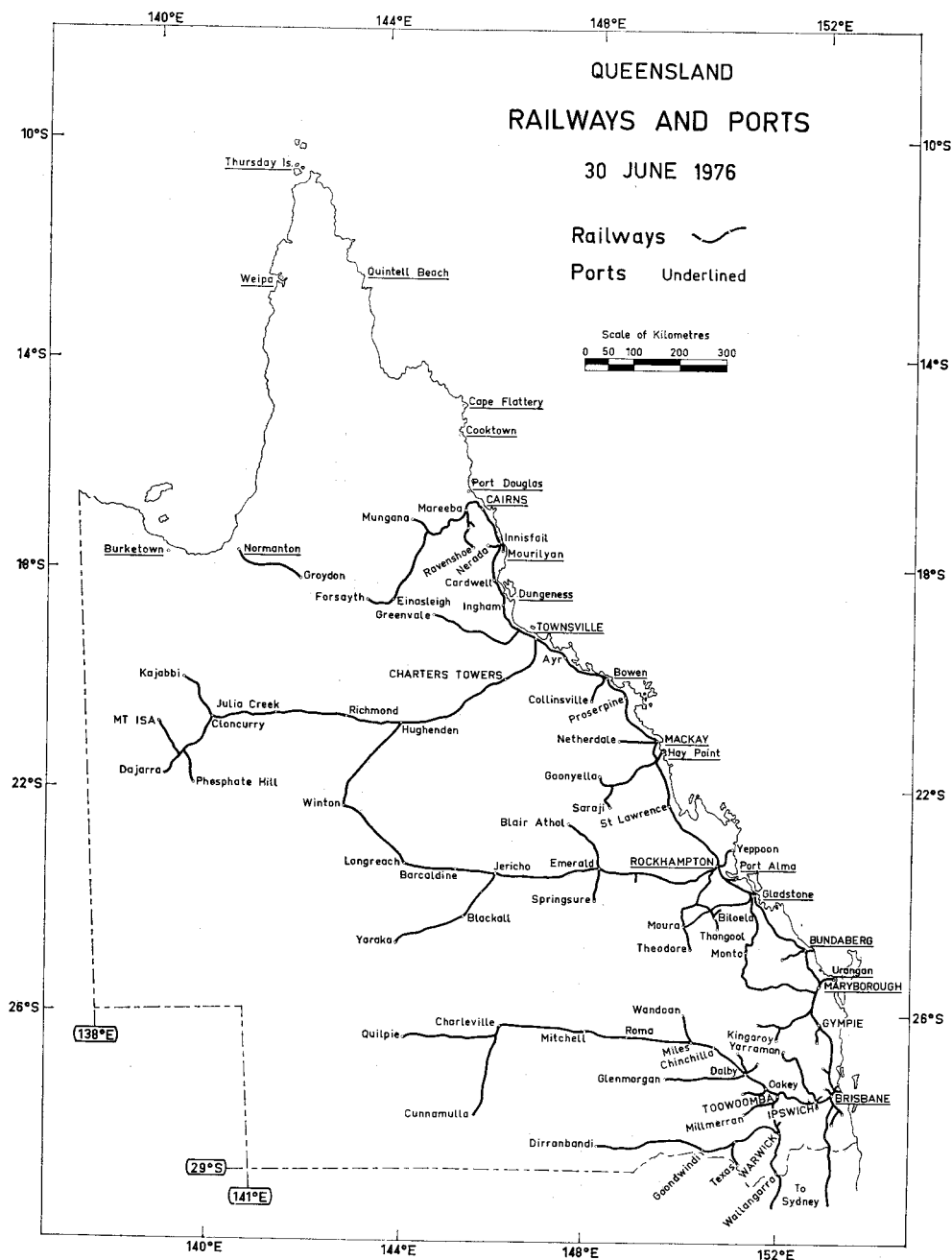
The distances of the railways shown on the map on page 314 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,678 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 998 kilometres, to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 668 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yarak, 764 kilometres, to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kjabbi, 869 kilometres.

The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. Included in the total of 9,844 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1976 was 9,685 kilometres of 1,067-millimetre gauge, 111 kilometres of 1,435-millimetre gauge, and 48 kilometres of 610-millimetre gauge.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 160 kilometres of track with 110 stations, and extends in the west as far as Ipswich (39 kilometres), in the north as far as Caboolture (50 kilometres), and in the south as far as Beenleigh (39 kilometres).

In country areas, increased mineral production has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas, to build new lines. A branch line of 68 kilometres connecting Phosphate Hill with the Townsville-Mount Isa line was completed in April 1976, while the upgrading of sections of the line between Blackwater and Gladstone is continuing.

During 1975-76, 16 diesel-electric locomotives and one diesel-mechanical locomotive were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 420 diesel-electric, 73 diesel-hydraulic, and 13 diesel-mechanical. A total of



767 new wagons of various types were accepted into service during 1975-76. The additional wagons included 186 for transporting phosphate from Phosphate Hill to Townsville, 228 for container traffic, and 86 for Blackwater coal traffic. A further 19 locomotives and 590 wagons were on order at June 1976.

The use of multiple locomotives to haul long trains containing minerals or grain has increased considerably. The combined production from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji mines has led to the introduction of Locotrol trains. These consist of six locomotives in two units of three, one unit at the head of the train, and the other mid-way down its length, with the two sets remote-controlled by the driving crew in the leading locomotive. These trains haul 148 wagons, have a capacity of 8,450 tonnes, and are 2 kilometres in length.

In the Brisbane area, major improvements are in progress or are planned for the suburban system. The first of these is the integration of north- and south-side services by the provision of a cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations. The tunnel at Upper Roma Street was completed early in the year, and a contract for \$13.6m was let for the construction of the bridge and approaches. Work on these commenced in August 1975, and the anticipated time of completion is June 1978.

The electrification of the Darra-Ferny Grove section is progressing with the expenditure of \$12.8m on track and platform alterations, construction or alterations to road overbridges and footbridges, the construction of a new bridge over Breakfast Creek, works at Mayne Junction, and extensions and alterations to Brunswick Street Station. The design work for the overhead system and signalling and the rolling stock is well advanced, and the calling of tenders for the construction of these projects is planned for the 1976-77 financial year.

The electrified system will use 25,000 volt alternating current, and will be the first high voltage and alternating current rail traction system in Australia. Power will be supplied from a sub-station at Corinda.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Rockhampton and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1972 ..	357	70	11	438	1,000	78	138	21,957
1973 ..	378	70	11	459	981	74	135	22,057
1974 ..	391	73	11	475	968	73	141	22,452
1975 ..	404	73	12	489	952	70	150	22,760
1976 ..	420	73	13	506	940	69	143	22,992

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.

Coaching Traffic—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 6 per cent of the total earnings in 1975-76. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 5 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1975-76 were \$1.63 for suburban services and \$1.32 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 61 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 45 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1975-76.

Goods Traffic—Goods traffic provided 91 per cent of the total earnings in 1975-76.

Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067-millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 916 tonnes in 1975-76 (diesel-electric 927 tonnes and diesel-hydraulic 241 tonnes).

In 1975-76 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$3,981,358. Cattle transported numbered 1,358,220, an increase of 253,040, while the number of sheep carried was 380,605, which was 50,764 less than the 1974-75 figure. The number of pigs, horses, and calves carried all increased, the numbers being 79,018, 6,443, and 31,605, respectively.

Wool carried in the years 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76 was 26,307, 35,698, and 37,421 tonnes, respectively.

In the same three years coal and coke carried was as follows: 17,058,959 tonnes in 1973-74; 19,830,635 tonnes in 1974-75; and 21,270,806 tonnes in 1975-76. This further big increase in the transport of coal was mainly due to the increased transport of export coal from the new Peak Downs Mine which joined the Goonyella Mine in coal railed over the Goonyella Line to the port of Hay Point. Other large quantities of export coal were transported from the Moura, Blackwater, and South Blackwater Mines to Gladstone.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1975-76, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Lines open km	9,560	9,560	9,560	9,780	9,844
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	29,165	29,523	28,542	30,114	30,813
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	4,910	3,088	2,986	3,079	3,130
Total earnings \$'000	124,782	137,745	149,844	183,687	230,492
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	4.28	4.67	5.25	6.10	7.48
Total working expenses ¹ \$'000	120,110	133,841	162,525	228,490	266,351
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	4.12	4.53	5.69	7.59	8.64
Net revenue \$'000	4,672	3,903	-12,681	-44,803	-35,859
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	96.3	97.2	108.5	124.4	115.6
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
Train-kilometres '000 km	8,118	7,733	7,385	7,516	7,491
Country '000 km	4,862	4,496	4,130	4,193	4,166
Suburban ² '000 km	3,257	3,236	3,255	3,323	3,326
Passengers carried '000	31,946	32,145	33,723	36,632	34,278
Country '000	1,763	1,645	1,720	1,811	1,831
Suburban ² '000	30,184	30,500	32,003	34,821	32,448
Earnings collected \$'000	10,273	10,710	11,009	11,650	14,587
Passengers \$'000	7,410	7,934	8,454	9,089	10,930
Country \$'000	3,938	4,121	4,385	4,688	5,502
Suburban ² \$'000	3,472	3,813	4,069	4,401	5,428
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	2,863	2,776	2,555	2,561	3,657

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND—continued

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Goods traffic³</i>					
Train-kilometres '000 km	21,045	21,790	21,157	22,598	23,322
<i>Freight carried</i> '000 tonnes	19,267	24,659	25,401	30,208	33,118
Minerals (including coal) .. '000 tonnes	12,604	17,692	18,714	22,662	25,119
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	3,364	3,187	2,918	3,597	3,810
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,738	3,185	3,265	3,370	3,484
Livestock '000 tonnes	561	595	504	580	705
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	111,063	123,965	133,785	165,228	210,046
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	47,751	58,986	70,494	93,922	118,364
Agricultural produce \$'000	18,986	17,424	15,538	19,632	25,489
Other goods \$'000	36,922	39,662	40,569	43,826	54,363
Livestock \$'000	7,404	7,893	7,184	7,848	11,829
Average length of haul ⁴ km	310	307	309	304	298
Average gross load of goods trains ⁴ .. tonnes	695	778	805	861	916
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	3,446	3,069	5,049	6,809	5,859

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding departmental traffic.

⁴ Excluding the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The Queensland railway system is divided into the three Divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the Southern Division.

During 1975-76 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$20,145,335. Of this, \$10,611,338 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$4,290,308, or 45 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$2,603,796 (27.3 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$2,639,893 (27.7 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1975-76

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
Lines open km	3,712	3,042	3,091	9,844
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	13,868	9,946	6,999	30,813
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,736	3,270	2,264	3,130
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	61,852	116,006	52,634	230,492
Coaching ³ \$'000	13,401	4,049	2,996	20,446
Goods and livestock \$'000	48,450	111,958	49,638	210,046
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	4.46	11.66	7.52	7.48
Total working expenses \$'000	125,573 ⁴	80,852	59,926	266,351 ⁴
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	9.05	8.13	8.56	8.64
Net revenue \$'000	-63,721	35,155	-7,292	-35,860
Working expenses as % of earnings %	203.0	69.7	113.9	115.6
<i>Coaching traffic⁵</i>				
Passengers carried '000	33,811	89	378	34,278
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	11,440	1,237	1,910	14,587
Passengers \$'000	8,728	753	1,448	10,930
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	2,712	484	461	3,657

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1975-76—continued

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
<i>Goods traffic³</i>				
Freight carried '000 tonnes	4,975	22,365	5,778	33,118
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	452	20,828	3,840	25,119
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	1,561	902	1,347	3,810
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,741	402	341	3,484
Livestock '000 tonnes	220	234	250	705
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	62,589	100,821	46,636	210,046
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	4,274	85,569	28,521	118,364
Agricultural produce \$'000	15,258	4,930	5,302	25,489
Other goods \$'000	39,750	6,357	8,257	54,363
Livestock \$'000	3,307	3,965	4,557	11,829
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	3,339	1,726	793	5,859

¹ Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division.

² Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (49 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge).

³ Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. ⁴ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1976, there were 80 kilometres of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. All of these lines were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. The Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire) operated 68 kilometres carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 6 kilometres were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines. In addition there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open to public traffic.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Governments.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

Government	Train-kilometres	Passenger journeys ¹	Goods etc. carried ¹	Gross earnings ²	Working expenses	Net earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	54,943	159,872	31,234	318,763	472,188	-153,425
Victoria	33,818	109,669	10,803	147,292	271,940	-124,648
Queensland	30,813	34,278	33,118	230,492	265,662 ³	-35,170
South Australia ..	10,304	12,672	6,139	49,688	91,352 ⁴	-41,664
Western Australia ..	12,856	351 ⁵	17,647	130,850	118,607 ⁴	12,243
Tasmania	1,748	151	1,610	8,048	22,087 ⁴	-14,039
Australian	5,595	219	3,804	54,618	64,279 ⁴	-9,661
Total	150,078	317,213	104,355	939,751	1,306,115	-366,364

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes.

² Excluding government grants. ³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁴ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

⁵ From 1 July 1974 country passenger journeys only; suburban rail journeys have been included in Metropolitan Transport Trust statistics.

The next table shows route kilometres classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Government	Route kilometres open by gauge				Rolling stock				Staff ¹
	1,600 mm	1,435 mm	1,067 mm	All	Locomotives		Coaching	Goods and service	
					Diesel- electric	Other			
km	km	km	km	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
N. S. Wales ..	..	9,755	..	9,755	421	125	2,809	17,548	39,331
Victoria ..	6,314 ²	325	..	6,653 ³	266	136	2,368	20,221	25,098
Queensland ..	..	111	9,685	9,844 ⁴	416	86	1,150	22,994	24,003
South Australia	2,533	398	963	3,894	151	4	394	7,596	7,481
W. Australia ..	..	1,365	4,798 ⁵	6,163	186	22	376	11,439	9,757
Tasmania ..	..	..	849	849	50	28	113	2,265	1,941
Australian ..	..	2,215	1,380	3,595	100	..	146	3,588	4,140
Total ..	8,847	14,169	17,675	40,753	1,590	401	7,597 ⁶	85,661 ⁷	111,751

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria. ² Excluding 325 kilometres of 1,600 mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435 mm gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 14 kilometres of 762 mm gauge line. ⁴ Including 48 kilometres of 610 mm gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 132 kilometres of 1,435 mm/1,067 mm dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 41 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 154 vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems. ⁷ Including 1 dynamometer car and 9 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

4 URBAN PASSENGER SERVICES

Brisbane—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in Section 3 of this chapter, the government railways. In April 1969 the Brisbane City Council completed the replacement of the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service. At 30 June 1975 the City Council operated 581 motor buses over 588 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,446 persons.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 98.7m passengers carried in 1974-75, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 49.7 per cent, private motor buses carried 15.0 per cent, and the railways carried 35.3 per cent.

Metropolitan Transit Authority—The Metropolitan Transit Authority was established by the *Metropolitan Transit Authority Act 1976*. The Authority took over and continued the work of The Metropolitan Transit Project Board.

The function of the Authority is to provide a properly integrated and efficient system of public passenger transport for the City of Brisbane and adjacent areas and to that end the Authority is to formulate appropriate programmes for submission to the Minister, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council is to implement approved programmes, co-ordinate and assist public passenger transport services by approved means, enter into agreements directed to the improvement or expansion of public passenger transport services, and, if so approved, take over and operate such services.

The Authority has been given a fairly comprehensive list of powers to enable it to discharge its function, including the power to operate by itself or in conjunction with another person a public passenger transport service by land, water, or air, including a service by air-cushion vehicle.

Provision is made for the establishment of a Planning Advisory Committee, the members of which will be the Chairman of the Authority (or acting executive member), a person nominated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commissioner for Transport, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Commissioner for Main Roads.

The Metropolitan Transit Authority has already carried out a number of projects and is working on others. Work has been carried out on parking areas at a number of railway stations and transportation studies into various aspects of public transport in and around the Brisbane area have been or are being completed.

Other Cities—In other cities of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Service	Route open ¹	Vehicles ¹	Staff ¹	Vehicle kilo-metres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings ²	Salaries & wages	Capital value ³
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ⁴ ..	3,438	855	1,782	28,934	63,910	13,955	11,032	6,591
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	588	581	1,446	19,091	49,078	10,115	9,024	5,478
Private ..	2,850	274	336	9,843	14,832	3,840	2,008	1,113
<i>Other cities</i> ..	2,181	252	275	7,653	12,118	2,333	1,350	1,209
Cairns ⁵ ..	120	17	20	551	715	119	61	122
Rockhampton ⁶ ..	67	29	41	699	1,681	271	314	164
Toowoomba ³ ..	627	46	42	888	2,090	366	105	312
Townsville ⁵ ..	375	44	47	1,988	2,019	507	234	166
Other ⁷ ..	992	116	125	3,528	5,614	1,069	637	444
All cities ..	5,619	1,107	2,057	36,587	76,028	16,288	12,382	7,801

¹ At 30 June. ² Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. ³ Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. ⁴ Including the cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. ⁵ Private motor bus service. ⁶ Municipal motor bus service. ⁷ Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Maryborough, and Mount Isa. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1975
(kilometres)

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
Brisbane	3,419	13	441	3,873	111	3,984
Other cities	3,820	240	650	4,710	914	5,624
Towns	351	29	51	431	33	464
Shires	32,454	30,716	60,180	123,350	58,393	181,743
Total	40,044	30,998	61,322	132,364	59,451	191,815

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Australian Governments from government funds (see table on page 322).

Since 1923 Australian Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 which provided for grants in respect of each of the financial years in the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1974 has been superseded by the *Roads Grants Act* 1974 which provides for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977.

The amount of \$89,731,134 received by Queensland during 1975-76 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$79,799,354; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$9,931,780.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under the *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act* 1957-1972 (see page 327), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.1m collected by the Department of Transport in 1975-76, \$3.3m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.8m to Local Authorities.

Work on Brisbane's Transportation Study plan which recommended four five-year roadway construction stages has been progressing since 1967-68. The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1975-76 was \$9.2m, bringing the total to 30 June 1976 to \$91.0m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$104.5m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1974-75, and other government departments spent \$0.1m on roads and bridges,

while Local Authorities spent a further \$85.5m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$190.1m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.7m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1974-75 was \$187.4m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Australian Government. Receipts and expenditure during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
RECEIPTS					
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	26,886	29,303	31,802	33,650	48,536
State Government loan	500	1,750	1,400	5,800	1,869
State Government grant	183	313	200	1,422	1,121
Roads—Contribution to Maintenance Act	4,862	5,194	5,420	5,108	5,101
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Fund ¹	8,200	5,500	4,187	279	..
National Roads Act, Roads Grants Act	40,878	47,400	54,520	67,632	79,048
Commonwealth Aid L.A.A. Roads Fund	4,482	4,710	5,310	7,178	9,932
Other grants	1,738	834	4,001	5,050	3,469
Maintenance repayments account Local Authority Roads ..	1,137	1,302	1,271	876	997
Hire, rent, sale of plant					
Hire of plant	3,859	4,714	4,929	5,874	6,273
Plans, survey charges, and sale of plant	2,658	2,699	3,083	3,887	4,223
Other receipts Main Road and Traffic Engineering Trust funds ² ..	750	961	1,686	1,541	2,099
Total receipts	96,132	104,679	117,810	138,297	162,667
EXPENDITURE					
Permanent road works and surveys					
Construction: Declared roads ..	48,142	53,555	58,184	77,690	87,481
Other roads	150	263	211	298	372
Traffic engineering	307	336	687	572	623
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Funds ¹	8,200	5,500	4,052	414	..
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads	4,482	4,710	5,049	7,439	9,932
Roads maintenance account, payments to Local Authorities ..	1,662	1,667	1,800	1,743	1,803
Maintenance of roads	13,189	13,574	18,608	25,554	29,731
Plant, machinery, and buildings ..	4,797	5,130	5,483	6,212	7,958
Loans—interest and redemption ..	739	582	524	617	934
Administrative costs ³	15,070	17,669	21,912	28,506	31,166
Less Administrative recoveries ..	-122	-53	-65	-177	-183
Total expenditure	96,614	102,933	116,442	148,868	169,818

¹ Australian Government grants.

² See page 326.

³ Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act* 1920-1976. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

Type of road	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					
State Highways	10,210	10,247	10,239	10,230	10,223 ¹
Developmental	7,680	7,617	7,612	7,609	7,607
Main	8,185	8,185	8,187	8,192	8,193 ²
Secondary	13,799	13,773	13,774	13,763	13,760
Total Gazetted Roads	39,874	39,822	39,812	39,794	39,783
All formed roads	129,171	130,500	131,412	132,364	n

¹ Including 53 kilometres of Urban Arterial roads. ² Including 77 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial roads.
n Not available.

The surfaces of the 39,783 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1976 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 22,810 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 2,957 kilometres; formed only, 11,554 kilometres; and unformed, 2,462 kilometres. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1976, including upgrading the surfaces, was 2,246 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates applied at 30 June 1976.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Main Roads	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Urban Sub-arterials ..	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road

conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles—The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at 30 June for each of the five years to 1976. Light commercial type vehicles comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under 1 tonne, and all ambulances and hearses; utilities and panel vans with carrying capacity of 1 tonne and over are classified as trucks (including rigid and articulated).

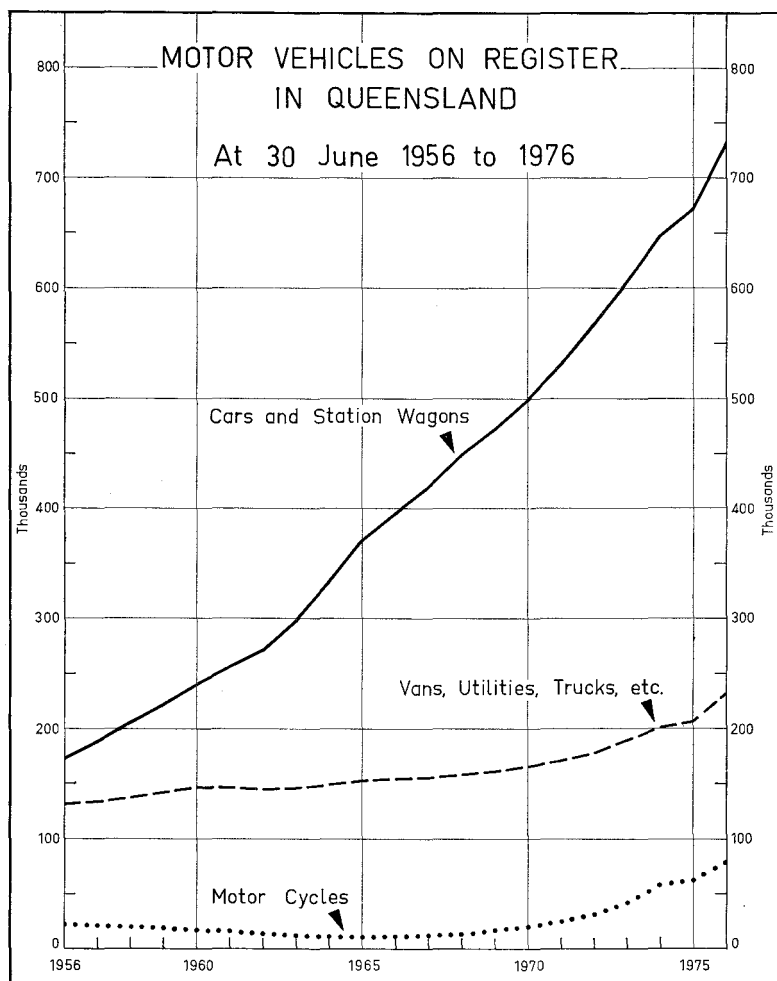
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons ..	567.8	604.9	647.2	671.2	728.3 ²
Buses	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7
Trucks	70.9	78.2	85.8	89.8	104.8
Light commercial type vehicles ..	104.6	108.5	112.0	113.2	125.1
Motor cycles	32.0	42.8	58.1	63.6	79.8
All motor vehicles	778.6	837.8	906.6	941.3	1,041.7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue collected ³	44,277,917	48,570,263	53,622,134	55,156,625	76,071,417

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Australian Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including 2,220 licensed as taxicabs. ³ During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1975 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 454; Victoria, 464; Queensland, 474; South Australia, 501; Western Australia, 512; Tasmania, 485; Northern Territory, 480; and Australian Capital Territory, 566. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1970, the number for Queensland was 387.

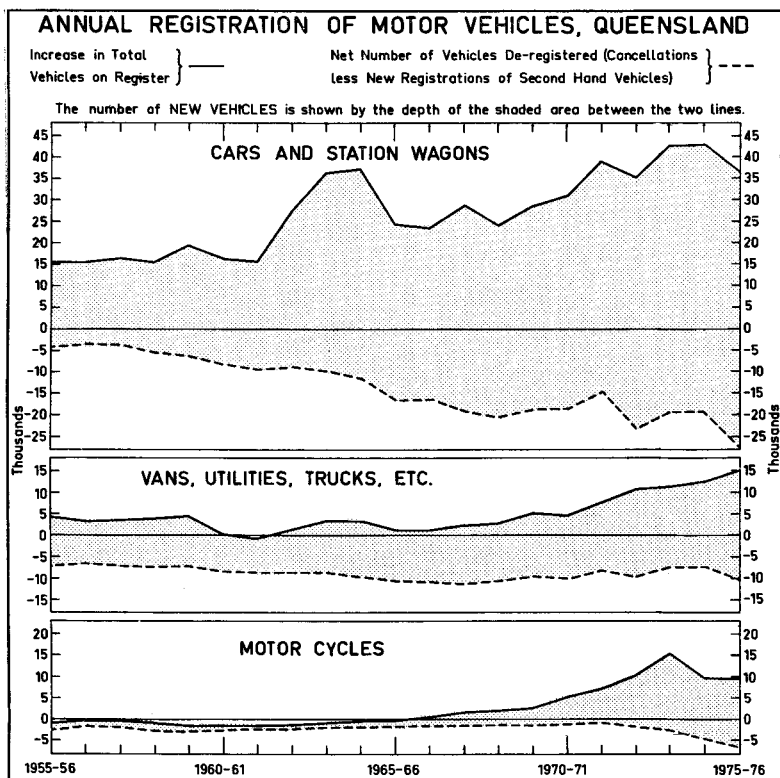
During 1975-76, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 53,133; station wagons, 11,424; light commercial open, 9,484; light commercial closed, 6,245; rigid trucks, 8,593; articulated trucks, 608; other truck types, 11; motor cycles, 16,334; and buses, 240.



The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1975-76 have been as follows: 1971-72, 77,279; 1972-73, 90,001; 1973-74, 98,841; 1974-75, 97,667; and 1975-76, 106,072.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Following the revision of the scale of Motor Vehicle Fees and other charges on 24 September 1976, annual registration fees payable are: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons and commercial type motor vehicles, not exceeding 4 tonnes, range from \$27 to \$93 depending on number of cylinders; motor cycles and motor tricycles, \$10; rigid trucks and cab and chassis intended for use as rigid trucks, \$61, plus \$22 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; trailer and caravan trailer, gross vehicle mass not exceeding 1 tonne, \$10, exceeding 1 tonne, \$20; motorised caravan and omnibus,



\$68 plus \$15 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; prime movers and cab and chassis intended for use as prime movers exceeding 4 tonnes, range from \$83 to \$518; mobile machinery and equipment up to 1 tonne, \$18, and \$6 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 1 tonne; vehicles with a load capacity over 4 tonnes owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$10.

From 1 January 1967 a stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must pay a driving fee of \$5 per annum. Of this fee, \$4 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund (see page 322) for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

The average annual registration fee paid during 1975-76 on motor cars was \$40.82. Other average fees paid were: utilities, \$40.89; trucks, \$109.91; and buses \$89.89.

Drivers—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act* 1949-1975, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period.

Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, the driver may be called upon to show cause why his licence should not be suspended or cancelled. A provisional licence is automatically cancelled if the holder accumulates four demerit points, and that person cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, he will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1975*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$3 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

Licensing of Road Transport—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by licence, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle. Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable is 0.6c a tonne-kilometre calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.3c per passenger-kilometre or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1976, 16,853 such vehicles were licensed.

The *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1972*, requires a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4.1 tonnes at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1975-76 amounted to \$5,100,808, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Five Years—The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the five years to 1975-76.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents

which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage valued at more than \$300. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$100 prior to 1 January 1976. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1975-76 increased by 3.6 per cent when compared with the number killed in 1971-72. The number of persons injured, however, decreased by 3.0 per cent during the same period.

When casualties are related to vehicles registered, the death and injury rates have shown decreasing trends over the last five years, and when related to the State's population the death rate has remained fairly constant while the injury rate has declined.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ¹	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1971-72 ..	757,682	579	11,295	0.8	14.9	3.1	61.0
1972-73 ..	811,402	625	10,903	0.8	13.4	3.3	57.5
1973-74 ..	876,090	603	11,276	0.7	12.9	3.1	58.0
1974-75 ..	929,575	583	10,835	0.6	11.7	2.9	54.4
1975-76 ..	984,188	600	10,950	0.6	11.1	3.0	54.4

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others ²	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1971-72 ..	31,468	8,105	88	953	245	4,392	44	1,111	21	407	181	4,432
1972-73 ..	29,889	8,043	98	965	227	4,020	80	1,331	22	417	198	4,170
1973-74 ..	30,486	8,469	123	957	209	4,085	69	1,672	12	357	190	4,205
1974-75 ..	29,829	8,120	97	823	207	3,841	73	1,796	15	360	191	4,015
1975-76 ..	29,201 ³	8,183	101	832	208	3,893	82	1,782	20	364	189	4,079

¹ Accidents involving death or injury. ² Passengers in vehicles etc. ³ From 1 January 1976, the minimum limit for the reporting of property damage accidents was raised from \$100 to \$300.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1975-76 the greatest number of accidents occurred on Saturdays which had 5,106 followed by Fridays, 4,947, and Sundays, 3,974.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 18.4 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.3 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

Types of Accidents—The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State in 1975-76.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	795	690	39	78	383	644
Van or utility	107	94	6	13	41	85
Truck etc.	43	39	2	6	26	40
Motor cycle	65	58	..	3	48	75
Pedal cycle	3	1	..	..	..	1
Bus etc.	21	17	..	..	12	17
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1
Car and						
Car	11,850	1,674	30	82	1,370	2,792
Van or utility	3,290	544	10	30	393	936
Truck etc.	1,454	280	10	32	174	397
Motor cycle	1,433	984	17	36	576	1,091
Pedal cycle	304	242	3	11	111	244
Bus etc.	186	29	..	4	24	51
Other	695	91	..	4	28	133
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	292	48	..	4	21	85
Truck etc.	250	66	1	12	30	101
Motor cycle	187	153	2	12	64	168
Pedal cycle	34	28	1	3	10	27
Bus etc.	31	4	..	..	5	8
Other	161	18	..	2	..	26
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	127	34	..	7	23	44
Motor cycle	78	67	7	11	36	62
Pedal cycle	21	20	1	2	8	18
Bus etc.	26	5	..	1	6	37
Other	41	2	..	..	..	2
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	42	37	..	..	20	59
Pedal cycle	29	26	..	..	9	29
Bus etc.	10	8	..	2	1	6
Other	99	81	..	6	23	90
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	3	3	..	..	3	4
Bus etc.	6	5	..	1	3	4
Other	1	1	..	..	..	1
Bus etc. and						
Bus etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicle and						
Other	5	2	..	1	..	1
Moving vehicle and obstruction ³						
Car	1,534	271	2	5	184	360
Van or utility	270	55	..	4	32	74
Truck etc.	147	13	..	1	8	18
Motor cycle	113	87	4	5	55	95
Pedal cycle	19	18	..	..	8	18
Bus etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..
Other	8	..	..	..	..	..
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	3,685	1,427	39	152	537	1,957
Van or utility	732	304	4	26	92	425
Truck etc.	371	117	..	11	25	139
Motor cycle	530	477	9	25	157	514
Pedal cycle	36	34	3	4	18	31
Bus etc.	20	13	..	..	28	29
Other	25	14	..	3	1	11
Total	29,201	8,183	191	600	4,594	10,950

¹ Accidents involving death or injury.² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.³ Including stationary vehicle.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user during the five years ended 1975-76.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages	
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated		
PEDESTRIANS												
1971-72	..	8.8	7.3	20.7	6.8	7.7	6.2	10.4	12.7	17.2	2.2	100.0
1972-73	..	7.2	7.2	21.8	6.7	8.8	6.2	7.7	12.4	20.8	1.2	100.0
1973-74	..	7.2	7.0	20.7	8.7	10.3	6.8	8.6	10.2	19.6	0.9	100.0
1974-75	..	6.5	8.8	21.3	8.2	6.2	6.0	8.7	12.3	19.9	2.1	100.0
1975-76	..	5.7	7.8	20.1	7.8	8.7	6.9	8.9	9.9	22.8	1.4	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1971-72	0.6	22.5	30.3	15.6	12.1	8.7	7.1	3.1	100.0
1972-73	0.6	22.4	31.3	16.5	11.9	8.7	7.2	1.4	100.0
1973-74	0.8	23.5	30.2	16.3	11.3	8.4	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	0.8	24.5	30.3	15.7	10.9	8.0	8.1	1.7	100.0
1975-76	0.7	24.9	28.4	16.2	11.2	8.0	8.6	2.0	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1971-72	0.9	52.9	27.7	6.8	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.8	100.0
1972-73	1.3	51.9	32.4	6.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0
1973-74	2.4	50.1	32.3	6.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0
1974-75	2.4	49.9	36.2	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	100.0
1975-76	2.5	48.8	35.6	6.6	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1971-72	1.6	72.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	9.1	0.5	100.0
1972-73	1.6	70.4	7.3	2.5	0.9	3.4	4.6	9.1	0.2	100.0
1973-74	3.2	70.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	1.1	100.0
1974-75	2.9	72.8	5.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	7.2	0.3	100.0
1975-76	1.8	74.2	4.9	3.9	1.3	2.9	4.7	6.0	0.3	100.0
OTHERS ²												
1971-72	..	6.6	2.4	20.2	25.0	17.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	6.7	2.1	18.9	25.9	18.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	1.6	100.0
1973-74	..	7.1	2.9	20.0	24.8	16.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0
1974-75	..	6.6	2.3	21.6	25.7	17.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	6.6	2.0	100.0
1975-76	..	7.3	3.1	21.5	23.9	17.3	6.9	5.3	5.5	7.9	1.3	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1971-72	..	3.4	1.6	12.6	24.4	22.1	9.8	8.5	7.4	7.3	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	3.2	1.5	12.2	25.4	23.3	10.1	7.9	7.3	7.6	1.5	100.0
1973-74	..	3.3	1.8	12.1	25.9	22.9	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	..	2.9	1.7	12.7	27.2	23.5	9.4	7.3	6.4	7.2	1.7	100.0
1975-76	..	3.2	1.9	12.7	26.3	23.0	10.0	7.3	6.1	8.1	1.4	100.0

¹ Persons killed or injured.

² Passengers in vehicles etc.

In 1975-76 persons under 21 years of age represented 44.1 per cent of casualties, compared with 42.0 per cent in 1971-72.

The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 23.0 per cent, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the five-year period.

The proportion of casualties under 21 years of age for motor drivers increased from 23.1 per cent in 1971-72 to 25.6 per cent in 1975-76 while for motor cyclists the proportion decreased from 53.8 per cent to 51.3 per cent in the same period.

Persons under 17 years comprised 33.6 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 22.8 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 53.3 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 84.4 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 74.2 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1975-76 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 38 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 240 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 years was more than twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about five to six times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	53	..	..	..	314	..	367	19.0
5-6	73	..	..	7	133	..	213	28.2
7-16	188	29	47	285	914	2	1,465	38.8
17-20	73	1,019	909	19	1,019	..	3,039	212.7
21-29	81	1,165	663	15	737	..	2,661	92.0
30-39	64	666	124	5	297	..	1,156	47.0
40-49	83	460	57	11	224	2	837	39.2
50-59	92	329	33	18	235	1	708	35.2
60 and over ..	213	353	15	23	336	..	940	34.3
Not stated ..	13	80	16	1	54	..	164	..
Total ..	933	4,101	1,864	384	4,263	5	11,550	57.4

¹ Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 from the Australian Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation: Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Australian Government in 1921 with a subsidy of \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger

flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Brisbane.

In October 1957 Ansett Airlines, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Australian Government. There is a network of intrastate services connecting major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas, British Airways, Air New Zealand, Air Pacific, and Air Niu Gini.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1976 was 842 (829 in 1975). This total included 432 (440 in 1975) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act* 1960-1972, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1975 are shown below.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1975

Airport	Passengers ²	Freight	Aircraft ³ movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brampton Island	10,057	..	2,055
Brisbane	2,441,745	28,851	40,508
Bundaberg	55,060	219	4,739
Cairns	284,840	4,053	8,631
Coolangatta	321,799	776	6,001
Gladstone	44,288	171	3,312
Hayman Island	22,199	20	1,819
Longreach	5,305	48	651
Mackay	246,832	959	10,309
Maroochydore	19,175	23	718
Maryborough	38,025	133	5,777
Mount Isa	83,886	1,003	5,179
Proserpine	15,653	20	1,770
Rockhampton	180,074	1,166	10,716
Shute Harbour	15,827	5	2,030
Thursday Island	12,359	141	570
Townsville	332,360	2,795	13,290
Weipa	23,286	537	1,802

¹ Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. 194,239 passengers on international services at Brisbane and Cairns. 2,998 international movements at Brisbane and Cairns.

² Including
³ Including

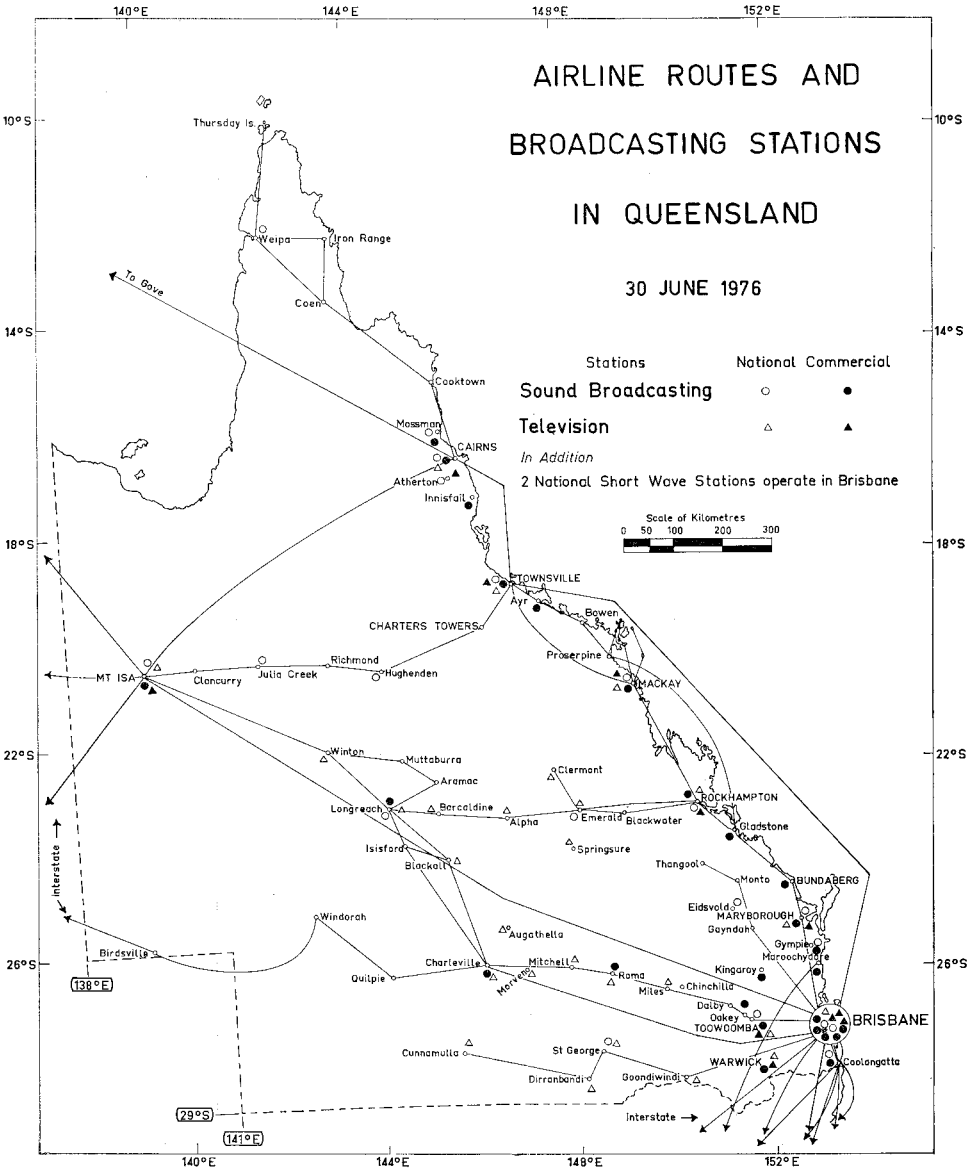
The costs of operation and maintenance for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville (which is jointly used by the R.A.A.F.) were Brisbane, \$6,868,000, which includes \$2,547,000 for navigation aids and \$2,340,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$1,619,000, including \$793,000 for navigation aids and \$583,000 for air traffic control operation.

AIRLINE ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1976

Stations National Commercial
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲
In Addition
2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane

Scale of Kilometres
0 50 100 200 300



9 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In July 1975 two statutory corporations, the Australia Post and Telecom Australia, were established. Together these provide the forms of communications previously under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General's Department. These services include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Telecom Australia, in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) provides the radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1976 are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Australian Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND

Post offices					1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Official	..	..	..	..	220	215	215	215	215
Non-official	..	..	..	..	876	865	828	790	748
Total	..	..	..	..	1,096	1,080	1,043	1,005	963

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1975-76 in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars				1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Postal orders								
Issued								
Number	..	..		2,371,376	2,323,437	2,351,638	2,202,908	1,511,356
Value	..	\$		8,118,354	8,437,420	9,338,640	9,409,116	6,833,371
Commission		\$		244,996	265,337	293,863	380,827	425,619
Paid								
Number	..	..		2,396,009	2,281,991	2,187,027	1,935,167	1,278,289
Value	..	\$		7,494,606	7,514,522	8,014,938	8,106,882	5,701,179
Money orders								
Issued								
Number	..	..		761,011	761,883	712,996	695,889 ^r	653,429
Value	..	\$		20,801,087	22,885,132	26,183,367	31,608,594 ^r	36,067,019
Commission		\$		390,995	411,580	458,338	499,997	704,094
Paid								
Number	..	..		679,069	664,944	643,108	620,837	598,645
Value	..	\$		20,886,394	22,299,338	25,588,295	31,172,979	35,673,705

^r Revised since last issue.

Postal business in Queensland for the five years to 1975-76 is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND
(‘000)

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles ¹	Parcels ²	Telegrams and cablegrams
1971-72	312,038	33,745	1,307	2,864	4,140
1972-73	322,326	32,406	1,258	2,949	4,126
1973-74	323,647	33,357	1,003	2,800	4,242
1974-75	296,772	37,449	1,121	2,547	3,678
1975-76	253,839	30,330	726	2,220	2,958

¹ Other than registered parcels. ² Including registered parcels.

Telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services and business in Queensland during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of Telecom in Queensland in 1975-76 was \$7,403,029. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1975-76 in Queensland was \$181,202,666.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers anywhere in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 1,240 in 1971-72 to 2,418 in 1975-76 and the number of calls from 2,389,069 to 4,730,000 in the same period.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Telegrams					
Sent within Australia					
Number	3,952,407	3,916,713	4,009,488	3,459,333	2,761,098
Value \$	2,908,018	2,681,175	2,709,961	3,431,839	4,221,323
Sent overseas					
Number	187,797	209,258	232,341	218,831	196,697
Value \$	300,061	329,445	413,239	389,539	364,478
Telex¹ services					
Subscribers No.	1,240	1,493	1,739	2,032	2,418
Calls No.	2,389,069	2,911,867	3,378,182	4,297,050	4,730,000
Telephones					
New services No.	34,555	44,975	49,867	50,615	46,619
Telephone services ² .. No.	361,290	387,047	417,687	444,999 ^r	467,799
Instruments connected ² .. No.	497,550	532,171	552,542	615,636	644,988
Instruments per 100 population ² No.	26.75	27.86	28.38	30.60	32.0
Services with access to S.T.D. ² No.	291,288	325,236	367,973	396,808	427,822
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	45.9	53.7	58.3	65.0	72.1
Revenue \$'000	76,078	90,262	107,544	134,522	181,203

¹ See text preceding table.
duplex subscriber separately.

² At 30 June. Telephone services include each
³ Subscriber trunk dialling. ^r Revised since last issue.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications—Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Australian Government, and various types of radiocommunications stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia. The next table shows the number of these stations in operation in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1976.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of station	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Fixed					
Aeronautical	5	6	6	6	6
Services with other countries (OTC)	4	4	4	4	4
Outpost	734	759	818	868	876
Other	245	337	366	389	364
Land					
Aeronautical	34	34	48	58	58
Base stations: Land mobile services	1,986	2,359	2,859	2,985	3,196
Harbour mobile services	44	43	47	49	49
Coast	64	65	73	80	80
Experimental	90	102	114	117	116
Repeater	7	10	11	14	12
Mobile					
Aeronautical	489	516	528	557	595
Land mobile	18,516	21,258	25,011	26,528	28,125
Harbour mobile	331	395	448	480	513
Outposts	742	736	807	809	817
Ships	2,321	3,034	4,127	4,188	4,220
Other	9	14	9	14	9
Space services	1	1	1	2	1
Amateur	740	758	772	796	819
Total transmitting	26,362	30,431	36,049	37,944	39,860
Receiving only	142	153	148	155	155

Fixed and land stations are established at fixed locations. Fixed stations exchange radio messages with other similar stations while land stations exchange radio messages with mobile stations. Outpost stations are in outback areas and communicate with control stations operated by such organisations as the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Space services are radiocommunication services between earth stations and space stations, between space stations, or between earth stations when signals are re-transmitted by space stations or transmitted by reflection from objects in space.

Broadcasting and Television—Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the direction of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by Telecom Australia. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

National			Commercial		
Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
Medium frequency			Medium frequency		
Brisbane	4QG	133	Brisbane	4BC	168
Brisbane	4QR	"	Brisbane	4BH	140
Atherton	4AT	"	Brisbane	4BK	168
Gympie	4GM	"	Brisbane	4KQ	168
Hughenden	4HU	"	Oakey	4AK	138
Julia Creek	4JK	"	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	134½
Mount Isa	4MI	"	Ayr	4AY	168
Mossman	4MS	"	Bundaberg	4BU	116½
Mackay	4QA	"	Cairns	4CA	168
Maryborough	4QB	"	Gladstone	4CD	123
Emerald	4QD	"	Gold Coast	4GG	168
Longreach	4QL	"	Toowoomba	4GR	168
Townsville	4QN	"	Gympie	4GY	117½
Eidsvold	4QO	"	Ipswich	4IP	168
Toowoomba	4QS	"	Innisfail-Tully	4KZ	122
St George	4QW	"	Longreach	4LG	113½
Cairns	4QY	"	Mount Isa	4LM	124
Rockhampton	4RK	"	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Southport	4SO	"	Mackay	4MK	132
Weipa	4WP	"	Nambour	4NA	130
High frequency			Rockhampton	4RO	127½
Brisbane	VLM	"	Kingaroy	4SB	115½
Brisbane	VLQ	"	Townsville	4TO	168
			Charleville	4VL	114½
			Warwick	4WK	133
			Roma	4ZR	110

The analysis of broadcasting programmes set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in October 1975 and March 1976 for Australian metropolitan stations.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES, AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN STATIONS, OCTOBER 1975 AND MARCH 1976
(per cent)

Programme category	Commercial	National	All stations
<i>Entertainment</i>	64.1	66.8	67.4
Light and popular music	56.4	28.8	46.4
Incidental matter	6.3	5.6	6.9
Variety	1.1	1.7	1.2
Drama	0.2	2.4	0.9
The arts	0.1	28.3	12.0
<i>Information and services</i>	20.5	33.2	23.7
News	8.8	10.0	8.5
Sport	5.9	3.5	4.6
Information	1.4	7.7	3.7
Religion	0.8	1.2	0.9
Social and political	2.4	7.7	4.2
Family	1.1	0.5	0.8
Children .. .. .	..	1.1	0.4
Education	0.1	1.5	0.6
<i>Advertisements</i>	15.4	..	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation at June 1976. These exclude one repeater station, located at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane	ABQ-2	88½	Roma	ABRAQ-7	88½
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	..	Rockhampton ..	ABRQ-3	..
Alpha	ABAQ-8	..	Richmond ¹	ABRDQ-6	..
Barcaldine	ABBQ-10	..	Springsure	ABSEQ-9	..
Blackall	ABBLQ-9	..	St George	ABSGQ-8	..
Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	..	Southern Downs ..	ABSQ-1	..
Charleville	ABCEQ-9	..	Townsville	ABTQ-3	..
Cloncurry ¹	ABCLQ-7	..	Winton	ABWNQ-8	..
Clermont	ABCTQ-10	..	Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	..
Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	..			
Darling Downs ..	ABDQ-3	..	<i>Commercial</i>		
Emerald	ABEQ-11	..	Brisbane	BTQ-7	98
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	..	.. ..	QTQ-9	98½
Hughenden ¹	ABHQ-9	..	.. ..	TVQ-0	89½
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	..	Darling Downs ..	DDQ-10	69½
Julia Creek ¹	ABJQ-10	..	Cairns	FNQ-10	51½
Longreach	ABLQ-6	..	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	41½
Mackay	ABMQ-4	..	Mackay	MVQ-6	54
Mary Kathleen ¹ ..	ABMKQ-9	..	Rockhampton ..	RTQ-7	49
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	..	Southern Downs ..	SDQ-4	67½
Morven	ABMNQ-7	..	Townsville	TNQ-7	51½
Miles	ABMSQ-9	..	Wide Bay	WBQ-8	61½
Cairns	ABNQ-9	..			

¹Microwave repeater stations.

The following analysis of television programmes is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1975. For the purposes of the tables the programmes analysed are those of all Australian metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations, and, in the case of the National Service, those of ABV Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS, ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES, 1975
(per cent)

Programme category	Metropolitan		Country	
	Commercial	National	Commercial	National
<i>Drama</i>	58.0	19.3	55.3	19.3
Serious	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Adventure	11.2	4.2	10.1	4.2
Crime and suspense ..	12.6	2.5	12.0	2.5
Domestic and comedy ..	22.9	9.5	24.3	9.5
Western	4.4	0.7	4.3	0.7
Miscellaneous	6.7	2.3	4.3	2.3
<i>Light entertainment</i> ..	16.1	8.7	17.2	8.7
Cartoons	7.0	1.5	5.2	1.5
Light music	0.7	4.3	0.9	4.3
Personality programmes ..	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.5
Talent programmes	1.4	..	1.2	..
Variety	4.7	2.4	7.3	2.4

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS, ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES, 1975—
continued
 (per cent)

Programme category	Metropolitan		Country	
	Commercial	National	Commercial	National
<i>Sport</i>	5.9	15.3	5.7	15.3
<i>News</i>	4.1	6.6	7.2	6.6
<i>Children</i>	6.6	21.4	4.1	21.4
Kindergarten	2.6	19.3	0.7	19.3
Other	4.0	2.1	3.4	2.1
<i>Family activities</i>	3.2	1.0	3.1	1.0
<i>Information</i>	1.6	4.1	2.1	4.1
<i>Current affairs</i>	2.5	6.7	3.3	6.7
<i>Political matter</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Religious matter</i>	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.7
<i>The arts</i> .. .. .	..	1.3	..	1.3
<i>Educational</i>	1.0	13.7	0.6	13.7
Formal .. .. .	..	13.7	..	13.7
Other	1.0	..	0.6	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

• Chapter 16

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

As the comparatively small population and secondary industry of the State provide only a limited market for products produced, external trade has always been of great importance to Queensland.

In 1901 the power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Australian Parliament by the Constitution. The Constitution also provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and control of payment of bounties should pass to the Australian Government and that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 60, 1974, pages 301 to 316).

External trade statistics are classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. These classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Exports are valued at the Australian free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment, however, are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Value for duty is the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of either the actual price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic, i.e. in the country of export, value of the goods, whichever is the higher.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by selected importers and exporters. Statistics compiled, however, are also believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

There is also significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland for the five years ending 1974-75.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Direction of trade	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Exports					
Overseas	789.2	981.0	1,305.6 ¹	1,380.8	2,046.4
Interstate ²	530.9	525.2	586.0	725.3	683.8
Imports					
Overseas	321.6 ³	270.5	311.4 ³	542.6 ³	580.1
Interstate ³	998.7	1,058.0	1,205.0	1,395.8	1,424.0

¹ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ² Refer to page 340 regarding coverage. ³ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m in 1970-71, \$40.7m in 1972-73, and \$142.1m in 1973-74.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1974-75 were worth \$2,046.4m, an increase of \$665.6m on the figure recorded in 1973-74. Minerals (including coal) were the most valuable exports, accounting for \$740.5m, or 36.2 per cent, of the State's total overseas exports. The value of coal exports was \$413.3m (\$219.5m higher than in 1973-74), of which \$341.4m, or 82.6 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$169.5m, which was \$8.7m higher than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$89.6m.

Sugar exports in 1974-75 were valued at \$632.8m, or 30.9 per cent, of the State's total exports, compared with \$217.9m in 1973-74, while the value of meat exported was \$173.0m, which was \$124.3m less than the figure for the previous year.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports to Japan in 1974-75 was \$642.2m, which was 31.4 per cent of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 18.1 per cent (\$371.0m) and Canada for 10.7 per cent (\$219.7m). The corresponding percentages going to these three countries in 1973-74 were 36.6, 18.5, and 5.1, respectively. The increase in Canada's percentage was almost entirely due to an increase in sugar exports. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 10.1 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1974-75, approximately the same proportion as in 1973-74.

Interstate—As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, food and live animals contribute most to export income from other States and in 1974-75 were valued at \$201.6m. Major items in this group were sugar, live animals, fruit and vegetables, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Sugar was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by copper.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1974-75 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, and to other States of Australia. See also the diagrams on pages 346 and 352.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	Japan	United States	Canada
<i>Food and live animals</i>	182,923	271,581	182,637
Animals, live	35	23	..
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	8,240	103,548	15,106
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,141	44	258
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,853	165	417
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	74	3	285
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried	1,185	..	..
Butter, including ghee	186	..	61
Cheese	706	..	..
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	1,391	..	..
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	4,981	2,763	..
Wheat, unmilled	6,253	..	..
Barley, unmilled	7,853	..	..
Millet and panicum, unmilled	1,480	35	..
Sorghum, unmilled	35,267	..	..
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains .. ..	..	..	..
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	6	..	..
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried .. .. .	..	2	379
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations .. .. .	..	121	847
Vegetables, fresh or prepared .. .. .	..	..	8
Sugar, raw or refined	106,360	158,671	165,265
Molasses	1,773	6,025	..
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery .. .. .	..	74	12
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	1,580	..	..
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food preparations, n.e.s.	560	107	..
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	3	2	..
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. .. ..	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages	2	2	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. ..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufactures	1	..	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	85,353	18,117	253
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	3,661	..	..
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	3	..	..
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed .. ..	..	..	..
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	..
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	19	..	..
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	160	51	..
Wool fibres and other animal hair	20,293	277	..
Zinc ore and concentrates	57,332	17,600	202
Tin ore and concentrates			
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands			
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,886	188	50
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	341,360	..	..
Coal, coke, and briquettes	341,360	..	..
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases .. ..	..	..	..
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	2,878	34	..
Tallow, edible	1,389	..	..
Tallow, inedible	450	..	..
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,039	34	..

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75 (\$'000)

European Economic Community ¹	United Kingdom	Papua New Guinea	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ³
4,175	45,928	14,102	274,692	976,038	201,588
..	1	81	1,272	1,411	24,910
899	7,100	1,181	19,292	155,366	5,203
5	291	120	185	3,044	13
1,027	1,448	819	1,577	8,305	4,476
103	836	3,811	1,221	6,334	13,891
..	..	405	2,865	4,455	403
..	..	718	2,330	3,295	1,057
..	..	20	5	732	2,039
..	..	120	71	1,582	113
22	252	22	460	8,500	1,570
..	..	5	44,174	50,432	101
1,719	..	..	14,823	24,395	297
104	410	..	181	2,210	388
..	..	4	8,169	43,440	624
..	73	2,821	4,564	7,458	2,007
..	..	683	1,508	2,197	7,950
155	200	143	381	1,260	3,248
55	604	309	615	2,551	19,629
4	41	314	30	397	14,227
..	33,821	744	167,985	632,846	80,690
..	..	3	210	8,011	279
..	71	96	36	289	1,505
5	..	1,311	1,985	4,881	2,032
..	..	136	358	494	5,111
76	781	236	394	2,153	9,825
..	25	129	429	589	25,008
..	..	98	71	168	1,099
..	25	14	333	376	5,103
..	..	4	..	4	18,700
..	..	13	25	39	106
79,670	13,748	362	42,570	240,073	35,475
3,017	30	..	2,025	8,733	140
3,732	171	..	301	4,207	15
..	6	3	..	8	6
110	311	..	378	798	7,820
4,200	31	1	3,706	7,957	848
..	..	3	23	237	4,371
24,021	2,458	2	15,706	62,757	590
44,022	10,481	..	16,534	146,172	17,897
566	261	355	3,898	9,204	3,788
62,578	5,239	1,132	4,249	414,559	13,872
62,578	5,239	..	4,169	413,347	..
..	..	1,131	81	1,212	13,872
869	120	314	7,536	11,751	3,162
..	..	147	1,464	2,999	2,024
594	55	..	4,997	6,097	105
274	64	167	1,076	2,654	1,032

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	Japan	United States	Canada
<i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i>	3,536	74,092	36,261
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	25,130	1,260	249
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods) .. ..	..	..	..
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	2	23	..
Plywood and veneers	21	9	..
Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture	25	..	2
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	..	165	..
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	88	1	..
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	2	..	..
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings .. .. .	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	350	221	3
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	258	114
Copper and copper-base alloys	24,614	..	..
Lead and lead-base alloys .. .. .	..	..	..
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	16	1	1
Metal containers for storage and transport	7	41	..
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	..	..	..
Wire products; nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools ..	2	23	13
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	1	519	116
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	881	4,000	162
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	259	2,566	..
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	580	551	143
Electric power machinery and switchgear	22	11	..
Domestic electrical equipment .. .. .	..	..	..
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	13	371	20
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..
Road motor vehicles and parts	7	193	..
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures .. ..	..	308	..
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	21	56	29
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	..	1	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	..	..
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric .. .. .	..	..	..
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. ..	..	..	..
Printed matter .. .. .	..	17	5
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	4	..	..
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter)	3	..	..
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	14	37	25
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	1	1,144	7
Total merchandise trade	642,086	370,287	219,598
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	82	755	69
Total recorded trade	642,168	371,042	219,667

¹ Excluding United Kingdom. ² Including "country unknown", totalling

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75—continued (\$'000)

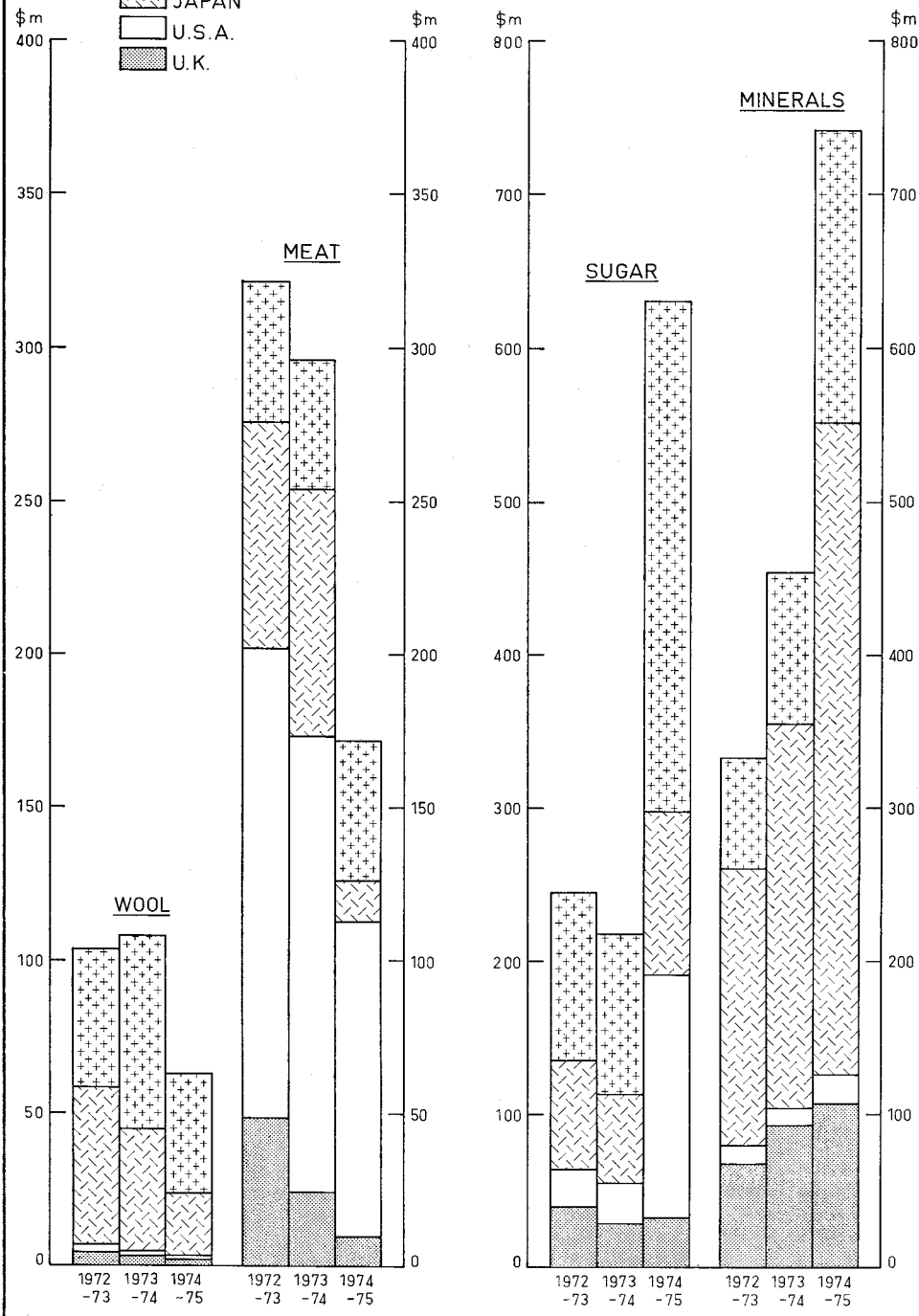
European Economic Community ¹	United Kingdom	Papua New Guinea	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ³
23	2,530	1,921	22,233	140,596	48,449
58,504	90,839	4,640	7,698	188,318	167,557
138	35	13	386	571	6,285
3	..	287	84	398	8,066
44	..	12	56	142	9,887
36	21	65	68	217	5,639
..	4	398	289	855	16,366
..	6	562	188	844	2,083
..	5	206	85	299	4,675
..	..	56	14	70	1,332
147	12	396	433	1,563	4,673
..	..	991	725	2,089	6,785
53,770	20,640	28	1,538	100,590	78,449
..	68,924	5	..	68,929	680
100	294	351	1,210	1,973	1,526
10	10	373	147	587	2,462
..	..	51	7	59	4,427
11	..	322	252	623	518
4,245	890	524	2,214	8,510	13,704
308	209	10,916	35,064	51,540	146,624
83	39	758	19,326	23,031	22,086
168	56	5,891	7,567	14,956	12,481
4	17	1,206	579	1,838	3,792
..	4	203	43	250	8,904
8	12	231	115	770	4,106
..	..	2	8	11	2,433
2	4	747	1,703	2,656	82,698
43	77	1,878	5,722	8,029	10,125
37	167	2,390	895	3,595	41,777
..	..	102	30	134	4,556
..	..	172	26	199	2,286
..	118	409	85	613	17,161
..	..	252	15	267	5,460
..	19	287	24	353	2,589
..	..	131	45	179	1,034
..	..	75	5	82	3,895
37	29	961	666	1,769	4,796
23	6	8,105	1,520	10,806	..
206,186	158,811	44,010	396,887	2,037,865	683,512
107	454	3,675	3,400	8,542	293
206,293	159,265	47,685	400,287	2,046,407	683,804

\$1,577,000).

³ Refer to page 340 regarding coverage.

DESTINATIONS OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS
QUEENSLAND
1972-73 to 1974-75

- COUNTRIES
- OTHER
 - JAPAN
 - U.S.A.
 - U.K.



The next table shows, for the five years to 1974-75, the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1947-75
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	'000 kg	162,508	186,683	255,205	205,775	191,846
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	'000 kg	9,052	14,877	9,795	4,337	4,726
Other meat, frozen etc. ..	'000 kg	9,994	13,010	19,450	13,901	13,426
Bacon and hams	'000 kg	178	162	122	70	257
Meat preserved	'000 kg	8,124	7,313	5,832	5,860	4,927
Butter	'000 kg	1,815	3,726	3,827	3,879	2,880
Milk and cream	'000 kg	4,157	4,588	6,070	6,595	7,350
Cheese	'000 kg	2,490	1,479	742	2,363	918
Eggs in shell	dozen	504,775	939,195	1,068,005	904,512	369,060
Eggs not in shell	'000 kg	2,831	1,202	1,769	3,721	2,895
Wheat	tonne	115,928	284,561	146,192	93,729	334,234
Barley	tonne	16,923	15,222	200	83,794	210,894
Sorghum	tonne	370,279	694,146	615,066	601,048	492,771
Flour, wheaten	'000 kg	28,615	26,550	32,018	21,178	36,074
Fruit juices	'000 l	1,081	2,087	1,544	1,438	1,056
Sugar	'000 kg	1,541,412	1,974,260	2,062,841	1,761,037	1,971,295
Molasses	tonne	219,695	223,288	189,646	246,627	246,232
Hides, horse and cattle ..	'000 kg	25,044	25,954	38,252	33,243	36,447
Skins, sheep and lamb ..	'000 kg	13,570	17,175	12,418	5,622	5,212
Animal fats	'000 kg	29,626	44,283	47,149	27,930	34,043
Coal	tonne	6,932,467	9,138,078	14,503,770	15,420,141	17,433,235
Copper	'000 kg	61,771	81,582	77,144	78,919	96,082
Lead	'000 kg	146,519	112,836	116,800	124,492	125,904
Zinc	'000 kg	149,487	115,387	193,629	186,714	209,040
Wool, greasy	'000 kg	61,069	66,312	68,798	48,223	42,827
Wool, scoured or other ..	'000 kg	2,556	2,493	2,108	1,433	1,583

4 IMPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1974-75 were valued at \$580.1m, compared with \$542.6m in 1973-74. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$274.7m, or 47.4 per cent of the total, of which \$198.8m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1974-75 were: chemicals, \$46.2m; textile fabrics, \$12.8m; and paper and paperboard, \$16.5m.

Interstate—The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 71.1 per cent in 1974-75, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1974-75 totalled \$1,424.0m, compared with \$1,395.8m in 1973-74.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1974-75 was valued at \$486.0m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$241.5m. Other important items imported from other States were: iron and steel, \$141.2m; chemicals, \$99.9m; and clothing and footwear, \$104.0m.

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1974-75 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, and other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	Japan	United States	United Kingdom
<i>Food and live animals</i>	2,490	1,200	1,341
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other live animals .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations .. .. .	..	..	70
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	..	..	..
Butter, cheese, and eggs .. .. .	..	..	..
Fish and fish preparations	2,130	302	536
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	58	..
Breakfast foods, prepared .. .. .	..	..	21
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	26	..	215
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, dried .. .. .	..	13	..
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	40	12	69
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared .. .. .	..	139	3
Vegetables, fresh or frozen .. .. .	..	424	92
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	22	75	98
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	15	2	170
Coffee .. .. .	..	48	..
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations .. .. .	..	..	21
Tea .. .. .	..	..	2
Feeding stuff for animals	225	122	..
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	..	..
Other food and food preparations	31	4	44
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	1	413	582
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices) .. .. .	..	..	..
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry .. .. .	..	..	13
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	1	237	466
Tobacco .. .. .	..	176	..
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	..	..	104
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	204	1,775	235
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	37	99	18
Timber	3	605	..
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork .. .. .	..	482	..
Wool .. .. .	..	..	2
Fertilisers, crude	5	30	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	23	343	101
Mineral sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	136	216	114
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	299	459	852
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	..	..	..
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	..	1	..
Distillate fuels	20	..	..
Residual fuel oils (except enriched)	37	..	..
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	10	404	107
Other petroleum products and gases	232	55	745
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	391	189	2
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	238	184	..
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	153	6	2
<i>Chemicals</i>	9,521	17,600	6,989
Chemical elements and compounds	7,451	10,765	1,495
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	16	77	368

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75 (\$'000)

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
1,416	39	792	11,362	18,640	170,157
..	7,045
..	5,466
..	272	272	7,525
..	24	24	5,959
132	..	40	35	277	4,959
..	7	7	6,497
177	107	283	15,351
177	..	406	3,103	6,655	2,069
..	1	59	5,262
..	21	4,333
120	38	4	75	478	9,336
..	59	59	6,748
..	366	380	1,800
62	..	44	236	465	13,073
18	1,138	1,298	1,341
101	..	211	211	1,039	3,096
299	..	85	995	1,574	4,388
209	..	1	58	454	12,718
25	281	354	6,034
24	16	61	15,563
..	2,879	2,881	2,419
51	679	1,077	4,607
..	4,162
21	..	1	821	923	20,405
1,387	..	2	1,119	3,504	57,839
4	6	9	2,055
469	145	627	9,287
241	..	2	229	1,175	7,842
..	740	915	5,501
673	777	33,154
715	1,663	2,567	13,162	20,321	24,649
..	10	11	1,512
160	..	13	1,011	1,338	1,896
..	..	385	4,589	5,581	5,440
..	1,654	120	1,741	3,997	2,621
..	64	65	5,289
..	4,734	4,769	..
457	1	1,996	555	3,475	1,729
30	30	4,970
68	7	54	459	1,055	1,192
160	65,620	67,390	33,843
..	14,813	14,813	15,500
20	4,161	4,182	5,252
..	962	963	1,886
..	8,408	8,429	1,404
..	35,535	35,572	32
32	1,624	2,177	8,997
108	116	1,255	773
15	826	1,424	6,527
15	715	1,151	4,676
..	111	273	1,851
5,860	141	2,304	3,829	46,245	99,874
3,568	18	110	1,165	24,572	9,054
129	..	24	131	744	12,423

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

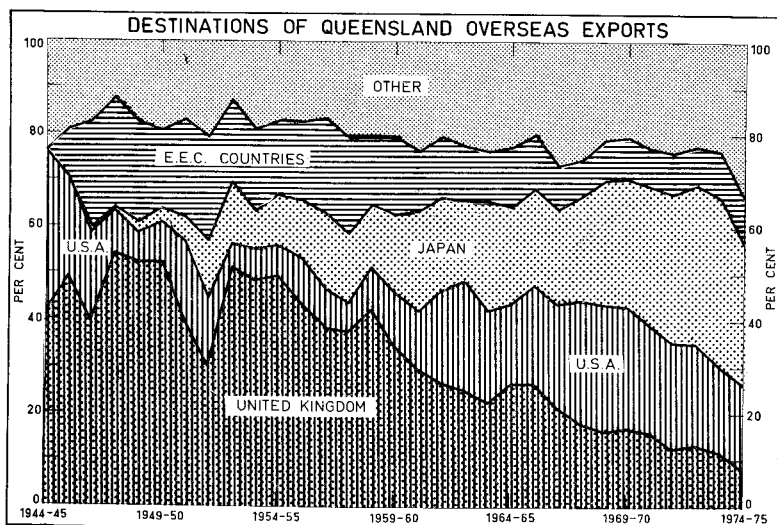
Commodity	Japan	United States	United Kingdom
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and pharmaceutical products	39	8	135
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	10	1	13
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations ..	19	136	89
Fertilisers, manufactured	20	2,301	..
Explosives and pyrotechnic products .. ..	..	737	5
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	1,807	1,287	1,535
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ..	159	2,289	3,348
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	20,709	11,744	15,605
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	55	21	81
Materials of rubber	110	328	906
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber ..	5,233	2,377	3,258
Veneers, plywood, etc.	70	32	56
Paper and paperboard	1,429	984	536
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard ..	178	79	253
Textile yarn and thread	137	26	429
Textile fabrics	2,816	751	1,788
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods ..	512	12	..
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing) ..	369	450	395
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	161	1,472	847
Glass and glassware	568	570	444
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery ..	698	6	637
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ..	2,302	350	952
Iron and steel			
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	77	1	14
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections ..	446	49	151
Universal plates and sheets	478	329	484
Hoop and strip	124	34	500
Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) ..	..	..	..
Wire (excluding wire rod)	106	1	43
Wire netting	297	..	9
Barbed wire .. ..	..	..	..
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	2,377	309	550
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. ..	..	..	..
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	68	177	213
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s. .. ..	..	221	170
Other wire products of any metal	90	93	505
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	113	345	69
Tools for use in the hand or in machines ..	524	1,652	1,007
Cutlery	343	34	187
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric ..	355	12	166
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	622	1,015	904
Other	50	17	50
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	88,091	80,784	29,898
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	1,204	6,259	2,756
Agricultural and horticultural machinery ..	17	1,541	288
Tractors	81	8,559	9,557
Office machines, electric and non-electric ..	222	174	411
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery ..	970	469	1,563
Other machines and appliances and parts, except electrical, n.e.s.	10,743	32,046	6,482
Electric power machinery and switchgear ..	730	2,591	2,582
Equipment for distributing electricity	442	143	763
Telecommunications apparatus	5,648	267	525
Domestic electric equipment	3,189	857	1,140

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75—continued (\$'000)

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
101	..	1	1,337	1,621	21,992
48	..	..	11	84	13,965
13	..	..	13	271	15,549
221	2	1,682	..	4,226	2,523
6	12	196	48	1,004	3,187
921	33	262	681	6,526	8,450
853	76	30	443	7,197	12,729
10,489	2,318	6,819	25,231	92,915	339,753
67	..	..	109	333	1,417
79	10	33	221	1,687	7,234
2,805	88	20	1,542	15,324	19,828
41	..	..	1,853	2,052	3,485
1,128	974	5,869	5,619	16,538	19,059
28	3	31	170	743	15,285
160	4	28	189	973	4,471
612	59	158	6,540	12,723	19,308
..	..	..	1,382	1,906	392
129	22	198	1,719	3,282	8,918
127	11	187	441	3,248	9,097
1,452	131	32	1,230	4,427	4,901
170	13	..	230	1,754	1,667
855	28	..	946	5,432	5,732
115	7	..	114	328	1,352
55	357	..	51	1,108	36,952
53	52	..	..	1,396	40,539
17	45	..	2	722	19,812
..	..	..	..	..	2,971
42	..	..	2	195	14,403
75	..	..	..	381	865
112	..	..	..	112	3,331
677	191	1	54	4,159	16,503
..	..	..	..	..	4,470
36	30	143	18	684	20,539
6	..	19	10	426	4,732
24	..	..	256	967	6,164
36	70	..	45	679	6,316
465	47	2	314	4,010	8,578
202	1	6	150	923	2,151
90	13	4	283	924	6,760
789	54	44	597	4,025	20,099
43	109	41	1,143	1,453	2,423
36,641	20,024	3,009	16,301	274,749	486,014
5,771	141	30	250	16,412	7,183
1,312	3	613	92	3,866	19,212
3,878	89	391	..	22,556	14,393
467	171	..	76	1,520	6,202
1,285	855	19	1,811	6,971	3,575
9,277	1,267	1,510	2,472	63,796	64,391
827	581	102	2,013	9,426	7,950
6	22	..	109	1,484	16,626
315	84	40	635	7,512	23,130
4,908	485	10	1,833	12,423	53,252

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

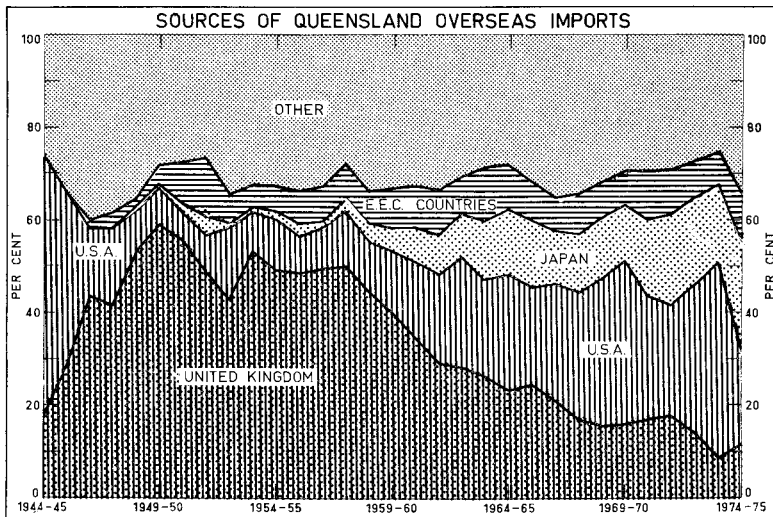
Commodity	Japan	United States	United Kingdom
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>			
Other electric machinery and apparatus	2,077	1,892	790
Railway and tramway vehicles	322	57	57
Passenger motor cars	26,127	85	132
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	16,444	11,118	271
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	12,464	7,033	1,878
Other road vehicles	7,405	411	338
Aircraft, ships, and boats	9	7,283	365
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	6,819	5,381	10,135
Furniture	68	22	70
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	130	134	296
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	596	105	1,140
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	47	32	210
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	780	883	825
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	17	153	26
Printed matter	2,907	1,025	349
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	166	2,343	5,148
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	291	198	149
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1,095	380	927
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	272	21	137
Commodities not elsewhere classified	450	85	857
	2,019	1,635	970
Total merchandise trade	130,545	121,182	66,609
Non-merchandise trade	387	512	481
Total recorded trade	130,932	121,694	67,090

¹ Excluding United Kingdom.² Including "country unknown", totalling

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75—continued (\$'000)

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ²
451	132	96	221	5,658	19,825
8	..	..	3	447	6,825
6,123	2,987	..	4	35,457	100,304
307	12,549	129	57	40,874	29,375
784	595	68	102	22,924	106,777
243	51	..	407	8,855	5,009
679	14	2	6,217	14,568	1,982
3,678	135	480	16,209	42,837	204,898
51	36	27	188	462	11,015
222	25	18	996	1,821	7,113
466	4	1	6,843	9,154	84,613
354	..	..	1,501	2,144	19,383
568	38	48	245	3,387	4,545
89	..	7	3	295	7,998
470	..	4	788	5,544	7,976
169	3	245	1,395	9,469	12,462
197	6	17	997	1,856	12,740
473	20	110	2,320	5,325	16,197
67	..	1	29	526	6,988
552	3	2	904	2,853	13,869
1,107	483	219	1,404	7,836	..
61,468	24,802	16,192	155,063	575,861	1,423,554
470	99	38	2,203	4,190	450
61,938	24,901	16,230	157,266	580,051	1,424,004

\$29(000). ² Refer to page 340 regarding coverage.



5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for selected major items are shown in the next table.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	7,870	473,781	..	695,790
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen ..	'000 kg	209,998	13,180	16	7,600
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	'000 kg	5,184	8,310	200	6,448
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	'000 kg	7,350	617	25	10,579
Butter and cheese	'000 kg	3,798	2,544	207	13,303
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	2,584	564	5,250	2,234
Wheat	tonne	334,234	1,484	..	14,136
Other unmilled cereals	tonne	724,204	19,593	134	31,448
Flour and meal of wheat	'000 kg	36,074	19,517	..	9,912
Cereal preparations	'000 kg	6,273	17,774	458	28,469
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled	'000 kg	.. ¹	28,910	.. ¹	.. ¹
Sugar	'000 kg	1,971,295	589,501	2	1,706
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products	'000 kg	247,137	.. ²	326	16,410
Coffee	'000 kg	19	.. ²	294	3,081
Tea	'000 kg	1	.. ²	3,062	1,608
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	'000 kg	859	10,143	..	7,332
Alcoholic beverages	'000 litre	1,345	7,880	1,087	26,923
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	'000 kg	12	6,281	994	7,477
Hides and skins	'000 kg	41,659	564	14	2,453
Rubber, crude	'000 kg	3,001	.. ²	2,905	3,166
Timber	cu metre	2,679	34,768	64,974	72,979
Wool and other animal hair	'000 kg	44,462	462	122	3,495
Cotton fibres	'000 kg	423	3,071	216	.. ²
Fertilisers, crude	'000 kg	12,889	.. ²	181,371	..
Salt	tonne	3	.. ²	1,591	3,090
Mineral sands	'000 kg	.. ³	.. ²	44	99,317
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	'000 litre	..	..²	323,486	924,989
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	'000 litre	30	.. ²	51,137	72,145
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	'000 litre	95	.. ²	15,147	33,530
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	44	.. ²	146,512	46,787
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	..	..²	812,456	759
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	1,634	211,657	92,950	30,011
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood	sq metre	114,443	14,622	6,798,907	.. ²
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	96,082	80,806	712	.. ²
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	125,904	6,911	1	.. ²

¹ Not recorded separately.
available for publication.

² Interstate figures not recorded separately.

³ Not

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years to 1974-75.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and quantities of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 15.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
(\$'000)

Port	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brisbane ¹					
Imports	298,271	233,424	281,103	489,478	491,682
Exports ²	325,947	400,323	602,993	591,271	585,283
Maryborough					
Imports	365	114	107	138	125
Exports	45	9	..	..	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	10	24	16	34	16
Exports	17,691	35,101	31,732	31,434	75,653
Gladstone					
Imports	5,291	10,122	9,160	19,178	41,829
Exports	131,305	152,265	162,071	197,855	306,190
Rockhampton ³					
Imports	1,040	698	1,004	1,269	924
Exports	37,951	35,151	48,310	43,656	11,168
Mackay					
Imports	6,665	10,955	4,243	8,280	8,230
Exports	43,933	64,685	100,086	61,726	205,921
Hay Point					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	27,868	73,951	89,902	217,082
Bowen					
Imports	1	146	1	150	1
Exports	6,009	8,193	10,275	7,336	4,312
Townsville ⁴					
Imports	6,102	7,275	10,821	16,644	28,760
Exports	158,824	176,995	189,327	270,447	440,656
Innisfail					
Imports	2	1	2	9	..
Exports	29,795	41,794	42,173	45,369	71,126
Cairns					
Imports	2,333	4,620	3,702	4,437	4,508
Exports	34,268	37,176	43,040	39,807	127,440
Cape Flattery					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	307	421	810	561
Thursday Island					
Imports	432	1,250	319	271	316
Exports	3,412	1,087	1,190	1,151	1,015
Weipa					
Imports	1,126	1,855	970	2,758	3,660
Exports ⁵ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					
Imports	321,638 ⁶	270,484	311,448 ⁶	542,646 ⁶	580,051
Exports	789,180	980,954	1,305,569 ⁷	1,380,764	2,046,407

¹ Including Karumba. ² Including Weipa. ³ Including Archer Point.

⁴ Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). ⁵ Included with the port of Brisbane.

⁶ Including imports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

⁷ Including exports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

7 OVERSEAS TRADE INDEXES

Export Prices—Changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items are indicated by the export price index. Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in a previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until the completion of a review of the content and weighting pattern of the index.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70, and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index, these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date, June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of twelve monthly index numbers.

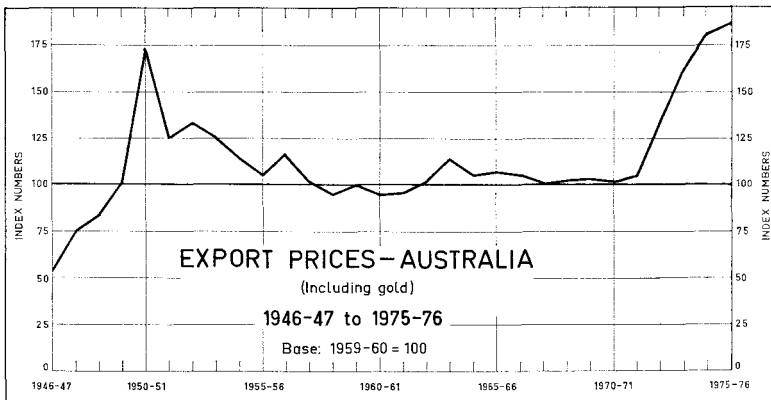
OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70 ¹ ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103
1970-71 ..	67	152	88	100	113	139	101
1971-72 ..	72	147	135	99	127	138	104
1972-73 ..	179	178	119	102	136	142	134
1973-74 ..	172	201	109	184	176	196	160
1974-75 ..	121	132	127	256	378	263	181
1975-76 ..	127	150	122	240	335	286	187

¹ Interim series linked at June 1969.

The next diagram shows approximate movements in export prices over a long period incorporating a link made in 1959-60 and the June 1969 link. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Between the base period in 1959-60 and

1971-72 the series showed remarkable stability with the exception of the peak in 1963-64 caused mainly by higher prices received for wool and sugar. This period of stability ended in the latter half of 1972 with the rapid but short-lived revival of wool prices. Up until 1974-75 the all groups index continued to rise quite rapidly, due mainly to significant increases in prices received for cereals, sugar, and metals and coal. The latest year was notable for reversals in the previously established upward movements of the sugar and cereals indexes and the partial recovery of wool and meat prices. The net result was a small increase of three per cent in the all groups index.



Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices—Indexes of the value of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, as shown in the next tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1975-76, the index for exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed by far the greatest increase. By 1975-76 this index had reached a level five and a half times that recorded in the base period.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food and live animals				Wool and sheep-skins	Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap	Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip.	Other exports	All exports of merchandise
	Meat and meat preparations	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)	Total					
1971-72 ..	167	150	111	141	113	392	186	217	163
1972-73 ..	214	95	126	135	108	474	226	237	172
1973-74 ..	158	93	112	116	77	553	186	268	158
1974-75 ..	136	140	102	127	75	597	201	272	167
1975-76 ^s ..	182	140	115	142	94	551	184	282	174
Proportion ¹	% 9.5	% 15.8	% 12.5	% 37.8	% 29.7	% 5.6	% 14.2	% 12.7	% 100.0

¹ Proportion of total value of exports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.
^s Subject to revision.

Changes in the indexes for the values of imports at average 1966-67 prices for all broad classes of commodities since the base year, 1966-67 are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Fuels	Basic materials	Chemicals (incl. plastics)	Textiles, fabrics, etc.	Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip. ¹	Other imports	All imports of merchandise
1971-72 ..	124	71	104	139	133	113	153	121
1972-73 ..	127	64	125	150	143	115	164	127
1973-74 ..	156	67	152	176	208	165	212	169
1974-75 ..	161	63	110	167	138	188	217	170
1975-76s ..	150	60	112	137	188	162	209	158
Proportion ²	% 5.2	% 8.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 8.0	% 43.3	% 18.0	% 100.0

¹ Figures affected by imports of defence and civilian transport equipment.

² Proportion of total value of imports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index. ^s Subject to revision.

It should be noted that in overseas trade statistics (and in the index series at constant prices derived from them) all values are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis so that charges such as the cost of freight and insurance incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Also excluded is non-merchandise trade, as currently defined, which refers to gold, legal tender, decorations, trophies, samples, passengers' personal effects, and military equipment and stores exported for use by Australian forces abroad.

The indexes are designed to provide, in summary form, measures of change in the quantum of exports and imports. They are sometimes referred to as measures of change in the volume of exports and imports, though strictly speaking they measure changes in the value of exports and imports after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated.

In concept, the indexes may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each export or import item as the product of a price and a quantity, and by then substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. The total value of exports or imports in the current year, expressed at the prices of the base year, is then obtained by summing and is converted to an index number by dividing by the total value of exports or imports in the base year. Indexes so derived may be described as "fixed-weight" indexes, the weights of individual items in the composite measure being determined by their relative prices in the base year.

All items of exports and imports defined as merchandise trade are included. Where possible, average unit values in the base year are used to apply to current period quantities, but where quantity data are not available from trade statistics or where problems of homogeneity and quality change occur, special techniques have been devised to allow revaluation to be carried out. Some 400 export items (amounting to 88 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) and 1,400 import items (amounting to 43 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) are directly revalued at base year prices. Since measures of this type are subject to approximations and assumptions, they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

• Chapter 17

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of much of its primary produce. Legislation regarding commodity marketing prior to 1926 was consolidated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Some separate legislation was retained, however, for specific purposes. Under the Act, each marketing board is created on the basis of a poll of producers concerned and is established for a limited period. They usually comprise two to eight growers' representatives, who are elected every three years, and a representative from the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The presence of a government officer facilitates liaison with the Department and provides the boards with advice on marketing and on the exercise of statutory powers.

The chief functions of each board is to arrange the sale of the commodity and the pooling of receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time depending on whether the sales are local, Australian, or overseas. All growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Generally these commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first being made at the time of delivery. The boards also have powers to impose levies for specific purposes and in some cases have placed restrictions on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the board concerned. More detailed information regarding the marketing system in Queensland is available in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE MARKETING SCHEMES

Commodities for which Australia-wide marketing schemes have been instituted include sugar, wheat, butter, cheese, dried fruits, tobacco, and eggs. The functions of these schemes are to promote orderly marketing, to equalise prices on a national level, and to stabilise returns to producers. In addition to these schemes, other bodies have been set up under Australian Government legislation to organise and assist in overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool. Further details in regard to Australia-wide marketing schemes are available in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Australian and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

The Sugar Board and the Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards are the main government agencies responsible for overall control and are set up under the relevant Acts. Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty Ltd.

Bodies which are an important part of the industry are the research organisations dealing with cane and sugar matters. These organisations, which are supported principally by the industry itself, are the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations and the Sugar Research Institute. The CSR Limited also carries out research of importance to the sugar industry. The emphasis on research has made an important contribution to the industry's efficiency and the acceptability of the Australian product on world markets.

Control of Production—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a sugar chemist, and an accountant.

The Central Board makes recommendations on mill peaks, grants assignments for cane growing, controls the transfer of assignments, controls analyses of cane for payment purposes, and acts as an arbitrator in disputes relating to the conditions of supply of and payment for cane.

A Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of, and payments for, cane. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which, whether amended or not, ultimately becomes an award of the Central Board.

Production Peaks—Thirty sugar mills operate in Queensland and the control of their production is effected primarily by means of quotas, termed "mill peaks", expressed as tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. For the five seasons to 1977 the aggregates have been as follows: 1973, 2,227,000 tonnes; 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes; 1975, 2,490,000 tonnes; 1976, 2,790,000 tonnes; and 1977, 2,793,500 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land capable of producing his farm peak. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak.

At 30 June 1976 there were 7,029 assignments and an assigned area of 325,000 hectares. The area assigned had remained virtually unchanged

for some 10 years. In November 1974, however, the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries requested the Board to consider the desirability of assigning land sufficient to produce up to an additional 300,000 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. The Central Board heard submissions from all sections of the industry and, following investigation, proceeded to allocate an additional 38,202 hectares of land as increased assignments, such allocation being made only to existing growers in the industry. Now in production, these additional allocations represent an increase of approximately 13 per cent in the total area assigned for cane growing in Queensland.

Control of Marketing—The Sugar Board is constituted under *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Its members are appointed by the Queensland Government. The Board consists of a chairman, a secretary/member, and two industry members, who traditionally are experienced in aspects of growing sugar cane and milling the cane into raw sugar. Subject to the direction and approval of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Board's functions are to make investigations, negotiations, and recommendations regarding the delivery, payment for, and the refining, treatment, preparation, manufacture, sale, and disposal of raw sugar acquired or purchased by the Queensland Government.

In accordance with the abovementioned Act, ownership of all sugar produced in Queensland is vested in the Queensland Government. The Government also purchases the New South Wales output, and all the sugar is pooled for marketing. Each season the quantity of sugar required to fill available markets is determined by the Sugar Board. The Government contracts with CSR Limited and Millaquin Sugar Co. Pty Ltd to act as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. CSR Limited, as agents for the Queensland Government, also handles the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic sugar requirements and the marketing and shipping of all exports. CSR also finances the operations of the Pool and generally acts as banker in the collection and payment of proceeds of sugar sales.

Agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments covering the sugar industry have operated since 1923. The current Sugar Agreement, which took effect from 1 February 1975, provides for the continuation of an embargo on sugar imports, the acquisition or purchase by the Queensland Government of sugar produced in Australia, and for the control of production of raw sugar. Under the current Agreement the maximum wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade in capital cities is fixed at \$246.20 per tonne. The Agreement contains provisions for review of the price within the period of the Agreement.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota"), and the quantity within mill peaks sold on export markets ("second quota").

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. "Fourth quota" sugar, which is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board, receives only a nominal price, customarily \$1 per tonne.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the 1974 and 1975 seasons are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills, which amounted to approximately 1,000 tonnes in the 1975 season.

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1974 AND 1975 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales ¹	Average price per tonne ¹
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
1974 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	701,696	48,781	750,477	97,487	129.90 ²
Surplus for export	1,624,042	72,504	1,696,546	518,634	305.70 ²
Total	2,325,738	121,285	2,447,023	616,121	251.78 ^{2,3}
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	400,863	..	400,863	120,700	301.10
Other	24	..	24	..	1.00
Total	400,887	..	400,887	120,700	301.08
Total pooled sugar	2,726,625	121,285	2,847,910	736,821	258.72 ²
Total for export	2,024,929	72,504	2,097,433	639,334 ⁴	304.82 ²
1975 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	721,651	50,168	771,819	97,404	126.20 ²
Surplus for export	1,720,558	53,794	1,774,352	490,963	276.70 ²
Total	2,442,209	103,962	2,546,171	588,367	231.08 ^{2,3}
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	308,195	..	308,195	85,647	277.90
Other	16	..	16	..	1.00
Total	308,211	..	308,211	85,647	277.88
Total pooled sugar	2,750,420	103,962	2,854,382	674,014 ⁴	236.13 ²
Total for export	2,028,769	53,794	2,082,563	576,610	276.88 ²

¹ Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.
² After deduction of approximately \$1.23 per tonne in the 1974 season and \$1.19 per tonne in the 1975 season on up-to-peak sugar as repayments of Commonwealth loans.
³ Average prices for Queensland sugar only were \$259.78 per tonne in the 1974 season and \$237.34 per tonne in the 1975 season.
⁴ After deduction of \$50m from export proceeds in 1974 season and \$4m from total proceeds in 1975 season towards bulk sugar port and storage developments.

Sugar Exports—Nearly all Australian sugar exports are of raw sugar. Small amounts are exported as refined sugar to Papua New Guinea and to islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Up to 1974 Australia's sugar exports fell into three categories: (i) exports to the United Kingdom against the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota. This agreement terminated at the end of 1974 when the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community; (ii) exports to the United States against a quota under the United States Sugar Act. This act also expired at the end of 1974; (iii) exports to the world free market subject to the provisions of the 1968 International Sugar Agreement which expired at the end of 1973. Exports during 1974 were covered by the new 1973 International Sugar Agreement.

International Sugar Agreement—The 1973 I.S.A. is an administrative agreement only, providing for the continuation of the International Sugar

Organisation (I.S.O.), and for work to proceed towards the negotiation of a new Agreement with economic provisions. It was negotiated at the 1973 United Nations Sugar Conference which was held with the objective of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement with economic provisions to follow on from the 1968 I.S.A., an objective which was not achieved. The 1973 I.S.A. was originally of two years duration, but has been extended twice for a further year. It may be further extended or terminated in the event of a new agreement with economic provisions. An International Sugar Conference, with the negotiation of such an Agreement as its objective, is scheduled for April/May 1977. Australia is an exporting member of the I.S.O. under the 1973 I.S.A.

World Free Market Exports—The world free market in recent years amounted to about 11m tonnes. With the expiry of the U.S. Sugar Act, sugar imported by the United States became part of the world free market, increasing its size to around 14m tonnes, or about one-sixth of world production. Exports to the United States in 1975 and 1976 were substantially higher than under the U.S. Sugar Act. The world market remains a residual market and is very sensitive to changes in world supply and demand for sugar. Prices in this market are extremely volatile, and in November 1974 there was a record high of £stg650 per long ton, basis c.i.f. United Kingdom, using as an indicator of world market prices the London Daily Price. Free market prices in 1976 declined, particularly during the second half of the year to depressed values. The L.D.P. ranged between £stg110 and £stg205 per long ton in 1976, and averaged £stg154 for the year.

Australia is one of the largest exporters to the world free market, ranking between first and third in recent years. The instability of world free market prices, the high proportion of Australian production exported to world free market outlets, and the increase in that proportion following the termination of The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the United States Sugar Act, at the end of 1974, were factors increasing the interest of the sugar industry in negotiating long-term arrangements, providing guaranteed access and adequate prices, with established markets. During 1974 long-term arrangements were negotiated with the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan to supply a total of at least 6.15m tonnes over the following five to six years. The first year of operation of these arrangements was 1975.

The next table shows exports to the principal export market outlets in the five years to 1976 expressed as tonnes raw value, not 94 net titre.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES¹
(tonnes)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Canada	436,270	354,023	338,717	473,884	444,552
China—excluding Taiwan Province	37,157	66,220	30,949	36,965	211,878
Japan	646,981	601,907	256,847	265,803	805,348
Korea, Republic of	17,971	64,502	110,152	218,059	184,242
Malaysia	66,115	104,472	210,616	265,803	213,605
New Zealand	104,724	112,118	109,572	59,869	58,196
Singapore	39,479	77,695	81,476	111,977	85,484
United Kingdom	450,904	360,870	383,095	16,569	178,241
U.S.S.R.	142,381	64,768	53,311	..	..
United States	201,872	244,749	221,808	496,703	377,186

¹ Excluding cane invert and sugar for non-human consumption.

Bulk Handling—Bulk handling and mechanised loading and unloading of raw sugar is now in operation throughout the Australian sugar industry. In Queensland, terminals for the bulk loading of sugar were opened at Mackay in 1957, at Lucinda and Bundaberg in 1958, at Townsville in 1959, at Mourilyan in 1960, and at Cairns in 1964. Extensions at Bundaberg and Mourilyan, second sheds at Bundaberg, Townsville, Lucinda, and Cairns, and two extra sheds at Mackay have been opened subsequently to give a total bulk storage capacity of 1,472,000 tonnes. The Sugar Board maintains and operates the installations on behalf of the sugar industry. The sum of \$50m was retained from export proceeds of 1974 season sugar, to assist in financing the development of port and terminal facilities at Lucinda and Bundaberg, and \$4m from 1975 season proceeds, for the extension of sugar storage capacity. Work on the Lucinda and Bundaberg projects is proceeding.

Sugar Statistics—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 12. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board in the five seasons to 1975.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion exported
	Home consumption	Export	Total	
	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	%
1971	696	2,097	2,793	75
1972	708	2,108	2,816	75
1973	734	1,792	2,526	71
1974	751	2,097	2,848	74
1975	772	2,082	2,854	73

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1975.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar ¹			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.) ²			
	Aus- tralian sales	Export- able sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1971 ..	94,949	208,340	303,290	136.51	99.27	111.78	108.35
1972 ..	95,508	236,676	332,184	134.93	112.27	118.65	117.80
1973 ..	97,208	232,128	329,336	132.40	129.58	129.85	130.39
1974 ..	97,487	639,334 ³	736,821	129.90	304.79	252.66	259.78
1975 ..	97,404	576,610	674,014 ⁴	126.20	276.88	232.23	237.34

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. ² Queensland sugar only. ³ After setting aside \$50m for port and terminal development. ⁴ After setting aside \$4m for bulk sugar storage development.

Values for each of the seasons shown in the table above are net of annual instalments of approximately \$3m in repayment of loans made to the sugar industry by the Australian Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' No. 1 Pool prices.

Sugar Board Accounts—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three seasons 1973, 1974, and 1975.

Under the Sugar Agreement 1975 between the Australian and Queensland Governments, funds are provided by the sugar industry for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of fruit products who pay not less than specified prices for fruit. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry is \$15 per tonne under the 1975 Agreement. The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee administers the fund. Also, under the Agreement, the sugar industry provides funds for rebates on sugar used in approved manufactured goods exported, if the price of Australian sugar is higher than the Australian equivalent of the world parity price.

SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia	135,053	140,336	149,799
Sales overseas	249,053	745,075	632,934
Total sales	384,106	885,411	782,733
Stocks at end of year	9,439	10,976	11,495
Interest received .. .. .	..	4,192	..
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	20,741	35,003	35,277
Other	3,722	9,034	12,216
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	17,143	23,095	33,336 ¹
Freights	9,843	13,367	17,720
Bulk handling, <i>less</i> mills' contributions	4,033	8,540	6,266
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee	924	11	.. ²
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products)	52	5	.. ²
Interest and redemption on Australian Govt loans	3,021	3,021	3,021
Managing and financing	4,767	5,233	..
Other charges, <i>less</i> interest received	1,791	2,414	1,541
Total expenses	66,037	99,723	109,377
Raw sugar purchases	329,336	736,821	674,014
Fund for port, terminal, and bulk storage developments .. .. .	..	50,000	4,000
	%	%	%
<i>Proportion of expenses to sales</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>
<i>Proportion of expenses to purchases</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>

¹ Including managing and financing, following restructuring of payments to contracting companies. ² Included in "Other charges, *less* interest received".

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act* 1920-1972, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season, the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. In 1940, after the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop, the State Board was appointed agent for Queensland. In this capacity the

State Board has continued to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland. It also conducts a compulsory hail insurance scheme which is financed from growers' levies.

The State Wheat Board owns numerous bulk grain storages situated near railway sidings in the main wheat-growing areas. These storages have been mainly financed by funds received from a Capital Facility Allowance which is paid to the handling authority by the Australian Wheat Board, and have all been constructed since 1953-54 when bulk handling commenced. At 30 June 1976 there were 73 country storage centres having permanent storage facilities of 1,126,262 tonnes and temporary storage facilities of 50,429 tonnes.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1976, storage capacity at Brisbane was 66,000 tonnes while Gladstone had storage for 39,000 tonnes. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 1,600 tonnes of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tonnes per hour at Gladstone.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide "pools". The next table shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the State Wheat Board in the five seasons to 1976-77 and net returns per tonne to growers.

The amount shown as return to grower is an average only and may vary significantly from grower to grower depending upon point of delivery and classification of the wheat delivered. From the 1968-69 season, premiums have been paid on wheat classified as prime hard, on a sliding scale depending on protein content. Commencing in 1969-70, rail freight deductions have also been on an individual basis depending upon point of delivery, that is, freight from the point of delivery to the nearest wheat port.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND
RETURNS TO GROWERS¹

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding ²
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1972-73	332,831	41.52
1973-74	473,759	96.31 ³
1974-75	657,601 ^r	93.92 ^r
1975-76	798,393 ^r	63.02 ^r
1976-77	725,299	52.06

¹ Advances to growers for the last three seasons shown have not been finalised.

² Less average freight dockage, and hail levy.

³ Stabilisation Fund refund yet to be paid.

^r Revised since last issue.

From the 1973-74 season, wheat receivals in Queensland have been classified as prime hard, No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, Australian standard white, or general purpose. Each year samples of wheat, which are representative of all the wheat of a particular classification grown in a region, are obtained. Standards for each grade are established and the grain density is determined by the use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. This standard is used as the basis of sales of each grade and varies from year to year.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best, on the average, in Australia and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Quality premiums paid by Queensland flour mills are made at

varying rates based on wheat protein content, with a maximum of \$13.30 per tonne, in respect of sales of prime hard wheat.

The next table gives particulars of selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat for the five years to 1976.

PRICES PER TONNE OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
(Australian Standard White Wheat Free on Rail at Ports)
(\$)

Period commencing				Price to mills		Price to produce trade ¹	
				Bulk	Bagged	Bulk	Bagged
1 December 1972	..	..	..	64.67	67.61	68.18	75.33
1 December 1973	..	..	..	71.10	.. ²	71.10	.. ²
1 December 1974	..	..	..	83.40	.. ²	83.40	.. ²
1 December 1975	..	..	..	98.70	.. ²	98.70	.. ²
1 December 1976	..	..	..	105.40	.. ²	105.40	.. ²

¹ In truck load lots.

² No bagged wheat available.

Since the introduction of the No. 1 hard classification in the 1973-74 season, quality premiums have been paid to growers on deliveries with a protein content in excess of 11.49 per cent. For the 1975-76 season the premiums paid for deliveries of No. 1 hard quality ranged from \$3.00 to \$16.50 per tonne depending upon the protein content. Premiums paid for prime hard deliveries ranged from \$4.50 to \$21.00 per tonne.

In addition to the above premiums, special payments were made to growers who supplied selected seed wheat. These payments were \$4.00 (bulk) per tonne for unselected seed, \$10.00 (bulk) per tonne for selected seed and \$18.00 (bulk) per tonne for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1975. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the years shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT
('000 tonnes)

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total ¹
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Break-fast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
1971 ..	209	2	8	5	..	55	279
1972 ..	166	22	7	6	398	46	645
1973 ..	189	99	8	7	33	41	377
1974 ..	170	113	8	5	152	39	487
1975 ..	176	101	12	6	353	50	698

¹ Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board—The Australian Wheat Board is a statutory corporation operating under the authority of Australian and State Governments legislation, and is responsible for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and wheat products for export.

The Board was constituted under National Security (Wheat Acquisition) Regulations in 1939 to purchase, store, and sell wheat. The Board, along with the Wheat Stabilisation Board, handled all wheat grown in Australia in the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49.

Under the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1948 the Board was reconstituted to administer the first five-year stabilisation plan and has been continued in existence by similar Acts in 1954, 1958, 1963, 1968, and 1974. Details for the first five plans are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The fifth post-war plan operated for five years, commencing with the 1968-69 crop and ending with the 1972-73 crop. The plan was extended for a further year to cover the 1973-74 crop pending a review of stabilisation agreements. Details of this plan are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The sixth post-war plan to cover the seasons from 1974-75 to 1979-80 was enacted by the Australian and State Governments in 1974. The basic aims of this plan are to give the industry some security against price fluctuations without distorting the underlying trend in market prices, and without providing an unduly large, and very often unpredictable, net contribution by the Government. These aims are to be achieved by:

- (i) abandoning the concept of "guaranteed price" and replacing it with a "stabilisation price" related to movements in the international wheat market;
- (ii) cushioning sharp changes in export prices by moving the stabilisation price gradually into line with market prices;
- (iii) providing definite limits to the extent the Government can be called upon to underwrite the plan; and
- (iv) providing a mechanism which could reasonably be expected to continue to operate indefinitely and not to require frequent re-negotiation, although periodic review and new legislation would be necessary.

The stabilisation fund commenced with a credit balance (estimated at \$48m) equal to the amount contributed as charge on wheat exports for the 1973-74 season. The plan sets out conditions for industry contributions to the fund, payments from the fund, and Government support for the fund. Details of the former stabilisation fund are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The home consumption price in each year commencing on 1 December will be adjusted on the base level of \$70.41 per tonne, being the 1973-74 price (less the Tasmanian freight loading) according to movements in cash costs, and in rail freight and handling charges.

The term *fair average quality* (f.a.q.) has been replaced by the term *Australian standard white*, i.e. wheat, other than wheat classified by or

on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board as prime hard, hard, durum, or soft biscuit wheat, or as having a defect quality.

The *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act 1974*, in conjunction with States' legislation, provides for the continuation of the previously introduced quota scheme for wheat deliveries. Responsibility for implementing the proposals for quotas on deliveries within the States rests with the State Governments. The method of allocation of quotas to individual growers varies from State to State but, in general, is based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period. Because of the world grain shortage, however, operation of the Wheat Delivery Quota Act has been suspended for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons.

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate. The Board operates a hail insurance scheme and also a seed barley scheme under which growers are selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

Barley is used for malting, milling, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required and growers wishing to have their barley classified for this purpose are required to submit samples to the Board. Barley with higher protein content is classified as milling grade.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Board and growers deliver grain to various Wheat Board depots. The next table sets out details of the Barley Board's operations for the five years to 1975-76.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding ¹			
			Seed	Malting	Milling	Feed
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$	\$
1971-72 ..	152,729 _r	15,222	46.37 _r	41.89 _r	36.29 _r	34.05 _r
1972-73 ..	17,474	.. ²	60.52 _r	56.09 _r	51.69 _r	.. ³
1973-74 ..	113,195	60,853 _r	72.87 _r	68.18 _r	62.63 _r	.. ³
1974-75 ..	233,640 _r	207,865 _r	104.98 _r	99.02 _r	95.00 _r	..
1975-76 ..	363,594	333,190	101.69	95.00	92.00	.. ³

¹ Only average freight deducted. Individual net returns may vary depending on distance from Toowoomba. ² No exports due to low receivals. ³ Feed grade classification ceased after the 1971-72 season. _r Revised since last issue.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 when the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity of some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales. The Board also has continuous-flow grain-drying facilities available at Gladstone and Capella.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations in the five years to 1975.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne ¹	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1971 ..	244,970 _r	11,554	34.89	5,195	239,788
1972 ..	247,772	10,874	33.08	13,743	233,543
1973 ..	105,600	4,967	33.66	12,367	93,165
1974 ..	84,118	6,655	62.65	7,190	76,877
1975 ..	109,642	10,057	76.64	4,956	104,686

¹ At grower's siding. _r Revised since last issue.

Grain sorghum is marketed through normal merchant channels elsewhere in the State. Also, a Grain Sorghum Export Committee, formed by the Queensland Graingrowers' Association in 1970, arranges for the export of grain sorghum on behalf of growers in Southern Queensland.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored.

The Board has storage capacity of 13,000 tonnes in vertical concrete silos at Atherton, Kairi, and Tolga and 5,000 tonnes in horizontal storage at Atherton. All storages are equipped with individual aeration equipment which reduces bin temperatures to around 14° Celsius and this ensures trouble-free storage for twelve months. In 1972-73 a bulk storage facility of 3,000 tonnes capacity, as well as equipment for loading the shed from rail and road transport, was established at the Cairns Wharf. The Board also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1975-76 the area under the control of the Board produced about 33 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop is grown over a wide area of the State.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations for the five years to 1975-76.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Net receipts of maize	tonnes	12,938	15,489 ^r	15,681	13,045 ^r	20,956
Northern sales	tonnes	13,635 ^r	15,597	16,583 ^r	12,881 ^r	17,870
Average net payments to growers per tonne	\$	49.59 ^r	49.73 ^r	58.95	69.54	70.19

^r Revised since last issue.

The main outlets for the Board's maize are the pig, poultry, and dairy industries in North Queensland. The Board manufactures poultry mashes and stock feeds from maize and other ingredients purchased from outside sources. In addition, firms in Cairns and Innisfail manufacture stock feeds under franchise from the Board, incorporating maize purchased from the Board.

Rice—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted on 11 November 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board, which is responsible for the marketing of all rice produced in Queensland, has appointed as agent the Lower Burdekin Rice Producers' Co-operative Association Limited to handle the receiving, processing, and sale of the crop. Details of the production of rice in North Queensland are given on page 247. Traditionally, the Australian domestic market for the long grain varieties of rice has been supplied by the United States. However, with the establishment of a rice industry in North Queensland devoted entirely to long grain varieties, imports of long grain rice have decreased. Queensland now supplies almost all of Australia's requirements for long grain rice.

Details of the Board's operations since it was constituted are set out in the next table.

RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Harvest ¹	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1971-72	7,381	70.00	79.84	489
Winter 1972	3,818	64.21	74.05	247
Summer 1972-73	8,619	83.67	93.51	724
Winter 1973	7,685	99.66	109.50	770
Summer 1973-74	4,439	100.72	110.56	447
Winter 1974	909	98.00	107.00 ^r	91
Summer 1974-75	8,114	109.00 _s	117.00 _s	887 _s
Winter 1975	3,898	123.00 _s	131.00 _s	481 _s
Summer 1975-76	6,023	129.00 _s	137.00 _s	779 _s
Winter 1976	1,963	133.00 _s	141.00 _s	262 _s

¹ Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June. ^r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme, based on arrangements between the manufacturers and the

Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, has been in operation for a number of years.

Details of butter and cheese equalisation rates for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

Year				Rate per tonne			Amount of bounty paid in Queensland
				Equalisation price	Bounty	Overall return to manufacturer	
BUTTER							
				\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1971-72	..	..	..	838.34	176.17	1,014.52	3,169
1972-73	..	..	..	793.26	122.04	915.30	1,906
1973-74	..	..	..	802.20	84.84	887.04	970
1974-75 ¹	..	..	..	888.00	45.08	933.08	456
1975-76 ¹	..	..	..	910.00	..	910.00	..
CHEESE							
				\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1971-72	..	..	..	619.44	84.05	703.49	646
1972-73	..	..	..	671.81	58.26	730.07	474
1973-74	..	..	..	729.03	40.45	769.48	352
1974-75 ¹	..	..	..	865.00	21.48	886.48	199
1975-76 ¹	..	..	..	805.00	..	805.00	..

¹ Incomplete.

The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Stabilisation Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates for sales of butter, cheese, skim milk powder, and casein, and for this purpose fixes basic prices at which these products, sold in Australia or abroad, are to be taken into account. The effect is that local and export realisations are shared in equitable proportions among manufacturers without interference with normal marketing arrangements. The Committee equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund.

Under the provisions of the various Dairying Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Australian Government provided subsidies, payable through the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, on butter fat for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. Details of the various five-year stabilisation plans since 1952 are given in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the terms of the five-year plan which commenced on 1 July 1972, the Australian Government undertook to allocate each year, for the five years of the plan, a minimum of \$27m as financial assistance for butter and cheese produced in Australia.

In July 1973, however, the Government announced its intention to phase out the butter and cheese bounty over the two-year period ending 30 June 1975. For the 1973-74 season the Australian Government made available \$18m and for 1974-75 the bounty payment was \$9m

which was the final payment of financial assistance related directly to output.

From 1962-63 to 1974-75, the Australian Government provided a separate bounty on the butterfat content of processed milk products exported. The final payment was \$800,000 in 1974-75.

The *Dairying Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1976* provides for a levy on butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese. This levy is the principal source of finance for the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Fund, and amounts paid to the Fund from this source totalled \$799,411 in 1975-76. The Board's sales promotion activities are directed mainly towards promoting Australian butter and cheese on the Australian, United Kingdom, and Japanese markets.

The Dairy Produce Research Trust Account, which is administered under the *Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act 1958*, is financed by an Australian Government maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of the butterfat levy and allocated to research. The amount of levy and contributions allocated to research amounted to \$1,002,919 in 1975-76. Research is directed towards increasing efficiency in the factory, on the farm, and in marketing, particularly with respect to diversification of products from the dairy industry.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75s	1975-76s
Australian sales					
Queensland ¹ tonnes	12,763	10,516	9,568	9,421	10,136
Other tonnes	256	20	..	..	..
Overseas sales ² tonnes	5,184	5,323	2,132	963	839
Total sales tonnes	18,203	15,859	11,700	10,384	10,975
Proportion sold overseas %	28.5	34.0	18.2	9.3	7.6
Equalisation value \$'000	15,261	12,580	9,386	9,889	10,481
Bounty \$'000	3,169	1,906	970	456	..
Overall return to manufacturers \$'000	18,430	14,487	10,355	10,345	10,481
Rate per kg cents	101	91	89	100	96

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes. ² Including butter sold to tinnerns for export, and butter for ships' stores. ^s Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes butter imported from other States, amounted to approximately 13,100 tonnes in

1975-76 compared with approximately 13,600 tonnes in 1974-75. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1975-76, including interstate production, totalled 15,372 tonnes, compared with 12,915 tonnes in 1974-75. The next table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1975-76.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS
(tonnes)

Particulars	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
Pat butter	7,351	1,365	7,937	1,134	7,666	1,496
Canned butter	33	430	38	400	37	266
Ghee	92	1,728	85	1,449	104	2,099
Pure butterfat	1,409	900	466	599	478	503
Butteroil blend and shortening	130	758	150	..	151	..
Other ¹	296	18	638	19	698	1,873
Total sales	9,311	5,199	9,314	3,601	9,135	6,237

¹ Including butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets, and as ice cream mix on the export market.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter) been averaged from the various markets through the Equalisation Scheme, under which wholesale prices are uniform throughout the various States (see page 372). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 372.

The Cheese Marketing Board fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the three years to 1975-76 are set out in the next table.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE
(tonnes)

Market	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Local (including for processing) ..	6,591	7,303	7,419
Interstate (including for processing) ..	787	1,124	1,137
Exported to Japan	929	894	862
Other exports	935	19	54
Total	9,242	9,341	9,472

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under the *Milk Supply Act* 1952-1972. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District,

excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The Board may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations at 30 June 1976 included 213 producers, 19 wholesale vendors, 508 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,773 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1975-76 aggregate weekly quota of 2,196,000 litres, composite quotas of 1,327,000 litres were allotted to 15 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1975-76 included 100,994,000 litres of pasteurised milk and 841,000 litres of pasteurised cream. From January 1973 a thickened cream of 35 per cent butterfat content made from Queensland produced milk has been sold in Brisbane in addition to normal pasteurised cream of 42 per cent butterfat content. This thickened cream is outside the scope of the Milk Supply Act, and is not included in the above figure for pasteurised cream sales.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$249,955 in 1975-76. A further levy on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$88,156 in 1975-76, to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While a Milk Board has not been set up outside the metropolitan area, 17 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. Total quantities handled by these pasteurisation plants in 1975-76 amounted to 118,546,000 litres of pasteurised milk, and 926,000 litres of pasteurised cream.

7 EGGS

Queensland Egg Boards—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provision of the *Primary Products Pools Act*, which was later incorporated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. Between 1943 and 1947 the Board acted as an agent for the Australian Government under war-time regulations.

On 1 July 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton. The original Board, now known as the Egg Marketing Board (South Queensland), continued its operations covering the area in south Queensland which it had previously controlled. The Egg Marketing Board (South Queensland) handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane, but it also operates a depot at Toowoomba. In addition, 13 country agencies and 9 distributors market eggs on its behalf.

Eggs handled by both Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for the five years to 1975-76.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
South Queensland					
Receipts					
Quantity '000 doz	18,583	20,800	22,556	21,802 ^r	21,687
Gross return to producers \$'000	7,407	9,185	13,529	14,112 ^r	14,621
Average net return per doz ¹ c	33.10	37.24	52.18	49.21	51.95
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	5,098	4,442	4,006	3,827 ^r	3,987
Central Queensland					
Receipts					
Quantity '000 doz	1,067 ²	1,465 ²	1,513 ²	1,829 ²	1,735 ²
Gross return to producers \$'000	467	651	910	1,080	1,190
Average net return per doz ¹ c	38.37	37.66	52.13	53.43	53.66
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	285	259	291	233	365

¹ Before hen levy of \$1.00 per hen per annum. ² Excluding purchases from South Queensland of 231(000) dozen in 1971-72, 76(000) dozen in 1972-73, 58(000) dozen in 1973-74, and 11(000) dozen in 1974-75 and 1975-76. ^r Revised since last issue.

The Board in south Queensland determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the various grades of eggs, termed the "advance prices". To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain variable rates for packaging, wholesale margins, etc. are added to the advance prices.

On 1 July 1965, Australian Government legislation which provided for a scheme to stabilise the Australian egg industry with respect to returns from local and export sales came into effect. The legislation provides for a levy on hens over 6 months old in flocks kept for commercial purposes, excluding the first 20 hens in each flock. The levy is payable by all producers and the Board in south Queensland, as agent for the Australian Government, collects and administers the levy for Queensland.

Following uneconomic over-production of eggs throughout Australia in recent years, all State Governments in October 1972 agreed to implement statutory measures to control egg production. Agreement was reached on national and State hen quotas, setting a maximum limit on the number of hens that producers could hold. In Queensland enabling legislation was passed and, following a favourable poll of growers on the question of introduction of the legislation, the *Hen Quotas Act 1973* was proclaimed to come into operation on 3 September 1973. The scheme became operative throughout Australia on 1 October 1975. The hen quotas are reviewed annually.

The maximum number of hens that producers in each State may hold for 1976-77 is as follows: New South Wales, 5,470,000; Victoria, 3,170,000; Queensland, 1,900,000; South Australia, 1,300,000; Western Australia, 1,000,000; Tasmania, 310,000; and A.C.T., 150,000.

Australian Egg Board—The *Egg Export Control Act 1947* established the Australian Egg Board with the principal function of controlling the export, including the purchase and shipment, of eggs and egg products.

In 1954 the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the

latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

Sales promotion efforts with respect to export sales have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East for eggs in shell, and on Japan for egg pulp. Australia's exports of 2.5m dozen eggs in shell in 1975-76 included 1.0m dozen to countries in the Arabian Gulf, and the balance to Papua New Guinea, the Pacific islands, and Hong Kong. Exports of egg pulp totalled 22,100 tonnes in 1975-76, of which 21,100 tonnes were acquired by Japan.

8 WOOL

In June 1972 the Australian Government announced the formation of the Australian Wool Corporation (A.W.C.) under the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. This followed a request to the Government by the Australian Wool Industry Conference. The Corporation commenced operations on 1 January 1973, combining the functions of the Australian Wool Commission and the Australian Wool Board. It reports to the industry through the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and it is directly responsible to the Australian Government through the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Corporation's 10 member Board comprises a Chairman, four woolgrower representatives, four members with special qualifications, and a representative of the Australian Government. All members are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry. Nominations for the woolgrower members are forwarded to the Minister by the Australian Wool Industry Conference.

The Corporation comprises three principal divisions: the Marketing Division; the Corporate Services and Research Division; and the Australian Wool Testing Authority. The Marketing Division is primarily responsible for marketing at both the fibre and end-product level, including raw wool buying, sale and storage, and end-product technical, promotional, and merchandising activities. The Corporate Services and Research Division carries out the administrative and service functions of the Corporation and the Corporation's role in industry research and development programmes. The Australian Wool Testing Authority is the sole wool testing house in Australia, offering comprehensive laboratory facilities to determine the physical characteristics of greasy and part-processed wool and the composition and performance of textile products. Certified measurement of yield, fibre diameter, and vegetable matter was carried out on over 3.5 million bales of greasy wool in 1974-75.

Research and Promotion—Australia's woolgrowers and the Government participate jointly in funding a wide range of research and promotion activities. Since the commencement of the current triennium, 1974-75 to 1976-77, the Government has contributed 75 per cent of estimated research expenditure and the growers the balance. Expenditure on promotion, predominantly through the International Wool Secretariat, is funded 75 per cent by growers and 25 per cent by the Government. The total Government contributions during 1974-75 and 1975-76 were \$21.3m and \$19.2m, respectively. The Corporation's basic administration expenses are paid by the woolgrowers, and their contributions for research, promotion, and A.W.C. administration are collected through a tax levied at the rate of 3 per cent of gross proceeds from all first-hand wool sales.

Wool Sales—Approximately 80 per cent of the Australian wool clip is sold at public auctions organised by member firms of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. The Australian Wool Corporation not only appraises and values all wool to be sold at auctions, but also is empowered to operate two separate price support schemes: the Floor Price Scheme; and the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. Under the Floor Price Scheme wool failing to attract trade bids in excess of a fixed published price is purchased at that price by the Corporation. The Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, on the other hand, is operated by the Corporation when the market, in whole or in part, is trading at levels significantly above the declared floor price. Flexible reserves are not used to defy long-term trends in the market due to genuine pressures of supply and demand, but rather to assist in stabilising prices in the short term and to ensure equity of price to individual growers.

In the Corporation's market support activities, most of the substantial funds required from time to time are obtained by way of loans from, or guaranteed by, the Australian Government at commercial rates of interest. All woolgrowers underwrite these borrowings through the Market Support Fund, which is funded from a 5 per cent tax on the gross proceeds of all shorn wool sold.

The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the Council, rose from 45.00 cents per kg in 1946-47, to the record price of 264.91 cents per kg in 1950-51. Following a general downward trend, which reached a low of 64.68 cents per kg in 1970-71, prices recovered in 1972-73 to a high of 183.77 cents per kg. Average prices in 1974-75 and 1975-76 were 126.99 and 143.25 cents per kg, respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane and are attended by overseas buyers. In 1975-76, the total amount of wool sold was 58.4m kg which realised \$81.7m averaging 139.91 cents per kg, compared with realisations in 1974-75 of \$77.6m from 61.2m kg, averaging 126.80 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool is sold in Brisbane and some Queensland wool is sold in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1971-72	8	539,782	79,176	58,092	73.37
1972-73	8	417,287	61,610	109,852	178.30
1973-74	9	363,643	54,761	96,615	176.43
1974-75	10	410,191	61,220	77,629	126.80
1975-76	9	382,202	58,387	81,690	139.91

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 28,613 bales (4,260 tonnes) in 1975-76.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The next table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years to 1975-76.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which exported	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 kg)					
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,990	3,958	2,833	3,411	1,477
France	9,642	6,769	6,280	7,094	5,358
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	4,794	3,521	2,249	3,244	3,269
India	295	335	786	557	633
Italy	5,901	5,199	3,815	4,116	6,862
Japan	31,690	35,004	17,850	13,604	22,388
Korea, Republic of	426	1,611	547	879	1,597
Netherlands	1,532	786	865	1,332	2,328
Poland	2,566	2,573	1,951	1,336	1,089
China-Taiwan Province only ..	1,935	2,322	811	913	1,335
Turkey	1,319	507	522	295	348
United Kingdom	3,763	3,997	2,077	2,504	2,092
United States	1,382	1,389	764	322	1,335
U.S.S.R.	813	2,064	5,948	4,074	1,447
Other countries	2,472	3,229	3,973	2,545	2,474
Total	71,520	73,264	51,271	46,226	54,030
VALUE (\$'000)					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,700	4,476	4,454	4,267	1,623
France	5,694	8,486	11,185	7,908	6,358
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	3,552	4,857	4,851	4,270	4,634
India	149	386	1,161	646	711
Italy	3,693	6,743	6,964	5,065	8,781
Japan	23,887	52,612	40,806	20,293	33,987
Korea, Republic of	354	2,450	1,221	1,529	2,864
Netherlands	1,067	905	1,558	2,436	3,184
Poland	2,431	4,196	4,218	2,103	1,784
China-Taiwan Province only ..	1,343	3,163	1,328	1,162	1,900
Turkey	1,009	685	1,195	547	570
United Kingdom	2,406	4,889	3,564	2,458	3,079
United States	741	1,739	1,063	277	2,386
U.S.S.R.	542	3,990	16,321	6,349	2,177
Other countries	1,665	4,653	8,901	3,366	3,509
Total	50,233	104,230	108,790	62,676	77,549

During 1975-76 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 41 per cent of the quantity exported. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 10 to 4 per cent in 10 years.

Included in the table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1975-76 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 1,328,425 kg, the principal importing countries being: United States, 270,944 kg; United Kingdom, 245,010 kg; Italy, 225,372 kg; Federal Republic of Germany, 208,242 kg; Republic of Korea, 186,204 kg; and France, 104,569 kg.

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*

1926-1973. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, advises of varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and linters at Brisbane. In 1975 its oil mill treated 9,914 tonnes of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the five years to 1976.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000
1972	6,651	28,808	49.8	3,320
1973	4,826	21,277	70.7	3,412
1974	6,590 ^r	29,358	73.2	4,822
1975	5,946	26,423	81.0	4,818
1976	4,537	19,725	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

Until the 1962 season, cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. Since then there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the St George region in Queensland and the Namoi River Area and the Macquarie Valley of New South Wales. In recent years, Queensland has accounted for about 18 per cent of the Australian total cotton production.

The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The Queensland crop is harvested between March and August and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend over the year.

10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland, and the largest of its kind in Australia, is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.). It is a statutory authority constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, to organise the marketing of Queensland fruit and vegetables. It is run on a co-operative basis representing approximately 7,500 fruit and vegetable growers in the State. Like other marketing bodies, it is not government controlled, but it is legally answerable to the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries who is responsible for administration of the Acts. Policy is determined by six Sectional Group Committees representing growers of bananas, citrus, deciduous fruits, pineapples, other fruits, and vegetables. It is not compulsory for growers to make use of its services.

The C.O.D. has two distinct functions:

- (i) To represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters; and

- (ii) To facilitate the marketing of Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables. It achieves this through its nine wholesale fruit and vegetable selling floors in the three eastern mainland States; five retail shops in Queensland country towns; the running of special trains for collecting Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables from various centres in the State and distributing them throughout Australia; a number of central packing house facilities for deciduous fruits and tomatoes; ripening facilities for bananas and tomatoes; pre-cooling, cool storage, and pre-packing facilities; supplies of growers' requisites, including the production of tomato and bean seed.

Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gympie, Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne.

The next table shows the quantities consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in 1974-75 and 1975-76. In addition 138 tonnes of strawberries were consigned by air in 1974-75 and 187 tonnes in 1975-76.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.
(tonnes)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	Item	1974-75	1975-76
Apples	13	..	Beans	3,336	3,443
Avocadoes	195	240	Beetroot	61	66
Bananas	7,741	12,079	Cabbage	195	9
Citrus	461	404	Capsicums	2,143	1,451
Custard apples	54	143	Carrots	82	14
Grapes	346	326	Chokos	64	56
Mangoes	1,616	802	Cucumbers	4,653	4,930
Papaws	941	1,316	Egg fruit	1,470	982
Passion fruit	354	416	Lettuce	5	..
Pineapples	3,778	3,844	Marrows	1,687	1,482
Rockmelons	403	280	Onions	70	3
Strawberries	52	76	Potatoes	72	30
Tomatoes	16,739	12,470	Pumpkins	195	124
Watermelons	3,010	2,240	Sweet potatoes	228	257
Other fruit ¹	3	6	Other vegetables	431	355
			Total	50,398	47,844

¹ Including canned.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1975-76.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Wholesale department					
Queensland	13,321	15,573	19,526	21,295	25,849
Interstate	9,572	9,786	11,454	13,914	14,793
Total wholesale turnover	22,893	25,359	30,980	35,209	40,642
Factory fruit sales	8,133	3,045 ¹	..	..	..
Freight transactions	2,419	2,617	2,423	2,487	2,442
Other activities ²	3,378	3,892	4,870	5,688	5,098
Total turnover	36,823	34,913	38,273	43,384	48,182

¹ The Factory Distribution Department ceased to operate from December 1972.

² Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

The Cannery Board—In 1964, under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery was transferred from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven. The cannery specialises in processing pineapples and fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

A rationalisation plan came into effect from 1 December 1968. Under the plan, growers supply pineapples for processing to the cannery in accordance with quotas set out on the number of \$100 face value certificates of subscription held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and were set at 4.2 tonnes in 1975 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per tonne.

The next table sets out the main details of the rationalisation plan for 1974 and 1975. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE DELIVERIES TO CANNERIES

Grade	1974			1975		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade						
No. 1 Pool	92,265	98.65	9,102	79,565	125.42	9,979
No. 2 Pool	15,674	62.88	986	2,216	72.68	161
Juice grade	614	25.00	15	745	35.00	26
Total	108,553	98.50	10,693 ¹	82,526	129.45	10,683 ¹

¹ Including incentive payments of \$590,000 and \$517,000, respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Overseas marketing of canned deciduous fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis for exports of canned fruits to other countries.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market was built on a 50-hectare site at Rocklea in 1964. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. The bulk of this revenue is derived from wholesalers' rentals which are subject to annual revision.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The Co-operative operates a factory at Buderim to process the ginger rhizome which is harvested in two stages. Early harvest ginger produces a tender non-fibrous rhizome which is sliced and used for ginger in syrup and crystallised ginger. Late harvest ginger is a larger fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for confectionery, spices, and essences.

During 1975 the Board received 1,593 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 20.00 cents per kilogram, and 1,581 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 12.05 cents per kilogram.

11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Peanut Marketing Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, and smaller but increasing quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Gayndah, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and grading.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The next table shows Board operations for the five seasons to 1975.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received ¹	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1971	22,957	27.03	21.94	5.10 _r
1972	34,415	24.98	20.63	4.35
1973	33,394	26.77	21.91	4.87
1974	25,014 _r	37.37 _r	30.10 _r	7.27 _r
1975	28,329	37.42	29.57	7.85

¹ Nuts in shell. _r Revised since last issue.

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board. Sales by the Board during 1975-76 totalled 26,856 tonnes, comprising 19,784 tonnes as edible kernels, 5,912 tonnes for oil milling, and 1,160 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

Local production of peanuts is sufficient to satisfy the Australian market and a reasonable export market mainly to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Japan. Exports amounted to 3,808 tonnes in 1975-76 compared with 2,587 tonnes in 1974-75.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Quantities sold ¹					
Queensland leaf .. tonnes	8,369	8,375	8,373	8,298	8,147
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,400	1,461	1,395	1,388	1,146
Total tonnes	9,769	9,836	9,768	9,686	9,293
Total realisations \$'000	24,986	24,407	25,066	31,933	31,601
Average price per kg .. cents	255.76	248.13	256.60	330.30	340.06

¹ Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf, but excluding small quantities of N.S.W. burley leaf.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to an administration levy of 2.4 cents per kilogram, there is a research levy of 1.1 cents per kilogram.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Australian Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 was 50 per cent.

The Tobacco Marketing Act established the Australian Tobacco Board comprising representatives of the Australian Government, the Governments of the tobacco-growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Australian Government and tobacco-growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

A tobacco stabilisation plan is administered by the Australian Tobacco Board under the *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965. This plan which was initially for a four-year period, has been extended for a further five-year period to cover selling seasons up to and including the 1978 season. The Australian Government has undertaken to ensure the sale of a fixed quota of leaf at a basic average minimum price.

The following table sets out details of the stabilisation plan for the five seasons to 1976.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO QUOTAS

Particulars	Season				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Basic quota					
Queensland '000 kg	8,304	8,304	8,304	8,304	8,304
Victoria '000 kg	5,731	5,731	5,731	5,731	5,731
New South Wales '000 kg	1,387	1,387	1,387	1,387	1,387
Total '000 kg	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422
Minimum price per kg .. cents	252.43	288.43	288.43	336.40	347.00

SPORT
Chapter 8

Sailing on the
Brisbane River

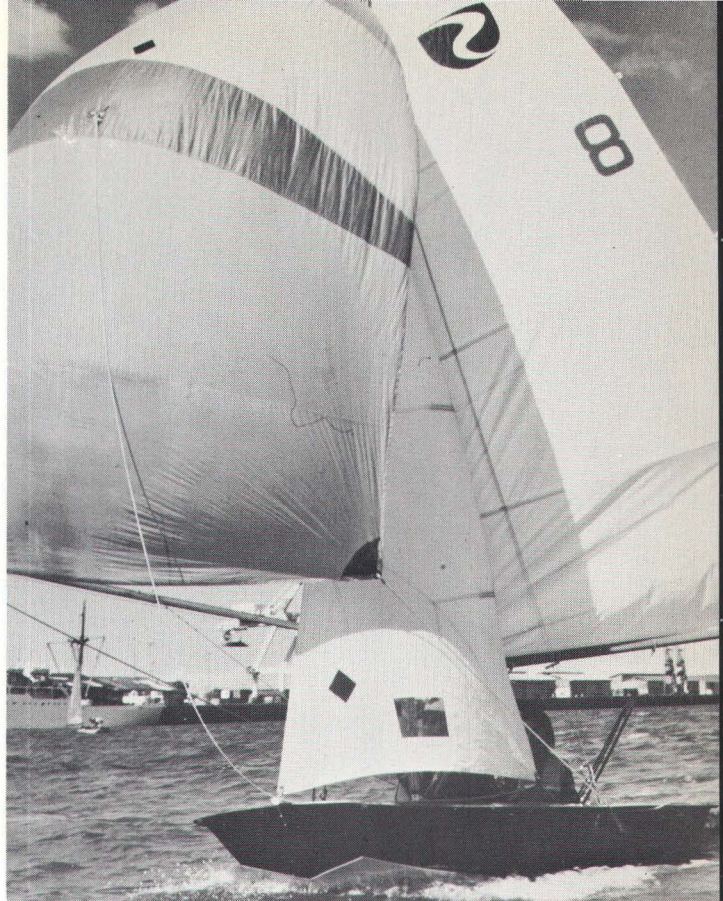
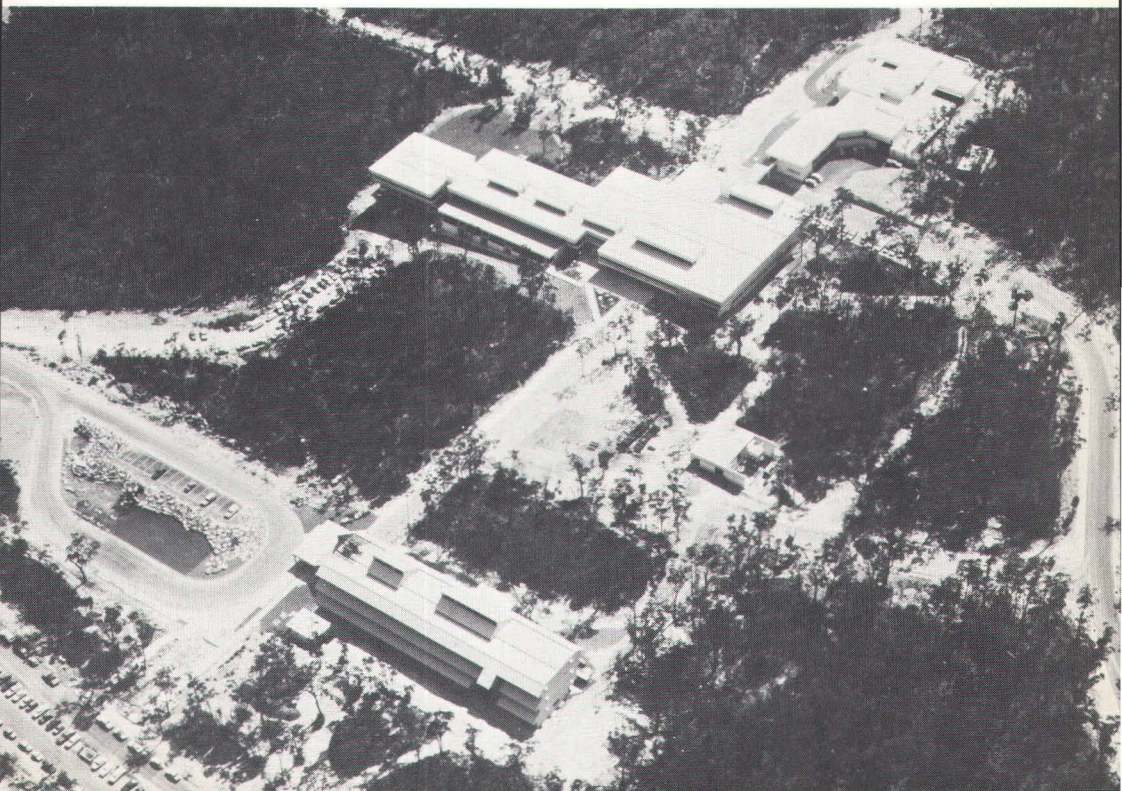


Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

EDUCATION—*Chapter 9*
Griffith University, Brisbane

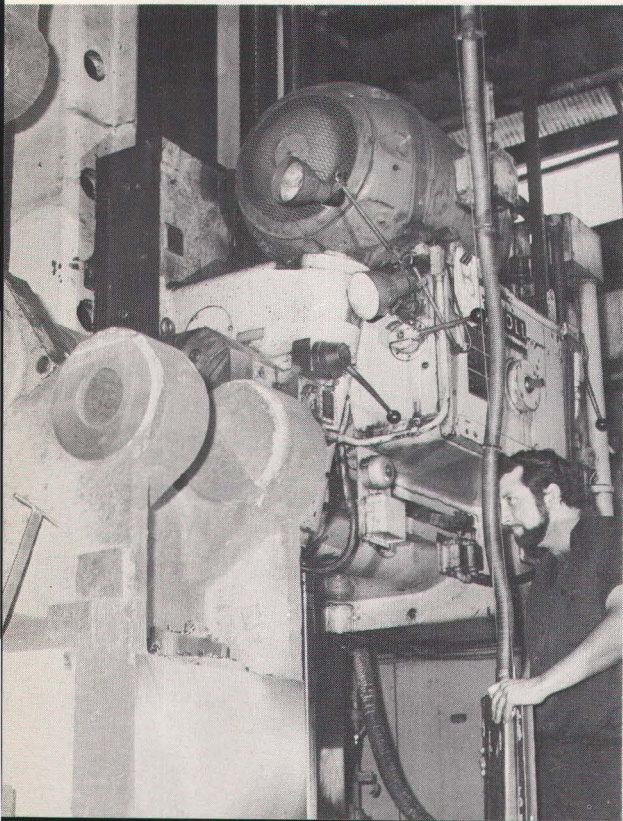
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*





AGRICULTURE—*Chapter 12* Wheat harvesting in the Dalby District

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



MANUFACTURING
Chapter 14

Machining a casting,
Maryborough

Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Act 1955*. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed in 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The State Board may act as agent for the Australian Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Australian Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco except with the approval of the Australian Board. Starting with the 1973 selling season, the Australian tobacco industry converted to "plant position" sorting and "loose leaf" selling. Plant position sorting is sorting the leaf according to the position at which the leaf grows on the tobacco plant.

During 1968-69 the Tobacco Leaf Finance Agency was established and commenced operations. The Agency was established jointly by the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Boards of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria to help offset problems which manufacturers had encountered in financing purchase of the Australian crop and in holding maturation stocks. The Agency pays the relevant Board for leaf sold within three days of the sale. Costs and interest charges on borrowings are met by manufacturers.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Under the Act the Board is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. Production of navy beans is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs.

The Board, which is situated in Kingaroy, consists of four grower representatives and the Director of Marketing of the Department of Primary Industries. The Chairman is a grower representative appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board. The term of office for growers' representatives is three years.

The Board is responsible for the receipt, cleaning, grading, storing, and sale of beans, and deducts the costs of these services from gross proceeds. The actual grading and storage facilities are owned and operated by The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which has been the Board's sole receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing agent since the 1965 crop.

The Co-operative's running costs are met by charges made to the Board for these services. Capital costs are met by a levy which growers pay from the proceeds of sale of their deliveries. The levy is a "revolving levy", part of the annual levy being used to repay levies deducted in previous years. The levy became operative as from the 1970 season.

The Board pools receipts from sales and makes advances to growers according to the estimated clean weight of their individual deliveries. All growers are paid a first advance on the delivery of their navy beans to the Board's agent in Kingaroy.

Over 90 per cent of the crop is used in Australia in the manufacture of baked beans. However, navy beans are increasingly being processed into various bean and vegetable salads as well as being sold as dry edible culinary beans.

The next table sets out figures of the Board's operations for the five seasons to 1976.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ¹
Gross deliveries	tonnes	7,053	1,771	2,398	2,958	6,562
Net deliveries ²	tonnes	6,156	1,430	2,109	2,628	5,807
Selling prices (per kg)						
Culinary	cents	33.07	33.07	..	..	..
No. 1 grade	cents	27.67	27.67	..	..	..
No. 2 grade	cents	27.45	27.45	44.09	45.00	51.75
Average net return to growers (per kg)	cents	24.56 _r	24.47 _r	38.93	38.40	45.00

¹ Preliminary.

² Merchantable beans.

_r Revised since last issue.

Honey—The Australian Honey Board, which was established in 1963, operates under the *Honey Industry Act* 1962, and is concerned principally with making recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry on various aspects of the industry, promoting the consumption and sale of honey domestically and overseas, and with assisting and encouraging the improvement of methods of production, storage, and transport of honey.

Voluntary honey pools are operated to provide financial aid to the industry at any time, particularly in seasons of heavy production or at times when export sales are affected by world market conditions leading to a surplus of stocks.

The Board is financed through levies on all packed honey. The domestic levy since 1 October 1973 has been 1.3 cents per kg, and on 1 April 1974 the first levy on export honey was made at 0.3 cents per kg.

The Honey Research Advisory Committee, established in 1964, supervises research projects for the Honey Board. Contributions to research are made by the Australian Government on a dollar for dollar basis with expenditure by the Honey Marketing Board.

In 1975-76 Australia's honey production was 21,413 tonnes, of which 2,257 tonnes were produced in Queensland. Exports for the year amounted to 11,534 tonnes, including 1,743 tonnes shipped from Queensland. The United Kingdom is the largest market for Australian honey, taking 6,229 tonnes in 1975-76.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964, and controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is usually by issue of licences to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders. The Board may also act on behalf of the Australian Government in administering any international undertaking.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Australian Government whose representative is chairman.

The following table shows total Australian exports of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat Board, for the five years to 1975-76.

MEAT EXPORTS¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
'000 tonnes—net shipped weight					
BEEF AND VEAL					
New South Wales ..	80.8	140.0	111.4	90.8	143.5
Victoria	100.5	150.1	125.7	101.9	121.4
Queensland	170.1	211.5	168.2	168.3	206.3
South Australia ..	11.6	19.7	15.7	15.8	16.0
Western Australia ..	25.6	33.5	34.9	31.0	42.1
Tasmania	10.3	14.1	14.5	12.0	17.0
Northern Territory ..	5.7	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7
Australia	404.6	574.6	474.8	423.3	549.0
MUTTON AND LAMB					
New South Wales ..	42.6	31.2	12.5	15.2	22.3
Victoria	109.3	84.8	33.3	40.0	57.9
Queensland	12.2	8.2	4.0	3.8	8.1
South Australia ..	24.4	18.8	8.6	10.9	25.0
Western Australia ..	40.6	40.1	27.1	36.3	55.3
Tasmania	7.3	5.0	1.7	3.5	4.1
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	236.5	188.1	87.3	109.7	172.7

¹ All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal and fancy meats.

The major markets for Australian meat in 1975-76 were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and European countries, while significant quantities were shipped to the Middle East, Malaysia, and Pacific islands.

Exports of Australian chilled and frozen meat to the United States increased from 293,972 tonnes in 1974-75 to 304,423 tonnes in 1975-76. Since 1965 the sale of meat to the United States has been subject to quota restraints which are varied periodically according to local requirements. All restrictions on quota meats were lifted for 1972 and 1973, and under the system of a quarterly review of quotas, no restrictions applied up to 30 June 1974. The extent of the imposition of these quotas by the United States has a substantial effect on the level of Australian meat exports.

On 1 April 1975 a voluntary restraint agreement was reached between Australia and the United States which resulted in 308,200 tonnes being exported in 1975. Shipments were limited to 287,000 tonnes in 1976 under a similar agreement.

Japan is the second largest importer of Australian meat, taking 166,898 tonnes of chilled and frozen meat in 1975-76 compared with 64,174 tonnes in 1974-75. Mutton has unrestricted entry into Japan but beef is subject to quotas. In 1974, measures aimed at supporting the local Japanese cattle industry adversely affected the flow of Australian beef exports. Beef and veal exported to Japan fell from 80,218 tonnes in 1973-74 to 8,126 tonnes in 1974-75. The market was reopened in July 1975 and Australian beef and veal exports to Japan increased to 65,500 tonnes in 1975-76. Japan imported 45 per cent (3,251 tonnes) of Australian pigmeat exported in 1973-74, but did not import pigmeat in 1974-75. In 1975-76 exports of pigmeat to Japan resumed, with 72 per cent (4,217 tonnes) of Australian pigmeat exported going to that market.

Meat Research—The *Meat Research Act* 1960 established the Meat Research Trust Account which is financed partly from a prescribed proportion of the levies on the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and lambs, and partly by Australian Government contribution. The receipts from these two sources were \$2,678,860 and \$2,481,671, respectively, in 1975-76.

Research supported by the Australian Meat Research Committee is conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the State Departments of Agriculture, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Northern Territory Administration, and certain universities. The Australian Meat Board owns two properties in Queensland on which research directed towards improvements in beef cattle production is carried out. Staffing and management is supplied by the C.S.I.R.O. and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir. Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Board operates a saleyard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and at 30 June 1973 was licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1976 there were 139 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 25 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat at the meat market at the Abattoir.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning and inter-state and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1973 allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

On 6 December 1971 the State Government approved the construction of a new abattoir complex to replace the existing one at an estimated cost of \$7.5m, and on 9 December 1974 approved the revised estimated capital cost of the project at \$15.75m. This was subsequently increased to \$16.83m following a further submission to the Government by the Board on 5 February 1976. The complex commenced operations in 1976.

The next table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for the five years to 1975-76.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS (No.)

Cattle	96,630	125,806	119,309	116,943	159,671
Calves	54,517	52,587	42,299	37,406	44,839
Sheep	775,521	600,886	362,928	213,180	248,497
Lambs	548,244	337,066	165,454	184,168	234,097
Pigs	64,492	68,779	55,935	33,533	34,319

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR (No.)

Cattle	123,375	150,110	132,215	124,892	163,560
Calves	70,362	71,357	64,457	57,918	74,499
Sheep	448,842	372,821	226,858	104,619	111,677
Lambs	568,305	453,508	203,595	224,523	290,572
Pigs	114,302	151,083	138,590	77,093	72,726

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET (tonnes)

Beef	14,052	14,932	14,697	15,017	20,192
Veal	1,279	1,432	1,405	1,836	3,233
Mutton	5,618	4,472	3,268	1,582	1,645
Lamb	8,231	6,271	3,286	3,587	4,687
Pork	2,546	3,526	3,497	1,797	2,858

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹ (tonnes)

Beef	10,309	14,174	11,610	11,395	12,382
Veal	1,354	1,845	1,282	812	437
Mutton and lamb ..	3,126	2,391	1,076	579	621
Pork	3,127	3,667	3,251	2,019	568

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Abattoir Boards—District Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act 1965-1973* for the areas of Gympie, Mackay, and Rockhampton, while Public Abattoir Boards have been established at Toowoomba, Ipswich, Townsville, and Bundaberg. These Boards perform functions, outside the Metropolitan Area, similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board and operate at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local Board.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act 1965-1973* provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of a chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators at public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and normally hold office for a term of three years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

Under the *Meat Industry Act Amendment Act 1973*, the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards has been transferred to the Authority. Previously these functions had been dispersed between Magistrates Courts, Abattoir Boards, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The new legislation also provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Authority may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of a privately-owned abattoir to provide slaughtering facilities for the production of meat at the required standards of hygiene.

The number of slaughtering establishments in Queensland prescribed as abattoirs within the meaning of the *Meat Industry Act* was 37 at 30 June 1976. Thirty-two of these were privately-owned establishments, of which 26 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

Meat Exports—The next table shows overseas and interstate exports from Queensland during 1975-76. Included in the figures for export to other Australian States were: fresh beef and mutton, \$5.0m; fresh pork, \$3.1m; bacon and ham, \$10.8m; canned meats etc., \$6.0m; and tallow, \$0.7m.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76
(\$'000)

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats ¹
Overseas				
Canada	18,807	..	..	..
France	2,441	2,698	44	..
Italy	369	2,961	739	..
Japan	42,167	8,942	11	10,729
Papua New Guinea ..	6,743	..	1	146
Sweden	15,027	231	12	..
United Kingdom ..	6,132	401	..	..
United States	130,778	..	..	7
Other countries	31,268	6,115	226	7,405
Total overseas	253,732	21,348	1,033	18,287
Interstate	24,123	140	7,841 ²	1,033
Total	277,855	21,488	8,874	19,320

¹ Not processed.

² Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Fish—Under the *Fish Supply Management Act 1972*, *The Fish Supply Management Act of 1965* was repealed and the Queensland Fish Board became the only fish marketing authority operating in the State. From 1 February 1973, The Fish Board, which was previously responsible for coastal markets from Coolangatta to St Lawrence, and The North Queensland Fish Board, which was responsible for coastal marketing north of St Lawrence, have been amalgamated into the Queensland Fish Board.

The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations for the five years to 1975-76. In 1975-76 the Board altered the close of its financial year from 30 June to 30 April. The figures for that year are for

the 10 months to 30 April 1976. Figures for 1971-72 are for the Board's South Queensland operations only. The North Queensland Board's operations during that year appear in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72 ¹	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 ²
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	3,013	4,179	4,560	4,726	3,340
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	1,607	1,597	2,475	1,690	1,355
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) \$'000	3,374	5,617	6,442	6,531	6,282
Value of fish marketed \$'000	1,351	3,090	3,301	3,772	3,624
Value of other seafood marketed \$'000	2,370	3,157	4,322	4,126	4,129
Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins \$'000	347	630	789	1,007	1,047
Quantity of seafood processed ³ '000 kg	633	751	809	653	530
Sales of processed seafood \$'000	1,648	1,635	2,304	2,027	2,103

¹ Excluding operations of former North Queensland Board.
to 30 April 1976.

² For the 10 months

³ Excluding crabs.

The Board operates markets, agencies, and depots along the Queensland coast from Coolangatta to Cairns. Wharves, cold rooms, refrigeration, and processing facilities are provided by the Board for the receipt and handling of fish at the major fish receipt depots. A section is provided at the Brisbane Fish Market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

13 COAL

Queensland Coal Board—In 1949 a Queensland Coal Board was set up and it now operates under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. It superseded the Central and District Coal Boards which had acted as regulators of coal production in the State from the early 1930s. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$50,000 in 1975-76. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1975-76 these contributions amounted to \$250,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by obtaining samples of coal which are submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. The National Coal Research Advisory Committee, on which the Board is represented, is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Mechanisation of mines has enabled the pit head price of coal to be kept at a competitive level with alternative sources of fuel. The installation of coal-washing plants has enabled the industry to meet exacting buyer requirements for a high standard product. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

During 1975-76 the industry experienced its lowest annual growth rate since 1973, due largely to industrial unrest. The following data supplied by the Queensland Coal Board shows details of sales for five years to 1975-76.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL
(’000 tonnes)

Market	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Local					
Electricity authorities (public) ..	2,786	3,011	3,225	3,537	3,596
Alumina works	443	431	608	860	919
Mining projects	290	306	352	341	337
Cement works	207	280	266	289	268
Paper and board manufacturing	65	64	63	52	60
Coke works	53	48	54	66	49
Other ¹	118	110	105	98	94
Total local sales	3,961	4,250	4,673	5,244	5,323
Interstate	91	214	207	197	435
Overseas	9,200	14,679	15,642	17,591	16,388
Total sales	13,252	19,143	20,522	23,032	22,146

¹ Including hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, sugar mills, and gas works.

Although the Queensland railways ceased using coal in 1970 and gas works no longer use significant quantities of coal due to the increasing use of petroleum and natural gases, these losses have been more than compensated for by increased demand by electricity generating authorities and by companies concerned with mineral mining and processing. The increase in overseas exports in recent years from the Central Queensland coalfields is largely due to the Japanese demand for coking coal.

• Chapter 18

PRICES

1 INTRODUCTION

The prices of many goods and services at various levels are collected at regular intervals. The main use made of this information is in the compilation of price index numbers which are designed to give a general indication of price movements in the field covered.

This chapter presents indexes of retail and wholesale prices, actual prices for selected commodities, including livestock, and briefly describes legislation relating to price control and consumer affairs.

2 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until August 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. Since September 1975 the Consumer Price Index percentage movement for the six State capitals for the June 1975 and subsequent quarters has been used as a variation basis for wages and salaries by the arbitration authorities in terms of guidelines and principles called "wage indexation". For more information on wage indexation see page 445.

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure.

Retail price indexes prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are mostly calculated as "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the total cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—and therefore simply show the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Indexes compiled by the Bureau of Statistics before the introduction of the Consumer Price Index in 1960 endeavoured to measure variation from place to place as well as from time to time. The Consumer Price Index, however, measures only the movement over time in each State capital city and Canberra separately.

Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and preferably should mean the same thing at different times and places. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and household drapery prevented their inclusion in the regimen used before 1921. The early index comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the general movement in retail prices of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy rather than to include additional items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage. Its items are representative of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, it has been necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price.

The indexes measure, as accurately as possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the Consumer Price Index in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption.

Previous Retail Price Indexes—Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times by the Australian Bureau of Statistics prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were:

- (i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as

base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

- (ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent component of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages.
- (iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.
- (iv) *The "D" Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

Consumer Price Index—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of employee households in Australia.

Up to September quarter 1976 the complete index was composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and drapery, Housing, Household supplies and equipment, and Miscellaneous. From the September quarter 1976 link the following expanded group structure was adopted: Food, Clothing, Housing, Household equipment and operation, Transportation, Tobacco and alcohol, Health and personal care, and Recreation. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, meals out, and take away food; Clothing includes representative

items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, and piece goods; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household equipment and operation includes fuel and light, furniture and floor coverings, drapery, household appliances, utensils and tools, and postal and telephone services; Transportation consists of private motoring expenses and public transport fares; Tobacco and alcohol includes beer, wines, and spirits, cigarettes, and tobacco; Health and personal care includes services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds and personal care products and services; Recreation comprises newspapers and magazines, holiday accommodation, and other recreation goods and services.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). Nine series have been constructed for short periods and linked to form a continuous retail price index series. A description of the principal changes in the index up to the link of September quarter 1974 is contained in the 1976 issue of the *Year Book*. The latest link, effected at September quarter 1976, was based on the results of the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75 (see page 574). This enabled the index to be related more specifically to a target group of the population and to have appropriate separate weighting patterns for each of the seven cities for which index numbers are compiled. The target group for the ninth series comprises metropolitan wage and salary earner households with total income of more than the minimum adult wage but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households. The new series adds the following main items to the directly represented areas of expenditure:

- (a) Food group—fresh fruit and vegetables (in addition to the existing items of potatoes and onions), fresh and frozen fish, meals out.
- (b) Household equipment and operation group—insurance on dwelling and contents, repairs to household goods.
- (c) Transportation group—motor vehicle comprehensive and third party property insurance, taxi and air fares.
- (d) Recreation group—books, holiday accommodation, sports equipment, spectator admission charges.

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for the five financial years to 1975-76 and quarterly data for each of the five years 1972 to 1976 are shown in the next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix on page 604.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS¹, BRISBANE

Period	Food ²	Clothing ²	Housing ²	Household equipment and operation ¹	Transportation ²	Tobacco and alcohol ¹	Health and personal care ³	Recreation ⁴	All groups ³
Year									
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	115.1	128.1	123.5	117.1	<i>n</i>	121.6
1972-73	127.5	125.3	136.7	120.0	131.4	130.4	122.4	<i>n</i>	128.6
1973-74	152.5	142.0	150.3	130.8	143.7	144.1	142.9	<i>n</i>	146.1
1974-75	164.8	171.5	176.4	156.5	171.4	166.3	175.8	<i>n</i>	168.7
1975-76	180.8	200.0	202.9	181.7	199.7	200.9	164.1	<i>n</i>	190.9
Quarter									
1972: March ..	119.7	118.5	129.6	116.0	128.8	124.7	117.4	<i>n</i>	122.6
June ..	119.7	120.6	131.7	116.9	129.6	126.2	119.8	<i>n</i>	123.6
September ..	120.6	121.6	133.6	117.5	130.7	126.2	120.7	<i>n</i>	124.6
December ..	123.8	124.0	135.6	119.7	130.8	127.3	120.8	<i>n</i>	126.6
1973: March ..	129.2	125.4	137.2	120.2	131.3	131.1	123.0	<i>n</i>	129.4
June ..	136.2	130.2	140.2	122.5	132.7	137.0	124.9	<i>n</i>	133.9
September ..	144.7	133.9	143.3	127.1	136.7	137.0	138.1	<i>n</i>	139.4
December ..	150.0	139.5	148.1	128.8	141.1	143.8	140.6	<i>n</i>	144.0
1974: March ..	155.7	142.1	151.9	131.3	146.9	144.1	143.8	<i>n</i>	147.8
June ..	159.7	152.5	157.7	135.9	150.1	151.5	148.9	<i>n</i>	153.1
September ..	165.1	159.3	167.5	146.5	163.3	159.7	155.2	<i>n</i>	161.4
December ..	161.4	171.7	175.5	157.5	170.4	162.5	168.6	<i>n</i>	166.6
1975: March ..	163.9	173.7	179.2	159.8	172.8	170.3	191.6	<i>n</i>	171.1
June ..	168.7	181.2	183.4	162.3	179.0	172.7	187.6	<i>n</i>	175.6
September ..	170.4	185.6	193.7	170.1	185.0	178.5	155.0	<i>n</i>	178.4
December ..	176.6	198.7	200.9	181.7	199.6	205.8	160.7	<i>n</i>	189.6
1976: March ..	187.9	201.8	205.5	185.5	204.1	207.8	167.5	<i>n</i>	195.6
June ..	188.1	213.9	211.3	189.3	210.1	211.4	173.3	<i>n</i>	200.1
September ..	192.1	217.1	225.2	192.4	214.9	213.4	178.5	100.0	205.1
December ..	199.8	230.0	235.1	194.8	217.6	216.6	329.8	102.0	217.8

¹ A new group structure was retrospectively adopted from September quarter 1976. Further details are shown on page 395. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

² Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. ³ Base: December quarter 1968 = 100.0.

⁴ Base: September quarter 1976 = 100.0. *n* Not available.

The five-year period covered by the above table was one of rapid increases in prices. In 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976, rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. From December quarter 1975 to December quarter 1976, the following increases were recorded: food, 13.1 per cent; clothing, 15.8 per cent; housing, 17.0 per cent; household equipment and operation, 7.2 per cent; transportation, 9.0 per cent; tobacco and alcohol, 5.2 per cent; health and personal care, 105.2 per cent (mainly due to increases in health fund contributions and treatment of the Medibank levy as a price increase); and all groups, 14.9 per cent. The all groups increase of 6.2 per cent between the September and December quarters of 1976 was the third highest quarterly increase recorded in Brisbane since the compilation of the index began, the highest being a 7.8 per cent increase recorded in the December quarter of 1951.

Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities—Up to September quarter 1976, a common pattern of consumption was used as the basis of weighting in most fields to derive the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city. Local weights were used for some important items and details are described in the 1976 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. Following the September quarter 1976 link in the index (see page 395), separate weighting patterns have been used for each State capital city. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

Between the base period, 1966-67, and the year 1975-76 the largest increase in the all groups index number (99.0 per cent) was recorded in Sydney due principally to a greater relative rise in that city in the prices of items included in the housing group. Brisbane showed the second highest increase of 90.9 per cent. Increases recorded in other capital cities were: Adelaide, 90.5 per cent; Hobart, 90.0 per cent; Perth, 89.6 per cent; and Melbourne, 89.5 per cent. The all groups index for the weighted average of six State capital cities rose by 93.3 per cent.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital city for the five years to 1975-76 and each quarter of 1976 are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
Year							
1971-72 ..	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	122.4
1972-73 ..	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	129.8
1973-74 ..	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	146.6
1974-75 ..	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	171.1
1975-76 ..	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	193.3
Quarter ended							
March 1976	203.1	193.4	195.6	194.6	193.9	194.2	197.4
June 1976	207.6	198.3	200.1	200.4	200.4	200.6	202.4
Sept. 1976	211.1	203.2	205.1	205.5	205.4	205.5	206.9
Dec. 1976	222.8	215.3	217.8	220.0	219.0	217.2	219.3

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

² Weighted average.

Consumer Price Index Monthly Food Group Index Numbers—The Food Group is the only group of the index for which prices are collected monthly. For potatoes and onions, weekly prices are collected and averaged to arrive at monthly prices. Prices for other food items are collected as at the middle of each month. Food Group index numbers for each State capital city for each month from December 1975 are shown in the next table.

In analysing trends in food prices, it should be remembered that some food prices are subject to significant irregular fluctuations as a result of seasonality of supply and demand and other factors. These

fluctuations can also cause disparate movements in the index numbers for the various cities in any particular month.

The indexes measure price movements in each city individually. They do not provide a comparison of the retail price level in any city with the retail price level in any other city.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
PARTICULARS FOR FOOD GROUP, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
 (Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1975							
December	180.5	176.7	179.1	177.9	176.9	176.7	178.6
1976							
January ..	186.0	181.2	186.9	183.4	181.1	179.5	183.9
February ..	189.2	184.3	189.0	186.9	183.9	182.3	186.9
March ..	187.8	183.0	187.9	187.4	186.5	182.9	186.2
April ..	187.1	182.4	187.4	187.1	186.7	183.7	185.7
May ..	187.1	183.5	188.6	188.8	189.8	184.3	186.6
June ..	187.5	183.9	188.3	191.1	192.4	186.0	187.4
July ..	189.3	186.5	188.9	194.8	193.0	187.9	189.4
August ..	191.4	190.0	191.9	197.0	195.0	190.8	192.1
September	195.1	193.1	195.6	200.4	195.8	197.2	195.3
October ..	197.3	196.9	197.1	203.0	200.7	199.2	198.3
November	200.1	197.1	200.2	202.9	201.3	201.4	199.8
December	201.1	197.0	202.2	205.6	203.3	200.7	200.7

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

² Weighted average.

Between December 1975 and December 1976 the Monthly Food Group Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities increased by 12.4 per cent. Percentage increases in individual cities were: Adelaide, 15.6; Perth, 14.9; Hobart, 13.6; Brisbane, 12.9; Melbourne, 11.5; and Sydney, 11.4. In the earlier part of 1976, decreases in prices of potatoes and meat in most cities more than offset price increases in other items. Towards the end of the year, however, the previous trend of steady increases in food prices continued.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

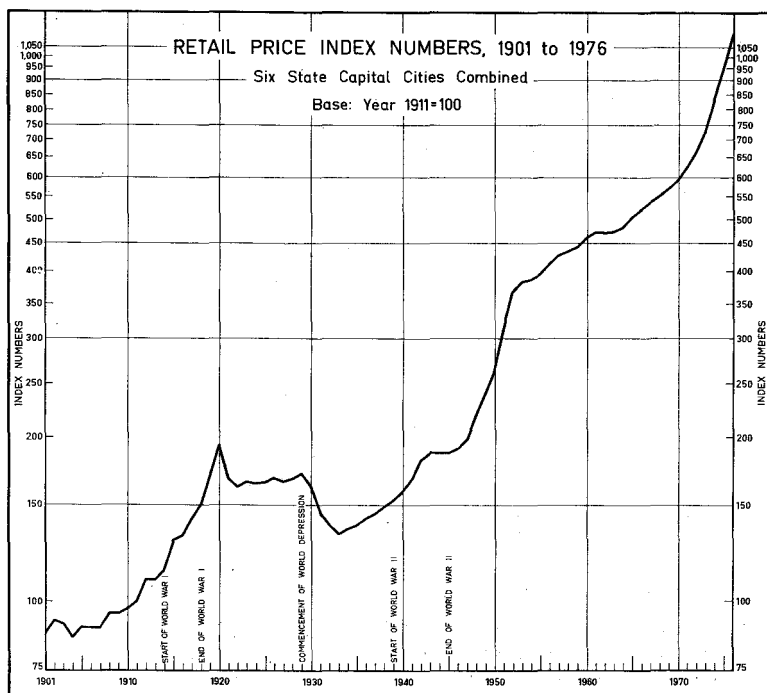
Retail prices in the six State capitals were over twelve times as great in 1976 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1927	166	1953	383
1902	93	1928	167	1954	386
1903	91	1929	171	1955	394
1904	86	1930	162	1956	419
1905	90	1931	145	1957	429
1906	90	1932	138	1958	435
1907	90	1933	133	1959	443
1908	95	1934	136	1960	459
1909	95	1935	138	1961	471
1910	97	1936	141	1962	469
1911	100	1937	145	1963	472
1912	110	1938	149	1964	483
1913	110	1939	153	1965	502
1914 ²	114	1940	159	1966	517
1915 ²	130	1941	167	1967	534
1916 ²	132	1942	181	1968	548
1917 ²	141	1943	188	1969	564
1918 ²	150	1944	187	1970	586
1919 ²	170	1945	187	1971	621
1920 ²	193	1946	190	1972	658
1921 ²	168	1947	198	1973	720
1922 ²	162	1948	218	1974	829
1923	166	1949	240	1975	954
1924	164	1950	262	1976	1,083
1925	165	1951	313		
1926	168	1952	367		

¹ Weighted average.² Month of November only.

The diagram below has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns—A special survey of retail prices of a range of food items in selected Queensland cities and towns is undertaken in March each year. Data obtained from these surveys are expressed as a series of price index numbers showing, for the field covered, comparative food price levels between the towns on a base of Brisbane = 100 for each year. The indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality.

Comparability between centres is achieved by matching, as far as possible, prices for similar specifications of food items. The weights used in combining the collected prices are derived from estimates of household consumption or expenditure for Australia as a whole. It should be noted that for this index series, the regimen has been varied from year to year and that significant changes in both items and weights were made in 1975 and 1976. In 1976 soft drink and confectionery items sold through cafe outlets were included for the first time. Generally, the items priced are the same as the Food Group of the Consumer Price Index.

No general pattern of relative levels of retail prices throughout the State is evident from the surveys. Grocery items are generally dearer relative to Brisbane, but this is offset to varying degrees by relatively cheaper meat prices in many centres. Moreover, for seasonal items such as meat, the degree of disparity from Brisbane tends to vary to a greater extent from year to year than is the case for the more stable grocery items.

Comparisons of individual town indexes with Brisbane show percentage differences directly, i.e. an index of 120 (Town A) indicates a level of 20 per cent above that for Brisbane, while an index of 96 (Town B) indicates a level of 4 per cent below that for Brisbane, since Brisbane = 100.

The comparisons measure relative retail prices only for the field covered by the selected items as combined by a common set of weights. They cannot be considered as reflecting relative prices in other fields of expenditure. A common list of items or "basket" such as this does not reflect differences in living costs which result directly from differences in modes of living, e.g. as reflected by climate and availability of items etc., or levels of living between localities. The degree of appropriateness of the items and weights used would vary from centre to centre, and therefore the differences in price levels as indicated by the indexes should be regarded as approximations only.

In some instances, the relationships between towns in March of one year may differ significantly from those existing between them at another date during the same year or in other years, because seasonal influences on prices of some items, e.g. potatoes and meat, may occur at different times in different localities. In these circumstances it is desirable to study the run of index numbers for a number of years.

Although personal visits were made to some towns during the 1974 and 1975 surveys, the majority of the indexes were compiled from information obtained from postal collections and, while the data are subjected to intensive clerical scrutiny, the desirable feature of personal inspection must be foregone. In those towns where prices have been collected by personal visit, it has been possible to undertake investigations into items which have sometimes proved troublesome in postal collections, in particular meat, milk, and bread. Index numbers for towns which have been visited are therefore considered to be more reliable indicators of relative food price levels than those compiled for other years for the same towns. In some of the smaller centres the determination of accurate price levels has been further complicated by the limited number of retail outlets.

Index numbers for the years 1972 to 1976 are shown in the next table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS¹

(Base: Brisbane = 100.0 at Each Point in Time)

City or Town	At March				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Brisbane	100 ²	100 ²	100 ²	100 ²	100 ²
Ayr	107	106	103	108	108
Biloela	101	105	101	101	105
Blackwater	111	111	103	107	107
Bowen	108	106	107	110	111
Bundaberg	100	100	96	98	101
Cairns	106	103	104	102 ²	104
Caloundra	n	n	100	100	101
Charleville	105	106	100	104 ²	107
Charters Towers	104	102	103	105 ²	108
Chinchilla	102	102	100 ²	102	104
Clermont	113	113	107	112	118
Cloncurry	114	110	110	108 ²	111
Collinsville	113	111	106	110	110
Cooktown	n	n	n	124 ²	123
Cunnamulla	107	106	101	111	112
Dalby	98	98	94	97	99
Dirranbandi	109	107	102	107	107
Eidsvold	108	105	104	108	109
Emerald	111	111	104	111	110
Gayndah	103	102	100	103	105
Gladstone	105	105	104	103	103
Goondiwindi	100	100	101	104	104
Gympie	98	99	98	101	101
Hughenden	110	105	102	107 ²	109
Ingham	107	107	104	105	104
Innisfail	107	107	104	108 ²	107
Kingaroy	103	103	99	102	102
Longreach	112	111	107	110	115
Mackay	103	107	102	102	104
Mareeba	109	109	105	108 ²	108
Maryborough	103	104	102	102	106
Monto	102	102	100	100	100
Moura	108	105	104	104	107
Mount Isa	115	112	108 ²	112	112
Mount Morgan	107	108	102	107	106
Nambour	101	103	99	100	100
Richmond	110	111	105	110 ²	112
Rockhampton	102	101	98	98	102
Roma	104	102	100 ²	102	103
St George	105	104	102	110	110
Sarina	107	111	108	106	109
Southport	98	100	101	} 100 ²	100 ²
Surfers Paradise	102	103	103		
Stanthorpe	103	101	99		
Thursday Island	n	n	n	135 ²	135
Toowoomba	96	99	95	97	100
Townsville	103	102	102	102	103
Tully	n	n	109	109 ²	108
Wandoan	n	104	104 ²	107	105
Warwick	97	96	92	96	96
Weipa	122	116	109	117 ²	117
Winton	112	108	108	113	118

¹ These indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality. ² Personal collection. ³ City of the Gold Coast. n Not available.

3 RETAIL FOOD AND GROCERY PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of certain food and grocery items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes during the five years to 1976. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales.

Since 1972 the packaging of food and grocery items has gradually been converting to the metric system. The first unit column in the table below shows the direct metric equivalent, to the nearest gram, of those items still being priced in imperial units. Several of these packs actually specify contents in terms of "soft" metric conversion, e.g. some "old" 1 lb packs are now marked 454 g. The second unit column shows the metric unit of quantity where the changeover has been made. The prices in *italics* refer to this new standard and in most cases cannot be directly compared with those for earlier periods. The price of the new metric standard is shown where this has been in operation for six months or more of the year. Where prices of the metric standard have been obtained for five months or less the prices of the imperial unit have been retained.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE (cents)

Item	Unit		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Groceries etc.</i>							
Bread, ordinary, white, delivered	907 g	900 g	20.8	22.7	27.1	34.7 ¹	39.5
Bread, ordinary, white, sliced and wrapped, delivered ..	907 g	900 g	25.8	27.7	32.2	39.6 ¹	43.7
Flour, plain	907 g pkt	1 kg pkt	17.5	17.0	19.4 ¹	29.3	33.6 ²
Flour, self-raising	907 g pkt	1 kg pkt	19.9	18.5	21.9	29.5 ¹	33.2
Tea	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	32.5	30.8	31.6	40.8	46.9 ¹
Sugar	1.814 kg pkt	2 kg pkt	41.3 ¹	46.0	45.5	49.4	52.3
Biscuits, milk arrowroot ..	227 g pkt	225 g pkt	19.9	20.7	24.4	29.1	31.3
Rice	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	15.8	19.0 ¹	21.6	25.6	29.7
Jam, apricot	680 g tin		36.9	38.2	43.9	50.4	55.4 ²
Honey	454 g jar	500 g jar	34.1	47.4	52.7	53.3 ¹	59.6
Cornflakes	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	40.1	40.9	43.3	49.8 ¹	60.3
Sultanas	454 g pkt	375 g pkt	42.6	44.8	46.0	61.8	66.2
Baked beans, canned ..	454 g	450 g	19.3	20.4	22.8	28.3	31.6
Spaghetti, canned	454 g	440 g	19.4	20.4	22.8	28.2	31.6 ¹
Peas, green, canned	440 g		19.8	19.6	21.2	28.2	31.0
Peaches, canned	822 g	825 g	35.2	35.4	44.3	51.1	61.3
Pears, canned	822 g	825 g	35.1	35.3	44.3	50.3	59.6 ²
Peanut paste	340 g jar	375 g jar	48.3	51.1	55.3	70.5 ¹	79.1
Margarine, table	454 g pack	500 g pack	43.8	44.4	47.7	58.6	64.4
Potatoes	3.175 kg		42.2	81.4	112.0	60.1	110.8
Onions, brown	454 g		10.6	17.6	18.0	15.2	19.8
Sauce, tomato, bottled ..	284 ml	300 ml	24.7	27.4 ¹	30.1	37.2	37.7
Peas, frozen	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	32.0	31.5	40.1 ¹	46.3	51.4
Soap, laundry	567 g pkt	500 g pkt	36.9 ¹	36.7	45.6	47.4	46.2
<i>Dairy produce</i>							
Butter	454 g	500 g	55.8	55.4	59.6	68.6	83.6
Cheese, processed	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	28.9	30.4	32.7	40.7 ¹	47.0
Eggs	680 g doz	doz of 55g ea	53.8 ¹	69.5	85.0	84.0	97.8
Bacon, rashers	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	53.5	55.0	73.0	81.5 ¹	97.2
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	1.137 l ³	1.2 l ⁴	24.0	25.0	30.3	35.8	42.0 ¹
Milk, evaporated	411 g tin		19.9	19.7	20.7	24.6	25.7

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—
continued
 (cents)

Item	Unit		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Meat</i>							
<i>Beef</i>							
Rib (bone out)	454 g		62.8	78.2	80.7	66.3	77.3
Steak, rump	454 g		104.1	129.0	126.3	102.0	118.7
Steak, T-bone with fillet ..	454 g		92.5	115.9	117.7	97.8	115.1
Steak, blade	454 g		78.2	96.4	92.9	73.1	89.6
Steak, chuck	454 g		64.8	79.3	78.5	62.0	71.2
Sausages, thick	454 g		35.2	42.7	46.7	42.9	48.3
<i>Beef, corned</i>							
Silverside	454 g		68.7	86.5	84.3	69.6	83.5
<i>Lamb</i>							
Leg	454 g		56.5	78.0	88.8	87.2	95.7
Chops, leg	454 g		58.6	80.6	92.0	88.8	97.8
Chops, loin	454 g		58.4	80.6	91.9	88.4	97.6
Chops, forequarter ..	454 g		52.6	79.0	90.1	88.6	96.9
<i>Pork</i>							
Leg	454 g		70.9	80.6	103.2	111.1	117.8
Loin	454 g		71.9	81.8	105.6	114.2	122.8
Chops	454 g		71.9	81.6	105.6	114.4	121.9

¹ Average for less than 12 months.
 October 1976.

² 2 x 568½ ml bottles.

² Collection of prices discontinued after
 4 2 x 600 ml bottles.

4 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over each of the five years to 1975-76, for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE (\$)

Class of stock	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks	172.69	206.73	211.03	97.61	124.90
Cows	103.11	122.22	130.51	49.40	54.08
Steers	133.88	146.42	164.65	73.85	82.58
Heifers	89.19	101.62	109.76	43.74	50.41
Vealers and yearlings	72.68	75.86	85.48	31.49	30.01
Calves	21.77	24.66	27.21	12.85	13.12
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers	4.09	9.06	13.57	5.40	5.66
Ewes	3.01	7.94	9.92	3.93	4.38
Hoggets	3.67	9.59	13.96	5.82	7.10
Lambs, crossbred	5.84	10.80	17.08	9.60	11.24
Lambs, other	4.38	7.77	13.43	8.04	9.17
Rams	4.10	9.50	14.30	4.87	5.36
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers	35.79	32.02	40.92	55.31	58.76
Portkers	23.28	20.22	20.22	35.58	39.86

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE
(c per kg)

Type of meat	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Ox beef	68.6	76.9	89.9	49.8	54.2
Veal	80.5	87.7	104.4	68.3	70.0
Mutton (wethers)	27.8	46.7	64.4	37.2	42.5
Lamb	43.9	70.3	103.9	77.2	85.5
Pork	83.8	78.5	109.6	133.9	144.1

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1976. These averages are based on Department of Primary Industries' records of prices realised at the Brisbane Markets.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRISBANE
(£)

Commodity	Unit	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples						
Delicious	kg	0.23	0.23	0.38	0.27	0.47
Granny Smith	kg	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.35
Other	kg	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.24	0.38
Bananas ¹	kg	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.29	0.23
Grapes	kg	0.33	0.39	0.46	0.54	0.56
Lemons	kg	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.27
Mandarins	kg	0.19	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.28
Mangoes	kg	0.30	0.47	0.55	0.85	0.71
Oranges						
Joppa	kg	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19
Navel	kg	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.22
Valencia	kg	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.22
Papaws	kg	0.34	0.41	0.42	0.54	0.51
Passion fruit	kg	0.43	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.67
Peaches	kg	0.19	0.25	0.27	0.43	0.38
Pears	kg	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.25	0.24
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	113.97	128.74	96.62	140.56	153.81
Plums	kg	0.23	0.26	0.53	0.47	0.58
Strawberries	kg	1.32	1.41	2.03	0.34	0.59
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green	kg	0.26	0.31	0.44	0.41	0.54
Cabbages ²	tonne	85.04	120.47	146.22	84.63	171.90
Capsicums	kg	0.47	0.48	0.65	0.63	0.81
Carrots	kg	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.27
Cauliflowers	tonne	117.72	153.88	216.36	208.51	195.99
Celery	kg	0.23	0.29	0.38	0.32	0.38
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.36
Lettuce	kg	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.30
Onions	tonne	64.17	227.55	161.01	177.80	189.16
Peas, green	kg	0.29	0.35	0.43	0.49	0.55
Potatoes	tonne	69.88	180.90	228.59	91.33	180.70
Pumpkins	tonne	43.90	80.90	171.18	67.79	136.16
Tomatoes	kg	0.27	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.54

¹ Ripe Cavendish, singles.

² Excluding sugarloaf.

5 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

From 1928, the Bureau of Statistics compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Index numbers for each group of commodities contained in this index for the years up to 1969-70 may be found in the 1970 and previous

issues of the *Year Book*. This series was discontinued in December 1970 because the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the index became increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structure. A replacement set of wholesale price indexes is now available and includes the Price Indexes of Materials Used in House Building and Building Other Than House Building, Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials, Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, and Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry. Each of these is described below in some detail.

Building Materials—Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. In each case the index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Prices are collected monthly, generally on a "delivered on site" basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity. As far as possible, actual transaction prices are used in the index as distinct from *list* prices.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for five years to 1975-76.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	118.9	116.5	137.3	168.0	195.6
Cement products	127.0	141.7	155.2	180.4	209.3
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. ..	131.1	137.8	154.2	184.5	206.1
Timber, board, and joinery ..	135.6	150.2	176.5	220.9	264.6
Steel products	123.9	133.0	149.7	188.3	226.1
Other metal products	110.6	115.8	137.2	174.6	194.3
Plumbing fixtures etc. ..	122.8	129.0	143.5	175.0	202.6
Electrical installation materials ..	121.4	127.2	146.2	172.6	187.0
Installed appliances	98.6	94.2	108.1	128.9	145.4
Plaster and plaster products ..	111.8	112.7	114.9	140.9	166.8
Miscellaneous materials	111.7	116.0	122.4	146.5	166.1
All groups	124.8	133.8	152.2	187.0	218.5

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for each of the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:

ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4
1975-76	211.1	200.1	218.5	222.5	201.9	209.2	208.1

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

For the wholesale price index for materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats, the items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in construction in or about 1966-67. Types of buildings represented include "high-rise" flats, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, shops, etc. A single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia and is applied (with minor exceptions) to local prices in calculating indexes for each State capital city. An exception to the use of local prices is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series. The Electrical Installation Materials group is a separately constructed series, details of which are shown on page 408. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years to 1975-76.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	118.0	113.0	133.2	162.3	189.7
Cement products	128.0	137.0	154.0	199.8	234.1
Bricks, stone, etc.	133.1	139.6	157.4	189.6	207.8
Timber, board, and joinery ..	131.5	143.7	167.7	211.0	246.3
Steel and iron products	128.6	136.8	159.1	207.6	249.0
Aluminium products	112.2	118.9	132.4	168.9	194.4
Other metal products	111.3	112.1	141.6	150.9	158.2
Plumbing fixtures	132.0	142.3	160.3	199.6	234.0
Miscellaneous materials	115.4	118.8	125.8	150.9	171.5
Electrical installation materials ² ..	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4	177.4
Mechanical services components ³ ..	127.5	132.3	143.7	181.7	201.9
Special purpose index ⁴	124.9	131.2	151.0	190.5	222.9
All groups	124.4	130.4	149.0	186.6	216.3

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (see page 408).

³ For the majority of items in this group Sydney and Melbourne price series are used. ⁴ All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases prices are obtained on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for representative jobs. Problems also arise in pricing materials normally installed on a "supply and fix" basis, and in cases where special discounts are allowed. Appropriate measures are adopted in these cases in order to measure, as accurately as possible, actual price movements of the materials concerned. The index includes 72 separate items combined in eleven groups, in addition to an all groups index.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1972-73	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1973-74	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2
1975-76	199.0	209.4	216.3	210.4	208.3	210.4	206.2

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Electrical Installation Materials—The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the groups and all groups indexes for the five years to 1975-76.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS¹
(Base of Each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)²

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1971-72	126.7	120.9	137.7	129.1
1972-73	133.5	126.8	144.2	135.5
1973-74	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5
1974-75	168.2	169.6	192.3	177.0
1975-76	178.1	199.0	224.5	199.6

¹ Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. ² Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc. In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

Metallic Materials—Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have been developed. These measures have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the now obsolete Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index (see page 405). The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry.

Index numbers for each group and the all groups for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUPS
AND ALL GROUPS**

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1972-73	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1973-74	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3
1974-75	161.1	141.9	131.1	192.4	158.4
1975-76	200.2	158.0	137.5	207.8	193.1

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS
FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES**

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1971-72	104.8	104.9	101.3	95.2	104.0
1972-73	110.4	111.2	105.7	98.3	109.4
1973-74	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0
1974-75	133.1	137.1	122.4	116.3	128.9
1975-76	139.7	145.3	128.1	122.4	135.3

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry—The composition of this index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry, e.g. Mining or Agriculture, or are overseas establishments, including overseas manufacturing establishments. In keeping with the scope and net basis of the index, the material is only priced at the stage it *first* enters manufacturing. Thus the pricing and weights for the index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as the "weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. They have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz. the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This allows the presentation of two series, one on an industry of origin basis (ASIC) and the other on a commodity basis (SITC).

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING:
GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)					
Imported materials					
Agriculture	95.5	105.2	130.6	149.3	166.5
Mining	112.0	109.1	196.3	357.8	423.6
Manufacturing	103.4	104.4	113.1	149.5	162.6
Total	104.1	105.2	127.1	181.5	202.9
Home produced materials					
Agriculture	103.5	125.3	147.9	132.2	132.3
Forestry and fishing	120.9	131.0	157.3	187.8	213.7
Mining	97.1	100.4	119.0	129.0	162.8
Electricity	101.7	103.7	109.9	124.6	137.9
Total	102.0	117.2	137.6	131.6	141.9
All groups	102.6	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.5
COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)					
Manufactured materials (imported)					
Chemicals	95.6	91.4	96.3	141.9	149.4
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	114.9	119.3	118.6	148.7	179.6
Other manufactured materials	97.8	97.6	106.1	137.4	148.4
Other materials (imported and home produced)					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	104.7	122.9	145.9	132.4	132.5
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	100.9	116.0	140.7	149.3	162.6
Electricity, gas, and fuels	99.1	99.1	126.2	179.5	229.0
All groups	102.6	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.5

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

Prices are collected monthly, on a delivered into store basis where possible, to approximate closely the conceptual framework of the index. Particular problems arise in dealing with transfers within vertically integrated enterprises. These do not take place on the open market and therefore there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted, including the use of movements in actual extraction costs, opportunity cost, etc.

Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry—These indexes relate to articles produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors, for export, or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index, however, even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments. Prices are collected mainly at the mid-point of each month and relate to selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax. Special inquiry is made in regard to handling and distribution costs and to discount arrangements.

Separate indexes are published for the manufacturing division as a whole and for selected sub-divisions. The all manufacturing industry index measures price movements of articles at the point of exit from the manufacturing division. The sub-division indexes reflect movements in prices of articles produced primarily by the respective sub-divisions for sale or transfer outside the manufacturing division, or to other sub-divisions within manufacturing, or for use as capital equipment.

The following table shows index numbers for the five years to 1975-76 for all manufacturing industry and for selected net sub-divisions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED
BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Selected net sub-division indexes ²					
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	117.3	127.7	142.8	153.0	163.5
Clothing and footwear	112.8	119.9	136.7	161.3	185.2
Wood, wood products, and furniture	118.4	125.1	148.8	190.0	219.9
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	114.7	119.6	129.6	158.3	183.2
Fabricated metal products ..	116.5	125.1	142.3	183.2	217.1
Transport equipment	111.3	116.0	124.9	151.2	175.8
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	114.0	119.8	132.4	158.9	179.2
All manufacturing industry index	113.9	120.7	134.6	158.1	177.8

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Indexes for the remaining sub-divisions of manufacturing division are in process of development.

6 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his

discretion. At the outbreak of World War II, regulations were made under the *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became an Australian Government function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control in 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

Until 1958 the State Government exercised price control over a range of essential goods and services, but from that year onwards prices of most goods and services were progressively released from control, until in 1961 the principal items remaining under control were flour, bread, milk, cream, and petroleum products. In that year, power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see Chapter 17) which operates under the authority of the *Milk Supply Act 1952-1972*.

In 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no item is now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961* and the *Termination of Tenancies Act 1970* was discontinued after 31 December 1970. For some years prior to discontinuance it had operated only over dwelling houses which were let or leased at any time during the three years ended 1 December 1957. Dwellings owned by the Queensland Housing Commission and the Australian, State, or Local Governments were excluded from control.

Under the earlier legislation, *The Fair Rents Acts, 1920 to 1938*, control was much wider. Rents were pegged during World War II under the *National Security Act 1939*.

Under the *Gas Act 1965-1976*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Act, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under the *Electricity Act 1976*, the State Electricity Commission is empowered to control tariffs to ensure that they are fair and reasonable and to review them at its discretion. An electric supply authority may appeal to the Industrial Court against a Commission tariff determination.

Consumer Affairs—Under the *Queensland Consumer Affairs Act 1970-1974*, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

During 1973-74 a number of amendments were made to the Act in the light of experience gained in its administration. The most important of these introduced certain definitive requirements relating to the issue of

warranties. Supporting legislation dealing with unordered goods and services was also amended to specifically curb the activities of operators who issue pseudo invoices for unsolicited entries in trade or business directories. On 16 January 1975, the administration of the Act and supporting legislation was vested in the Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs. Previously the responsible minister was the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General.

The Bureau has continued to play an important and increasing role in consumer education. A 20 per cent fall in written complaints recorded in 1975-76 compared with those in 1974-75 was partly due to this education programme, and partly to the introduction of direct telephone and personal referral arrangements with some business houses. In addition some 22,000 consumers telephoned or called personally at the Bureau seeking advice or assistance during the year. Details of the Bureau's activities in dealing with the written complaints appear in the following table.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS BUREAU: SUMMARY OF DEALINGS
WITH WRITTEN COMPLAINTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars of complaints	Number	Percentage of total
Written complaints received and		
Accepted for further examination	4,623	97.6
Considered to be outside Bureau's competence to examine ..	113	2.4
Total written complaints recorded	4,736	100.0
Written complaints finalised ¹ with result that		
Full measure of redress provided to consumer	1,552	31.2
Some measure of redress secured	333	6.7
Situation clarified and consumer advised	991	20.0
Complaint channelled to another authority	188	3.8
Consumer advised to obtain legal advice ²	1,603	32.3
Complaint incapable of resolution by Bureau	298	6.0
Total written complaints finalised	4,965	100.0

¹ Including a number of complaints recorded prior to 1 July 1975. ² Including advice to approach the Small Claims Tribunal, the activities of which are described in Chapter 10.

Federal Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Legislation—The *Trade Practices Act* 1965, which was designed to "preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest", was declared to be in large part invalid by a High Court decision in September 1971. Accordingly the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act* 1971, overcoming the deficiencies, operated from 1 February 1972 until it was repealed and superseded by the *Trade Practices Act* 1974. This Act, which is directed primarily, but not exclusively, at the activities of corporations, establishes a Trade Practices Commission, a body which has the tasks of enforcing the Act, granting clearances or authorisations in appropriate cases, and informing the public about the operation of the Act. The substantive provisions deal with restrictive trade practices, including agreements in restraint of trade, exclusive dealing, monopolisation, price discrimination, resale price maintenance, and anti-competitive mergers. The consumer protection sections are designed to assist the consumer to make appropriate purchasing choices in an area where lack of reliable information may previously have prevented the normal process of competition from working effectively. The consumer protection provisions

are intended to work side by side with State legislation in the same field. In contrast with the position under the previous Act, the specified restrictive trade practices are in effect prohibited outright rather than merely made subject to examination before the Trade Practices Tribunal. Agreements and practices relating to overseas cargo shipping remain subject to the same kind of supervision as under the 1971 Act. Some of the substantive provisions of the 1974 Act came into effect on 1 October 1974. The remainder operated from 1 February 1975.

Prices Justification Tribunal—The Prices Justification Tribunal is a statutory body set up by the Australian Government under the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the Minister on whether the price at which a company supplies or proposes to supply goods or services of a particular description at a particular location is justified, and if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the price is not justified, what lower price would be justified. For the purposes of this Act, a company, or a group of related companies, with annual receipts in excess of \$30m for the supply of goods or services or both, must notify the Tribunal of any proposed price. A company which is included in a group of related companies having annual receipts in excess of \$30m, however, is not required to notify the Tribunal of any proposed prices if the annual receipts of that company do not exceed \$5m. The Tribunal also has power to exempt any company or group of companies from the requirement to notify price proposals. Exemptions granted by the Tribunal are published in the *Australian Government Gazette* and are effective from the date of publication. Any company or group of related companies which for any reason is not required to notify the Tribunal of proposed prices may, at the Tribunal's discretion or at the direction of the Minister, be subject to inquiry and report under the Act. There are penalties applying under the Act for failure to notify the Tribunal of proposed prices where required to do so or where proposed prices are applied before an inquiry by the Tribunal is completed. Where a public inquiry is held to determine the justification of a proposed price, the Tribunal is required to publish a report on its findings. There is no legal requirement that companies must accept the Tribunal's decisions. The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and such number of other members as are from time to time appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Act. The staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act 1922*. Further information concerning the Tribunal is contained in its annual reports to the Australian Parliament.

• Chapter 19

LABOUR FORCE

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates from Labour Force Surveys and other sources.

The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job, but indicated that they were looking for a job in a particular period. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job, or who were temporarily laid off.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1971, 82.1 per cent were employees (79.5 per cent in 1966); 8.5 per cent self-employed (9.1 per cent in 1966); 6.8 per cent employers (8.2 per cent in 1966); 0.8 per cent unpaid helpers (1.2 per cent in 1966); and 1.8 per cent were unemployed (1.9 per cent in 1966).

There was a slightly higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1971 (60.4 per cent) than in 1966 (60.0 per cent). The increase since 1966 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 8.9 per cent. The proportion of children attending school and full-time students to total population was greater in 1971 than in 1966 (22.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

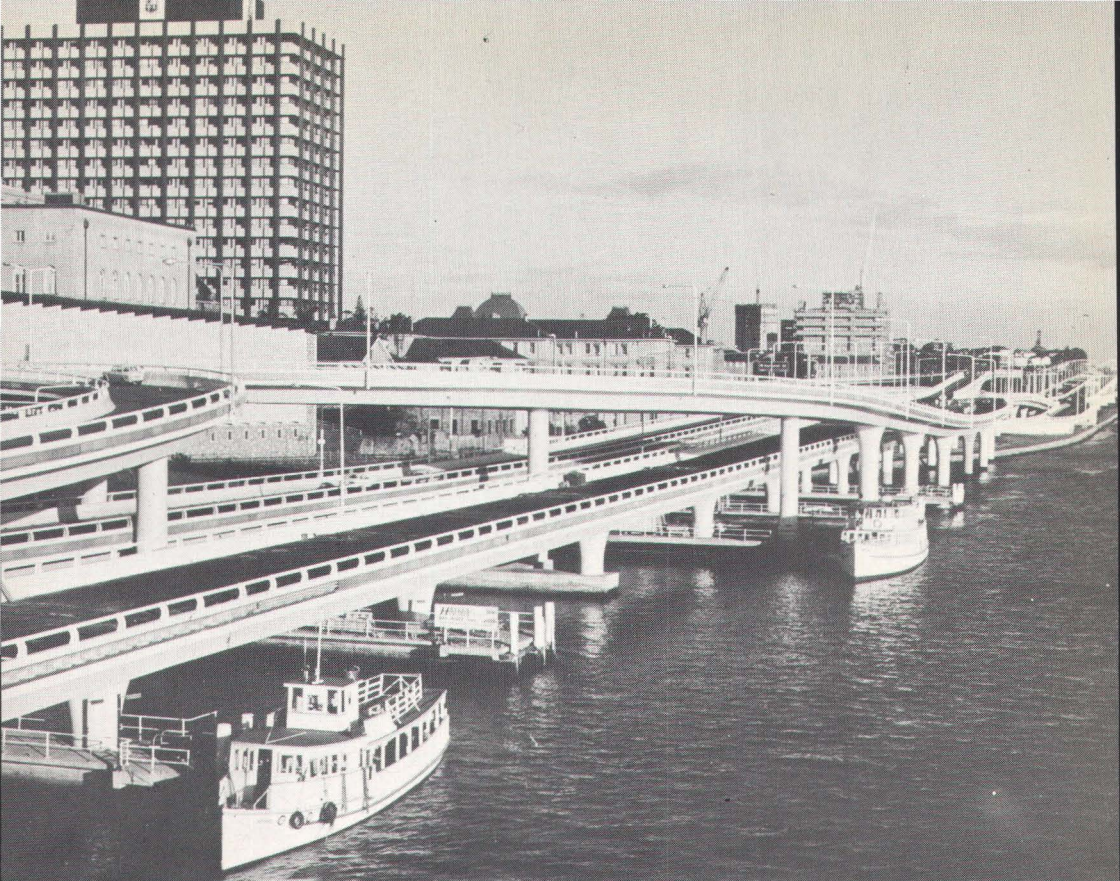
Occupational status	Census 30 June 1966 ¹			Census 30 June 1971			Increase 1966- 1971
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer	44,111	10,517	54,628	38,202	10,674	48,876	- 5,752
Self-employed ..	49,463	11,306	60,769	48,599	13,128	61,727	958
Employee	379,207	149,378	528,585	412,867	181,439	594,306	65,721
Helper, unpaid ..	2,486	5,483	7,969	1,785	3,934	5,719	- 2,250
Total employed ..	475,267	176,684	651,951	501,453	209,175	710,628	58,677
Unemployed							
Looking for first job	} 7,964	4,954	12,918	{ 1,227	1,118	2,345	} 376
Other unemployed ²				{ 6,644	4,305	10,949	
Total unemployed	7,964	4,954	12,918	7,871	5,423	13,294	376
Total in labour force	483,231	181,638	664,869	509,324	214,598	723,922	59,053
Not in labour force							
Child not at school ..	94,825	90,204	185,029	97,519	93,125	190,644	5,615
Child at school or full-time student ..	187,472	173,526	360,998	209,682	194,665	404,347	43,349
Home duties ³ .. ..	..	278,733	278,733	..	367,002	367,002	88,269
Other not in labour force ³	78,369	95,687	174,056	105,140	36,010	141,150	- 32,906
Total not in labour force	360,666	638,150	998,816	412,341	690,802	1,103,143	104,327
Total population	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	163,380

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ For the 1971 Census those females who worked other than at the time of the Census, but classed their major activity as "Home duties", were included in that category, whereas in 1966 they were included in "Other not in labour force".

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Industries and Occupations—Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (labour force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population, the latest information being for the 1971 Census.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.



Part of the Riverside Expressway in Brisbane with the Executive Building in the background

ROADS—Chapter 15

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Extensions to the Brisbane South-East Freeway through Ekibin

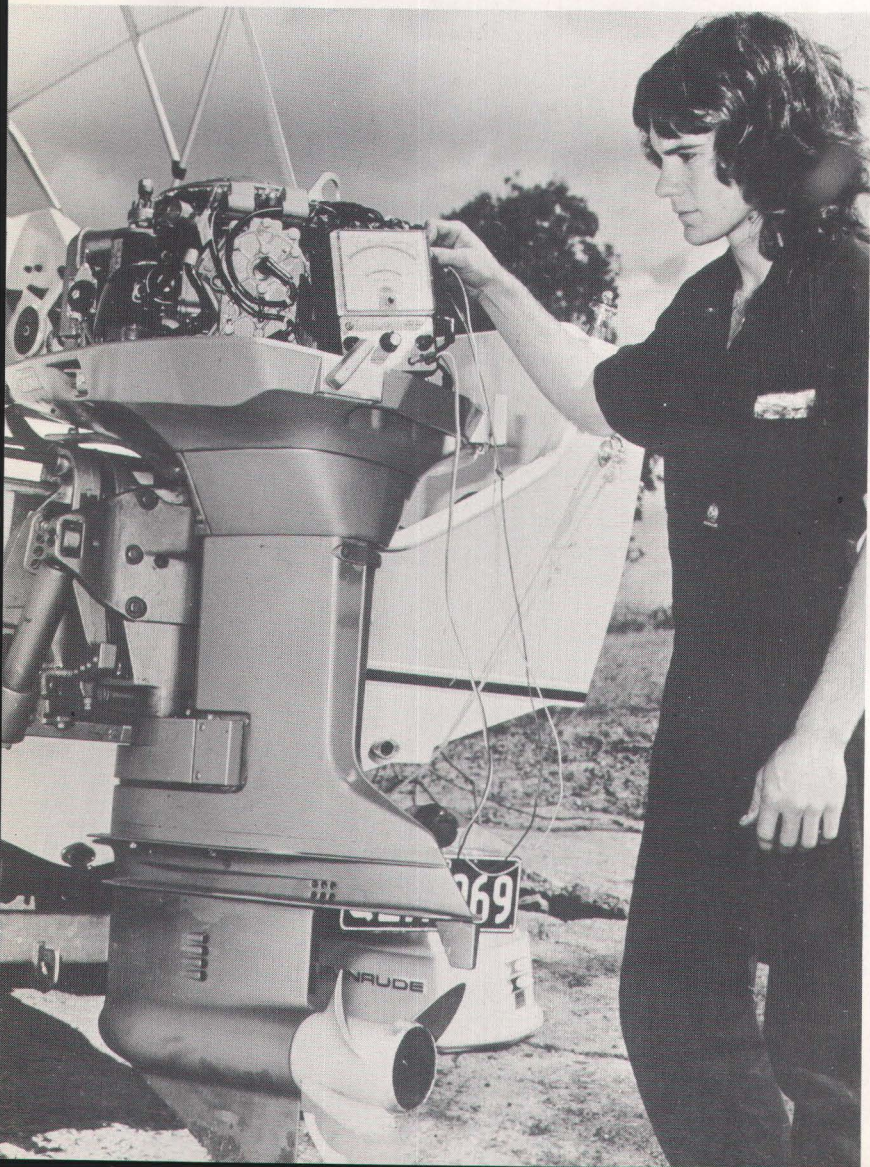




RAILWAYS—Chapter 15

A coal train from the Bowen Basin passes over the *Sunlander* air-conditioned passenger train

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



APPRENTICESHIP Chapter 19

An apprentice
marine mechanic

Industry—In the Census of 1971 a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for males and females in employment in Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971.

The numerically largest industry group among those in employment at the 1971 Census was wholesale and retail trade, which absorbed 20.2 per cent of the total employed. This was followed by manufacturing, 16.5 per cent; primary production, 11.3 per cent; community services (including some but not all professional), 10.5 per cent; building and construction, 9.4 per cent; and finance, property, and business services, 6.2 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971¹

Industry group	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary production	65,921	13.1	14,057	6.7	79,978	11.3
Mining and quarrying	12,421	2.5	890	0.4	13,311	1.9
Manufacturing	93,259	18.6	23,842	11.4	117,101	16.5
Electricity, gas, water	9,011	1.8	783	0.4	9,794	1.4
Building and construction ..	63,752	12.7	2,899	1.4	66,651	9.4
Transport and storage	35,341	7.0	4,184	2.0	39,525	5.6
Communication	10,264	2.0	3,570	1.7	13,834	1.9
Finance, property, and business services	25,839	5.2	18,423	8.8	44,262	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade ..	88,689	17.7	54,855	26.2	143,544	20.2
Public administration and defence	32,404	6.5	9,502	4.5	41,906	5.9
Community services	31,001	6.2	43,867	21.0	74,868	10.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ..	13,830	2.8	24,024	11.5	37,854	5.3
Other and not stated	19,721	3.9	8,279	4.0	28,000	3.9
Total in employment	501,453	100.0	209,175	100.0	710,628	100.0
Looking for first job	1,227	..	1,118	..	2,345	..
Other unemployed	6,644	..	4,305	..	10,949	..
Total in labour force	509,324	..	214,598	..	723,922	..

¹ Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text above.

The next table shows, in more detail, persons in employment in Queensland according to the type of industry to which each employed person belonged at the time of the 1971 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,289	59	1,348
<i>Hunting and trapping</i>	94	3	97
<i>Rural industries</i>	61,733	13,930	75,663
Sugar growing	10,329	1,164	11,493
Sheep and cereal grain	5,945	1,249	7,194
Meat cattle; cattle and pigs, undefined	8,992	2,078	11,070
Milk cattle and pigs	9,471	3,226	12,697
Other rural	26,996	6,213	33,209
<i>Forestry</i>	2,805	65	2,870
Mining and quarrying			
<i>Mining (including opencut mining)</i>	11,106	815	11,921
Silver, lead, and zinc mining	1,111	38	1,149
Coal mining	3,152	98	3,250
Other	6,843	679	7,522
<i>Quarrying</i>	1,315	75	1,390
Manufacturing			
<i>Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products</i>	5,432	386	5,818
Concrete and cement products	3,152	229	3,381
Glass, bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products	1,858	123	1,981
Other	422	34	456
<i>Chemical, petroleum, and coal products</i>	2,478	652	3,130
Basic chemicals	1,053	208	1,261
Other chemical and related products	960	416	1,376
Petrol and coal products	465	28	493
<i>Basic metal and fabricated products</i>	13,825	2,034	15,859
Basic iron and steel	1,777	181	1,958
Non-ferrous metal basic products	2,891	248	3,139
Fabricated structural metal products	3,518	512	4,030
Sheet metal products (including cans)	1,996	469	2,465
Other fabricated metal products	3,643	624	4,267
<i>Transport equipment, industrial machinery, and household appliances</i>	21,387	2,099	23,486
Motor vehicles and parts	3,623	449	4,072
Ship and boat building and repair	2,420	128	2,548
Railway locomotives and rolling stock and repairs	5,751	75	5,826
Other transport equipment	154	16	170
Photographic, scientific, professional equipment	213	81	294
Household appliances and electrical equipment	3,673	802	4,475
Other machinery and equipment	5,553	548	6,101
<i>Textiles</i>	928	1,053	1,981
Textile fibres, yarns, woven fabrics, and household textiles	670	896	1,566
Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)	258	157	415
<i>Clothing and footwear (including knitting)</i>	1,225	5,049	6,274
Knitting mills	48	53	101
Clothing	665	4,381	5,046
Footwear	512	615	1,127
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i>	27,121	7,448	34,569
Meat products	9,950	2,613	12,563
Milk products	1,963	496	2,459
Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables	1,123	920	2,043
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	334	63	397
Flour mill and cereal food products	732	272	1,004
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	2,799	1,771	4,570
Raw and refined sugar	7,186	390	7,576
Other food products	903	556	1,459
Beverages and malt	2,000	329	2,329
Tobacco products	131	38	169

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Wood, wood products, and furniture</i>	10,458	1,401	11,859
Wood and wood products (excluding furniture)	7,663	948	8,611
Furniture (except metal) and mattresses	2,795	453	3,248
<i>Paper and paper products, printing, and publishing</i>	6,720	2,596	9,316
Paper and paper products	1,316	570	1,886
Printing and publishing	2,950	964	3,914
Commercial and job printing	2,262	1,008	3,270
Printing trade services, n.e.c.	192	54	246
<i>Leather, rubber, and plastic products and manufacturing, n.e.c.</i> ..	3,147	1,007	4,154
Leather and leather products	919	294	1,213
Rubber products	575	100	675
Plastic and related products	673	254	927
Jewellery and silverware	166	96	262
Signs and advertising displays	428	87	515
Sporting equipment	137	42	179
Other manufacturing	249	134	383
<i>Manufacturing undefined</i>	538	117	655
Electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and drainage (production, supply, and maintenance)			
<i>Gas and electricity</i>	7,088	749	7,837
<i>Water supply, sewerage, drainage</i>	1,923	34	1,957
Building and construction and special-trade contracting			
<i>Construction of buildings</i>	21,120	1,131	22,251
<i>Construction works (other than buildings)</i>	25,431	573	26,004
<i>Construction undefined</i>	917	44	961
<i>Special-trade contracting</i>	16,284	1,151	17,435
Transport and storage			
<i>Road transport</i>	15,462	1,967	17,429
Road freight	9,693	1,276	10,969
Bus and tramway	3,066	291	3,357
Services to road transport	205	98	303
Other road transport	2,498	302	2,800
<i>Railway transport</i>	10,701	747	11,448
<i>Water transport</i>	4,554	267	4,821
Ocean, coastal, and inland water	1,403	150	1,553
Services to water transport	663	34	697
Stevedoring services	2,438	76	2,514
Other water transport	50	7	57
<i>Air transport (including services to)</i>	2,716	686	3,402
<i>Other transport</i>	619	341	960
<i>Storage</i>	1,289	176	1,465
Communication			
<i>Post, telegraph, radio telephone, cable, and telephone services (excluding construction of lines, exchanges, etc.)</i>	10,264	3,570	13,834
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services			
<i>Banking</i>	7,076	4,429	11,505
<i>Other finance</i>	945	1,247	2,192
<i>Investment</i>	734	585	1,319
<i>Insurance (life) and superannuation</i>	2,392	1,143	3,535
<i>Other insurance</i>	2,331	2,214	4,545

**INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued**

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services—continued			
<i>Insurance undefined</i>	57	54	111
<i>Real estate</i>	3,350	1,811	5,161
<i>Business services</i>	8,954	6,940	15,894
Commerce			
<i>Wholesale trade</i>	36,383	12,705	49,088
Wool brokers, stock and station agents, agricultural products	4,373	1,594	5,967
Petroleum and products, other minerals, chemicals	4,051	708	4,759
Machinery and equipment	9,304	2,477	11,781
Building materials and supplies	5,612	1,552	7,164
Household appliances, hardware, furniture	1,513	658	2,171
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.	1,017	704	1,721
Food, beverages, and tobacco products	5,867	2,792	8,659
Other wholesaling	4,646	2,220	6,866
<i>Retail trade</i>	52,306	42,150	94,456
Department, variety, and general stores	4,680	9,139	13,819
Food stores	11,522	12,396	23,918
Bread and milk vendors	1,426	367	1,793
Household appliances, hardware, furniture, etc.	6,861	3,490	10,351
Clothing, footwear and repair, fabrics, textiles	2,220	4,991	7,211
Motor vehicles, boats, parts, tyres, petrol, etc.	21,692	4,773	26,465
Other retailing	3,905	6,994	10,899
Public administration and defence			
<i>Public administration</i>	20,820	8,755	29,575
Australian Government (except defence)	4,411	2,897	7,308
State Government	8,703	4,172	12,875
Local Government	6,654	1,322	7,976
Other public administration	1,052	364	1,416
<i>Defence</i>	11,584	747	12,331
Community services			
<i>Health</i>	8,677	23,795	32,472
Hospitals and convalescent homes	4,899	18,141	23,040
Medicine (private practice)	1,399	2,690	4,089
Dentistry (private practice)	660	949	1,609
Optometry and optical dispensing	158	139	297
Dental laboratories	112	32	144
Ambulance services	629	59	688
Health services, n.e.c.	664	1,561	2,225
Other health	12	59	71
Veterinary services	144	165	309
<i>Education, libraries, museums, art galleries</i>	11,122	15,715	26,837
Libraries, museums, and art galleries	126	390	516
<i>Education</i>	10,983	15,298	26,281
Pre-school centres	8	701	709
Primary schools	3,290	6,158	9,448
Secondary schools	2,863	3,755	6,618
Schools with primary and secondary	897	1,465	2,362
Teacher training colleges	204	163	367
Universities	2,011	1,435	3,446
Other education	1,710	1,621	3,331
<i>Education, libraries, museums, undefined</i>	13	27	40
<i>Welfare, charitable services, religious institutions</i>	3,072	2,633	5,705
Welfare and charitable homes, n.e.c.	136	752	888
Welfare and charitable services, n.e.c.	1,224	1,040	2,264
Religious institutions	1,701	831	2,532
Other welfare, charitable services, etc.	11	10	21

**INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued**

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Community services—continued			
<i>Other community services</i>	8,130	1,724	9,854
Research, scientific institutions, meteorology	1,656	403	2,059
Business, professional, and labour associations	565	495	1,060
Other social and community organisations	253	275	528
Employment services	141	188	329
Police	3,313	239	3,552
Prisons and reformatories	383	21	404
Fire brigades	1,103	13	1,116
Sanitary and garbage disposal service	695	18	713
Other community services undefined	21	72	93
Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services			
<i>Entertainment</i>	2,285	1,455	3,740
Motion picture production and picture theatres	468	582	1,050
Radio and television broadcasting	1,204	510	1,714
Other entertainment	613	363	976
<i>Sport and recreation</i>	1,635	2,675	4,310
Parks and zoological gardens	138	63	201
Lotteries, betting shops, and bookmaking	458	2,284	2,742
Sport and recreation, n.e.c.	1,039	328	1,367
<i>Cafes, hotels, and clubs</i>	7,260	13,577	20,837
Cafes and restaurants	1,356	2,868	4,224
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons	3,226	6,763	9,989
Private hotels, motels, and other accommodation	1,348	2,928	4,276
Clubs	1,233	879	2,112
Cafes, hotels, and clubs undefined	97	139	236
<i>Personal services</i>	2,480	4,648	7,128
Laundry and dry cleaning services	815	1,110	1,925
Hairdressing and beauty salons	909	2,619	3,528
Other personal services	756	919	1,675
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services undefined</i>	27	21	48
<i>Private households employing staff</i>	143	1,648	1,791
Non-classifiable establishments	19,721	8,279	28,000
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupation—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 416, of persons in employment in Queensland at the 1971 Census.

Classifications of occupations follow the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971**

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	36,348	28,323	64,671
Architects, engineers, and surveyors	1,711	10	1,721
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists	698	84	782

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers—continued</i>			
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists ..	1,073	124	1,197
Medical practitioners and dentists	2,330	270	2,600
Nurses, including probationers and trainees	733	11,134	11,867
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	1,227	738	1,965
Teachers	8,723	11,242	19,965
Clergy and related members of religious orders	1,634	428	2,062
Law professionals	1,175	35	1,210
Artists, entertainers, writers, and related workers	2,039	1,371	3,410
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	11,299	1,803	13,102
Other professional, technical, and related workers	3,706	1,084	4,790
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c. ..	1,626	24	1,650
Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c.	37,594	5,428	43,022
<i>Clerical workers</i>			
Book-keepers and cashiers	38,736	66,171	104,907
Stenographers and typists	4,494	5,821	10,315
Other clerical workers	14,449	14,449	14,449
Other clerical workers	34,242	45,901	80,143
<i>Sales workers</i>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers ..	30,984	29,264	60,248
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	4,526	283	4,809
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	6,442	318	6,760
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	20,016	28,663	48,679
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>			
Farmers and farm managers	68,726	12,396	81,122
Farm workers, including farm foremen	39,911	7,676	47,587
Wool classifiers	24,680	4,666	29,346
Hunters and trappers	194	..	194
Fishermen and related workers	152	..	152
Timbergetters and other forestry workers	1,176	43	1,219
Timbergetters and other forestry workers	2,613	11	2,624
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i>			
Miners, mineral prospectors, and quarrymen	6,661	17	6,678
Well drillers, oil, water, and related workers	5,554	17	5,571
Mineral treaters	266	..	266
Mineral treaters	841	..	841
<i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i>			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	38,787	5,243	44,030
Deck and engine room hands, ship, and boatmen, not services ..	610	3	613
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers, not services ..	843	..	843
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	473	7	480
Drivers, road transport	2,830	..	2,830
Guards and conductors, railway	24,190	694	24,884
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport	811	..	811
Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators ..	3,976	193	4,169
Postmasters, postmen, and messengers	430	3,587	4,017
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	3,511	710	4,221
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	1,113	49	1,162
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. ..</i>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers	191,436	17,586	209,022
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers	422	673	1,095
Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers	1,664	5,161	6,825
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	829	594	1,423
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	1,686	..	1,686

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.—contd</i>			
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers	1,795	108	1,903
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers, and related workers	42,553	175	42,728
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	16,682	37	16,719
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	6,643	1,103	7,746
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers, and related workers	19,583	482	20,065
Painters and decorators	7,061	91	7,152
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c.	13,993	3	13,996
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	3,403	746	4,149
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers ..	884	43	927
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, and related food and drink workers	13,617	3,440	17,057
Chemical, sugar, and paper production-process workers	2,827	132	2,959
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	59	24	83
Paper products, rubber, plastic, production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,101	1,160	4,261
Packers, wrappers, labellers	1,346	2,739	4,085
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators ..	10,967	24	10,991
Storemen and freight handlers	12,386	366	12,752
Labourers, n.e.c.	29,935	485	30,420
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i>	<i>19,258</i>	<i>34,841</i>	<i>54,099</i>
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, and protective service workers	5,894	87	5,981
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers	2,387	15,629	18,016
Waiters, bartenders	1,291	5,681	6,972
Building caretakers, cleaners	3,905	4,641	8,546
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians	904	2,712	3,616
Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	622	1,743	2,365
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers	596	82	678
Photographers and camera operators	376	106	482
Undertakers and crematorium workers	144	7	151
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	3,139	4,153	7,292
<i>Members of armed services</i>	<i>10,308</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>10,664</i>
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	<i>20,989</i>	<i>9,526</i>	<i>30,515</i>
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Distribution of Labour Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1971 Census.

For males, the figures show that in south-eastern Queensland (i.e. the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the labour force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. While in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of total population regarded as being in the labour force to be higher in the sparsely settled western divisions than in the coastal divisions, which include the major cities, the tendency was most marked at the 15 to 19 and 65 and over age groups. At most adult ages, over 90 per cent of the male population was in the labour force and little variation was shown until

the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 85.6 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 71.7 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages, the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and over	All ages	Male labour force	Male population 15 & over
Brisbane A	24,720	177,573	30,609	5,116	238,018	46.7	46.9
	B 60.4	92.8	81.6	15.8	55.6		
Moreton A	4,021	30,706	6,263	1,683	42,673	8.4	9.3
	B 61.3	92.2	67.0	15.9	51.7		
Maryborough .. A	3,836	25,655	5,386	1,226	36,103	7.1	7.2
	B 70.2	94.6	77.0	18.0	54.0		
Downs A	3,905	28,065	5,559	1,589	39,118	7.7	7.6
	B 59.5	94.3	81.4	28.0	53.6		
Roma A	562	4,207	715	257	5,741	1.1	1.0
	B 79.5	94.9	83.8	43.3	57.8		
South-Western .. A	363	2,666	468	144	3,641	0.7	0.7
	B 75.3	94.4	84.3	37.8	59.6		
Rockhampton .. A	3,567	25,007	4,084	837	33,495	6.6	6.3
	B 67.4	95.1	82.6	20.3	56.1		
Central-Western .. A	871	6,749	903	285	8,808	1.7	1.6
	B 72.0	95.6	83.5	34.1	60.6		
Far-Western .. A	184	1,229	172	83	1,668	0.3	0.3
	B 88.5	97.2	88.7	56.1	67.4		
Mackay A	1,891	13,072	1,968	497	17,428	3.4	3.2
	B 74.9	95.4	80.9	22.4	56.8		
Townsville A	3,355	24,027	3,682	795	31,859	6.2	6.2
	B 62.8	93.0	80.8	18.4	55.3		
Cairns A	3,040	24,031	3,933	1,050	32,054	6.3	6.2
	B 65.0	93.7	78.6	20.9	55.1		
Peninsula A	286	2,770	256	41	3,353	0.7	0.6
	B 64.8	90.2	61.7	16.9	53.2		
North-Western .. A	1,338	12,097	982	201	14,618	2.9	2.5
	B 82.0	95.2	83.5	30.7	62.7		
Migratory A	33	555	117	42	747	0.2	0.4
	B 26.2	28.0	43.7	28.6	29.1		
Queensland .. A	51,972	378,409	65,097	13,846	509,324	100.0	100.0
	B 63.2	93.1	79.2	18.7	55.3		

A Number in labour force.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in age group.

For females, the availability of work, as well as the concentration of students and aged people, seems to be the determining factor in the percentage employed. The Brisbane Statistical Division, with only 50 per cent of the female population, had 54 per cent of the female labour force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the labour force.

In considering the percentage of females in the labour force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the labour

force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were over 90 per cent for both groups, were 54.5 and 33.9 per cent, respectively, for females. The withdrawal of females from the labour force following marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last-mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 35.6 per cent, with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 26.5 per cent from 50 to 59, and 6.7 per cent for 60 and over. In contrast with males, of whom 18.7 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 6.7 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 3.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages	Female labour force	Female popn 15 & over
Brisbane A	47,571	50,688	13,190	4,280	115,729	53.9	50.0
B	60.3	38.9	28.7	6.5	26.3		
Moreton A	6,340	8,141	2,376	834	17,691	8.2	9.4
B	54.9	35.6	24.0	5.1	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,341	5,642	1,592	628	13,203	6.1	7.2
B	55.3	30.4	21.9	5.9	20.0		
Downs A	6,085	6,953	1,899	903	15,840	7.4	7.7
B	53.2	33.4	26.4	8.8	21.9		
Roma A	697	886	224	103	1,910	0.9	0.9
B	49.8	32.4	29.2	12.2	21.1		
South-Western .. A	453	549	188	79	1,269	0.6	0.6
B	53.6	32.3	35.5	15.6	23.0		
Rockhampton .. A	4,763	4,940	1,233	447	11,383	5.3	5.8
B	52.8	30.4	24.1	6.5	20.7		
Central-Western .. A	880	1,219	293	114	2,506	1.2	1.2
B	46.4	32.6	30.4	11.1	21.4		
Far-Western .. A	148	235	60	37	480	0.2	0.2
B	52.1	40.4	44.4	25.5	26.1		
Mackay A	2,538	2,649	590	220	5,997	2.8	3.0
B	53.4	30.8	22.3	6.9	21.1		
Townsville A	5,079	5,248	1,185	408	11,920	5.6	5.9
B	52.3	32.5	23.1	6.1	21.9		
Cairns A	4,549	5,260	1,204	493	11,506	5.4	5.7
B	52.2	32.1	23.3	7.4	21.3		
Peninsula A	389	438	60	16	903	0.4	0.5
B	40.7	26.1	15.7	5.2	16.6		
North-Western .. A	1,625	1,843	316	91	3,875	1.8	1.7
B	47.5	31.3	29.0	11.6	21.4		
Migratory A	150	134	78	24	386	0.2	0.2
B	65.8	42.1	30.6	8.8	35.1		
Queensland .. A	86,608	94,825	24,488	8,677	214,598	100.0	100.0
B	56.7	35.6	26.5	6.7	23.7		

A Number in labour force.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in age group.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, estimates of the sex distribution of the labour force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the labour force derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey. (See Section 4, Labour Force Surveys, and Chapter 24, Miscellaneous, Section 6, Household Surveys.)

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER, 1976¹
(Excluding Defence Forces)

State or Territory	Total labour force		Proportion of labour force		Labour force as proportion of population ²	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,405.2	751.1	65.2	34.8	79.7	41.4
Victoria	1,064.4	596.7	64.1	35.9	80.4	43.6
Queensland	573.2	283.6	66.9	33.1	79.4	38.6
South Australia ..	365.7	206.4	63.9	36.1	80.7	44.2
Western Australia ..	342.7	183.5	65.1	34.9	81.9	44.9
Tasmania	116.4	58.1	66.7	33.3	79.5	39.1
Northern Territory ..	29.6	13.5	68.7	31.3	83.4	46.5
A. C. Territory	57.4	36.6	61.0	38.9	87.4	53.2
Australia	3,954.6	2,129.6	65.0	35.0	80.2	42.2

¹ Estimates from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (see Section 4). ² The labour force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (labour force participation rate).

Persons in Employment in Industries—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons, including defence forces etc., in employment in industry groups at Census dates from 1947. Unemployed are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. For the 1971 Census, further changes included the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see page 417).

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

Industry group	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966	June 1971
Primary (excluding mining) ..	23.2	20.6	17.5	14.9	11.7
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing ¹	20.8	21.9	20.5	21.0	18.6
Building and construction	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.9	9.7
Transport and communication ..	10.6	9.8	9.6	8.8	7.9
Finance and property	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.5	6.5
Commerce	13.1	15.2	16.9	17.3	20.9
Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment	12.6	13.1	15.3	16.7	17.1
Personal and domestic	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including electricity and gas.

4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

The Labour Force Survey—Chapter 24, Section 6, contains a description of household surveys carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The Labour Force Survey, the first household sample survey undertaken, commenced in 1960 and was initially confined to the six State capitals, but was extended in 1964 to include non-metropolitan urban and rural areas, thus enabling the preparation of quarterly labour force estimates for each State. Estimates for Queensland are derived from a sample of slightly more than two-thirds of one per cent of the State's population.

Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 years and over, are asked a set of questions which determine the person's activity during survey week in respect of his labour force category. The answers to these questions can be used to derive estimates of numbers of persons of each sex employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, respectively, according to demographic characteristics, such as age, marital status, and birthplace.

For employed persons, information on occupation, industry, and number of hours worked is also gathered. Prior to November 1972 industry estimates were based on the Classification of Industries used in the 1961 and 1966 Population Censuses. Since November 1972, however, the estimates are classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). Unemployed persons are asked questions on their occupation, the industry in which they last worked, and the duration of unemployment, as well as whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work. For those persons classified as not in the labour force, information is asked on their major activity, e.g. keeping house, going to school, etc.

More detailed information on the Labour Force Surveys, including definitions used, technical data on the estimation procedure, and reliability of the estimates, can be obtained from the bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland*, Reference No. 61-301, issued quarterly by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows, for Queensland, quarterly estimates of the employment status of the civilian population, 15 years of age and over, from November 1975 to November 1976.

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND¹

Month	Em- ployed	Unemployed ²		Total labour force ³		Not in labour force ²	Civilian popula- tion aged 15 years and over
		Number	Proportion of labour force ²	Number	Proportion of popula- tion ⁴		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
MALES							
1975: November ⁵	540.1	19.2	3.4	559.3	78.8	150.6	709.9
1976: February ⁶	542.0	24.8	4.4	566.8	79.4	146.9	713.7
May ..	550.8	19.5	3.4	570.3	79.4	147.7	718.0
August ..	544.4	24.1	4.2	568.5	79.1	150.5	719.0
November	551.5	21.7	3.8	573.2	79.4	149.0	722.2

**CIVILIAN POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT
STATUS, QUEENSLAND¹—continued**

Month	Em- ployed	Unemployed ²		Total labour force ³		Not in labour force ²	Civilian popula- tion aged 15 years and over
		Number	Proportion of labour force ³	Number	Proportion of popula- tion ⁴		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
MARRIED FEMALES							
1975: November ⁵	160.1	7.9	4.7	168.0	35.7	303.0	471.0
1976: February ⁶	156.3	9.9	5.9	166.1	35.0	308.9	475.0
May ..	161.1	7.2	4.3	168.3	35.3	308.5	476.8
August ..	161.1	5.9	3.5	167.0	34.8	313.6	480.6
November	166.1	5.2	3.0	171.3	35.9	305.6	476.9
OTHER FEMALES ⁷							
1975: November ⁵	105.8	9.1	8.0	115.0	46.7	131.3	246.3
1976: February ⁶	104.2	11.4	9.8	115.5	46.7	131.6	247.2
May ..	100.7	8.7	8.0	109.4	43.7	140.8	250.2
August ..	97.6	12.0	10.9	109.6	44.0	139.6	249.1
November	101.9	10.5	9.3	112.4	43.5	145.7	258.0
ALL FEMALES							
1975: November ⁵	265.9	17.0	6.0	283.0	39.4	434.3	717.3
1976: February ⁶	260.4	21.2	7.5	281.7	39.0	440.5	722.2
May ..	261.8	15.9	5.7	277.7	38.2	449.3	727.0
August ..	258.7	17.9	6.5	276.6	37.9	453.1	729.7
November	268.0	15.7	5.5	283.6	38.6	451.3	734.9
PERSONS							
1975: November ⁵	806.0	36.2	4.3	842.2	59.0	585.0	1,427.2
1976: February ⁶	802.4	46.0	5.4	848.5	59.1	587.4	1,435.9
May ..	812.6	35.4	4.2	847.9	58.7	597.1	1,445.0
August ..	803.1	42.0	5.0	845.1	58.3	603.6	1,448.7
November	819.5	37.4	4.4	856.8	58.8	600.3	1,457.1

¹ See Explanatory Notes in the bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland*, Reference No. 61-301, issued by this Office. ² From February 1976 comparability of figures in this series, has been affected by definitional changes. See Explanatory Notes in the bulletin, *The Labour Force, Queensland*.

³ The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. ⁴ The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). ⁵ Sample reduced in size.

⁶ Survey period delayed one week, resulting in greater numbers of persons having returned to schools, universities, etc. than would have occurred if the survey had been held at the normal time. ⁷ Never married, widowed, and divorced.

Supplementary Surveys—As stated in Chapter 24, Section 6, the population survey master sample is also a vehicle for conducting supplementary surveys on a wide range of topics. Set out below are some of the recent labour force oriented supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the quarterly Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that because of the size of the sample, reliable estimates for particular characteristics may be restricted to the national level.

Labour Mobility—In February 1976 a survey was conducted to obtain information about changes in employment or job location and other aspects of labour mobility. For this survey, a job was defined as employment in the one locality with the one employer and hence a change of job involved either a change of locality without a change of employer, or a change of employer without a change of locality, or both a change of locality and employer. A summary of results for Queensland shows that: approximately 20 per cent of persons worked in the one job for 10 years or more; corresponding percentages for males were 24 per cent and for females approximately 10 per cent; and about 22 per cent of persons (21 per cent of males and 26 per cent of females) had been employed in their current job for less than one year.

Job Tenure—Job tenure relates to the length of employment of a wage and salary earner with a particular employer. A sample survey conducted in August 1976 showed that for Queensland: approximately 20 per cent of all wage and salary earners were continuously employed for 10 years or more by the one employer; and about 25 per cent of wage and salary earners had been continuously employed for less than one year.

The difference in concept between the mobility and job tenure surveys must be kept in mind. Labour mobility relates to the length of time in a particular job in a particular locality and job tenure relates to length of service with an employer. Also job tenure data relate to wage and salary earners only while labour mobility data cover both employees and self-employed persons (employers).

Persons Looking for Work—Surveys designed to obtain information about persons looking for work were conducted in May and November 1976. The data collected covered particulars about last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, the family status of these unemployed, and duration of unemployment in the previous 12 months. Comparisons of the main features for Australia for the two surveys were:

	May 1976	November 1976
	%	%
Unemployed for 6 months or more in the last 12 months	34.2	35.6
Reason for leaving last job		
Lost last job or retrenched	57.8	61.3
Left for other reasons	42.2	38.7
Main difficulty in finding a job		
No vacancies in line of work	16.5	17.8
No vacancies at all	27.5	30.9
Considered too young or too old by employers	12.5	9.5
Lacked necessary education or training skills	8.7	7.6

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)—In August 1976 a survey was conducted to ascertain the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners throughout Australia. A similar survey was conducted in August 1975. The 1976 survey showed the distribution of total weekly earnings for employees as well as the distribution of earnings from their main job. Information on hours actually paid for was also obtained.

The survey showed that for Australia the average weekly earnings of full-time employees from all jobs were \$175 for males and \$132 for females. The average weekly earnings for full-time males and females in their main job were \$174 and \$131, respectively.

In the next table the estimated cumulative percentages of wage and salary earners in Australia aged 20 years and over and earning less than a selected range of weekly earnings are shown.

					Males \$	Females \$
25 per cent earned less than	..	..	..	..	137	115
50 per cent earned less than	..	..	..	..	164	133
75 per cent earned less than	..	..	..	..	207	158
90 per cent earned less than	..	..	..	..	270	193

Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions— Surveys on school leavers have been conducted in February each year from 1964 to 1974 and in May 1975 and 1976. The May 1976 survey obtained information on persons aged 15 to 24 years who had attended full-time at an educational institution at some time during 1975. Information on those who returned to full-time education and those who left (called hereafter, leavers) was obtained separately. The next table shows the number of school leavers in Queensland classified by employment status for the five years to 1976.

LEAVERS¹ FROM SCHOOL, QUEENSLAND

Survey date				Number of leavers employed	Number of leavers in the labour force	Labour force participation rate ²	Total leavers
				'000	'000	per cent	'000
MALES							
February: 1972	..	..		12.9	14.5	94	15.5
1973	..	..		14.0	15.8	94	16.9
1974	..	..		14.7	16.1	93	17.3
May: 1975	..	..		16.3	18.1	95	19.1
1976	..	..		18.6	21.0	99	21.2
FEMALES							
February: 1972	..	..		10.2	11.4	88	13.0
1973	..	..		13.5	16.1	95	17.0
1974	..	..		13.8	15.4	89	17.3
May: 1975	..	..		12.9	15.1	92	16.4
1976	..	..		11.4	13.6	90	15.1
PERSONS							
February: 1972	..	..		23.0	25.9	91	28.5
1973	..	..		27.5	31.9	94	33.9
1974	..	..		28.5	31.5	91	34.6
May: 1975	..	..		29.3	33.2	94	35.5
1976	..	..		30.0	34.6	95	36.3

¹ Leavers are defined as persons who at the time of the survey were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course at an educational institution in that year or the previous year. ² Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

5 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary earners, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates are obtained

from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g. hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates of the numbers of employees in private employment outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

Detailed figures are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers, at 30 June in each of the five years to 1976.

From 1972 to 1976 the total number of persons employed increased by 56,000 or 10 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 7 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 16 per cent. Private employment increased by 9,300 males and 21,600 females and government employment by 11,900 males and 13,200 females.

At 30 June 1976, females comprised 35 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 32 per cent at 30 June 1972.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service¹)
(‘000)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	269.6	148.2	417.8	118.9	33.1	152.0
1973	276.4	159.0	435.4	122.4	35.3	157.7
1974	289.9	170.7	460.6	125.3	39.3	164.7
1975	279.7	165.7	445.4	134.7	44.6	179.2
1976	278.9	169.8	448.7	130.8	46.3	177.0

¹ At the 1971 Census: agriculture, 27,128 males and 4,754 females; employed staff in private households, 115 males and 1,590 females.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, classified by the main industry groups at the end of June in each of the years 1972 to 1976.

During the period 1972 to 1976 male civilian wage and salary earners increased by 21,200. Of this total increase, 5,900, or 28 per cent, were absorbed by the wholesale and retail trade group. Numbers in manufacturing remained constant while the construction group experienced a decrease of 5,300. At 30 June 1976 these three groups accounted for more than half of the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females increased in most industry groups, showing a total increase of 34,800, or 19 per cent, as against a comparable increase in males of 5.5 per cent.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)
(000)

Industry group ¹	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976
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MALES

Forestry etc.	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1
Mining	12.6	12.7	13.7	15.3	14.9
Manufacturing	96.2	96.9	97.5	94.8	96.2
Electricity, gas, water	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.9
Construction	67.4	68.2	73.2	70.3	62.1
Wholesale, retail trade	75.6	78.5	81.2	80.9	81.5
Transport and storage	31.5	32.1	32.7	32.9	33.1
Communication	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.3
Finance, insurance, etc.	22.8	25.0	27.6	25.9	25.5
Public administration, defence	19.0	19.7	20.4	21.9	21.8
Community services	31.3	32.4	34.4	36.8	38.4
Entertainment etc.	11.2	12.1	12.9	13.6	13.9
Total	388.5	398.9	415.2	414.4	409.7

FEMALES

Manufacturing	23.9	24.5	26.6	22.9	23.6
Wholesale, retail trade	50.3	54.1	58.1	56.3	57.2
Transport and storage	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4
Communication	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.3
Finance, insurance, etc.	18.9	21.5	23.7	22.2	22.5
Public administration, defence	7.2	8.1	9.0	10.9	11.1
Community services	47.5	50.6	54.2	59.3	62.3
Entertainment etc.	21.9	23.2	24.8	25.6	25.9
Other industries	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7
Total	181.3	194.2	210.0	210.3	216.1

PERSONS

Forestry etc.	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
Mining	13.5	13.7	14.7	16.4	15.9
Manufacturing	120.1	121.4	124.1	117.7	119.8
Electricity, gas, water	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.8
Construction	69.5	70.7	76.0	72.8	64.8
Wholesale, retail trade	125.9	132.6	139.3	137.2	138.7
Transport and storage	35.3	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.5
Communication	12.8	13.4	14.7	14.9	14.6
Finance, insurance, etc.	41.7	46.5	51.3	48.1	48.0
Public administration, defence	26.2	27.8	29.4	32.8	32.9
Community services	78.8	83.0	88.6	96.1	100.7
Entertainment etc.	33.1	35.3	37.7	39.2	39.8
Total	569.8	593.1	625.3	624.6	625.8

¹ Industries classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)
(‘000)

State	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976
MALES					
New South Wales ..	1,094.4	1,104.5	1,123.7	1,102.3	1,067.5
Victoria	811.3	819.9	842.9	832.9	818.5
Queensland	388.5	398.9	415.2	414.4	409.7
South Australia ..	263.4	270.5	278.4	278.3	278.5
Western Australia ..	230.2	233.8	243.0	247.9	248.4
Tasmania	87.2	87.9	89.6	90.7	88.2
Australia ¹ ..	2,940.6	2,985.2	3,068.2	3,043.5	2,987.0
FEMALES					
New South Wales ..	574.2	604.0	643.9	625.2	623.3
Victoria	445.6	470.5	502.2	487.3	495.1
Queensland	181.3	194.2	210.0	210.3	216.1
South Australia ..	136.8	145.9	161.0	159.5	166.6
Western Australia ..	115.4	123.1	132.3	133.1	136.7
Tasmania	39.6	41.3	44.1	46.6	46.8
Australia ¹ ..	1,527.3	1,617.7	1,738.3	1,709.2	1,733.0
PERSONS					
New South Wales ..	1,668.6	1,708.5	1,767.7	1,727.5	1,690.8
Victoria	1,256.9	1,290.3	1,345.2	1,320.3	1,313.6
Queensland	569.8	593.1	625.3	624.6	625.8
South Australia ..	400.2	416.3	439.4	437.8	445.1
Western Australia ..	345.5	356.8	375.3	381.0	385.2
Tasmania	126.8	129.2	133.7	137.3	135.0
Australia ¹ ..	4,467.9	4,602.9	4,806.5	4,752.7	4,720.0

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

6 UNEMPLOYED

Registered Unemployed—In addition to the figures of unemployed disclosed at the Censuses and labour force surveys, numbers of *registered unemployed* are provided by the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

At the end of September 1976 there were 24,405 males and 12,395 females registered for employment in Queensland. These figures included 7,281 junior males and 7,306 junior females. The total registered unemployed represented 4.35 per cent of the Queensland labour force, whereas the rates for the same month in 1973, 1974, and 1975 were 0.89 per cent, 2.27 per cent, and 4.25 per cent, respectively.

Unskilled manual workers were the largest occupational group among the registered unemployed males, being 9,130 (37 per cent) of the total. The largest group of registered females was in the clerical and administrative occupational group with the figure standing at 7,080 or 57 per cent of the female total.

Unfilled Vacancies—These are vacancies registered with the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. At the end of September 1976 there were 1,355 unfilled vacancies for males and 630 for females. Comparable figures at the end of September 1975 were 1,710 for males and 844 for females and at the end of September 1974 were 1,979 for males and 1,626 for females.

Most male vacancies were in the semi-skilled occupations (21 per cent); but the female vacancies were mainly in the clerical and administrative areas (38 per cent) and in service occupations (37 per cent).

7 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1974* provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, a representative of the Minister, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives of group apprenticeship committees from each trade or group of trades. At 30 June 1976, there were 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At 30 June 1976, there were 17 advisory committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

In 1972 a Block Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at technical colleges for continuous periods of up to seven weeks during the first three years of the apprenticeship. Since its inception the Block Release Training Scheme has been extended to apprentices in 35 other trades and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

There is also a system of apprenticeship known as the Short Term Scheme under which persons with the necessary qualifications undertake 20 weeks continuous training during the first year of their apprenticeship, thus completing the requirements of the first two years of the apprentices' technical course of instruction. They then revert to normal day or Block Release arrangements applicable to their third year course of instruction.

At the end of December 1975 there were 8,571 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 5,062 attending technical classes at 10 centres outside Brisbane, and 1,696 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For 1974 the numbers were 8,586, 4,123, and 3,221, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 95 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 83 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1975 examination.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1975-76 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 235. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the following tables.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year					Indentures completed, 1975-76	Number indentured at 30 June 1976 ¹
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ¹	1974-75 ¹	1975-76 ¹		
<i>Building trades</i>	1,282	1,227	2,812	760	800	848	5,420
Carpentry and joinery ..	649	561	1,423	358	420	409	2,827
Painting	122	160	285	112	63	74	545
Plumbing	253	217	470	134	163	194	968
Other building trades ..	258	289	634	156	154	171	1,080
<i>Electrical trades</i>	741	391	1,151	546	588	496	2,659
<i>Engineering</i>	1,738	925	2,705	1,476	1,649	1,117	6,848
Boilermaking	407	236	463	274	322	268	1,371
Fitting and turning ..	619	243	795	497	483	408	2,057
Motor mechanics ..	531	354	1,014	466	546	332	2,380
Other engineering ..	181	92	433	239	298	109	1,040
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i> ..	11	3	19	..	13	7	38
<i>Women's</i>	373	247	462	175	201	191	1,096
<i>Other trades</i>	963	786	1,763	673	846	633	3,792
Total	5,108	3,579	8,912	3,630	4,097	3,292	19,853

¹ Indentures processed. Prior to 1973-74, indentures signed.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the five years to 1975-76.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year ¹
1971-72	5,108	3,240	901	15,849
1972-73	3,579	3,406	602	15,420
1973-74	8,912	2,734	538	21,060
1974-75	3,630	3,328	1,087	20,275
1975-76	4,097	3,292	1,227	19,853

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (297 at end of 1975-76).

8 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Australian Government *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act* 1946, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Committees.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing and boilermaking, electrical, engineering, sheet metal, and bootmaking trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1976.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total
1972	690	109	168	967	496	88	96	680
1973	704	152	179	1,035	504	120	111	735
1974	614	128	203	945	439	102	139	680
1975	539	134	232	905	372	106	151	629
1976	420	93	130	643	230	71	62	363

9 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 38 offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State, and agencies of the Commonwealth Employment Service are located in many of the larger towns where there is no full-time office.

Every Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their employment potential.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for Aborigines, migrants, professional and executive personnel, recently

discharged members of armed services, married women, older workers, discharged prisoners, and other types of workers requiring additional assistance. Where necessary, vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

All Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Security in matters relating to unemployment and sickness benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the Employment Office provides advice and assistance about other social security benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to government departments, employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

10 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for those members of the labour force affected by such changes.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) introduced on 1 October 1974 supersedes earlier employment training schemes. Its objectives are to assist in alleviating unemployment whenever it may occur, contributing to overcoming shortages in supply of skilled labour, the long-term restructuring of the labour force, bringing about overall increases in the general levels of skill, and through special measures removing inequalities and enhancing employment opportunities.

On 22 September 1976 the Special Youth Employment Training Program was introduced. It provided a special wage subsidy for six months to employers offering work experience and job training to unemployed young people who had been unable to obtain stable employment since leaving school.

NEAT is administered by the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service at over 300 offices and agencies throughout Australia.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time or part-time training, or varying periods of on-the-job training, depending on the skill requirements of the type of occupation and the training needs of the persons.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (C.R.A.F.T.) was introduced on 15 January 1977 to provide, to employers, tax-free rebates of wages paid to apprentices undergoing compulsory technical college courses. C.R.A.F.T. supersedes the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme. Additional wage rebates are payable under C.R.A.F.T. for off-the-job practical training and living away from home allowances are available to apprentices.

On 21 October 1976 the Government introduced a new scheme to complement other action already taken to increase employment and training opportunities for young people. This scheme, known as the Community Youth Support Scheme (C.Y.S.S.) provides financial assistance to community groups, including recognised youth organisations, for supportive programmes and services. These programmes and services will seek to improve the ability of unemployed youth to apply for jobs and find employment, and will help to give a sense of direction and purpose, including an orientation to work.

• Chapter 20

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a general descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; wage indexation; selected weekly award wage rates; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

More information in regard to particular aspects of the above-mentioned matters may be found in the Bureau's latest annual *Labour Report*, or in the specific bulletins on wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes, trade union statistics, industrial accidents, or the annual surveys of earnings and hours.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Australian Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Federal awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. In 1974 approximately 26 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 62 per cent under State awards, while 11 per cent were not under any award.

Federal Industrial Authorities—The Australian Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Australian Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over nearly two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until new legislation became effective from 2 May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court

were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1976 provides for an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, is preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the five years to 1976 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Applications for					
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations ¹	977	984	1,175	895	484
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	135	133	159	171	207
Exemptions from long service leave provisions ..	2	..	..	1	..
Injunctions and restraint orders	7	7	2	8	1
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc. ..	4	3	19	30	21
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of					
Industrial Commission ² .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of					
Industrial Commission	2	3	6	9	8
Industrial Registrar	1	2	2	3	5
Industrial Magistrates under					
Workers' Compensation Acts	4	3	8	5	3
Other acts ³	5	11	4	5	14
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..
State Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1,137	1,147	1,375	1,129	744

¹ Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. ² When heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1976.

Particulars of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for the five years to 1975.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Amalgamated Metal Workers of Aust.(Q.) ¹	21,843	23,563	23,535	22,925	22,320
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,566	7,598	7,850	7,016	7,454
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,522	1,457	1,606	1,608	1,649
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	9,463	10,204	10,565	9,205	10,884
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,360	5,236	5,579	7,072	7,477
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,097	2,375	2,059	3,280	1,815
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.)	1,957	1,976	2,012	2,214	2,273
Australian Railways (Q.)	6,800	6,760	6,638	6,986	7,255
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,085	1,055	1,001	1,001	961
Australian Workers'	52,830	51,793	53,082	57,166	55,539
Bacon Factories	1,352	1,523	1,537	1,303	1,457
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,646	2,277	2,173	2,123	1,869
Electrical Trades (Q.)	8,379	8,526	9,104	9,696	9,967
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	19,738	20,566	22,717	23,488	22,511
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	3,672	3,888	4,540	4,782	4,497
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	7,384	7,460	8,484	8,420	8,939
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,100	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,400
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	5,596	4,836	5,235	5,030	4,909
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	3,800	5,150	6,200	7,391	10,666
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	7,149	8,095	7,656	8,357	10,043
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,344	5,184	5,935	7,111	8,352
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries	6,079	5,410	4,968	4,606	4,601
Hospital Employees'	2,346	2,232	2,285	2,571	2,569
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	4,491	4,615	4,651	5,054	5,336
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)..	3,804	3,534	3,832	3,757	3,580
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,750	1,658	1,732	1,820	1,965
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	5,009	5,009	5,110	5,325	5,540
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	1,318	1,389	1,488	1,609	1,636
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,260	1,316	1,370	1,419	1,508
Queensland Colliery	1,637	1,637	2,061	2,157	2,271
Queensland Police	2,984	3,290	3,423	3,459	3,432
Queensland Professional Officers'	5,966	6,710	7,292	7,700	8,309
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,068	2,068	2,066	2,344	2,289
Queensland Railway Station Masters	1,060	1,080	1,068	1,059	1,089
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,832	1,857	1,841	2,101	2,257
Queensland Shop Assistants'	14,636	15,634	15,918	15,710	15,801
Queensland State Service	12,233	12,948	13,978	15,676	16,924
Queensland Teachers'	12,166	13,574	15,149	15,903	17,782
Old Teachers in Independent Schools	1,031	950	1,275	1,409	1,511
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,071	1,083	1,102	1,123	1,118
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	6,602	7,159	7,887	8,062	7,534
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	1,300	1,300	1,251	1,196	1,030
Transport Workers' (Q.)	12,212	13,187	14,509	17,617	18,439
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,166	3,562	3,958	3,537	3,732
Other unions	7,696	7,499	7,584	7,749	8,151
Total ²	291,400	299,223	314,306	331,137	340,641

¹ Amalgamated Engineering, Boilermakers' (Q.), and Sheet Metal Working (Q.) Unions amalgamated in 1973. Figures prior to 1973 are totals for these three unions. ² Unions numbered 78 in 1971, 79 in 1972, 75 in 1973, and 73 in 1974 and 1975.

Most unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for five years to 1975.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Australian Sugar Producers' Association ..	5,363	4,940	4,814	4,815	5,001
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	1,089	1,123	1,190	1,182	1,175
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland ..	1,571	1,575	1,367	1,648	1,579
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,647	1,632	1,673	1,625	1,576
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,821	1,810	1,790	2,004	2,200
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association ..	2,041	2,035	2,028	1,967	1,890
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,000	6,985	6,856	6,789	6,690
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,389	1,376	1,467	1,542	1,526
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,469	2,639	2,397	2,227	2,228
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	876	845	856	742	674
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,631	5,581	5,714	5,733	5,164
Other unions ..	8,780	9,220	9,567	9,778	9,910
Total ¹ ..	39,677	39,761	39,719	40,052	39,613

¹ Employers' unions numbered 39 in 1971, 40 in 1972 and 1973, 42 in 1974, and 43 in 1975.

The next table shows, for five years to 1975, the details of employee (trade) unions in Queensland. Membership figures include members of unions wholly covered by Federal or State awards and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 441.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of wage and salary earners ¹		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1971 ..	140	251.4	86.2	337.6	67	49	61
1972 ..	138	248.4	95.1	343.5	64	51	60
1973 ..	140	254.2	107.9	362.1	63	53	60
1974 ..	137	264.5	110.6	375.1	66	54	62
1975 ..	134	275.2	117.9	393.1	68	55	64

¹ Estimated numbers of wage and salary earners have been revised using 1971 Census benchmarks. Excluding agriculture and private domestic service.

Industrial Disputes—The next two tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
1972	442	146.2	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
1974	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.5	12,023.6
1975	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,498.5

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1975.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Industry group	Dis- putes	Workers involved			Work- ing days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	In- directly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining	64	16.0	..	16.0	117.4	4,055.0
Other mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	70	55.7	0.2	55.9	164.5	4,376.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	53	22.1	6.5	28.5	70.9	1,804.1
Other manufacturing	15	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.5	81.9
Construction	113	36.4	0.3	36.7	66.7	1,949.4
Railway and air transport	15	2.1	..	2.1	3.5	90.0
Other transport, storage, and communi- cation	13	7.1	..	7.1	6.2	168.0
Stevedoring services	38	5.6	..	5.6	5.6	147.5
Other industries ¹	31	19.4	0.4	19.9	35.0	826.0
Total	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,498.5

¹ Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

The total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes in Queensland during 1975 was lower than for 1974. The industry groups of metal products, machinery, and equipment; coal mining; food, beverages, and tobacco; and construction, among them, accounted for 89 per cent of all working days lost during 1975.

Of the total number of Queensland wage and salary earners in civilian employment at 31 December 1975 (616,000), the number of Queensland workers involved in industrial disputes during 1975 (172,700) represented a proportion of 28 per cent compared with the equivalent Australia-wide ratio for the same year of 30 per cent.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1974 as well as each basic wage declaration in the last three years, are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown on page 605.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE
(\$)

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
1921	8.50	4.30	11 March 1974 ..	48.20	37.90
1931	7.70	3.95	27 May 1974 ..	49.40	38.80
1941	8.90	4.80	2 September 1974 ..	51.20	40.15
1951	16.60	11.00	26 May 1975 ..	54.40	42.55
1961	28.40	21.30	22 September 1975 ..	56.30	44.05
1971	38.85	29.75	16 February 1976 ..	59.90	46.75
1974	49.40	38.80	17 May 1976 ..	61.70	48.10
1975	54.40	42.55	16 August 1976 ..	64.20	50.60
1976	61.70	48.10	22 November 1976 ..	65.60	51.70

The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: South-Western District, from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western, \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.



Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers—Section 12 of the *Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976* empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work, or work of a like nature and of equal value, or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period.

Total Wages in Federal Awards—In June 1967, a "total" wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage.

In the decisions handed down in 1973 and 1974 the Commission declared that all adult wages payable under Federal awards be increased by 2 per cent plus a fixed amount of \$2.50 per week. These decisions were operative from 29 May 1973 and 23 May 1974, respectively.

Wage Indexation—On 30 April 1975 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission handed down a National (Total Wages in Federal Awards) Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. The Commission also indicated that it would reconvene following the release of the June quarter Consumer Price Index to hear submissions on a number of "wage indexation" principles and in particular on that of "the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries each quarter in relation to the most recent movement of the six capitals Consumer Price Index unless it is persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the adjustment, but that a quarterly movement of less than one per cent would be carried forward to the following quarter or quarters". In September 1975 the Commission decided to adjust the minimum wage and all Federal awards by 3.5 per cent in accordance with the movement in the Consumer Price Index weighted average, six State Capital Cities, and also decided that changes in Federal awards due to these movements (i.e. wage indexation) would not be automatic but that brief hearings would be held each quarter after publication of the index.

The outcome of hearings since that date together with relevant quarterly changes in the Consumer Price Index are shown below.

Consumer Price Index Quarter	Increase ¹ %	Adjustment to salaries and wages and date of operation
1975-76		
September	0.8	Nil
December	5.6	6.4 per cent—from 15 February 1976
March	3.0	3.0 per cent of award rates up to \$125 per week, \$3.80 increase for awards above \$125—from 15 May 1976
June	2.5	\$2.50 increase for awards up to \$166 per week, 1.5 per cent increase thereafter—from 15 August 1976
1976-77		
September	2.2	2.2 per cent—from 22 November 1976

¹ Percentage increase from previous quarter.

The Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, since announcing on 15 October 1975 that it would follow Federal Indexation arrangements, has awarded State wage adjustments in line with Federal decisions.

Minimum Wage Rates—In July 1966 the Commonwealth Commission granted relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

On 13 May 1970 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared that, on and from 8 May 1970, no adult male working under a State award was to be paid less than the Guaranteed Minimum Wage for the district set out in the Commission's schedule, but that the wage was not to be taken into account in the calculation of rates of pay for females and juniors.

The Federal Minimum Wage was extended to adult females as a percentage of the adult male rate as follows: from 23 May 1974, 85 per cent; from 30 September 1974, 90 per cent; and from 30 June 1975, 100 per cent. The Queensland Guaranteed Minimum Wage was also extended to adult females in similar stages from 27 May 1974.

The next table shows minimum weekly wage rates applicable to adult males as prescribed under Federal and Queensland State Awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES
(\$)

Date of operation ¹	Amount	Date of operation ¹	Amount
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards</i>	
23 May 1974	66.30	11 March 1974	64.50
1 January 1975	74.30	27 May 1974	68.50
15 May 1975	78.30	2 September 1974	70.30
22 September 1975	81.10	6 January 1975	76.50
15 February 1976	86.30	28 April 1975	78.20
1 April 1976	91.30	26 May 1975	80.50
15 May 1976	94.00	22 September 1975	83.30
15 August 1976	96.50	16 February 1976	88.60
22 November 1976	98.60	5 April 1976	93.60
		17 May 1976	96.40
		16 August 1976	98.90
		22 November 1976	101.10

¹ Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates—The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown in the table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded because of coverage difficulties.

As the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the minimum wage rates index is published by the Australian Statistician in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*, and a longer series is given in Appendix C.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES:
ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND**

End of June	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers ^a			
	Adult males	Adult females ¹	Adult males ²	Adult females ¹	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females ¹	Males ²	Females ¹
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1972 ..	65.46	48.68	163.56	122.63	231.8	244.5	231.2	244.4
1973 ..	75.49	57.18	188.21	144.03	267.3	287.2	266.0	287.1
1974 ..	96.89	76.96	241.78	193.85	343.1	386.6	341.7	386.4
1975 ..	116.78	102.88	291.31	259.15	413.5	516.8	411.7	516.5
1976 _s ..	133.54	121.16	333.52	305.20	472.8	608.6	471.4	608.3

¹ Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. ² Excluding shipping and stevedoring. ³ Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100. ^s Subject to revision.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next two tables show the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable to adult males and adult females, within specific groups of industries.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ADULT MALES¹,
INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND
(\$)**

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 _s
Mining and quarrying	74.79	86.58	109.77	132.46	164.74
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	65.25	74.83	99.92	114.03	129.70
All manufacturing groups	63.47	72.67	94.04	113.48	129.59
Building and construction	64.39	75.28	96.41	114.52	132.60
Railway services	65.24	75.53	101.57	117.42	132.85
Road and air transport	61.17	71.59	88.13	108.10	124.27
Shipping and stevedoring	71.84	87.70	111.15	135.13	153.34
Communication	84.85	93.61	122.16	136.52	154.46
Wholesale and retail trade	64.60	74.51	92.87	110.78	130.05
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	66.90	75.59	90.92	117.79	136.28
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	58.98	68.30	88.28	105.64	122.24
All industry groups ²	65.46	75.49	96.89	115.83	133.54

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime). ² Excluding rural. ^s Subject to revision.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ADULT FEMALES¹,
INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND
(\$)**

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 _s
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	46.81	53.53	69.28	97.35	112.90
All manufacturing groups	46.68	54.36	71.46	98.99	116.04
Transport and communication	55.48	66.57	95.08	110.85	127.82
Wholesale and retail trade	49.78	58.98	76.87	104.78	125.44
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	50.41	58.76	76.35	107.35	124.04
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	44.82	52.13	80.06	98.10	116.18
All industry groups ²	48.68	57.18	76.96	102.86	121.16

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² Excluding rural. _s Subject to revision.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, the State basic wage, weighted average minimum wage rates, and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1975-76 and for each quarter of 1976.

Average weekly earnings include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments, etc. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

The basic wage, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

**STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND**

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males) ¹		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate ¹		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit ²	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
Year	\$		\$		\$	
1971-72	41.00	144.4	65.46	181.9	86.90	201.2
1972-73	44.20	155.6	75.49	209.8	96.90	224.4
1973-74	49.40	173.9	96.89	269.3	112.60	260.5
1974-75	54.40	191.5	115.83	321.9	141.80	328.2
1975-76 _s	61.70	217.3	133.54	371.2	162.90	377.1
Quarter						
1976: March <i>s</i> ..	59.90	210.9	129.58	360.1	157.70	365.0
June <i>s</i> ..	61.70	217.3	133.54	371.2	174.10	403.0
September <i>s</i> ..	64.20	226.1	136.06	378.2	181.10	419.2
December <i>s</i> ..	65.60	231.0	139.04	386.4	187.20	433.3

¹ At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. ² Average for year or quarter shown. _s Subject to revision.

ELECTRICITY *Chapter 14*

Gladstone Powerhouse



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—Chapter 15

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

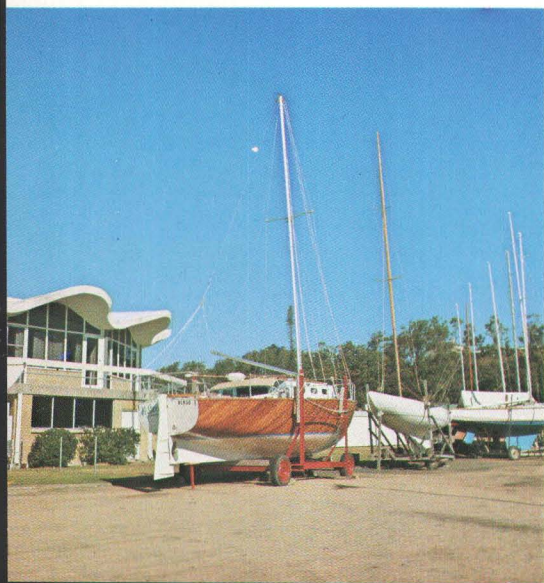


Television tower,
Bellenden Ker



Mackay Harbour Board Offices

Yacht club, Manly



Boat harbour and marina, Manly



LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Chapter 21



Ipswich Civic Hall

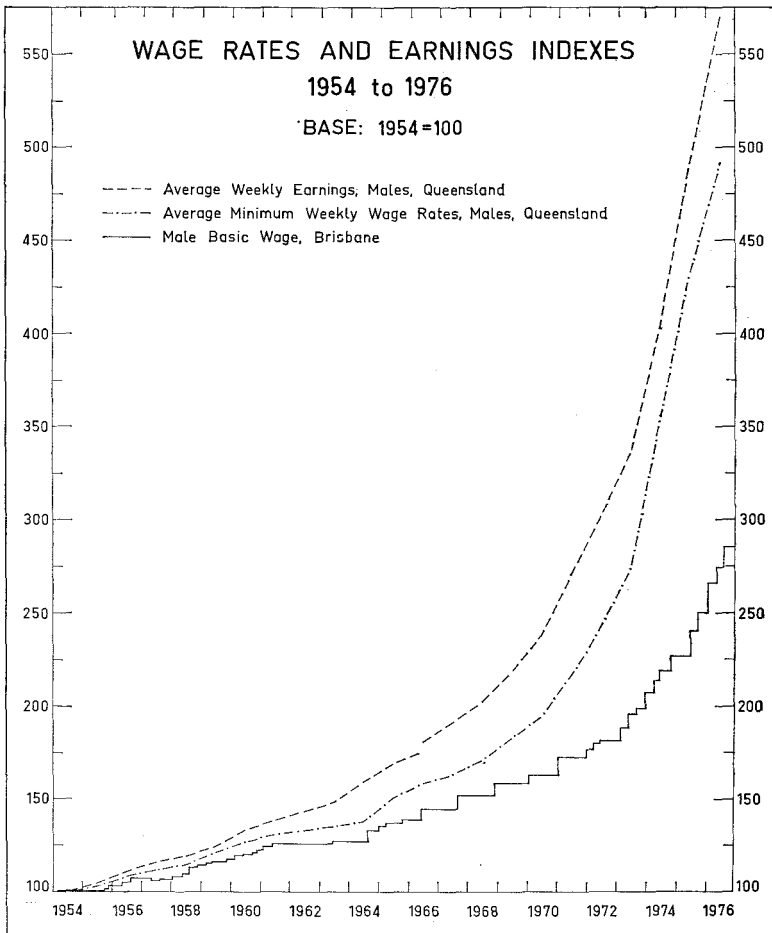
Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Cairns Civic Centre



Movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form below. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.



Note: The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Federal industrial tribunals, are given in the next table for the south-eastern portion of Queensland.

The wage rates should not be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Federal award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.

The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, etc. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first three hours and double time thereafter, double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays, and double time-and-a-half for statutory holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1977
(\$)

Males

Pastoral industry

Station hands (general) ¹	109.77
Shearing shed hands ¹	152.54

Sugar industry

Field workers	145.07
Sugar mill workers ²	153.40
Fugalmen	160.65

Sawmilling

Machinists, first class	140.74
Ordermen	131.67
Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench	140.74
Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench	131.67

Electrical engineering

Installation electricians	145.74
Electrical fitters	145.06
Power-house labourers	126.23
Radio mechanics	144.58

Employees of electrical contractors

Electrical fitters	161.58
Electrical mechanics	161.10
Electrical labourers	127.39
Tradesmen's assistants	130.17

Mechanical engineering

Boilermakers	144.58
Fitters or turners	144.58
Moulders	144.58
Patternmakers	150.78
Toolmakers	150.78
Engineering labourers	117.03
Motor mechanics	144.58

Butter and cheese factories

Butter makers	135.44
Graders (cream)	132.53
Testers	129.64
Cheese makers	135.44

Baking

Operative baker ³	138.24
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Furniture making

Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc.	145.19
Mattress makers	133.53
Storemen and labourers	115.44
Glass bevellers and silverers	146.22

Building

Tradesmen (on site)	183.60
Labourers (on site)	169.20

Joinery works

Glaziers	145.09
Joiners	145.09

Engine drivers

Locomotive	129.52
Tractor drivers, Class 1	133.36
Tractor drivers, Class 9	141.98
Fork lift drivers	127.95

Road construction

Grade 1	115.27
Grade 5	131.64

Carriers and carters

Motor vehicle to 1.25 tonnes	132.43
Motor vehicle 1.25 to 3 tonnes	134.58
Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tonnes ⁴	136.87

Waterside workers⁵

Casual	5.1801 per hour
Permanent	167.10

Distribution

Shop assistants	128.90
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Clerical and professional

Clerks	139.28
Draftsmen, 4th year	153.66
Authorised surveyors, 5th year	225.09
Practising architects, 5th year	147.99
Journalists ⁶	155.86 to 277.48
Pharmaceutical chemists	194.74

Hotels

Bar attendants ⁶	125.11
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Boarding houses

Chief cooks	138.47
Other cooks	120.70

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1977—*continued*

(\$)

Females

<i>Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Cafes and restaurants</i>	
Cutters	127.77	Cooks	120.70
<i>Nursing</i>		<i>Public hospital employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Registered nurses	153.66	Laundresses	124.87
<i>Amusement</i>		Kitchenmaids, housemaids	124.87
Theatre ushers	115.48	Cooks	141.50
<i>Distribution</i>		<i>Hotels</i>	
Shop assistants	128.90	Bar attendants ¹	125.11
<i>Clerical and professional</i>		<i>Personal services</i>	
Clerks	139.28	Hairdressers	127.59
Steno-typists	142.09		
Dental attendants	98.78		

¹ Board and lodging provided free. ² Crushing season rate. ³ Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. ⁴ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. ⁵ Federal award. ⁶ Metropolitan dailies.

4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960-1975 and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Federal awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

For all State and most Federal awards continuous shift workers are now entitled to five weeks and other workers to four weeks annual leave and a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay, or average weekly earnings, whichever is the lesser.

Long service leave, as prescribed by State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after 10 years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after 10 years' service.

Sick leave entitlements vary, the minimum being eight working days per completed year from August 1972. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

Holidays—Persons working on authorised public holidays and on any additional holidays proclaimed on a State-wide basis or applicable to a specified locality, generally receive penalty rates under their awards. In some awards, however, no penalty rates apply but the award provides for some benefit in lieu of penalty rates.

5 SURVEYS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS OF EMPLOYEES

October Surveys—Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax are conducted as at the last pay period in October. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. Surveys prior to 1972 were based on samples of most private workers subject to pay-roll tax. In 1972 coverage was expanded to include employees in non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax and employees of Australian, State, and Local Government Authorities.

All wage and salary earners are represented, except for defence personnel, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males				
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	75.40	89.00	120.40	135.90
Other manufacturing	75.80	86.90	121.80	138.20
Total manufacturing	75.70	87.70	121.20	137.30
Non-manufacturing	86.30	101.50	129.00	148.00
All industry groups	83.30	97.60	126.90	145.30
Junior males	44.90	51.80	72.00	82.80
Adult females	61.90	76.70	102.00	125.20
Junior females	38.10	45.30	64.30	78.60
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>				
Adult males				
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	11.50	17.60	18.40	13.80
Other manufacturing	12.70	18.20	18.90	23.50
Total manufacturing	12.20	18.00	18.70	19.70
Non-manufacturing	9.80	12.00	14.60	12.10
All industry groups	10.50	13.70	15.70	14.00
Junior males	2.80	4.00	3.70	3.60
Adult females	1.90	2.50	2.50	2.40
Junior females	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.00
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>				
Adult males				
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	86.90	106.60	138.80	149.60
Other manufacturing	88.50	105.10	140.60	161.60
Total manufacturing	87.90	105.70	139.90	156.90
Non-manufacturing	96.10	113.50	143.70	160.10
All industry groups	93.80	111.30	142.60	159.30
Junior males	47.70	55.80	75.70	86.30
Adult females	63.70	79.20	104.40	127.60
Junior females	38.90	46.20	65.40	79.60
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males				
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	41.7	43.1	41.8	39.7
Other manufacturing	42.1	43.4	42.3	42.0
Total manufacturing	42.0	43.3	42.1	41.1
Non-manufacturing	41.4	41.2	40.8	39.7
All industry groups	41.5	41.8	41.1	40.1
Junior males	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.3
Adult females	39.4	39.0	38.6	38.4
Junior females	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>				
Adult males				
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	3.7	4.9	3.6	2.5
Other manufacturing	4.1	5.0	3.6	3.7
Total manufacturing	4.0	5.0	3.6	3.2
Non-manufacturing	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.0
All industry groups	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.3
Junior males	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.0
Adult females	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Junior females	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males				
Manufacturing	2.09	2.44	3.32	3.82
Non-manufacturing	2.32	2.75	3.52	4.03
All industry groups	2.26	2.66	3.47	3.97
Junior males	1.20	1.39	1.91	2.20
Adult females	1.62	2.03	2.70	3.32
Junior females	0.99	1.18	1.69	2.06

May Surveys—The first survey of this kind was conducted in May 1974 and was developed to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the distribution and composition of earnings and hours of employees. The survey also provides information relating to the incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Separate stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and Local Government Authorities are used, while Australian and State Government bodies are fully enumerated. The majority of employers selected are requested to supply relevant details on separate questionnaires for only a sample of their employees.

All wage and salary earners are represented except for members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Because of differences in scope and definition, the results of the May Surveys are not directly comparable with those of other surveys and series such as the October Survey of Earnings and Hours of Employees, the May 1971 Survey of Weekly Earnings, and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October Surveys for instance, adults include persons under 21 years of age paid at adult rates while in the May Survey such persons are included with others under 21 years of age.

The following table shows the composition of average weekly earnings and average weekly hours paid for, for full-time non-managerial employees in Queensland in May 1975.

COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FOR FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1975

Particulars	Males		Females	
	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours
	\$	No.	\$	No.
Persons aged 21 years and over				
Average weekly earnings and hours	151.50	40.9	120.00	39.0
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	131.50	38.6	114.80	38.5
Payment by measured result	4.00		1.20	
Other pay	3.40		1.70	
Overtime	12.70	2.3	2.30	0.5
Persons aged under 21 years				
Average weekly earnings and hours	86.70	40.3	75.40	39.1
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	79.50	38.9	73.10	38.6
Payment by measured result	0.70		0.20	
Other pay	1.50		0.80	
Overtime	5.10	1.4	1.40	0.5

The survey results show the difference between the composition of earnings for non-managerial male and female employees. For adult males 87 per cent of average weekly earnings are attributed to the award or agreed base rate of pay. Overtime accounts for 8 per cent while over-award earnings, bonuses, and commissions account for 5 per cent. The composition of earnings for adult females is as follows: 96 per cent award

or agreed base rate of pay; 2 per cent overtime; and 2 per cent over-award pay, bonuses, commissions, etc. Similar differences are seen when comparing the composition of male and female earnings for persons under 21 years of age.

The next table shows the distribution of weekly earnings for full-time non-managerial employees paid for a full week.

**FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1975**

Weekly earnings groups	Males		Females	
	Number	Cumulative proportion of total	Number	Cumulative proportion of total

AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER				
\$	'000	%	'000	%
Under 70	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.4
70 and under 80	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.6
80 and under 90	0.5	1.4	2.2	5.0
90 and under 100	4.1	3.0	12.0	17.7
100 and under 110	18.5	10.6	17.8	36.5
110 and under 120	25.4	20.9	21.2	59.0
120 and under 130	33.1	34.4	11.7	71.4
130 and under 140	29.3	46.4	7.2	79.0
140 and under 150	26.3	57.1	6.2	85.5
150 and under 160	21.9	66.1	4.0	89.7
160 and under 180	30.6	78.5	5.9	96.0
180 and under 200	21.5	87.3	2.8	98.9
200 and under 220	10.3	91.5	0.9	99.8
220 and under 240	7.7	94.6	0.2	..
240 and under 260	4.8	96.6		
260 and over	8.4	..		
Total	245.4	..	94.4	..

AGED UNDER 21 YEARS

\$	'000	%	'000	%
Under 45	0.9	2.3	1.4	3.7
45 and under 50	1.9	7.3	2.1	9.1
50 and under 55	3.2	15.7	5.4	23.1
55 and under 60	2.7	22.7	2.4	29.4
60 and under 65	2.0	27.9	2.3	35.5
65 and under 70	2.6	34.7	3.5	44.5
70 and under 80	5.0	47.9	5.9	59.8
80 and under 90	4.6	59.9	6.6	76.8
90 and under 100	3.9	70.3	4.2	87.7
100 and under 110	3.8	80.2	1.6	91.8
110 and under 120	2.5	86.8	1.3	95.1
120 and under 130	1.7	91.1	1.2	98.1
130 and under 150	1.7	95.7	0.3	98.9
150 and over	1.6	..	0.4	..
Total	38.0	..	38.7	..

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment for the five years to 1975.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(\$)

Particulars	October				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Managerial etc. staff (males)					
Manufacturing groups ..	123.20	134.30	152.00	190.00	217.60
Non-manufacturing groups ..	129.10	134.80	160.20	192.10	216.80
All groups	127.40	136.10	158.00	191.60	217.00

6 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Safety—Most of the legislation regarding industrial safety is administered by the Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs, although other departments hold responsibilities in certain areas. The safety regulations relating to the safety of shops, factories, and offices are not contained by any universal industrial legislation but are covered by a number of Acts, the principal Acts being *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1975* and the *Inspection of Machinery Act 1951-1974*. Safety regulations for other industries are mentioned in the respective sections of the *Year Book*.

Workers' Compensation Insurance—In Queensland workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1974* all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the Police Force and the Australian Government Public Service (separately provided for under other legislation), and members of an employee's family dwelling in his house, are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment. The term personal injury also refers to a disease which is contracted, aggravated, or accelerated in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor.

Under the Act the amount of money payable for a fatal injury of a breadwinner is \$22,980, plus \$620 for each dependent child. For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$22,980. From 13 April 1973 the weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or industrial agreement for the first 26 weeks of injury is the award or agreed rate. After 26 weeks the rate is the basic wage plus dependant allowances.

The next table shows information on workers' compensation claims for the five years to 1975-76.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Intimated claims	No.	65,818	83,095	92,359	87,045	84,891
Claims ¹	\$	14,941,832	28,227,948	70,863,891	63,897,737	49,148,911
Premiums ²	\$	19,222,231	25,260,801	48,408,677	68,088,496	82,932,727

¹ Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. ² After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$13,886,756 in 1975-76.

Industrial Accidents—Detailed information on industrial accidents in Queensland, on a date of occurrence basis, have been compiled since 1972. Statistics relate to compensative accidents covered by the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1916–1974 and are restricted to fatal injuries, permanent disabilities, and those accidents causing an absence from work of one shift or more. Accidents involving medical expenses only are not recorded. Statistics do not include all self-employed persons who are not obliged to insure, and members of the Police Force and Australian Public Service.

Details of the total number of work injuries and occupational diseases showing the number of fatal, permanent, and temporary disabilities, as well as injuries sustained on journeys to or from work or in recess periods are given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal work injuries	68	5	73	50	..	50
Fatal diseases	45	..	45	50	..	50
Permanently disabling work injuries ..	640	40	680	693	42	735
Permanently disabling diseases ..	54	..	54	59	1	60
Temporarily disabling work injuries ..	49,831	4,696	54,527	53,589	6,088	59,677
Temporarily disabling diseases ..	973	309	1,282	940	287	1,227
Injuries sustained on journey to or from work	1,559	604	2,163	1,907	738	2,645
Injuries incurred during recess periods	164	56	220	150	71	221

Industrial accidents giving the extent of disability and the number of days lost are shown in the next table. The information relates to work injuries only, i.e. accidents occurring in a person's hours of work, excluding occupational diseases. Forty-five per cent of all temporary disabilities resulted in an absence from work of one week or less, and 70 per cent of temporary disabilities resulted in absences of two weeks or less. The average period of temporary disability was 17.3 days (17.1 days for males and 18.9 for females).

WORK INJURIES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Industry group	All injuries	Extent of disability			Days lost, temporary disability
		Fatal	Per-manent	Temp-orary	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ..	2,429	8	51	2,370	64,994
Mining (including quarrying)	1,803	3	18	1,782	29,303
Meat products manufacturing	7,128	..	78	7,050	117,985
Other food, beverages, and tobacco mfg ..	3,231	2	56	3,173	55,198
Wood, wood products, and furniture mfg ..	2,378	1	64	2,313	38,924
Fabricated metal products mfg	3,642	..	42	3,600	45,760
Transport equipment manufacturing	3,581	1	33	3,547	46,899
Construction	13,330	11	115	13,204	235,052
Wholesale and retail	7,756	4	93	7,659	121,364
Transport and storage	3,829	12	56	3,761	82,998
Other industries	11,355	8	129	11,218	191,218
Total	60,462	50	735	59,677	1,029,695

• Chapter 21

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the financial transactions of public authorities in Queensland, namely the Queensland Government, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities (Sections 4, 7, and 8). A consolidation of the transactions of the three levels of public authorities is shown in Section 3.

Details on associated topics such as Australian and State Government financial relations, government indebtedness, taxation, and State financial institutions are also presented in this chapter.

2 AUSTRALIAN AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCIAL RELATIONS

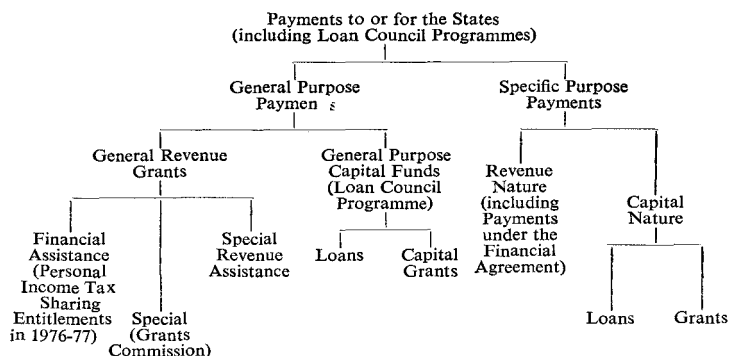
Under the Commonwealth Constitution, both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign-governing authority financially independent. The Australian Government has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed to State finances.

Payments to or for the States—Most of the information contained in this section has been extracted from *States and Local Government Authorities, 1976-77* (Australian Government Budget Paper No. 7). Payments to or for the States by the Australian Government may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram on page 459. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities and some small payments made directly to residents of the States.

General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Financial Assistance Grants (Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlements in 1976-77), Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Financial Assistance Grants were instituted under arrangements agreed to at the Premiers' Conference in June 1959 and replaced the tax reimbursement grants and supplementary grants that had previously been paid to the States. The arrangements provided that the amount payable to each State would be calculated by varying the previous year's grant in proportion to the change in population of the relevant State during the preceding financial year, and the amount so calculated would be increased according to the percentage increase in average wages in Australia as a whole, adjusted by a betterment factor of 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages.

Several changes were made at subsequent Premiers' Conferences, and details of these alterations, together with particulars of arrangements prior to 1959, can be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.



The principal alteration made at the Premiers' Conference in June 1973 was the agreement that the Australian Government take over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974 with a corresponding reduction in each State's Financial Assistance Grant equivalent to the estimated saving in recurrent State expenditure. No alterations to the Financial Assistance Grants arrangements were made at the June 1974 Premiers' Conference.

The five-year revenue assistance arrangements were reviewed at the June 1975 Premiers' Conference. Three major amendments were accepted:

- (i) A total of \$220m to be paid to the States in 1975-76 in addition to the financial assistance grants otherwise payable in that year, divided between the States in proportion to the grants otherwise payable. This arrangement was to be built in to the base on which the grants were to be calculated under the formula in 1976-77 and subsequent years.
- (ii) The betterment factor in the formula for 1976-77 and subsequent years was to be increased from 1.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent.
- (iii) The ten-year arrangement, made in 1965-66, for Queensland to receive annual additions of \$2m to the base on which its formula grants were calculated, was not renewed.

The Financial Assistance Grant paid to Queensland in 1975-76 was \$536.8m, an increase of \$122.3m on the 1974-75 figure.

Personal Income Tax Sharing—Following discussions at the Premiers' Conferences of February, April, and June 1976, personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Australian Government and the States are being introduced to provide general purpose financial assistance to the States and Local Authorities. This assistance replaces the previous arrangements for Financial Assistance Grants to the States, and the previous system of the Grants Commission assessing at the Federal level the financial needs of individual Local Authorities.

The arrangements are to be introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, commencing in 1976-77, the Australian Government will continue to be the sole authority imposing taxes on income but each year the States will receive, in total, 33.6 per cent of the personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of the health insurance levy and any special surcharges or rebates made under Australian Government legislation. The States' share was agreed on as 33.6 per cent because this was the relationship between the total Financial Assistance Grants in 1975-76 and the June 1976 estimate of total personal income tax collections in the same year.

The total Stage 1 entitlement is divided between the States according to the formula set out in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The formula is designed to ensure that in 1976-77 and each subsequent year the per capita relationships between the States of the 1975-76 Financial Assistance Grants are maintained.

Under Stage 2, which is expected to commence in 1977-78, the Stage 1 arrangement will continue but, in addition, each State will have the right to impose a surcharge, or grant a rebate, on personal income tax in its territory. Any State surcharges or rebates will be collected or paid by the Australian Government on behalf of the States.

It is intended that there will be periodic reviews of the tax sharing arrangements as a whole and of the relativities between States with the first review being made sometime before the end of 1980-81.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*, the States will also receive a specified proportion of personal income tax collections for distribution to Local Authorities. (For further details see page 490.)

Special Grants have been paid to States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934-35. The Commission inquires into and reports upon any application made by a State for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State, by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of other States.

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares the financial position of the claimant State(s) with standards derived from the experience of New South Wales and Victoria which are currently recognised by the Commission as the standard States.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on 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 financial positions in that year for the claimant and standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland first made application for a special grant in September 1971. For 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77, advance payments of \$15m, \$25m, and \$18m, respectively, were made to Queensland, and a completion payment of \$9m in respect of 1974-75 was made during 1976-77.

The *Grants Commission Act 1973* conferred on the Commission the additional role of recommending grants to the States to be paid to local government organisations. The Australian Government accepted the 1975 Commission's report on assistance to Local Authorities, which recommended that \$79,908,000 be paid to the States in 1975-76 for distribution to specified authorities. Queensland's share of this amount was \$13,808,000. The Grants Commission's role in this sphere has changed under the Government's income tax sharing arrangements. For 1976-77 it was required to recommend a proportionate distribution as between the States of total general purpose assistance for local government. Further details appear on page 490.

Special Revenue Assistance. In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Australian Government from time to time has made *ad hoc* payments to all or some of the States to help on occasions when budgeting problems have arisen from unusual circumstances. The most recent payment was made in 1974-75 when an amount of \$75m was distributed among the States. Queensland's share was \$10,475,000.

General Purpose Capital Funds (Australian Loan Council Programme).

The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Australian Government and of each State Government. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In 1975-76 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$700,000 in the year, borrowed \$149.8m, while the smaller authorities in Queensland, on whose borrowings no aggregate limit is imposed by the Loan Council, borrowed \$54.7m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Programmes for each of the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the table on page 462. The borrowing programmes of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Australian Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources, as necessary, to fill the programmes approved by the Loan Council.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Australian Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programmes in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools, police buildings, and the like, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States.

Queensland's loan programme allocation of \$172.4m in 1975-76 was 13.4 per cent of the six States total of \$1,291m, and comprised borrowings of \$114.9m and interest-free capital grants of \$57.5m.

Specific Purpose Payments are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Australian Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Revenue payments to Queensland for 1975-76 amounted to \$299.6m. The most significant payments were \$102.8m for Medibank-Public hospital running costs; \$91.2m for universities and colleges of advanced education; \$46.2m for schools; \$13.8m for assistance to Local Government; and \$7.8m for employment. Revenue payments also include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Australian Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Amendments to the Financial Agreement which were ratified by the Australian and State Parliaments during 1975-76, provided for new sinking fund arrangements, retrospective to 30 June 1975, in respect of State debt. The amendments also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m State debt to the Australian Government from 30 June 1975. Total contributions received by Queensland in 1975-76 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$6.1m.

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1975-76 Queensland received \$307.4m, of which repayable advances comprised \$105.0m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$90.0m Australian Road Grants; \$39.0m for the Gladstone Power Station; \$31.0m for housing; and \$25.7m for schools and technical education.

The next table shows the Australian Government payments to and for Queensland for 1965-66 and for each of the five years to 1975-76.

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1965-66	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>General Revenue Assistance</i>						
Financial assistance grants	113,356	231,603	271,946	318,245	414,446	536,792
Special grants .. ..	..	9,000	10,000	10,000	24,750	36,300
Special revenue assistance .. ..	..	8,606	..	4,228	10,475	..
Total	113,356	249,209	281,946	332,473 _r	449,671	573,092
<i>General Purpose Capital Funds</i>						
State Government Loan Council borrowing programmes	68,016	85,090	92,752	78,236	107,455	114,919
Capital grants .. ..	..	27,710	31,429	36,987	46,112	57,459
Total	68,016	112,800	124,181	115,223	153,567	172,378
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes</i>						
Payments under Financial Agreement						
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	2,272	3,431	3,636	3,844	4,012	3,900
Debt charges assistance .. ..	..	3,051	4,576	6,102	7,627	..
State emergency services .. ..	..	..	..	..	114	269
Universities	3,863	8,412	10,664	26,169	49,876	57,185
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	..	1,860	2,906	14,438	27,230	33,999
Technical and further education .. ..	..	..	..	715	2,262	4,643
Schools .. ..	..	4,472	6,250	13,578	35,604	46,162
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	436	1,734	5,356
Child migrant education .. ..	..	81	98	165	255	195
Educational research .. ..	..	59	60	109	296 _r	190
Medibank—Public hospital running costs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	102,820
Community health .. ..	..	..	..	734	1,891	3,643
Tuberculosis control	2,074	1,558	1,932	2,247	2,979	1,822
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	278	629	998
Health education .. ..	..	47	75	155	118	132
Blood transfusion services	103	192	212	304	416	547
Health planning agencies .. ..	..	..	..	65	53	70
Home care services .. ..	..	158	248	312	1,245	1,693
Assistance for deserted wives .. ..	..	1,002	1,736	1,346	1,179	1,935
Employment grants .. ..	..	5,400	16,400	2,353	5,600	5,000
Regional employment development scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,916	2,781
Aboriginal advancement .. ..	..	371	2,269	975	1,701	2,952
Housing	213	467	669	651	766	753
Area improvement .. ..	..	..	..	..	159	177
Sewerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	60	251
Assistance for Local Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,954	13,808
Leisure and recreation .. ..	..	..	..	20	6	118
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication .. ..	..	458	885	470	1,661	2,190
Agricultural extension services	294	1,251	1,380	1,525	1,583	1,826
Coal mining industry long service leave	184	185	316	410	429	454
Apprenticeship training .. ..	..	..	25	52	212	471
Legal aid .. ..	..	..	..	296	161 _r	131
Road safety practices	18	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants	105	511	641	700 _r	853	706
Natural disaster relief	4,174	1,188	32	3,990	113 _r	52
Other	19	43	40	203	466	109
Total	15,511	36,417	57,270	84,862 _r	164,380 _r	299,558

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS—
continued
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1965-66	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes</i>						
Housing for servicemen	453	..	400	200	5,200	7,500
Universities	1,836	2,597	2,545	5,624	9,821	6,453
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	..	3,776	3,806	5,078	13,438	9,181
Technical and further education	1,449	1,238	1,910	1,945	4,073	3,334
Schools	1,435	3,483	4,366	8,990	27,970 ^r	22,363
Pre-schools and child care .. .. .	..	..	..	1,003	3,806	2,584
Mental health institutions	146	1,169	967	247	..	..
Hospitals .. .. .	..	..	..	250	5,084	15,280
Nursing homes .. .. .	..	332	240	145	148	925
Community health .. .. .	..	..	..	1,468	1,282	1,778
Tuberculosis control	110	6	27	22	56	203
School dental scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	192	2,352	5,299
Blood transfusion services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29
Senior citizens' centres .. .. .	..	91	184	55	153	392
Dwellings for pensioners .. .. .	..	661	1,250	1,331	1,314	1,133
Migrant centres .. .. .	..	123	14	18	163	..
Aboriginal advancement .. .. .	..	2,667	5,431	8,982	8,661	7,205
Housing	8,497	..	350	17,400	43,810	31,010
Area improvement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,341	2,315
National estate .. .. .	..	..	..	33	791	567
Leisure and cultural facilities .. ..	..	..	..	238	766	1,060
Sewerage .. .. .	..	..	..	2,007	12,854	13,767
Community facilities, Townsville .. ..	..	..	60	301	67	..
Roads ¹	29,552	53,574	57,624	64,466	75,651	90,049
Urban public transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,126	8,986
Weipa development	2,717	..	..	..	..	..
Julius Dam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,000	..
Ross River Dam .. .. .	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,402
Gladstone Power Station .. .. .	..	..	14,000	26,607	32,449	39,000
Softwood forestry .. .. .	..	196	2,160	1,535	2,340	2,250
Dairy adjustment programme .. .. .	..	5,500	2,000	656	1,008	3,702
Beef industry assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,374
Rural reconstruction .. .. .	..	10,600	7,300	7,367	3,716	5,900
Bundaberg Irrigation Works .. .. .	..	3,250	4,425	3,114	2,000	2,500
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	5,530	1,988	622	315	..
Glenlyon Dam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	439	..
Lower Dawson River weirs .. .. .	..	..	..	95	455	..
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System .. ..	..	..	..	387	1,799	1,999
Clare Weir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100	349
Water resources assessment	313	544	563	770	878	932
Flood mitigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	120	2,060
Soil conservation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	623
Brigalow lands development	1,812	1,084	698	139	651	2,200
Tourism development .. .. .	..	..	..	..	188	140
Natural disaster relief	3,326	5,701	-74	23,869	26,721 ^r	6,400
Other .. .. .	..	55	10	50	243	173
Total	51,646	102,177	113,744	185,206	297,349 ^r	307,417

Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programmes

General purpose	181,372	362,009	406,127	447,696 ^r	603,238	745,470
Specific purpose	67,157	138,594	171,014	270,068 ^r	461,729 ^r	606,975
Total	248,529	500,603	577,141	717,764	1,064,967 ^r	1,352,445

¹ Including, in addition to general roads payments, payments for beef cattle roads, Barkly Highway, and road safety improvements. ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows payments to or for all States for the five years to 1975-76.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES
(\$m)

State	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE¹					
New South Wales	498	537	593	756	947
Victoria	362	396	444	562	706
Queensland	249	282	332	450	573
South Australia	171	202	228	318	366
Western Australia	177	196	225	287	363
Tasmania	79	87	101	140	157
Total	1,537	1,701	1,923	2,513	3,112
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS					
New South Wales	70	79	87	107	137
Victoria	56	63	71	87	109
Queensland	28	31	37	46	57
South Australia	30	34	38	47	56
Western Australia	20	23	26	32	40
Tasmania	15	17	21	26	30
Total	219	249	278	346	430
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS FOR RECURRENT PURPOSES					
New South Wales	88	136	203	422	815
Victoria	69	106	178	353	653
Queensland	36	57	85	164	300
South Australia	24	38	64	123	235
Western Australia	21	35	58	116	232
Tasmania	11	17	22	43	80
Total	249	390	610	1,221	2,316
SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES					
New South Wales	134	161	300	564	595
Victoria	88	112	209	437	457
Queensland	102	114	185	297	307
South Australia	44	53	118	197	206
Western Australia	68	79	109	176	183
Tasmania	22	23	38	74	88
Total	459	541	960	1,745	1,837
TOTAL PAYMENTS					
New South Wales	789	913	1,184	1,850	2,494
Victoria	575	678	901	1,440	1,926
Queensland	416	484	640	958	1,238
South Australia	269	328	448	685	863
Western Australia	287	333	418	612	819
Tasmania	128	145	182	283	356
Total	2,464	2,881	3,772	5,826	7,695

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*
(\$m)

State	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
STATE GOVERNMENT LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMMES					
New South Wales	214	233	183	227	274
Victoria	172	187	150	185	218
Queensland	85	93	78	107	115
South Australia	92	101	80	99	113
Western Australia	63	69	55	68	80
Tasmania	47	51	43	55	61
Total	673	733	589	742	861
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS					
New South Wales	1,003	1,146	1,367	2,077	2,768
Victoria	747	865	1,051	1,625	2,144
Queensland	501	577	718	1,065	1,352
South Australia	361	428	527	784	976
Western Australia	350	402	473	680	899
Tasmania	175	196	226	338	417
Total	3,137	3,614	4,361	6,568	8,555

¹ Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants, and Special Revenue Assistance.

3 PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics system of public finance statistics is designed to provide for the public sector statistics which complement the accounts for individual sectors provided in the Australian National Accounts. These statistics are intended to:

- (i) consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed;
- (ii) show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programmes;
- (iii) show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programmes;
- (iv) indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programmes, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc.

The system is essentially a re-classification of information given in the published accounting statements and reports of public authorities, supplemented where appropriate and feasible by additional dissections of reported transactions and balances. The analysis in Queensland covers the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Fund of the State Government, selected subsidiary authorities and instrumentalities, and Local Authorities.

The financial transactions of these public authorities are analysed and then re-classified according to *economic type* and *purpose*, as opposed to conventional accounting presentations which reflect the organisational and institutional characteristics of receipts and outlays, e.g. salaries and wages, stores and stationery, buildings and works.

The figures in the next table show receipts and outlays of all Queensland public authorities covered by the analysis, for each of the five years to 1974-75.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Economic type	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure ..	303,422	356,574	441,847	567,678	810,532
Gross capital formation					
Increases in stocks	2,392	- 493	917	1,182	4,258
Expenditure on new fixed assets ..	340,346	401,534	430,008	499,357	732,188
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	- 1,592	7,319	- 3,329	- 676	- 5,695
Total gross capital formation ..	341,146	408,360	427,596	499,863	730,751
Transfer payments					
Interest	128,790	145,622	157,153	169,260	186,514
Transfers to persons	17,463	21,132	24,445	32,256	34,377
Subsidies	5,185	2,180	2,188	1,842	4,014
Grants for private capital purposes	2,463	2,365	2,813	8,769	14,276
Total transfer payments ..	153,901	171,299	186,599	212,127	239,181
Net advances to the private sector ..	14,196	16,793	7,401	15,352	35,787
Total outlay	812,665	953,026	1,063,443	1,295,020	1,816,251
Current outlay	457,323	527,873	628,446	779,805	1,049,713
Capital outlay	355,342	425,153	434,997	515,215	766,538
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	173,315	233,937	285,189	348,909	411,269
Income from public enterprises ..	74,649	81,790	91,262	75,034	51,095
Property income					
Interest	20,187	23,454	24,785	37,846	47,709
Land rent, royalties	14,362	13,232	14,395	14,959	43,294
Grants from the Aust. Government					
For current purposes	256,874	285,751	339,365	418,568	623,859
For capital purposes	95,179	117,881	121,228	164,667	243,304
Total receipts	634,566	756,045	876,224	1,059,983	1,420,530
Financing items					
Net borrowing					
Local Authority and public corporation securities ..	59,679	76,005	68,224	71,642	91,345
Other general govt securities	37,338	33,169	14,912	36,535	44,717
Advances from the Aust. Govt (net)	66,088	74,647	91,859	109,202	179,835
Net receipts of private trust funds	12,481	10,463	30,152	36,262	19,092
Reduction in cash and bank balances	- 8,363	- 3,029	- 29,124	- 83,166	53,899
Reduction in security holdings ..	- 19,552	- 26,868	- 28,426	27,096	- 30,300
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowances ..	23,545	24,849	26,832	27,061	28,587
Other	6,883	7,744	12,793	10,404	8,551
Total financing items ..	178,099	196,980	187,222	235,036	395,726
Total funds available ..	812,665	953,026	1,063,443	1,295,020	1,816,251

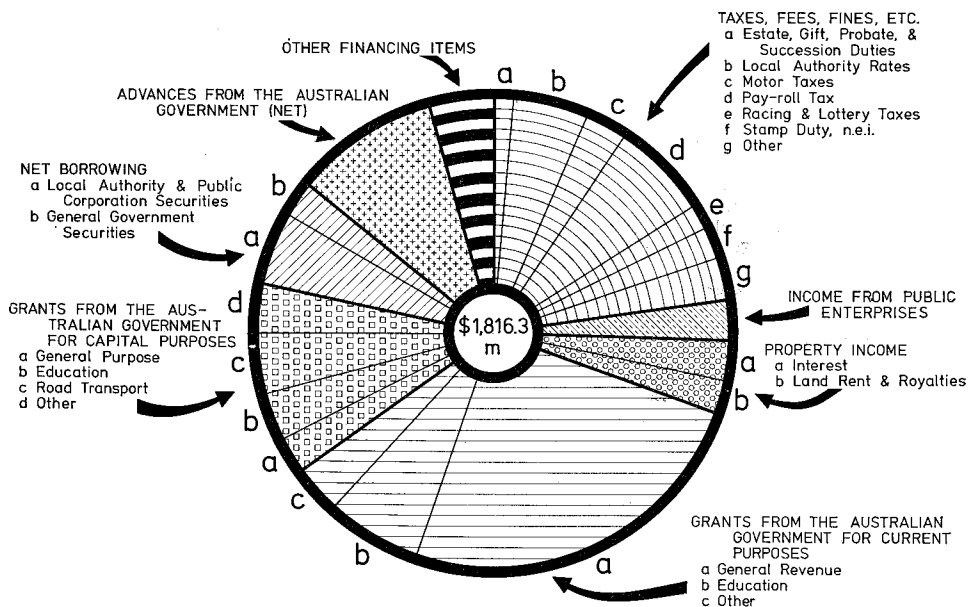
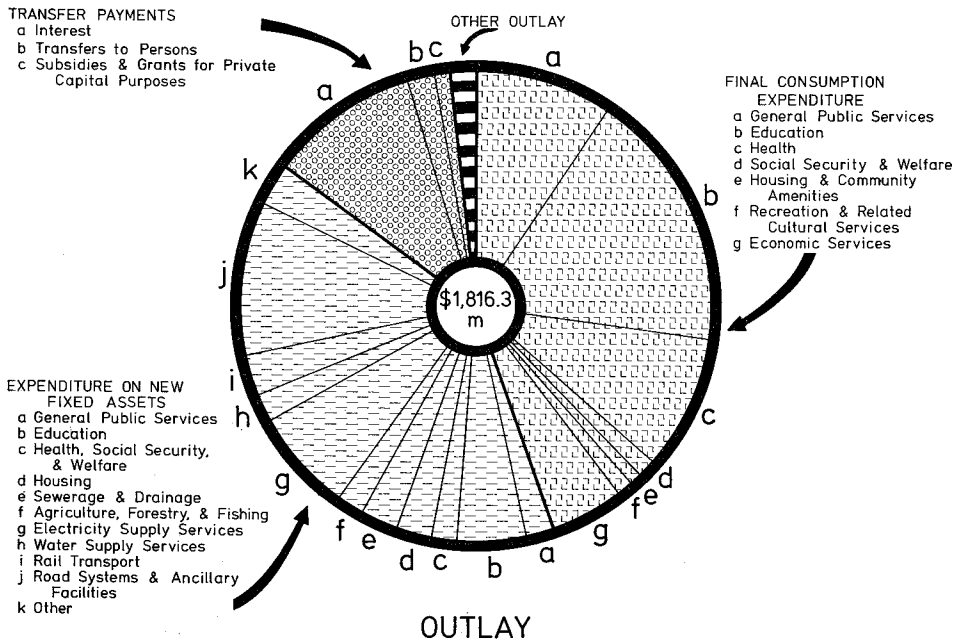
In the process of consolidation, transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems of individual authorities are eliminated, as are transfers between authorities. This is apparent in the next table which shows, for 1974-75, the economic type classification of receipts and outlays for each level of government, i.e. State, Semi-, and Local Government, separately and as consolidated totals.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS BY LEVEL OF
GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Economic type	Old Govt	Semi-govt Authorities	Local Authorities	All public authorities
OUTLAY				
Final consumption expenditure	721,978	24,423	64,131	810,532
Gross capital formation				
Increases in stocks	2,585	1,673	..	4,258
Expenditure on new fixed assets	402,092	114,540	215,556	732,188
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-2,694	1,127	-4,128	-5,695
Total gross capital formation	401,983	117,340	211,428	730,751
Transfer payments				
Interest	97,240	44,165	45,109	186,514
Transfers to persons	34,377	..	..	34,377
Subsidies	4,014	..	..	4,014
Grants for private capital purposes	14,276	..	..	14,276
Grants to Local Authorities	67,567	..	..	..¹
Total transfer payments	217,474	44,165	45,109	239,181
Net advances				
To the private sector	25,717	10,070	..	35,787
To Local Authorities	11,700	..	..	..¹
Total outlay	1,378,854	195,999	320,668	1,816,251
Current outlay	939,454	68,589	109,240	1,049,713
Capital outlay	439,400	127,410	211,428	766,538
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS				
Receipts				
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	312,477	1,727	97,065	411,269
Income from public enterprises	-45,432	59,419	37,108	51,095
Property income				
Interest	29,496	10,928	7,285	47,709
Land rent, royalties	43,180	114	..	43,294
Grants from the Australian Government				
For current purposes	613,812	239	..	614,051
For capital purposes	240,900	1,742	..	242,642
Direct to Local Authorities .. .. .	..	..	10,470	10,470
Grants from State Authorities .. .. .	..	..	67,567	.. ¹
Total receipts	1,194,433	74,169	219,495	1,420,530
Financing items				
Net borrowing				
Public corporation securities	5	12,166	79,174	91,345
General government securities	31,235	13,482	..	44,717
Advances from the Aust. Government (net)	145,427	34,408	..	179,835
Advances from State Authorities .. .. .	..	..	11,700	.. ¹
Net receipts of private trust funds	20,577	-217	-1,268	19,092
Reduction in cash and bank balances	34,371	8,280	11,248	53,899
Reduction in security holdings	-27,922	-2,378	..	-30,300
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)				
Depreciation allowances	306	28,281	..	28,587
Other	-19,580	27,810	321	8,551
Total financing items	184,419	121,831	101,175	395,726
Total funds available	1,378,854	195,999	320,668	1,816,251

¹ In consolidated figures for all public authorities, inter-authority grants and advances are not shown.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCE, 1974-75



As indicated at the beginning of this section, the *economic type* classification categorises transactions between public authorities, and between public authorities and the private sector, in a way which facilitates a study of the impact of government transactions on the economy.

The *purpose* classification, by bringing together outlays with similar objectives or purposes, indicates the broad purposes of public spending and the share of resources available to public authorities devoted to the various avenues of expenditure, thus facilitating assessment of effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

The *purpose* classification is based on the classification recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts¹. Because development work is incomplete, as yet it is not possible to publish a purpose classification of total outlay, or a full cross-classification of economic type and purpose for all public authorities combined.

A purpose classification of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets by all Queensland public authorities is shown in the bulletin *Public Finance—Government Authorities, Queensland* (Reference No. 52-303) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and in *Public Authority Finance—State and Local Authorities* (Reference No. 5.43) issued by Central Office of the Bureau. These final expenditures on goods and services account for a large proportion of total outlays.

Tables showing final consumption expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets by the Queensland Government classified by purpose appear in the following section (Section 4) which provides more detailed information on the major financial transactions of the State Government.

In Section 7, Local Government, financial activities are presented on a *fund* basis which differs from the presentation used above and in Section 4. This is due, in part, to the fact that as yet it has not been possible to extend the system discussed above to cover analyses of individual Local Authorities.

¹ United Nations, *A System of National Accounts* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, U.N. Statistical Office 1968).

4 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The financial transactions of the Queensland Government are recorded in three major funds, the Consolidated Revenue, Trust, and Loan Funds. Since substantial amounts may be transferred between these funds, particularly the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds, the simple aggregate of receipts and expenditure of these funds in any year will overstate the volume of Queensland Government financial transactions.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund
1970-71 ..	499,048	500,569	106,332	499,569	486,102	101,332
1971-72 ..	595,218	581,696	128,673	592,506	556,955	133,668
1972-73 ..	704,109	672,721	144,106	702,902	632,100	144,104
1973-74 ..	853,676	849,734	138,483	855,184	802,940	138,058
1974-75 ..	1,112,866	1,125,406	200,463	1,121,218	1,128,373	200,292

The tables which appear in the remainder of this section are based on the system of public finance statistics described in Section 3. They are presented on a consolidated basis whereby the net effect of the Queensland Government revenue and expenditure programmes is shown. Therefore this presentation is not comparable with that shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Outlay—The following table classifies Queensland Government outlay according to economic type of transaction for the five years to 1974-75. The major components of outlay in 1974-75 were expenditure on final consumption and expenditure on new fixed assets, which accounted for \$722.0m and \$402.1m, respectively, of the total outlay of \$1,378.9m. On current items \$939.5m was spent, while \$439.4m was spent on capital items.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Economic type	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Final consumption expenditure					
Purchase of goods and services ..	288,597	339,872	419,545	533,831	746,857
Grants to private non-profit organisations for current purposes ..	11,619	14,079	18,692	23,850	37,917
Less Charges for goods and services supplied	-34,174	-38,417	-45,881	-51,940	-62,796
Total	266,042	315,534	392,357	505,741	721,978
Gross capital formation					
Increase in stocks	417	-1,004	108	286	2,585
Expenditure on new fixed assets					
Public enterprises	43,470	43,531	30,654	34,844	49,802
General government	136,653	169,923	196,443	248,622	352,289
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-240	1,072	-2,967	-1,620	-2,694
Total	180,299	213,523	224,238	282,133	401,983
Transfer payments					
Interest	67,298	77,362	83,105	88,699	97,240
General government securities ..	10,686	13,431	16,535	17,740	19,297
Australian Government advances	66,658	73,526	78,179	82,095	91,596
Other	-10,046	-9,595	-11,608	-11,135	-13,653
Transfers to persons	17,463	21,132	24,445	32,256	34,377
Subsidies (paid)	5,185	2,180	2,188	1,842	4,014
To private enterprises	2,747	1,493	634	1,411	3,991
To public enterprises	2,439	687	1,555	430	23
Grants for private capital purposes	2,463	2,365	2,813	8,769	14,276
Grants to Local Authorities ..	28,212	30,772	39,650	38,621	67,567
For current purposes	4,235	4,251	11,254	3,009	17,525
For capital purposes	23,977	26,521	28,396	35,612	50,042
Total	120,621	133,811	152,201	170,187	217,474
Net advances					
To the private sector	11,146	16,615	5,252	8,717	25,717
To Local Authorities	2,303	2,157	2,849	4,614	11,700
Total	13,449	18,772	8,101	13,331	37,417
Total outlay	580,412	681,639	776,898	971,391	1,378,854
Current outlay	386,664	449,345	544,559	675,928	939,454
Capital outlay	193,748	232,294	232,339	295,463	439,400

The following table shows a detailed dissection, classified by purpose of transaction, of the Queensland Government's outlay on final consumption goods and services. In 1974-75 the major final consumption expenditure items were: education, \$323.6m; health, \$162.0m; general public services, \$123.1m; and economic services, \$82.9m.

**QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)**

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
General public services					
General administration, n.e.c.					
General administration	13,111	13,381	13,479	12,653	19,163
Fiscal affairs and fiscal administration ..	4,691	5,854	6,838	8,507	11,181
Administrative services	134	158	165	242	405
General services	4,006	5,323	7,093	10,748	14,975
Law, order, and public safety					
Law courts and legal services	4,755	5,943	7,061	7,298	12,332
Correctional and custodial services ..	2,960	3,682	4,769	6,457	9,724
Police services	25,643	24,872	32,447	38,969	51,877
Fire protection services	150	194	253	340	611
Road safety	166	216	274	337	413
Other services	450	677	738	1,203	2,405
General research	309	309	276	122	5
Total	56,375	60,609	73,393	86,876	123,091
Education					
General administration, regulation, and research	2,515	3,614	5,589	4,668	6,876
Primary and secondary education	75,413	91,652	111,673	139,788	204,969
Vocational training	4,726	6,143	7,940	10,039	14,691
University education	15,562	18,379	23,286	35,136	49,621
Other higher education	8,671	9,809	13,331	21,216	29,314
Other education programmes					
Handicapped children	583	688	1,676	7,000	10,751
Adult education	271	311	370	450	554
Education of Aborigines	482	574	639	683	1,561
Pre-school and child care	358	650	1,265	2,340	4,753
Other education programmes	213	238	268	373	495
Total	108,794	132,058	166,036	221,692	323,585
Health					
General administration, regulation, and research					
Administration and regulation	1,067	1,390	1,838	2,340	3,372
Medical research	522	584	740	990	1,265
Hospital and clinical services					
Mental health services	9,446	11,016	12,807	15,545	20,061
Nursing homes	95	173	206	241	325
Other hospital and clinical services ..	41,849	49,412	61,872	80,643	121,564
Other health services					
Preventive services	1,039	1,155	1,303	1,297	1,999
Maternal and infant health services ..	1,720	2,027	2,421	3,011	4,180
Health of Aborigines	677	361	746	2,112	2,672
Domiciliary care	44	70	98	97	126
Health of school children	443	500	617	682	1,951
Community health facilities and services ..	45	21	17	161	1,563
Ambulance services	51	79	52	51	54
Other health services, n.e.c.	315	452	555	1,508	2,885
Total	57,313	67,241	83,271	108,676	162,016

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Social security and welfare					
General administration, regulation, and research	464	599	887	1,540	2,316
Care of and assistance to					
Aged persons	2,073	2,322	2,692	3,346	3,908
Incapacitated and handicapped persons ..	755	811	519	529	700
Families and children	1,294	1,471	1,948	2,245	3,145
Other social security and welfare services					
Services to Aborigines	3,990	4,834	7,201	7,997	12,174
Other	32	56	62	86	105
Total	8,608	10,091	13,309	15,743	22,347
Housing and community amenities					
Housing	34	4	36	40	52
Protection of the environment					
Sewerage and drainage	4	13	9	20	14
Pollution control, n.e.c.	87	104	148	371	539
Other environmental protection programmes	-4	3	449	434	543
Community amenities, n.e.c. .. .. .	..	..	2	7	26
Total	122	125	645	870	1,173
Recreation and related cultural services					
General administration, regulation, and research	29	35	72	74	137
Cultural facilities	1,040	1,209	1,705	2,040	2,552
Support of the creative and performing arts ..	231	309	450	620	89
Recreational facilities and services	518	585	1,021	1,323	1,879
Other programmes	286	467	497	676	2,198
Total	2,103	2,605	3,745	4,733	6,854
Economic services					
General administration, regulation, and research	441	689	486	1,536	3,043
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	24,482	29,805	37,024	45,325	60,026
<i>Soil and water resources management</i> ..	7,285	8,889	11,665	14,392	19,548
<i>Forest resources management</i>	2,403	2,838	3,408	4,193	5,387
<i>Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries</i>	14,629	17,943	21,827	26,508	34,818
<i>Services to fisheries</i>	164	135	123	233	274
Mining, manufacturing, and construction ..	2,372	3,396	3,990	4,850	6,039
<i>Mining activities and services to mining</i> ..	1,809	2,707	3,063	4,159	5,241
<i>Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing</i>	563	689	927	691	799
Electricity, gas, and water supply services ..	491	703	802	761	1,097
Transport and communication	3,168	5,886	6,669	9,628	5,770
<i>General administration, regulation, and research</i>	33	58	73	95	153
<i>Rail transport</i> .. .. .	..	681	670	-806	..
<i>Sea transport</i>	-849	17	137	980	1,741
<i>Road transport</i>	1,133	1,329	1,536	2,329	3,062
<i>Road systems and ancillary facilities</i> ..	2,788	3,802	4,247	7,030	656
<i>Urban transit systems</i>	62	..	5	..	159
Other economic services	1,777	2,327	2,989	4,550	6,936
<i>Services to tourism</i>	731	960	957	1,717	1,568
<i>Other</i>	1,046	1,367	2,032	2,833	5,368
Total	32,732	42,805	51,960	66,650	82,912
Other purposes	-5	..	-1	500	..
Total	266,042	315,534	392,357	505,741	721,978

Expenditure by the Queensland Government on new fixed assets, classified by purpose, is shown in the following table. The most significant items of expenditure in 1974-75 were: economic services, \$277.9m; education, \$85.8m; and general public services, \$18.9m.

**QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)**

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
General public services					
General administration, n.e.c.					
General administration	147	..	224	60	112
General services	3,578	5,408	4,463	8,913	11,523
Law, order, and public safety					
Law courts and legal services	2,397	4,028	3,352	4,330	4,473
Correctional and custodial services ..	713	1,835	2,781	2,887	2,829
Total	6,835	11,271	10,820	16,189	18,937
Education					
Primary and secondary education	19,358	21,523	25,751	24,539	42,132
Vocational training	4,248	1,739	1,656	4,339	6,221
University education	3,897	5,161	6,084	7,148	10,191
Other higher education	1,390	6,523	4,312	7,337	15,395
Other education programmes					
Handicapped children .. .. .	..	..	..	1,018	3,673
Pre-school and child care .. .. .	..	..	..	3,577	8,143
Total	28,893	34,946	37,802	47,958	85,756
Health					
Hospital and clinical services					
Mental health services	1,380	2,324	2,049	1,350	2,707
Other hospital and clinical services ..	1,126	1,616	2,245	2,071	6,921
Other health services					
Maternal and infant health services ..	..	..	..	..	100
Domiciliary care .. .. .	..	..	..	..	532
Community health facilities and services ..	..	..	..	1,641	276
Total	2,507	3,940	4,294	5,062	10,536
Social security and welfare					
Care of and assistance to					
Aged persons	93	262	17	298	456
Families and children	605	842	652	711	757
Other social security and welfare services					
Services to Aborigines	798	867	960	762	970
Total	1,497	1,971	1,629	1,771	2,184
Housing and community amenities					
Housing					
For Aborigines	1,614	1,817	3,129	7,334	6,178
Other housing programmes .. .. .	..	620	3	393	1
Protection of the environment					
Sewerage and drainage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	124
Other environmental protection programmes	282	281	387	148	238
Total	1,897	2,718	3,519	7,875	6,540
Recreation and related cultural services ..	85	156	50	74	238
Economic services					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22,673	27,821	27,688	26,499	32,916
<i>Soil and water resources management</i>	<i>14,439</i>	<i>18,032</i>	<i>17,276</i>	<i>15,606</i>	<i>17,856</i>
<i>Forest resources management</i>	<i>6,950</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>8,644</i>	<i>8,997</i>	<i>12,977</i>
<i>Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries</i>	<i>1,285</i>	<i>2,377</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>1,896</i>	<i>2,084</i>

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Economic services—continued</i>					
Mining, manufacturing, and construction ..	3,195	2,741	8,183	9,255	13,710
Mining activities and services to mining ..	1,086	1,215	3,853	4,974	9,296
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	2,110	1,526	4,330	4,281	4,414
Electricity, gas, and water supply services ..	3,283	5,598	22,089	45,815	64,031
Electricity supply services	3,369	5,987	22,522	46,122	64,311
Water supply services	-86	-389	-433	-307	-280
Transport and communication	109,213	122,138	111,002	122,956	167,235
Rail transport	39,823	40,209	27,473	32,721	48,162
Sea transport	4,406	6,828	4,459	2,549	2,859
Road systems and ancillary facilities ..	64,984	75,101	79,070	87,376	113,132
Urban transit systems .. .. .	..	..	..	310	3,083
Other economic services	44	154	19	12	8
Total	138,410	158,452	168,982	204,537	277,901
Total	180,122	213,455	227,097	283,467	402,092

Receipts and Financing Items—A detailed dissection of funds available to the Queensland Government for the last five years is provided in the next table. Australian Government Grants and Taxation are the most important sources of finance for the Queensland Government contributing \$854.7m and \$312.5m, respectively, of the \$1,378.9m funds available for 1974-75.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS
(\$'000)

Economic type	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Receipts</i>					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.					
Fire brigade contributions from insurance companies etc. ..	5,516	6,475	7,406	9,037	13,452
Land tax	5,093	5,484	6,112	6,420	7,740
Liquor taxes	6,253	6,751	7,763	9,352	10,417
Lottery taxes	5,768	7,183	7,306	7,740	11,346
Motor taxes	41,276	44,322	47,801	52,781	53,445
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	..	33,789	51,815	79,448	118,181
Racing taxes	8,250	10,404	12,757	14,884	18,928
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	23,879	28,852	46,834	55,936	40,286
Succession and probate duties ..	17,081	19,096	19,489	21,114	23,554
Other	7,481	7,717	9,538	11,791	15,128
Total	120,597	170,073	216,821	268,503	312,477
Income from public enterprises ..	7,002	9,763	5,434	-15,327	-45,432
<i>Property income</i>					
Interest on investments, fixed deposits, etc.	3,396	4,570	5,329	11,729	17,040
Interest on advances to the private sector	7,424	8,180	7,627	10,096	12,456
Land rent	8,861	9,382	10,739	10,521	8,331
Royalties	5,478	3,796	3,512	4,305	34,849
Total	25,159	25,928	27,207	36,652	72,676

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS—*continued*
(\\$'000)

Economic type	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Receipts—<i>continued</i>					
Grants from the Australian Govt					
For current purposes					
General revenue	223,275	249,209	281,946	332,473	449,671
Education	12,799	14,884	19,978	55,610	117,257
Other	20,546	21,382	37,150	29,129	46,884
Total	256,620	285,475	339,074	417,212	613,812
For capital purposes					
General purpose	25,290	27,710	31,429	36,987	46,112
Education	10,092	11,094	12,627	22,690	59,214
Road transport	47,259	53,574	57,624	64,466	75,651
Other	12,166	24,236	17,673	39,893	59,923
Total	94,807	116,614	119,353	164,036	240,900
Total receipts	504,185	607,853	707,889	871,075	1,194,433
Financing items					
Net borrowing					
Public corporation securities ..	23	1	3	4	5
Other general government securities	31,217	26,418	8,611	29,981	31,235
Advances from the Australian Government (net)	58,817	76,229	92,367	98,609	145,427
Net receipts of private trust funds	10,950	9,684	17,261	30,875	20,577
Reduction in cash and bank balances					
Cash and bank balances ..	-1,162	11,974	7,143	10,316	19,972
Funds on fixed deposit ..	-3,000	-11,700	-21,300	-84,977	18,227
Other	-1,299	-547	4,763	-5,646	-3,828
Reduction in security holdings					
Private sector securities ..	-16,795	-24,405	-3,910	39,775	-32,575
Other	1,065	-1,852	-23,722	-11,859	4,653
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowance ..	..	..	..	..	306
Other	-3,589	-12,015	-12,208	-6,763	-19,580
Total financing items ..	76,227	73,787	69,008	100,315	184,419
Total funds available	580,412	681,639	776,898	971,391	1,378,854

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA

The amounts of the Australian and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1975 and 30 June 1976 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that at 30 June 1976 \$1,325,036,000, or 6.5 per cent of the Government securities on issue, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland Government securities on issue are shown on page 477. Details of government securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1975 and 30 June 1976, respectively. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 Australian Government Budget Papers.

The figures shown in the following table at 30 June 1976 reflect the transfer from 1 July 1975 of \$1,000m debt from the States to the Australian Government under the terms of the Financial Agreement.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total ¹	Per head
30 JUNE 1975				
On account of States	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	3,834,052	800.50	243,181	50.77
Victoria	2,896,172	788.42	183,826	50.04
Queensland	1,576,716	789.46	94,227	47.18
South Australia	1,551,319	1,257.04	98,549	79.85
Western Australia	1,121,639	999.14	71,463	63.66
Tasmania	833,862	2,053.34	52,806	130.03
Maturing overseas	184,235	13.93 ²	9,911	0.75 ³
Maturing in Australia	11,629,524	879.49 ²	734,141	55.52 ³
Total	11,813,759	893.43 ²	744,052	56.27 ³
On account of Australian Govt				
Maturing overseas	998,221	73.93 ²	70,093	5.19 ³
Maturing in Australia	4,957,931	367.19 ²	244,833	18.13 ³
Total	5,956,152	441.12 ²	314,926	23.32 ³
Total all Governments	17,769,911	1,316.07 ²	1,058,978	78.43 ³
30 JUNE 1976				
On account of States	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	3,721,001	778.92	263,543	55.17
Victoria	2,834,042	777.09	201,208	55.17
Queensland	1,538,731	755.32	106,525	52.29
South Australia	1,389,513	1,116.29	99,622	80.03
Western Australia	1,090,467	952.49	77,869	68.02
Tasmania	753,797	1,871.07	53,715	133.33
Maturing overseas	143,926	10.86 ²	7,826	0.59 ³
Maturing in Australia	11,183,625	843.81 ²	794,656	59.96 ³
Total	11,327,551	854.67 ²	802,482	60.55 ³
On account of Australian Govt				
Maturing overseas	1,181,110	87.18 ²	86,173	6.36 ³
Maturing in Australia	7,829,189	577.87 ²	482,266	35.60 ³
Total	9,010,299	665.04 ²	568,439	41.96 ³
Total all Governments	20,337,850	1,501.12 ²	1,370,921	101.19 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Australian Government under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of Australia.

State Government Debt—At 30 June 1976 the State Government owed the Australian Government \$270,015,016 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$19,601,806 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$10,712,422 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$112,055,719 for the Gladstone Power Station, \$25,677,803 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, \$13,321,126 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$5,427,249 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, \$12,186,030 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$5,517,824 under the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, \$3,420,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and \$41,579,506 under

other schemes etc. These amounts are excluded from figures included elsewhere in this section and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

In accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, Queensland Government securities on issue amounted to \$1,537,184,525 at 30 June 1976. If current rates of exchange are used, as in the table below, to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Australian Government Treasury has done in assessing the position of the Australian and State Governments (see page 476), Queensland's securities on issue amounted to \$1,538,730,806 at 30 June 1976.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1976

Currency in which payable	Amount ¹	Interest and exchange ¹		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian	1,523,015	105,655	6.9	99.0
Sterling	7,056	389	5.5	0.5
United States	7,216	402	5.6	0.5
Canadian	939	54	5.8	0.1
Netherlands	505	25	5.0	..
Total	1,538,731	106,525	6.9	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1976.

Details of Local and Semi-government debt have been excluded from this section and included in Sections 7 and 8, respectively.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Australian and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Australian Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Australian Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Australian Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Australian Government became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States. Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Australian Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States (see page 483).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The next table shows details of State and Australian taxation and the amount per head collected in Queensland. The figures for Australian taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people

of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much lesser extent.

The contents of this table are not comparable in some respects with details published in the 1975 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. The table has been compiled in accordance with the definition of taxation adopted in the Bulletin, "Public Authority Finance, Taxation", Reference No. 5.30, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra. For this purpose the term "taxation" embraces the Australian National Accounts concept of taxes, fees, fines, etc., which generally conforms with the guidelines provided in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*. The most significant departures from earlier years' figures involve pay-roll tax receipts which exclude pay-roll tax charged by the State Government to its own general administrative government departments (previously included), and lottery taxes which include profits of the Golden Casket Lottery (previously excluded).

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Type of tax	State ¹	Australian	Total ¹	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Customs duties .. .. .	..	66,927	66,927	33.69
Excise duties .. .. .	..	257,952	257,952	129.86
Fire brigades contributions from insurance companies etc.	13,452	..	13,452	6.77
Gift duty	798	1,382	2,180	1.10
Income taxes				
Individuals .. .. .	..	895,149	895,149	450.64
Companies .. .. .	..	238,349	238,349	119.99
Dividend (withholding) .. .. .	..	5,609	5,609	2.82
Interest (withholding) .. .. .	..	2,399	2,399	1.21
Land tax	7,740	..	7,740	3.90
Liquor taxes	10,417	..	10,417	5.25
Lottery taxes	11,346	..	11,346	5.71
Motor taxes				
Drivers etc. licences and fees	2,076	..	2,076	1.05
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes	33,334	..	33,334	16.78
Motor vehicle registration stamp duty	6,025	..	6,025	3.03
Road maintenance contributions	5,108	..	5,108	2.57
Road transport taxes	6,902	..	6,902	3.47
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant fund fees	1,173	..	1,173	0.59
Pay-roll tax	118,181	9	118,190	59.50
Primary production taxes	1,038	10,724	11,762	5.92
Racing taxes	18,928	..	18,928	9.53
Sales tax .. .. .	..	124,429	124,429	62.64
Stamp duty, n.e.i.	40,286	..	40,286	20.28
Stevedoring industry charge .. .. .	..	2,146	2,146	1.08
Succession, probate, and estate duty	23,554	9,360	32,914	16.57
Other taxes	3,304	3,062	6,366	3.20
Fees from regulatory services, n.e.i.	2,693	693	3,386	1.70
Fines etc.	6,123	235	6,358	3.20
Total	312,477	1,618,425	1,930,903	972.06

¹ Figures are not comparable with those shown for 1975 and previous years. See text preceding table.

Income Tax, Individuals—Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944, subsequent to the Australian Government becoming the sole authority to levy income tax.

Under the "pay as you earn" system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of wage and salary earners. At the end of each income year, tax actually payable is assessed on the basis of annual returns submitted by taxpayers showing incomes from all sources and amounts claimed as deductions and rebates. The amounts of tax as assessed are compared with the totals contributed by instalments and refunds are made, or further payments collected, as the case may be.

Other recipients of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment plan of provisional taxation enables the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proves to be more than 20 per cent in error.

On 20 May 1976, the Australian Government announced a system of automatic indexation of personal income tax, to apply with effect from 1 July 1976. The indexation provisions encompass the income brackets of the taxable income scale plus the general rebate and some specific rebates. These are to be automatically adjusted each year for increases which have occurred in the Consumer Price Index. The average level of the index in the year ending with the March quarter immediately preceding the year of income is compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year. Any part of the increase that is attributable to higher indirect taxes imposed by the Australian Government is deducted for the purpose of indexing personal income tax. Further details of the personal income tax indexation system is contained in Statement No. 4 of Commonwealth 1976-77 Budget Paper No. 1.

The next table shows rates of income tax for the 1976-77 income year.

GENERAL RATES¹ OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1976-77 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	2,260	Nil + 20c for each \$1	
2,260	5,650	452.00 + 27c for each \$1 in excess	2,260
5,650	11,300	1,367.30 + 35c for each \$1 in excess	5,650
11,300	16,950	3,344.80 + 45c for each \$1 in excess	11,300
16,950	22,600	5,887.30 + 55c for each \$1 in excess	16,950
22,600	28,250	8,994.80 + 60c for each \$1 in excess	22,600
28,250	..	12,384.80 + 65c for each \$1 in excess	28,250

¹ Because of the minimum general rebate of \$610 mentioned in the following text, no tax was payable by an individual whose taxable income did not exceed \$2,845, with certain exceptions in relation to trustees and to persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income. In addition, where a Health Insurance Levy was applicable, the rate of the levy was 1.875 per cent of the taxable income for the year ended 30 June 1977. This levy was introduced from 1 October 1976, at the rate of 2.5 per cent of taxable income up to a ceiling of \$300 (family) and \$150 (person without dependants) for a full year.

Concessional and Other Deductions, 1976-77—Taxable income to which the general rates applied was defined as total income (other than exempt income) reduced by deductions allowed for amounts expended in earning the income (including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations), and by concessional deductions allowable for interest paid on housing loans in respect of the first five years on the first home owned by the individual, or gifts of \$2 and upwards to approved funds and institutions.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates was allowed for the income year 1976-77.

General Rebate, 1976-77—Allowance was provided by way of a rebate of tax at the rate of 40 per cent of the amount subject to rebate, or \$610 whichever was the greater, for expenses (including amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits funds before 1 October 1976) for personal benefit of the taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of the taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, etc.; funeral expenses up to \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc. up to \$1,200; educational expenses of each student under 25 years up to \$250; expenses of self education up to \$250; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that was used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence up to a maximum of \$300.

Rebates for Dependants, 1976-77—The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable were as follows: dependent wife or husband, \$500; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$452; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$500; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$226.

Sole Parent Rebate, 1976-77—A rebate of tax of \$350 was allowed to a parent without a partner who was caring for a dependent child under 16 years or a dependent student under 25 years.

Zone Rebate, 1976-77—A rebate of tax was allowed to persons who were residents of isolated areas. For Zone A the rebate was \$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it was \$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants.

For the purpose of calculating this rebate only, the following "notional rebates" for dependent children were taken into account: student under 25 years, \$226; one child under 16, not a student, \$226; and each other child under 16, not a student, \$170.

Income Tax Assessments—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1974-75 on the 1973-74 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1974-75
(Income Year 1973-74)

Grade of actual income	Taxpayers	Actual income	Total taxable income	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1 to 1,199	8,390	9,082	8,877	297
1,200 to 1,999	65,772	106,822	98,650	6,346
2,000 to 3,999	217,011	654,733	581,237	62,930
4,000 to 5,999	218,797	1,087,500	917,565	146,453
6,000 to 9,999	180,882	1,350,276	1,100,744	231,125
10,000 to 19,999	46,852	603,051	507,389	147,895
20,000 and over	7,429	215,545	195,692	90,809
Total	745,133	4,027,010	3,410,152	685,855

Income Tax, Companies—For the income year 1975-76 the general rate of income tax payable was 42.5 per cent of each \$1 of taxable income derived by all companies, with the exception of friendly society dispensaries in respect of which the rate was 37.5 per cent. Private companies, in



HOUSING—Chapter 23

High-rise home unit buildings
on the Brisbane River

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

RETAIL TRADE Chapter 24

A suburban shopping
complex in Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

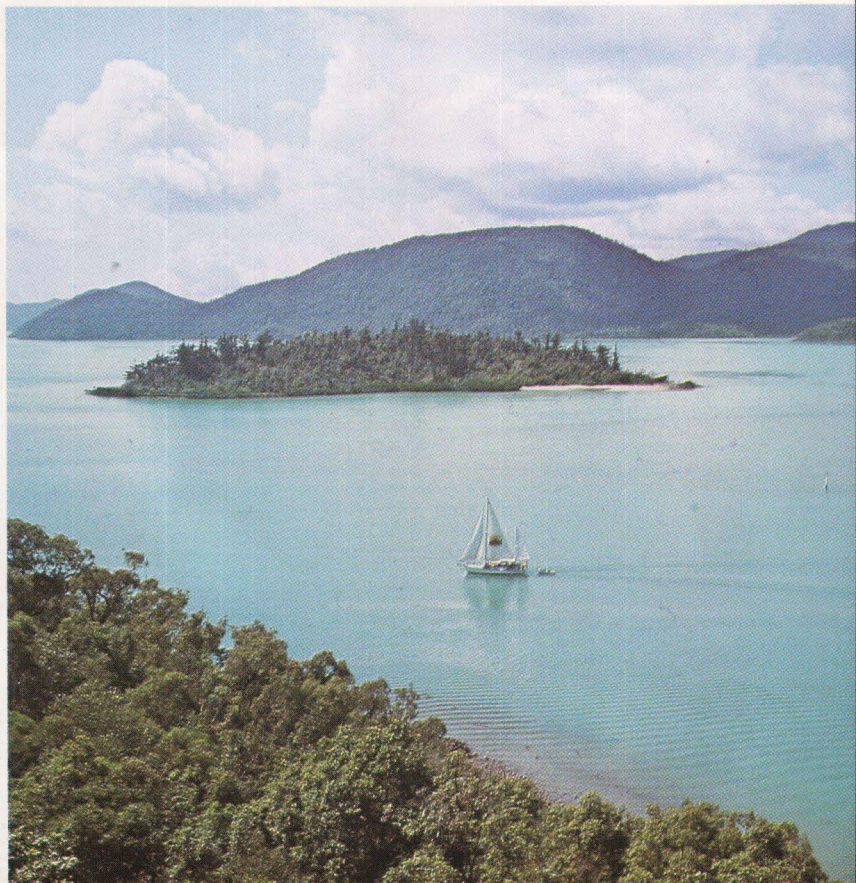




A beach scene at
Surfers Paradise

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*



Whitsunday Passage,
Great Barrier Reef

addition to the general rate of 42.5 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income, less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

Land Tax (State)—The rates charged for land tax are per \$ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. Progressively higher rates are applied as the value increases up to \$399,999. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1975-76

Part of taxable value	Rate	Tax payable at beginning of class	Part of taxable value	Rate	Tax payable at beginning of class
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$
Under 4,000	0.3	..	80,000 to 119,999	1.9	1,160
4,000 to 5,999	0.6	12	120,000 to 199,999	2.1	1,920
6,000 to 9,999	0.9	24	200,000 to 299,999	2.3	3,600
10,000 to 19,999	1.2	60	300,000 to 399,999	2.5	5,900
20,000 to 39,999	1.5	180	400,000 and over	2.1	8,400
40,000 to 79,999	1.7	480			

The next table shows State land tax collections in Queensland during 1975-76, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1975. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Type of taxpayer	Taxable value					
	\$1-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$119,999	\$120,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$399,999	\$400,000 and over	Total

TAXPAYERS (NO.)

Individuals ..	2,062	1,637	28	11	..	3,738
Companies ..	3,697	4,861	272	180	155	9,165
Total	5,759	6,498	300	191	155	12,903

TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	10,107	41,594	4,225	3,074	..	59,000
Companies ..	19,995	158,870	41,186	49,861	185,963	455,875
Total	30,102	200,463	45,412	52,935	185,963	514,875

TAX PAYABLE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	42	453	72	60	..	627
Companies ..	88	1,912	702	972	3,905	7,579
Total	130	2,365	774	1,032	3,905	8,206

Allowing for arrears, penalties, etc., the total amount payable during 1975-76 was \$8,983,548. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$8,786,818, an increase of \$1,046,558 on the 1974-75 revenue.

Under the *Land Tax Act* 1915-1976, residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land owned at midnight on 30 June where the total aggregated value exceeds pre-determined limits.

For 1976 returns the limits were \$29,000 for residents and \$4,000 for absentees and companies. Valuations are determined by the Valuer-General (see page 487). Blocks, not exceeding 1.05 hectares, used exclusively for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland, are exempt irrespective of valuation. A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. For 1976 returns, the deduction was \$25,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land was used personally by the owner for primary production, the exemption was \$75,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Assessments are not usually issued for amounts of tax less than \$12.

Estate Duty (Australian Government)—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914, applicable to deaths on and after 16 August 1972, duty is assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children or grand-children, \$40,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$40,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

In addition to the above statutory exemptions, the government announced that in respect of deaths on or after 18 August 1976 an exemption of the value of the estate passing to a surviving spouse up to the amount of \$50,000 would apply.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

Succession Duty (State)—Until 31 December 1976 a duty was payable under the *Succession Duties Act* 1892-1975 as a percentage of the succession at rates commencing at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on \$6,000 and increasing as follows: \$10,000 to \$25,000, 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; \$25,001 to \$50,000, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent; \$50,001 to \$140,000, 10 to 15 per cent; \$140,001 to \$240,000, 15 to 20 per cent; \$240,001 and over, 20 per cent for a successor of lineal issue domiciled in Australia. Higher rates applied for other successors, e.g. other relatives and strangers in blood, and those successors domiciled outside Australia.

Exemption was allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate was under \$3,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession was less than \$100; (c) where a succession was to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, was to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

Certain exemptions and rebates for wife or husband and children applied also to succession duty. From 25 September 1975, no succession duty was payable where the successor was the spouse of the deceased and such deceased was domiciled within Australia.

From 1 January 1977, succession duty was abolished in respect of the estates of persons who died on or after that date.

Gift Duty (State)—Until 31 December 1976 this tax, which came into operation on 1 July 1926, imposed a duty under the *Gift Duty Act* 1926-1975, on gifts exceeding \$10,000. Exemption was granted in the case

of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates were altered on 19 December 1973 to commence at 5 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts. From 28 November 1975, no gift duty was payable on any gift made by a person to his or her spouse.

From 1 January 1977, gift duty was abolished in respect of gifts made on or after that date.

Gift Duty (Australian Government)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposes a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 482).

Pay-roll Tax (State)—Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. Details of the operation of pay-roll tax prior to 1 September 1971 may be found in the 1973 *Year Book*. From 1 January 1977, the tax is payable when wages paid or payable exceed \$62,400 per annum. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Sales Tax (Australian Government)—This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930. From 19 August 1970 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 27½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Australian Government)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the wool contributory charge on 1 July 1952. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, conduct research into wool production and wool textiles, and provide a fund for meeting any losses that may arise from minimum reserve price operations. Since 19 August 1975, the rate of this tax has been 8 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, introduced in 1947, is imposed under the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act* 1947. The rates from 13 February 1976 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, \$4.00 per man-hour; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, \$4.75 per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, \$2.85 per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers at 2.2c per kilogram in respect of leaf grown in Australia.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act* 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. Since 10 December 1971 the rate has been \$1 per tonne.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act* 1954-1975, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, and racecourse and coursing ground licence fees. Since 1 November 1975, tax on bookmakers' turnover has been 2.5 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area, and 2 per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax amounts to 6 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 5 per cent elsewhere in the State. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$2,463,611 in 1975-76.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$28,960 in 1975-76. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. During 1975-76, stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$280,355 and bookmakers' turnover tax \$5,920,435 on a total turnover of \$292,975,012.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1976 there were 326 T.A.B. branches and agencies (105 in the Brisbane area and 221 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Clubs with totalisator licences ¹ No.	169	122	120	163	135
Meetings held with totalisators No.	907	1,121	1,016	1,146	1,149
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	312	316	317	326	326
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	828	996	1,094	1,180	1,181
Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000	115,311	140,199	166,489	201,275	218,370
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	11,139	13,688	15,320	22,475	20,672
Totalisator tax ² \$'000	5,857	7,155	8,442	10,262	11,212

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

Lottery Tax (State)—To conform with taxation publication principles adopted in this section, profits from the Golden Casket Art Union have been treated as taxes. In addition, a stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument.

Soccer Football Tax (State)—Under the *Soccer Football Pools Act* 1976 tax is payable by the licensee of a soccer football pool. Thirty per cent of subscriptions is paid as duty of which two-thirds is allocated for the support and development of sporting and youth facilities and one-third to Consolidated Revenue. The amount of tax collected on soccer pools during 1975-76 was \$173,621.

Liquor Taxation (State)—Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. From 1 December 1976, general licence fees increased by 1 per cent to 8 per cent; tavern and spirit merchants (retail) licences decreased from 9 to 8 per cent; and spirit merchants licences decreased from 15 to 12 per cent.

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894-1976*, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—10c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.50 for each \$100 or part thereof where the value of the consideration for sale does not exceed \$20,000, increasing to where the value of the consideration for sale exceeds \$500,000 when the duty would be \$14,150, plus \$3.50, for every \$100 of the value of the consideration in excess of \$500,000; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the “purchase price” amounts to \$20 or more, duty at the rate of 1.5 per cent of “the purchase price”; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum exceeds \$2,000, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—registration or transfer of registration, \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

Customs and Excise Duty (Australian Government)—The Australian customs tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to particular imports from certain countries of the British Commonwealth. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes. Excise duty is levied on specific goods of Australian manufacture. Although these goods do not form a part of overseas trade, the rate of duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Customs and excise duties collected by the Australian Government in 1975-76 amounted to \$3,375,030,000, of which \$462,297,000 was collected in Queensland.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)—See Chapter 15.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are 131 Local Government Authorities in Queensland. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which operates under *The City of Brisbane Act 1924-1976*, these Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act 1936-1976*. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 4.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1975, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 4 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 110 Shire Councils and two Administrators of the Local Government Department. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three classes of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 488 and 489, and populations in Chapter 5, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to bulletin *Local Government, Queensland, 1974-75* (Reference No. 52-302) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Functions of Local Government—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by

Local Authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 323.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For further details see page 532. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

A brief summary of local government statistics for the five years to 1974-75 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Estimated population ¹	.. No.	1,817,943 ²	1,859,920	1,905,520	1,964,800	1,996,470
Dwellings ³	.. .. No.	542,789 ²	563,472	588,277	614,589	636,353
Properties rated	.. .. No.	680,435	703,519	731,440	762,482	778,012
Premises connected with						
Water	.. .. No.	469,040	487,845	510,743	530,002	545,837
Sewerage	.. .. No.	303,324	336,625	364,092	385,071	411,030
Septic	.. .. No.	111,007	112,571	110,523	112,275	107,906
Consumers supplied with electricity ⁴	.. .. No.	249,647	255,893	260,904	268,548	274,045
Total value of rateable property ⁵	\$'000	1,860,014	1,957,245	2,198,319	2,400,935	2,672,708
Urban ⁵	.. .. \$'000	1,282,660	1,348,598	1,560,876	1,662,681	1,893,493
Rural ⁵	.. .. \$'000	496,984	498,428	514,816	568,646	613,844
Exempt ⁵	.. .. \$'000	62,309	74,486	96,246	113,201	122,651
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties ⁶	.. \$'000	2,814	3,121	3,790	4,819	5,694
Roads open to traffic	.. .. km	193,322	193,622	192,568	191,527	191,815
Formed						
Sealed	.. .. km	34,106	35,934	37,182	38,630	40,044
Other	.. .. km	94,705	93,290	93,318	92,783	92,320
Unformed	.. .. km	64,511	64,398	62,068	60,114	59,451

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

² Population Census 1971.

³ Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas, non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents.

⁴ Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes.

⁵ Incomplete; urban/rural dissection not available for some authorities (3 in 1974-75), and value of exempt properties not available for some other authorities (3 in 1974-75).

⁶ Incomplete; not available for some authorities (2 in 1974-75).

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities for 1974-75.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY AT 30 JUNE 1975

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Authorities	No.	1	14	4	112	131
Estimated population ..	No.	723,000	546,980	38,000	688,490	1,996,470 ¹
Dwellings	No.	227,723	177,649	10,549	220,432	636,353 ²
Properties rated	No.	221,193	190,305	12,428	374,086	798,012
Premises connected with						
Water	No.	208,454	168,326	11,370	157,687	545,837
Sewerage	No.	202,347	129,614	10,848	68,221	411,030
Septic	No.	4,991	27,164	289	75,462	107,906
Consumers supplied with electricity ³	No.	247,310	8,704	13,107	4,924	274,045
Total value of rateable property ⁴	\$'000	879,586	666,250	25,724	1,101,148	2,672,708
Urban ⁴	\$'000	875,434	596,051	21,923	400,085	1,893,493
Rural ⁴	\$'000	4,152	2,685	454	606,553	613,844
Exempt ⁴	\$'000	n	67,515	3,347	51,789	122,651
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties ⁵ ..	\$'000	n	2,993	263	2,438	5,694
Roads open to traffic ..	km	3,984	5,624	464	181,743	191,815
Formed						
Sealed	km	3,419	3,820	351	32,454	40,044
Other	km	454	890	80	90,896	92,320
Unformed	km	111	914	33	58,393	59,451

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

² Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas, non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents. ³ Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes.

⁴ Incomplete, urban/rural dissection not available for 3 authorities, and value of exempt properties not available for 3 other authorities.

⁵ Incomplete; not available for 2 authorities. n Not available.

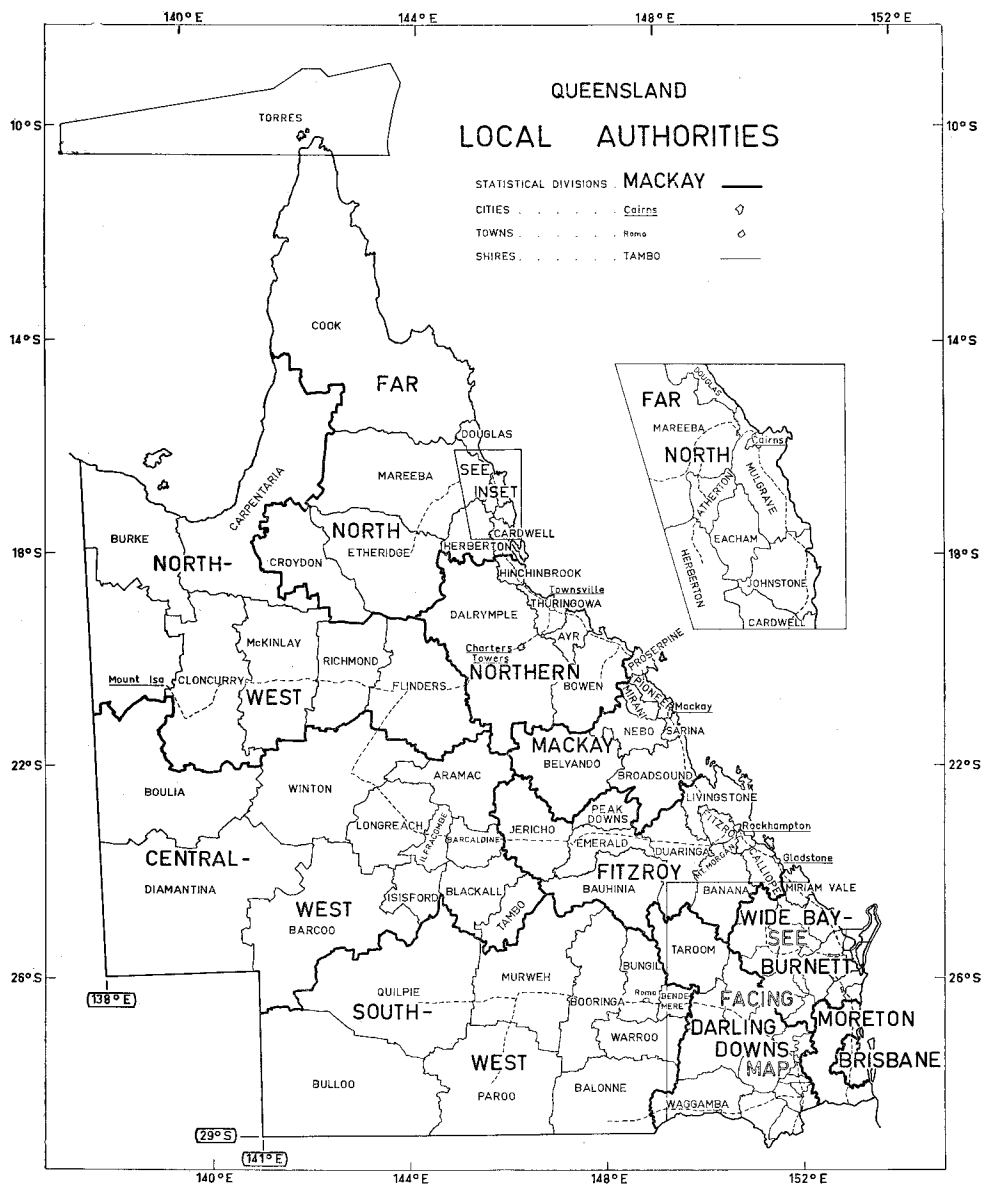
Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and electricity, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 20 Local Authorities.

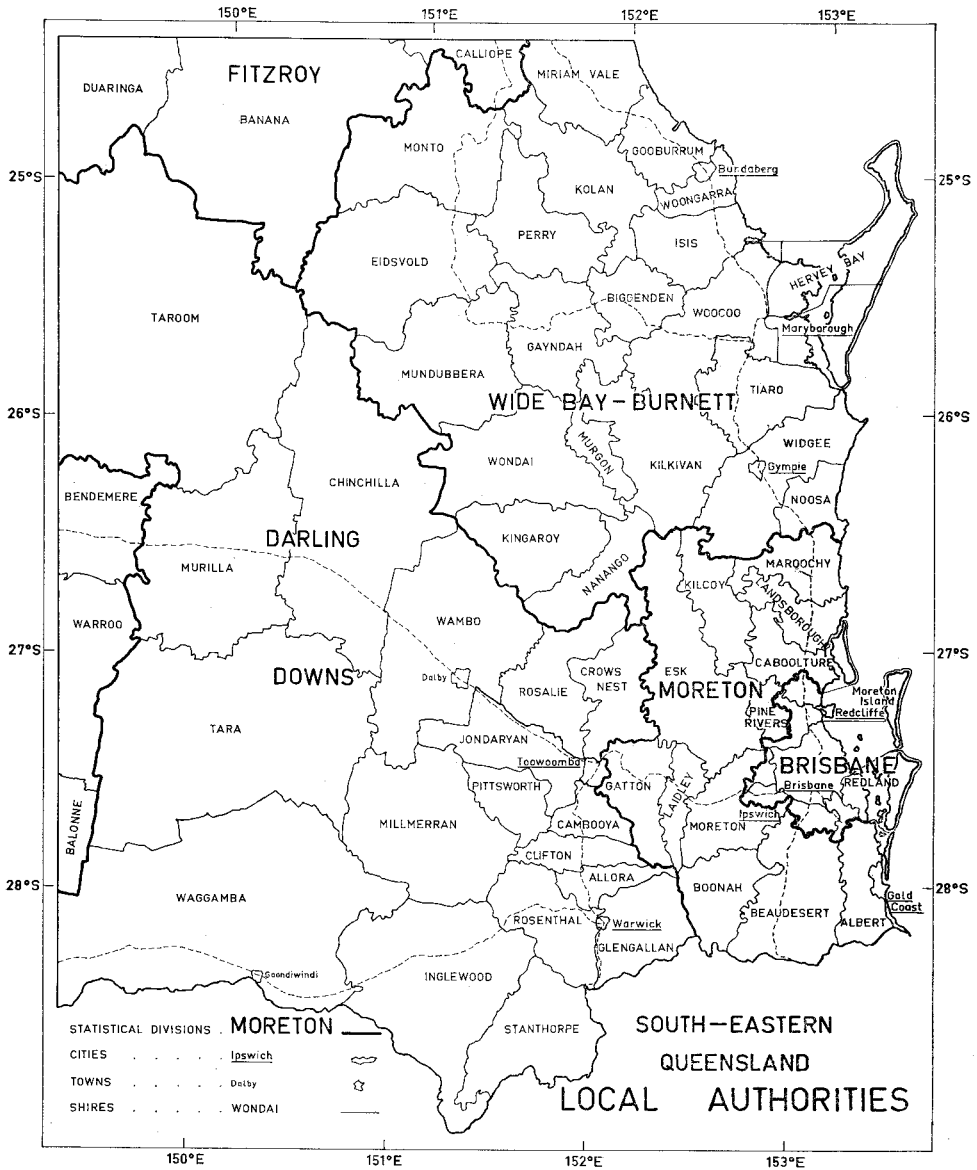
Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1974-75 amounted to \$119.3m.



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Local Authorities in each, will be found on pages 101 to 107.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1976.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$143.7m during 1974-75.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Australian and the State Governments. The Australian Government provides grants to the State for road construction and maintenance and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. Other Australian Government grants are made for such purposes as unemployment and natural disaster relief. Total Australian Government grants amounted to \$44.0m during 1974-75. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$9.7m, and paid \$23.6m in loan subsidies during 1974-75.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973 provided procedures for regional organisations of local government to apply for financial assistance from the Australian Government, and for such applications to be the subject of inquiry and report by the Grants Commission.

The grants, provided on the recommendation of the Grants Commission, and paid, in the first instance, to the State Government under Section 96 of the Commonwealth Constitution, were transmitted in specified amounts to the individual Local Authorities concerned. During 1975-76 \$13,808,000 was paid to 126 Local Authorities in Queensland.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976 provided for the establishment of a new scheme of general purpose assistance to local government. The legislation provided for payment of \$140m to the States for distribution to local government in 1976-77. The Queensland share of this amount was \$24,222,000. In 1977-78 and each subsequent year the amounts of general purpose assistance to local government will be determined by applying a percentage to Australian Government personal income tax collections in the immediately preceding year.

Of the total loan receipts of \$118.3m for capital works during 1974-75, \$16.2m was raised from the State Government, \$66.6m from banks, \$7.7m from insurance companies, and \$27.8m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The following is a summary of the rates of loan subsidies provided by the State Government applicable to various projects of Local Authorities during 1974-75: for general works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) a flat rate of 15 per cent; for the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum of 33½ per cent; for the establishment of small electricity authorities in isolated areas, 50 per cent; for improvement works at existing western electricity authorities, and transmission lines and reticulation works for townships not previously supplied, 33½ per cent; for street lighting, 20 per cent; for water supply works, 50 per cent; for new complete water supply schemes, and for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and installation of filtration plant, 33½ per cent; and Brisbane City Council major supply works, 20 per cent; for water conservation and irrigation at headworks, a minimum of 50 per cent, and local weirs and reticulation, a minimum of 25 per cent; and for all sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, 40 per cent. Other subsidised works were: for hostels for students and waiting mothers, library facilities, and flood contour maps, 50 per cent; for grammar school buildings and recreational facilities, 40 per cent; for flood mitigation works and public conveniences,

33½ per cent; for soil erosion prevention and swimming pools, 25 per cent; for community and tourist facilities, town planning, aerodromes, show-grounds, and sea and river erosion prevention, 20 per cent; and for flood damage, 15 per cent.

The remaining receipts of Local Authorities are composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$62.5m in 1974-75, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments, persons, and private organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government and private organisations.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1974-75. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, ALL FUNDS, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
<i>Receipts</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Rates, charges, sales, etc. ..	139,796	53,857	7,432	61,869	262,954
Grants: Australian Government ..	8,927	11,503	594	22,931	43,954
State Government ..	2,105	1,563	246	5,772	9,686
Other	116	678	19	1,920	2,733
Earnings of council properties (including rents)	1,229	4,680	215	13,108	19,232
Sale of assets	3,149	885	34	924	4,993
Interest	3,626	1,572	134	2,492	7,824
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	1,001	1,999	363	28,175	31,539
Other govt ..	666	140	57	978	1,841
Private ..	7,017	5,198	253	16,646	29,115
Miscellaneous	11,112	2,662	525	5,771	20,070
<i>Loan funds</i>					
Loan receipts from					
State Government	3,929	3,014	43	9,241	16,227
Banks	26,770	20,645	1,239	17,913	66,567
Insurance companies	3,850	1,702	140	2,045	7,737
Other lenders	16,065	4,811	727	6,153	27,756
Loan subsidies	4,269	7,402	499	11,442	23,612
Total receipts	233,629	122,310	12,519	207,380	575,838
<i>Expenditure</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Administration ¹	13,399	8,434	899	16,079	38,811
Debt service: Interest ²	21,694	11,086	1,472	11,805	46,057
Redemption ³	9,010	6,161	847	9,390	25,408
New works	7,772	11,730	798	25,402	45,701
Operating and maintenance costs	110,877	37,478	4,619	43,215	196,188
Grants and precepts	1,062	1,382	121	2,276	4,840
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	843	1,890	335	27,677	30,744
Other govt ..	1,211	137	59	1,241	2,647
Private ..	7,250	5,008	228	17,321	29,808
Miscellaneous	2,148	1,028	208	4,941	8,325
<i>Loan funds</i>					
Loan and subsidy expenditure ..	52,041	45,835	4,311	50,360	152,547
Total expenditure	227,308	130,168	13,896	209,704	581,077

¹ Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, workers' compensation, etc.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Of the total expenditure of \$428.5m from revenue funds in 1974-75, \$241.9m was for new works and maintenance of existing services, and \$63.2m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services in 1974-75 appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES¹, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates and licences etc.					
Rates: General	22,811	23,848	1,522	40,713	88,893
Loan .. .. .	..	1,397	..	919	2,315
Special and separate ..	34	314	..	930	1,278
Licences and permits	865	837	54	1,174	2,930
Grants: Australian Government ..	6,931	11,429	594	22,862	41,816
State Government ..	1,205	1,468	245	5,574	8,491
Other	116	476	16	1,309	1,917
Earnings and charges for services					
Council properties earnings ..	970	4,326	171	12,738	18,206
Rents	216	330	33	349	928
Other charges	9	144	1	171	326
Other receipts					
Sale of assets	1,205	786	24	898	2,912
Interest	1,620	1,282	67	2,272	5,241
Recoverable works: State Govt	178	1,979	363	28,175	30,695
Other govt	7	139	55	972	1,173
Private ..	1,716	3,392	210	15,979	21,297
Miscellaneous	6,089	1,738	345	4,345	12,517
Total revenue receipts ..	43,972	53,883	3,700	139,380	240,936
Loan funds					
Loans	27,365	15,990	722	15,235	59,311
Subsidies	1,979	2,003	83	1,789	5,854
Total loan receipts ..	29,344	17,993	805	17,024	65,165
Total receipts	73,316	71,876	4,505	156,404	306,101
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration ²	7,463	5,049	536	15,127	28,175
Debt service: Interest ²	6,547	4,209	236	5,986	16,978
Redemption ²	2,320	4,052	264	7,765	14,401
New works: Roads	2,172	4,740	389	15,450	22,751
Council properties ..	242	3,710	239	8,150	12,341
Other .. .. .	..	928	13	315	1,257
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads	4,966	8,642	325	16,224	33,156
Council properties	7,015	10,198	298	12,396	29,908
Health	2,171	2,579	142	1,837	6,730
Street lighting	996	866	28	701	2,591
Other	528	415	13	159	1,116
Grants and precepts	1,062	1,072	120	2,258	4,512
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	197	1,889	335	27,677	30,098
Other govt ..	8	136	57	1,235	1,437
Private ..	2,235	3,385	200	16,462	22,282
Miscellaneous	146	1,006	206	4,857	6,215
Total revenue expenditure	38,068	52,877	3,403	136,602	230,950
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	26,285	21,590	974	18,684	67,532
Total expenditure	64,353	74,467	4,376	155,286	298,482

¹ All funds except those for sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary, water, parking, electricity, and transport. ² See notes to the table on page 491.

The main items of general services expenditure were work done for reimbursement and roads which accounted for \$53.8m and \$52.9m, respectively, in 1974-75. Other major expenditure items were debt servicing, provision and maintenance of council properties and amenities, and general administration. Receipts include general rates, government grants, and reimbursement for work done. Loan and subsidy receipts amounted to \$65.2m and expenditure from loan funds was \$67.5m.

Waterworks—At 30 June 1975 only 3 of the 131 Local Authorities were not engaged in water supply undertakings. In 1974-75 total expenditure on waterworks was \$77.5m of which \$3.0m was spent on new works from revenue and \$30.8m on new works from loan funds. Of the total income of \$70.8m, \$37.5m was obtained through rates and charges and \$26.8m from loans and subsidies.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Authorities
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, and sales	15,363	11,651	1,680	8,833	37,528
Grants: State Government	1	11	1	38	51
Other	354	120	3	488	965
Rents	19	15	2	9	45
Sale of assets	22	91	..	18	131
Interest	412	147	10	114	684
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	339	19	..	..	358
Other govt ..	226	1	..	5	232
Private ..	2,753	527	..	431	3,711
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	23	37	216	276
Total revenue receipts ..	19,489	12,605	1,735	10,152	43,981
Loan funds					
Loans	9,063	6,067	534	4,977	20,640
Subsidies	1,344	2,565	150	2,140	6,199
Total loan receipts ..	10,407	8,631	684	7,116	26,838
Total receipts	29,896	21,237	2,419	17,268	70,820
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	779	1,463	33	515	2,790
Debt service: Interest ¹	4,944	3,314	489	2,441	11,187
Redemption ² ..	1,647	978	144	794	3,563
New works	273	1,407	123	1,202	3,005
Operating and maintenance costs	9,574	4,852	954	4,953	20,333
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	248	..	..	..	248
Other govt ..	437	..	..	5	442
Private ..	2,435	433	..	596	3,465
Precepts .. ..	..	306	..	8	314
Miscellaneous	1,313	9	..	74	1,397
Total revenue expenditure	21,649	12,763	1,742	10,589	46,744
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	10,834	12,502	473	6,957	30,765
Total expenditure	32,483	25,265	2,215	17,546	77,509

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary—In Queensland, Local Authorities are responsible for sewerage and cleansing operations. At 30 June 1975

there were 411,030 premises, including public and commercial buildings, connected to sewerage in the 94 Authorities operating sewerage schemes. During 1974-75 there were 25,959 new sewerage connections in the State, of which 9,489 were made by the Brisbane City Council.

Local Authorities are also authorised to install septic tanks and to recover the cost of such works from the owners of premises connected. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary operations are shown in the following table for the year 1974-75.

Of a total expenditure of \$89.4m, \$47.7m was expenditure on new works, financed almost entirely from loan funds. Of the total revenue expenditure of \$43.8m, major expenditure items were operating and maintenance, \$22.3m, and debt servicing, \$13.1m.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SEWERAGE, CLEANSING, AND SANITARY SERVICES,
QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
<i>Receipts</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Rates, charges, and sales	16,420	12,867	891	9,075	39,252
Grants: State Government .. ..	..	9	..	47	56
Other	1,252	156	..	192	1,599
Rents	1	5	1	4	10
Sale of assets	4	2	..	3	9
Interest	347	97	16	101	561
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	297	1	..	1	299
Other govt	4	..	..	..	5
Private	2,116	194	1	227	2,538
Miscellaneous	555	7	6	15	583
Total revenue receipts ..	20,995	13,337	916	9,664	44,912
<i>Loan funds</i>					
Loans	8,559	7,798	394	14,716	31,467
Subsidies	736	2,831	142	7,271	10,980
Total loan receipts ..	9,295	10,629	536	21,987	42,447
Total receipts	30,290	23,966	1,452	31,651	87,359
<i>Expenditure</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Administration	910	1,435	32	332	2,710
Debt service: Interest ¹	3,415	3,380	315	3,214	10,323
Redemption ²	1,110	946	84	666	2,806
New works	1,283	490	14	228	2,015
Operating and maintenance costs	9,096	6,896	523	5,746	22,261
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	173	..	..	..	173
Other govt	186	..	..	..	186
Private	2,134	219	..	242	2,596
Miscellaneous	673	4	..	5	682
Total revenue expenditure	18,980	13,371	968	10,434	43,753
<i>Loan funds (including subsidies) ..</i>	<i>8,557</i>	<i>11,571</i>	<i>1,823</i>	<i>23,723</i>	<i>45,674</i>
Total expenditure ..	27,536	24,942	2,792	34,157	89,427

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Electricity—During 1974-75 electricity was distributed by 12 Local Authorities. Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards, see Chapter 14. Four Local Authorities purchase bulk electricity for distribution and eight generated their own power. The Brisbane City Council and Dalby Town Council purchased in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority for distribution within their respective areas. Mount Isa City Council purchased power in bulk from Mount Isa Mines Limited for distribution in Mount Isa and transmission to Cloncurry and Mary Kathleen. Electricity was purchased in bulk by Balonne Shire Council from the State Electricity Commission of New South Wales and transmitted throughout the Shire. The eight Local Authorities which generated their own power were Roma Town Council, which also supplied Bendemere, Booringa, Bungil, and Warroo Shires, and the Shires of Murweh, Paroo, Bulloo, Quilpie, Barcoo, Diamantina, and Boulia.

Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities for 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Sales and charges	73,408	2,451	3,318	1,150	80,327
Grants: State Government .. ..	..	..	..	89	89
Other	327	..	..	..	327
Rents	1	3	8	7	19
Sale of assets	979	5	10	5	999
Interest	1,172	14	40	5	1,232
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	187	..	..	..	187
Other govt	429	..	1	..	430
Private	408	1,086	41	8	1,544
Miscellaneous	3,585	55	82	21	3,743
Total revenue receipts	80,497	3,614	3,500	1,286	88,896
Loan funds					
Loans	5,538	250	492	424	6,705
Subsidies .. .. .	..	3	120	242	365
Total loan receipts	5,538	253	612	666	7,070
Total receipts	86,035	3,866	4,112	1,952	95,966
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	3,172	261	297	81	3,811
Debt service: Interest ¹	5,470	147	427	157	6,201
Redemption ²	2,961	130	341	155	3,587
New works	3,679	18	19	33	3,750
Operating and maintenance costs	61,838	2,145	2,303	1,116	67,402
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	225	..	..	..	225
Other govt	580	..	1	..	582
Private	421	970	29	20	1,440
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	2	4	6
Total revenue expenditure	78,347	3,671	3,420	1,566	87,003
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	5,550	92	964	996	7,602
Total expenditure	83,897	3,763	4,384	2,562	94,606

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Transport—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1974-75. Aramac Shire Council operated a light railway to link up with various centres in the district.

A table which shows details of the length of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle kilometres, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of urban transport plant appears on page 320. Details for Brisbane and Rockhampton Local Authority transport undertakings are included.

Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities during 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	City of Rock- hampton	Shire of Aramac	Total
<i>Receipts</i>				
Revenue funds				
Traffic earnings	10,077	271	44	10,393
Rents	1	..	1	2
Sale of assets	937	1	..	938
Interest	44	..	..	44
Miscellaneous	1,004	42	24	1,070
Total revenue receipts	12,063	314	69	12,446
Loan funds				
Loans	90	48	..	138
Subsidies	210	..	..	210
Total loan receipts	300	48	..	348
Total receipts	12,363	362	69	12,795
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Revenue funds				
Administration	935	21	16	973
Debt service: Interest ¹	1,315	10	5	1,331
Redemption ²	969	29	8	1,006
New works	12	..	..	12
Operating and maintenance costs ..	13,735	345	79	14,158
Miscellaneous	15	8	..	24
Total revenue expenditure	16,982	415	107	17,503
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	817	71	..	888
Total expenditure	17,799	486	107	18,391

¹ Including interest on overdraft. ² Including sinking fund payments.

Parking—Subject to the Traffic Acts, Local Authorities may regulate and control parking on roads and off-street areas. Income from parking undertakings (fees, fines, etc.) must be paid into a special account established by the Local Authority in its Trust Fund. Any surplus funds in this account must be applied only towards the cost of providing off-street parking facilities and the alleviation of traffic congestion.

During 1974-75 parking facilities were operated by the following authorities: Atherton, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Hinchinbrook, Ipswich, Johnstone, Mackay, Maroochy, Maryborough, Mount Isa, Pine Rivers, Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Details of the financial operations of Local Authority parking undertakings for 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY PARKING UNDERTAKINGS¹, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Fees, charges, etc.	1,361	708	17	24	2,109
Fines and penalties	313	207	3	10	533
Grants: State Government . . . . .	..	32	..	..	32
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Rents	19	2	..	..	21
Sale of assets	4	..	..	..	4
Interest	31	31	..	..	62
Miscellaneous	3	2	..	1	6
Total revenue receipts	1,730	982	20	35	2,767
Loan funds					
Loans . . . . .	..	20	7	..	27
Subsidies . . . . .	..	..	5	..	5
Total loan receipts . . . . .	..	20	12	..	32
Total receipts	1,730	1,002	32	35	2,799
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	139	205	..	7	351
Debt service: Interest ²	4	26	5	2	37
Redemption ³	3	26	14	2	45
New works: Roads, traffic facilities	1	286	..	13	300
Other	110	151	..	10	271
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads, traffic facilities	409	107	6	1	523
Other	574	436	27	12	1,048
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total revenue expenditure	1,241	1,237	52	46	2,576
Loan funds (including subsidies) . . . . .	..	9	77	..	86
Total expenditure	1,241	1,247	129	46	2,662

¹ Metered, regulated, and off-street parking.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Local Authority Loans—Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1975 was \$738m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$48.5m. Total loan liability consisted of loans from the State Government, \$71.4m; banks, \$270.7m; insurance companies, \$133.6m; and other sources, \$262.3m. Bank overdraft, which is excluded from the value of total loan liability, increased from \$2.8m to \$3.0m during the year. Indebtedness per head of population for the various classes of authority was: Brisbane, \$445; other Cities, \$342; Towns, \$705; and Shires, \$293.

Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1975
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Purpose of loan					
General services	109,780	70,150	3,854	91,630	275,414
Water supply	74,076	56,048	9,416	42,740	182,280
Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary	55,139	58,072	6,557	64,827	184,595
Parking	44	399	55	65	563
Electricity	66,010	2,405	6,903	2,659	77,976
Transport	17,005	137	..	94	17,235
Total loan liability ..	322,054	187,211	26,783	202,015	738,062
Type of lender					
State Government	15,658	11,985	898	42,875	71,416
Banks	88,909	84,948	9,820	87,056	270,733
Insurance companies ¹	57,040	37,517	3,814	35,278	133,648
Other	160,447	52,762	12,251	36,806	262,265
Total loan liability ..	322,054	187,211	26,783	202,015	738,062

¹ Including the State Government Insurance Office.

The following table shows, for the latest five years available, details of the Local Authorities component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter.

There are some noticeable variations between these figures and those shown in the fund presentation of Local Authority finance statistics earlier in this section, because the following table is designed to show the net effect of Local Authority expenditure and revenue programmes. The most significant variation occurs in the analysis of Local Authority undertaking funds which have been treated as public trading enterprises in accordance with National Accounting concepts, where expenditure and revenue are offset to show a net operating surplus. The figures for final consumption expenditure and taxes, fees, fines, etc. in the following table reflect this variation in treatment. A variation also exists in the classification of government grants. In the "fund presentation", many Australian Government "on passing" grants have been classified as Australian Government grants. In the following table, only Australian Government direct grants to Local Authorities have been classified as Australian Government grants.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure ..	27,247	28,623	35,625	43,814	64,131
Gross capital formation					
Expenditure on new fixed assets ..	99,222	108,098	133,590	147,048	215,556
Expenditure on existing assets and stocks	-497	3,283	-3,259	-1,545	-4,128
Interest paid	27,947	31,412	35,670	39,462	45,109
Total outlay	153,919	171,416	201,626	228,779	320,668
Current outlay	55,194	60,035	71,295	83,276	109,240
Capital outlay	98,725	111,381	130,331	145,503	211,428

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	51,811	62,559	67,086	79,018	97,065
Income from public enterprises . .	35,447	34,853	41,052	40,385	37,108
Property income	2,518	3,366	4,067	6,164	7,285
Grants from State authorities . .	28,212	30,772	39,650	38,621	67,567
Grants from Australian Government	386	470	650	1,405	10,470
Total receipts	118,374	132,020	152,505	165,593	219,495
Financing items					
Net borrowing—Local Authority securities	29,555	44,408	46,950	52,520	79,174
Advances from State authorities . .	2,303	2,157	2,849	4,614	11,700
Net receipts of private trust funds	1,042	1,122	12,286	5,801	-1,268
Reduction in cash and bank balances	776	-6,852	-13,497	-286	11,248
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	1,869	-1,440	534	536	321
Total financing items	35,545	39,395	49,122	63,185	101,175
Total funds available	153,919	171,416	201,626	228,779	320,668

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of particular primary products, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to particular requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for hospitals to Chapter 7, for harbours to Chapter 15, and for marketing to Chapter 17.

Details of Local Authority involvement in the operation of electricity and water supply schemes and sawyards have been excluded from these statistics and included in Section 7 (Local Government) of this chapter. On the other hand, the details shown for aerodromes in the following tables relate only to those operated as joint Local Authority undertakings.

The numbers of the types of semi-governmental bodies included in the following tables are shown in the table on loan receipts and expenditure on page 501.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Type of body	Grants		Precepts and levies	Rates, charges, and sales	Interest received	Other revenue receipts	Total
	State Government	Other					
Abattoirs .. ..	..	..	..	9,280	768	..	10,048
Aerodromes .. ..	..	17	12	32	..	1	62
Electricity .. ..	..	..	..	208,462	4,234	1,024	213,720
Fire brigades	2,193	2,175	13,203 ¹	238	267	96	18,172
Harbours	52	164	..	8,968	710	324	10,218
Hospitals and ambulances	137,736	9,077	..	20,626	1,042	2,439	170,918
Industry improvement	159	7	2,473	187	138	48	3,012
Irrigation, drainage	42	116	244	33	6	12	453
Marketing ²	170	2,598	5,247	1,032,692	4,919	8,405	1,054,030
Saleyards .. ..	..	23	6	89	..	7	125
Universities ³	8,456	36,223	..	762	720	1,809	47,970
Water supply	21	1	2	1,011	70	3	1,108
Total	148,829	50,401	21,187	1,282,380	12,874	14,168	1,529,836

¹ Insurance companies' contributions paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ² Operations of season ended during 1974-75. ³ For year ended December 1974.

Expenditure from revenue and surplus or deficit on the year's working of each group of the semi-governmental bodies are shown in the next table for the year 1974-75.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE
EXPENDITURE, 1974-75
(\$'000)

Type of body	Interest paid ¹	Working expenses ²	Other revenue expenditure	Total	Surplus or deficit before depreciation	Depreciation	Surplus or deficit after depreciation
Abattoirs	962	9,854	..	10,816	-768	351	-1,119
Aerodromes	5	30	..	36	26	33	-7
Electricity	36,861	140,556	750	178,168	35,552	26,220	9,332
Fire brigades	423	16,644	444	17,511	661	n	n
Harbours	2,464	4,000	144	6,608	3,611	1,354	2,256
Hospitals and ambulances	5,328	159,060	2,199	166,587	4,331	n	n
Industry improvement	13	2,722	1	2,735	276	90	187
Irrigation, drainage	104	122	38	264	189	57	132
Marketing ³	3,556	974,964	354	978,874	75,155	2,127	73,029
Saleyards	9	104	1	114	11	31	-21
Universities ⁴ .. ..	..	47,068	..	47,068	902	n	n
Water supply	364	537	16	916	193	18	175
Total	50,089	1,355,661	3,947	1,409,697	120,139	30,281 ⁵	83,964 ⁵

¹ Including \$3,672(000) paid to State Government. ² Including administration and cost of sales. ³ Operations of season ended during 1974-75. ⁴ For year ended December 1974. ⁵ Incomplete; excluding values for those authorities for which data are not available. n Not available.

The total loan liabilities of all bodies amounted to \$646.1m at 30 June 1975. Of this amount, \$444.1m was for electricity supply, \$90.4m for hospitals and ambulances, \$41.4m for harbours, \$36.5m for marketing, \$17.0m for abattoirs, \$7.8m for fire brigades, and \$6.7m for water supply.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN AND SUBSIDY RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1974-75

Type of body	No.	Loan receipts			Loan subsidy receipts	Loan fund expend- iture
		State Govern- ment	Other	Total		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs	6	1,000	8,500	9,500	..	7,759
Aerodromes	3	1	6	7	3	14
Electricity	9	105	38,526	38,631	541	19,078
Fire brigades	81	2	1,455	1,458	..	1,458
Harbours	7	350	1,509	1,859	52	1,810
Hospitals and ambulances ¹	158	964	15,939	16,903	..	14,125
Industry improvement	6	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation, drainage	16	20	286	306	98	592
Marketing	21	..	1,767	1,767	..	485
Saleyards	4	..	3	3	..	5
Universities ²	3	..	..	..	..	..
Water supply	23	..	2,454	2,454	897	2,930
Total	337	2,442	70,445	72,888	1,591	48,256

¹ 58 hospital boards and 109 ambulance brigades.
1974.² For year ended December

The following table shows, for the latest five years available, details of the semi-government component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter.

Major variations exist between these figures and those shown earlier in this section. These variations are similar to those for Local Authorities, see text on page 498. In addition, the types of semi-governmental authorities analysed also vary from those classified as semi-governmental earlier in this section. These differences will be resolved as the system outlined in Section 3 is fully developed. A list of the authorities covered in this analysis is shown in the bulletin *Public Finance: Government Authorities, Queensland* (Reference No. 52-303) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure ..	10,133	12,416	13,865	18,123	24,423
Gross capital formation	62,122	83,458	73,027	72,229	117,340
Increase in stocks	1,975	512	809	897	1,673
Expenditure on new fixed assets ..	61,002	79,982	69,321	68,843	114,540
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	- 855	2,964	2,897	2,489	1,127
Transfer payments					
Interest paid	33,544	36,848	38,379	41,100	44,164
General government advances ..	4,635	3,908	5,317	11,608	10,767
Public enterprise borrowings ..	26,763	30,557	30,997	32,745	36,897
Other	2,146	2,383	2,065	- 3,253	- 3,500
Net advances to the private sector ..	3,051	178	2,149	6,635	10,070
Total outlay	108,851	132,900	127,419	138,086	195,999
Current outlay	43,678	49,264	52,243	59,222	68,589
Capital outlay	65,173	83,636	75,176	78,864	127,410

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*contd*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	907	1,304	1,282	1,388	1,727
Income from public enterprises . .	32,200	37,174	44,776	49,976	59,419
Property income					
Interest	6,848	7,338	7,762	9,857	10,928
Land rent and royalties	23	53	143	132	114
Grants from the Australian Government	240	1,073	1,819	582	1,981
Total receipts	40,219	46,942	55,782	61,936	74,169
Financing items					
Net borrowing—public corporation and general government securities	36,223	38,347	27,571	25,672	25,648
Advances from Australian Government (net)	7,271	-1,582	-811	10,593	34,408
Net receipts of private trust funds	489	-342	605	-414	-217
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-3,678	4,097	-6,233	-2,573	8,280
Reduction in security holdings . .	-3,821	-611	-794	-820	-2,378
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowance	23,545	24,849	26,832	27,061	28,281
Other	8,603	21,199	24,467	16,631	27,810
Total financing items	68,632	85,956	71,637	76,149	121,831
Total funds available	108,851	132,900	127,419	138,086	195,999

9 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. The Agricultural Bank is now one of the main Queensland State Government instrumentalities for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity boards within the State.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act 1959-1974 is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The *Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Act 1938-1969*, formerly the principal Act, has not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under it.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$40,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under the Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. The Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*,

1946 to 1967, to those ex-servicemen who acquired selections under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's functions are now restricted to the administration of advances already made.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features include low interest rates and an extended repayment period. Interest varying between 2 and 3½ per cent has been charged on loans under the various schemes instituted, and further relief has been extended to recipients by the granting of an initial interest free period, or by the capitalisation of interest during the initial period of the repayment term. Details of advances from 1957 are as follows:

Drought relief scheme						Amount advanced	Principal and interest owing at 30 June 1976
						\$	\$
1957	..	..	..	..	..	736,025	924
1960	..	..	..	..	..	169,696	828
1964	..	..	..	..	..	85,601	273
1965	..	..	..	..	..	5,674,855	555,569
1967	..	..	..	..	..	199,650	..
1969	..	..	..	..	..	13,554,383	3,220,442

The *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958-1975*, provides for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for drainage, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Agricultural Bank is the lending authority and the Acts are administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965 is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			Total advances paid since inception	At 30 June 1976	
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans)						
Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	18,515	17,807	20,129	270,530	100,286	6,601
War Service Land Settlement Act .. ..	..	..	..	10,971	294	72
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	2,111	..	..
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts .. ..	..	..	..	21,753	3,778	1,174
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	394	629	881	10,773	4,321	870
Soil Conservation Act ..	1	..	2	67	19	23

State Government Insurance Office—The State Government Insurance Office conducts life, superannuation, workers' compensation, and general insurance business in Queensland. Funds are held primarily in the form of investments. Of the \$479.9m net assets held at 30 June 1976, investments amounted to \$390.0m. Details of Workers' Compensation Insurance conducted by the State Government Insurance Office are shown in Chapter 20. The remaining insurance transactions are incorporated in the Insurance Section of Chapter 22.

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, Cairns, and Toowoomba and an agency at Mackay. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$3,690,573 were held at 30 June 1976. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$244,175. The Public Curator held \$900,317 in premises and fittings and \$3,840,810 in cash, bank, and short-term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts held at end of year for					
Insolvent estates and company liquidations	75	73	66	78	86
Intestate estates	3,581	4,258	4,721	5,960	6,189
Wills and trusts	14,146	15,567	15,982	18,773	18,808
Mentally ill persons	1,670	2,076	2,245	2,277	2,878
Other purposes	1,975	3,340	5,157	3,311	4,746
Total	21,448	25,314	28,170	30,399	32,708
Investments at end of year					
Government securities	24,517	25,258	28,247	30,095	32,376
Mortgages	191	170	192	225	677
Wills of new clients deposited during year	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	13,734	14,261	14,019	15,098	17,078

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, which authorised advances or guaranteed loans to be made in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1946-1974*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed (now the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development), and financial assistance to industries is now being provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963-1976*.

The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1976 was \$28,235,539.

Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$8,030,766 at 30 June 1976. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$3,897,200; tin dredging, \$495,000; engineering, \$731,333; malting, \$907,559; tourist industry, \$198,710; meat works and fisheries,

\$709,432; brickworks, \$243,114; sawmilling, \$123,750; wool scouring, \$148,900; and various other purposes, \$575,768.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923-1975*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union—Details of the operations of this lottery, inaugurated in 1916 to assist patriotic funds, are shown in the next table.

Until 30 June 1975, the net proceeds of this lottery were distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Since 1 July 1975, the net proceeds have been allocated to the capital development of cultural facilities in Queensland. Profits are paid into a Department of Works Trust Account (Cultural Capital Development Fund), from which they are distributed. In 1975-76, expenditure in respect of the proposed cultural complex at South Brisbane amounted to \$568,562 and subsidies on building projects of Local Authorities and community groups amounted to \$103,739 and \$66,716, respectively.

GOLDEN CASSET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Ticket sales	20,510	20,420	21,590	30,720	33,400
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize money	13,122	13,070	13,828	19,540	21,225
Commission	1,825	1,809	1,940	2,964	3,202
Salaries, office expenses, etc. ¹ ..	653	715	795	995	1,106
State stamp duty	1,026	1,021	1,080	1,536	1,670
Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account)	3,885	3,805	3,948	5,686	..
Profit (payable to Department of Works trust account) .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,198
Total	20,510	20,420	21,590	30,720	33,400
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Prize money	63.98	64.00	64.05	63.61	63.55
Administration	12.08	12.36	12.67	12.88	12.90
State stamp duty	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	18.94	18.64	18.28	18.51	18.56

¹ Less interest received etc.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department, hospitals boards, and police.

The *State Service Superannuation Act 1972-1976*, which became effective from 1 January 1973, provided for a new scheme, contributions to which are based on a percentage of salary ranging from 2 per cent to 6½ per cent per annum. Details of previous schemes may be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*. The annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average annual salary received during the three years immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at five-eighths of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions. Contributors under the previous scheme receive benefits which

comprise a unit benefit and a proportion, based on length of service, of final average increase in salary, i.e. the amount by which final average salary exceeds salary at the commencement of the new scheme.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons. Members are required to contribute in respect of units of annuity, incapacity, and, for male members only, units of assurance benefits. Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional benefits		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions	25,774	..	2,636	28,410
Interest	7,076	8,721	1,817	17,614
Government subsidy .. .. .	..	39,358	5,700 ¹	45,058
Total	32,850	48,079	10,153	91,082
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits ²	5,228	11,442	5,721	22,391
Refunds etc.	3,380	..	280	3,660
Total	8,608	11,442	6,000	26,050
Funds at end of year	132,620	136,903	28,272	297,795
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Contributors at end of year				
Males	28,909	..	3,311	32,220
Females	19,013	..	308	19,321
Persons	47,922	..	3,619	51,541

¹ Including \$50,000 from Police Reward Fund.

² Including commutations of superannuation allowances and annuity benefits.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$710 in 1975-76) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1975-76, members' and government contributions totalled \$202,412 and \$525,908, respectively, while \$162,494 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$358,702, and the fund held a credit balance of \$2,055,472 at 30 June 1976.

• Chapter 22

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Australian Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Australian Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Australian Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Until 13 February 1966 Australian currency was based on the old British Unit, which was the pound divided into 20 shillings each of 12 pence. A decimal currency system was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966 based on a major unit—the dollar—equal to ten shillings in the old currency. The minor unit—the cent—is one-hundredth part of the major unit and is equal to 1.2 pence in the old currency.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Australian Parliament in 1911. Originally, the main objects of the Commonwealth Bank were to carry on the general business of banking and the business of a savings bank. It commenced savings bank business in July 1912 and general banking in January 1913. A separate bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, was established in 1928 to take over the savings bank operations of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed gradually over the years prior to and during World War II. A Royal Commission appointed by the Australian Government in November 1935 to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia recommended in its report of July 1937 that the Commonwealth Bank should have greater powers of control over trading banks.

Australia's economic development over the years was accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. The central banking responsibilities and powers which had evolved were consolidated in 1945 when the Australian Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to the central banking functions already being exercised by the Commonwealth Bank, and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was

passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank with each having a separate entity. The Commonwealth Development Bank was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. Details of the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation were given in the 1969 *Year Book*.

Under the 1959 legislation the central banking functions and the existing Note Issue Department were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstructed, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia, to administer the provisions of the *Banking Act* 1959. The Reserve Bank, which operates under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, is controlled by a Board, constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board, under the management of a Governor. For further information on the history of the Commonwealth Bank prior to the 1959 legislation see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

In the event of a disagreement between the Government and the Board, as to whether the monetary and banking policy of the Board is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, may determine the policy to be adopted by the Bank.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings:

- (i) Regulation of trading bank liquidity.
- (ii) Supervision of savings bank investment policy.
- (iii) Controls over bank lending (advance policy).
- (iv) Bank interest rate policy.
- (v) Open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, and special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

Rates of Exchange—The following table shows the average telegraphic selling rates of exchange for Sydney, New South Wales, on a selection of overseas countries. The figures appearing in the table, which are averages of daily quotations, are based generally on rates quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES: AVERAGE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER SELLING RATES, SYDNEY

Country	Basis of quotation	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Austria	Schillings to \$A1 ..	27.18	23.70	22.80
Belgium (Financial) ¹	Francs to \$A1	57.17	50.69	50.11
Belgium (Convertible) ¹	Francs to \$A1	56.32	49.75	48.65
Canada	Dollars to \$A1	1.4441	1.3547	1.2598
Denmark	Kroner to \$A1	8.75	7.81	7.56
Fiji	Dollars to \$A1	1.167	1.082	1.076
France	Francs to \$A1	6.308	6.039	5.622
Germany, Federal Republic of	Deutsche Marks to \$A1	3.710	3.342	3.213
Greece	Drachmae to \$A1 ..	43.11	40.40	43.11
Hong Kong	Dollars to \$A1	7.397	6.676	6.250
India	Rupees to \$A1	11.477	10.846	11.135
Italy	Lire to \$A1	892	878	925
Japan	Yen to \$A1	404.52	401.70	376.06
Netherlands	Guilders to \$A1 ..	3.929	3.436	3.336
New Zealand	Dollars to \$A1	1.031	1.014	1.191
Norway	Kroner to \$A1	8.11	7.09	6.88
Noumea	Francs to \$A1	123.54	110.02	102.24
Philippine Islands	Pesos to \$A1	9.746	9.339	9.214
Singapore	Dollars to \$A1	3.501	3.184	3.090
South Africa	Rands to \$A1	0.9765	0.9253	1.0376
Spain	Pesetas to \$A1	84.14	76.92	77.73
Sri Lanka	Rupees to \$A1	9.56	9.013	9.789
Sweden	Kroner to \$A1	6.385	5.665	5.466
Switzerland	Francs to \$A1	4.471	3.662	3.250
Thailand	Bahts to \$A1	29.54	27.42	25.31
United Kingdom	Pounds to \$A1	0.614	0.581	0.630
United States	Dollars to \$A1	1.4711	1.3675	1.2588

¹ From 20 September 1971, two rates quoted: "Convertible" rate for trade transactions accompanied by documentation; and "Financial" rate for other transactions.

Trading Banks—At 30 June 1976, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, and the Banque Nationale de Paris.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1976¹ (\$'000)

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	257,548	150,272	209,490	359,762
Bank of Adelaide	2,236	2,267	13,537	15,804
Bank of New South Wales	301,409	198,232	334,639	532,870
Bank of Queensland Ltd	23,430	168	37,338	37,506
Banque Nationale de Paris	2,355	819	6,177	6,996
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	179,455	90,544	139,207	229,752
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	71,250	49,081	64,626	113,706
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	334,478	192,821	395,067	587,889
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	311,118	198,916	252,316	451,232
All banks	1,483,279	883,119	1,452,398	2,335,518

¹ Averages of balances at close of business on Wednesdays in June.

Interest Rates—The following table shows trading bank deposit and lending rates current at 30 June 1976, the dates from which these rates became operative, and the previous rates applicable.

TRADING BANKS, INTEREST RATES AT 30 JUNE 1976

Particulars	Rate per annum	Date from which operative	Previous rate per annum
	per cent		per cent

LENDING RATES

Overdraft (under \$100,000) ¹	.. .. .	10.50	February 1976	11.50
Overdraft (\$100,000 and over)	.. .. .	..²	February 1972	8.25
Unsecured personal loans ^{1 3}	.. .. .	7.75	February 1976	7.25

DEPOSIT RATES

Fixed deposits (less than \$50 000)				
3 months and less than 6 months	.. ..	7.00-8.25	June 1976	7.00-8.00
6 months and less than 24 months	.. ..	7.25-8.75	June 1976	7.25-8.50
24 months and less than 48 months	.. ..	8.25-9.50	April 1976	8.25-9.25
Fixed deposits (\$50,000 and over) ^{1 2}	.. ..		
30 days to 48 months	.. ..	10.00	July 1974	8.00
Certificates of deposit (\$50,000 and over) ²	.. ..		
3 months to 48 months	.. ..	..⁴	September 1973	6.50

¹ Maximum rate.
and their customers.

² Actual rates are a matter for negotiation between banks
³ Flat rate. ⁴ Not subject to maximum rate.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

TRADING BANK¹ DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year				Average weekly debits ¹	Year				Average weekly debits ¹
1966-67	..	..	..	256,850	1971-72	..	..	..	459,065
1967-68	..	..	..	289,184	1972-73	..	..	..	597,490
1968-69	..	..	..	325,320	1973-74	..	..	..	753,419
1969-70	..	..	..	364,692	1974-75	..	..	..	817,878
1970-71	..	..	..	404,983	1975-76	..	..	..	1,027,353

¹ Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1976 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 161 branches and 1,300 agencies, while private savings banks operated 623 branches and 1,218 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1976 were \$975.9m, while balances of \$964.4m were held by private savings banks.

At 30 June 1976 the savings banks interest rate on ordinary accounts ranged from 3.75 per cent to 6.25 per cent. For the majority of banks the lower rate predominated; however, for amounts over \$4,000 the rate

offered by most banks was 6 per cent. The interest rates on investment accounts which are subject to special notice and minimum balance requirements ranged from 8 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Lending rates for housing loans to individuals ranged from 9 per cent to 10 per cent. On other loans of under \$100,000 the rate was 10.5 per cent while the rates on loans of \$100,000 and over were a matter of negotiation between banks and their customers.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks in Queensland for the five years to 1975-76.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ¹	Deposits during year ²	Withdrawals during year ²	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1971-72	2,226	1,756,788	1,681,944	1,052,933	563
1972-73	2,353	2,345,727	2,119,617	1,319,853	688
1973-74	2,480	2,956,064	2,903,457	1,428,461	734
1974-75	2,607	3,528,623	3,410,284	1,618,206	810r
1975-76	2,697	4,296,470	4,060,989	1,940,325	964

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.
transfers between branches of the banks.

² Including

r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1976. All States had government savings banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State savings bank, the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, has operated since 1956.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1976

State	Operative accounts ¹	Depositors' balances				
		Commonwealth Bank	State or trustee banks	Private banks	Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	6,565	2,375,793	..	1,973,090	4,348,883	902
Victoria	6,468	1,117,655	2,574,500	1,685,462	5,377,617	1,459
Queensland	2,697	975,883	..	964,442	1,940,325	964
South Australia	2,049	374,429	776,435	466,472	1,617,336	1,319
Western Australia	1,444	364,233	186,435	347,025	897,693	789
Tasmania ²	606	111,401	214,843	104,374	430,618	1,053
Australia ³	20,171	5,423,418	3,752,213	5,652,627	14,828,258	1,090

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.

² Including

trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston.

³ Including Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, and other Australian Territories.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, commenced trading on 14 January 1960. It is authorised to provide assistance, through medium and long term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms. All major trading banks are agents of the Commonwealth Development Bank in loan transactions.

Loans approved during 1975-76 numbered 1,380 for an amount of \$37.9m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1976 totalled \$290.4m, made up of \$242.6m in rural loans and \$47.8m in loans to industrial undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1975-76 totalled \$45.2m to 6,083 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1976 amounted to \$62.0m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, which commenced operations on 29 March 1968, specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. Facilities of the Resources Bank include organisation and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues. Enterprises assisted by the Resources Bank may be engaged in the extraction and handling of resources, processing to advanced stages, and transportation to markets. Project finance also includes such ancillary facilities as roads, railways, port facilities, pipelines, air strips, special shipping, and housing and project infrastructure needed to attract a workforce and their families to many remote and previously unsettled areas.

The Resources Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks. The Bank's share capital is supplemented by long-term loan capital provided by the Reserve Bank of Australia and by the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia. The funds of the Bank, apart from its capital base, have been obtained from other long-term loans from participating banks; term deposits; issues of Transferable Deposits in the local capital market; and depending on prevailing monetary conditions in Australian and international centres, acceptance of overseas deposits. From time to time, participating banks also provide short-term loans to cover temporary liquidity fluctuations.

To 30 September 1976, the Resources Bank had made 36 public issues of Transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of five to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 30 September 1976 totalled \$518m, of which \$103m was derived from overseas. Total loan commitments to that date were \$1,039m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$575m. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970. It functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership. Amendments to the Act in 1975 expanded the Corporation's method of operation to include participation in joint ventures and broadened the range of industrial activities eligible for A.I.D.C. finance. The corporation has a statutory nominal capital of \$100m, of which \$50m had been paid up by the Australian Government at 30 June 1976. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves.

A.I.D.C.'s first financial commitment to an industry development venture took effect on 1 July 1971. During 1975-76 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$61m in respect of 27 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a "buy back" arrangement. The securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1976 the face value of dealers' holdings of Australian Government securities was approximately \$800m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Year Book of Australia*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (ii) To engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Australian Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 during the five years to 1975-76.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Sequestrations					
Debtors' petitions No.	140	120	100	170	155
Creditors' petitions No.	131	106	106	120	159
Total No.	271	226	206	290	314
Liabilities \$	5,884,970	2,811,227	3,307,435	6,496,935	7,410,102
Assets \$	1,840,997	1,009,087	1,012,924	3,864,292	2,941,942
Administration of deceased debtors'					
estates No.	6	2	5	1	2
Liabilities \$	352,732	107,852	317,956	5,611	108,565
Assets \$	171,808	88,148	49,074	3,872	21,155
Deeds of assignment or arrangement					
and compositions No.	35	13	20 ¹	30	32
Liabilities \$	754,513	191,967	348,408	1,913,819	1,649,940
Assets \$	557,038	256,952	223,270	1,342,228	698,046

¹ Including four for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Insurance Commissioner, under the Australian *Life Insurance Act 1945*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Australian Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

The next table shows the business transacted by life insurance organisations operating in Queensland during 1974.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Particulars	Ordinary business	Industrial business	Super-annuation business	Total
New business				
Policies No.	80,537	15,698	8,336	104,571
Sum insured \$m	928	40	377	1,346
Discontinuances by				
Death and maturity				
Policies No.	17,865	15,793	868	34,526
Sum insured \$m	25	3	8	36
Forfeiture and surrender				
Policies No.	42,108	13,445	3,153	58,706
Sum insured \$m	240	22	99	361
Other causes¹				
Policies No.	-3,771	-865	16,417	11,781
Sum insured \$m	-4	-1	13	8
Business at end of year				
Policies No.	996,701	313,343	43,555	1,353,599
Sum insured \$m	5,160	239	1,180	6,579
Annual premiums \$m	103	9	37	149

¹ Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

The next table shows the business transacted by life insurance organisations operating in Queensland during 1975.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Particulars	Ordinary business	Industrial business	Super-annuation business	Total
New business				
Policies No.	82,044	12,144	11,058	105,246
Sum insured \$m	1,116	39	529	1,685
Discontinuances by				
Death and maturity				
Policies No.	19,001	15,478	611	35,090
Sum insured \$m	23	3	10	37
Forfeiture and surrender				
Policies No.	47,727	12,029	3,210	62,966
Sum insured \$m	257	22	93	372
Other causes ¹				
Policies No.	-8,553	-2,185	441	-10,297
Sum insured \$m	-17	-1	44	26
Business at end of year				
Policies No.	1,020,570	300,165	50,351	1,371,086
Sum insured \$m	6,013	254	1,562	7,829
Annual premiums \$m	113	9	48	170

¹ Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under the Queensland licensing system, fire, marine, and general insurance could be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than 20 members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations had to comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Acts and any corporation with its head office outside Queensland was required to appoint as its agent some person, resident in Queensland, under power of attorney.

The *Insurance Act* 1960-1976 was amended during 1975-76 resulting in the abandonment of both this licensing system and the regulation of contractual arrangements and premium rates by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Authority to carry on general insurance business is now granted under the Australian *Insurance Act* 1973 which is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of companies incorporated overseas.

Details in the next table refer to policies issued in Queensland, including those issued by the State Government Insurance Office, irrespective of where the risk is situated. Employers' liability insurance in respect of Queensland workers is conducted entirely by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in Chapter 20, Section 6, Industrial Accidents.

In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received income from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.). Insurers paid out \$9,673,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1974-75, an increase of \$1,482,000 on the 1973-74 figure. From 1972-73 claims under employers' liability insurance have been higher than in previous years, following a judgment of the Queensland Industrial Commission. This judgment allowed payment of full award or agreed wages as compensation to all workers employed under Queensland Industrial Awards and Registered Agreements.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75¹

Class of business	Premiums	Claims paid	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses	Claims paid as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire, etc. ²	41,831	43,736	2,896	8,402	104.6
Houseowners' and householders' ..	26,160	16,460	1,609	6,194	62.9
Contractors' all risks	1,633	1,075	124	318	65.8
Marine and aviation	8,601	5,712	573	1,840	66.4
Motor vehicle comprehensive ..	67,624	50,422	3,963	10,865	74.6
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	33,310	46,153	351	3,311	138.6
Employers' liability	79,448	67,635	138	5,019	85.1
Public liability ³	4,267	3,295	464	1,327	77.2
Other classes of business	21,353	12,973	2,661	5,650	60.8
Total	284,227	247,464	12,779	42,927	87.1

¹ This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1974-75. ² Including sprinkler leakage, crop, hailstone, and loss of profit insurance. ³ Including product liability and professional indemnity insurance.

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation—The *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1974* established the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation which assumed all the functions performed, since 1957, by the Export Payments Insurance Corporation, and took over that body's assets, liabilities, and commitments. The new Corporation has the statutory duty of encouraging trade and commerce with other countries. It is controlled by a board which includes representatives of the Australian Government and various exporters. The head office of the Corporation is in Sydney with branch offices in each of the mainland capitals.

The Corporation's main business is insuring exports against risks of non-payment due to commercial events, e.g. insolvency, payment default, and repudiation, or political events, e.g. transfer or blockage of foreign exchange, diversion of voyage, and war. It also insures investments in overseas enterprises against non-commercial losses due to such events as damage to or destruction of property caused by war-like operations or inability to transfer money to Australia.

Additionally, the Corporation is empowered to provide a direct lending facility for the purpose of financing, at internationally competitive interest rates, exports of machinery and equipment sold on extended credit terms. Its primary source of funds is advances from the Federal Budget, although the Corporation may utilise, within certain limits, its existing capital and reserves.

At 30 June 1976 contingent liabilities accepted by the Corporation under all policies of insurance and guarantee totalled \$952m, against a permissible maximum contingent liability figure of \$1,450m.

4 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act 1961-1975*. Any partnership

or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may, however, be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

A further development in the regulation of companies is the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement entered into between the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, which came into effect from 1 July 1974. Western Australia became a signatory to the Agreement with effect from 1 July 1975. The principal consequence of the Agreement is that the regulation and control of companies, incorporated in any of the above States and operating in more than one, is effectively vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies unless they meet the requirements of proprietary companies. In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources and their proportion of the total number of companies registered has become extremely large.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the liability of the investor is limited to the amount which has already been paid on his shares and he is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding. Shares on which a call is unpaid are forfeited within fourteen days after the call is payable.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1976 are shown in the next table. As very little documentation is required to effect registration under the terms of the Interstate Corporate

Affairs Agreement, not all classificatory details are available for companies incorporated in other States which so register in Queensland. These companies which are referred to as "recognised" have been excluded from this table. At 30 June 1976 there were 1,152 recognised companies on the register, of which 1,035 were classed as proprietary.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Common- wealth countries	Other	
Proprietary	34,100	6,128	140	6	40,374
Public	479	1,121	156	237	1,993
No-liability	43	103	1	..	147
Unlimited (public) ..	1	2	..	1	4
Unlimited (proprietary)..	8	1	..	..	9
Guarantee	367	139	10	5	521
Total	34,998	7,494	307	249	43,048

5 BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1975 the number of societies was 15, with 340 branches, excluding district councils and central bodies. Medical, hospital, sickness, and funeral benefits are provided.

Before the introduction of Medibank in July 1975 a member incurring medical or hospital expenses could obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees paid, including, from 1953, Australian Government subsidies on most of the benefits provided by approved friendly societies. Following the commencement of Medibank in July 1975, friendly societies provided contributory schemes covering the difference between Medibank benefits and scheduled fees and included cover for intermediate and private hospital patients. When the national health insurance levy and other changes to Medibank were introduced in October 1976 most friendly societies, and other medical and hospital benefit organisations, also introduced various new contributory schemes which cover the whole of the benefit for scheduled fees as well as providing ancillary medical and hospital benefits.

Further details concerning Medibank and the previous schemes are given in Chapter 8.

The following text and tables describe the operations of friendly societies prior to the introduction of Medibank. Members contributing only for benefits under the Australian Government Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes are not included in the figures given in the next table, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included. The membership was 62,760 at 30 June 1975.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1913-1974, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Branches No.	381	376	369	360	340
Members ¹					
Males No.	42,431	42,522	42,237	41,401	40,457
Females No.	20,467	21,471	21,948	22,204	22,303
Persons No.	62,898	63,993	64,185	63,605	62,760
Deaths of members					
Males No.	918	890	882	919	837
Females No.	322	350	351	408	407
Persons No.	1,240	1,240	1,233	1,327	1,244
Sickness					
Males: Cases No.	5,175	4,601	4,368	3,947	3,863
Duration weeks	90,896	88,467	85,290	80,131	76,768
Females: Cases No.	343	283	262	227	325
Duration weeks	6,086	5,698	5,733	5,035	5,086
Receipts					
Members' dues \$'000	4,727	5,564	6,293	7,402	10,946
Investments \$'000	669	2,367	2,691	2,911	3,243
Total \$'000	5,396	7,931	8,984	10,313	14,189
Expenditure					
Sick pay \$'000	124	119	116	109	112
Funeral benefits \$'000	216	207	211	243	258
Medical and hospital benefits \$'000	3,364	5,976	6,966	7,875	11,181
Management \$'000	955	1,245	1,288	1,481	2,124
Total \$'000	4,659	7,547	8,581	9,708	13,675
Investment of funds					
Mortgages \$'000	4,685	4,959	4,906	5,287	5,322
Government loans \$'000	1,703	1,726	1,415	1,952	1,889
Property \$'000	3,472	3,709	3,763	3,962	3,952
Banks etc. \$'000	955	727	1,440	717	803
Total \$'000	10,816	11,121	11,524	11,918	11,966
Uninvested funds \$'000	666	745	745	1,003	1,467
Total funds \$'000	11,482	11,866	12,269	12,921	13,434

¹ Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefits schemes.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies during 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total ³	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A.	8	1,216	34	9	2	40	212
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	267	5	1	.. ⁴	3	70
A.O.F. in Queensland ..	23	2,318	428	19	287	391	612
G.U.O.O.F.	19	2,316	212	17	134	198	594
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	48	12,422	4,362	74	3,519	4,057	2,842
I.O.O.F.	16	1,169	29	10	1	29	383
I.O.R.	34	3,803	353	37	179	299	1,205
M.U.I.O.O.F.	113	25,814	7,724	77	6,317	7,528	5,233
P.A.F.S.O.A.	61	8,849	921	59	738	1,030	1,575
U.A.O.D.	11	2,206	64	40	2	51	623
Other	5	2,380	57	25	4	50	86
Total	340	62,760	14,189	370	11,181	13,675	13,434

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefits schemes. ³ Including management fees. ⁴ Less than \$500.

6 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1974*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1976*.

The next table gives details for the year ended 30 June 1975, of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations and co-operative societies other than credit unions registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Co-operative societies		Total ²
		Trading societies	Other ³	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	96	59	56	211
Branches ³	101	40	1	142
Members	84,586	63,031	3,904	151,521
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	341,303	84,895	2,339	428,537
Sales	327,758	83,462	776	411,995
Fees	6,576	814	465	7,855
Interest received	2,529	278	3	2,810
Other receipts	4,440	341	1,096	5,876
<i>Disbursements</i>	316,165	76,050	1,933	394,148
Purchases	236,968	61,578	1,160	299,707
Working expenses	57,310	12,785	718	70,813
Dividends on share capital	419	111	..	529
Rebates and bonuses	1,549	388	..	1,937
Interest paid	2,623	402	2	3,027
Other expenditure	17,297	787	52	18,136
<i>Assets</i>	196,321	51,617	2,089	250,027
Fixed assets	80,069	19,051	1,460	100,580
Stock	14,081	5,597	57	19,734
Sundry debtors	78,744	19,450	78	98,273
Cash in hand and at bank	11,516	538	320	12,375
Investments	8,750	5,747	123	14,620
Accumulated losses	695	785	45	1,525
Other assets	2,466	448	6	2,920
<i>Liabilities</i>	196,321	51,617	2,089	250,027
Paid-up share capital	22,291	10,099	134	32,524
Advances outstanding	20,181	4,430	553	25,164
Bank overdraft	15,091	2,364	27	17,482
Accumulated profits	15,531	9,249	941	25,722
Reserve funds	54,262	4,379	292	58,933
Sundry creditors	39,450	12,106	72	51,628
Other liabilities	29,516	8,989	70	38,575

¹ Excluding credit unions. ² Including community advancement societies and mutual buying groups but excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. Details for these societies are shown in the relevant table on page 521. ³ In addition to the main establishment.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1974-75, returns were furnished by 96 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled

by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act* 1967-1976, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment society or community settlement society operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	74	81	82	76	62
Members	41,774	58,071	72,087	92,893	97,476
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members	10,914	17,257	30,504	34,783	48,250
Repayments of principal	5,205	9,461	16,023	22,448	28,986
Deposits received	18,209	33,001	53,546	74,851	105,129
Withdrawal of deposits	12,523	24,920	38,243	60,936	83,748
Income					
Interest received					
Loans to members	1,387	2,347	3,505	5,431	7,860
Other	24	35	116	223	608
Expenditure					
Interest paid					
On deposits	689	1,222	1,780	3,201	5,443
Other	20	45	62	89	238
Administration	668	1,027	1,639	2,115	1,867
Loan protection insurance .. .. .	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	213
Assets					
Loans to members	14,864	25,216	39,766	52,148	69,504
Other loans and investments	371	1,308	2,651	4,670	4,904
Cash in hand and at bank	221	440	717	575	1,609
Fixed assets	441	982	1,479	2,947	3,799
Other assets	24	49	107	266	146
Total	15,923	27,995	44,721	60,606	79,962
Liabilities					
Paid-up share capital	428	567	698	817	901
Reserve funds	37	76	91	215	457
Deposits	14,765	25,537	41,105	55,226	75,464
Other borrowings	436	1,297	1,776	1,827	2,792
Accumulated surplus ³	-42	8	-103	-239	-283
Other liabilities	299	510	1,154	2,761	630
Total	15,923	27,995	44,721	60,606	79,962

¹ Figures for 1974-75 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to changes in method of collection. ² Included in administration prior to 1974-75.

³ Minus sign (—) denotes net deficit.

7 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

Instalment credit for retail sales schemes are defined as those in which repayment is made by regular pre-determined instalments, such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans made primarily to finance the sale of consumer commodities. A large proportion of total instalment credit is financed under hire purchase schemes.

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1973*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit transactions for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table. The series excludes credit schemes which do not involve repayment by regular pre-determined instalments and credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities. From July 1973 financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles have also been excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1971-72 ¹	1972-73 ¹	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
HIRE PURCHASE					
Amount financed ²					
Motor vehicles	89.4	125.8	108.1	105.0	137.5
Household and personal goods ..	25.7	30.8	27.0	30.4	35.6
Total	130.6	174.0	135.1	135.4	173.1
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed ²					
Motor vehicles	53.3	42.2	36.0	32.8	43.3
Household and personal goods ..	32.9	35.6	34.0	31.5	38.4
Total	88.2	79.2	70.0	64.3	81.7
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed ²					
Motor vehicles	142.8	168.0	144.0	137.8	180.8
Household and personal goods ..	58.6	66.4	61.0	61.9	74.0
Total	218.7	253.2	205.0	199.7	254.8
Cash collections and other liquidations ³	244.1	268.0	234.9	245.3	289.5
Balances outstanding at end of year ³	323.2	363.9	305.3	320.9	400.7

¹ Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles in totals to 1972-73. ² Excluding hiring charges and insurance. ³ Including hiring charges and insurance.

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year, for the five years to 1975-76.

**BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES¹,
AUSTRALIA
(\$m)**

State	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
New South Wales ²	840.3	860.8	762.7	851.5	932.5
Victoria	509.4	511.6	445.1	471.2	546.0
Queensland	323.2	363.9	305.3	320.9	400.7
South Australia ³	188.4	195.8	187.6	209.3	253.2
Western Australia	212.4	225.4	177.6	175.4	211.8
Tasmania	61.6	67.4	57.7	68.5	83.2
Australia	2,135.3	2,224.9	1,935.9	2,096.8	2,427.4

¹ Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles to 1972-73.

² Including Australian Capital Territory.

³ Including Northern Territory.

8 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1975-76 are given in the next table.

Comparability of figures in this series over the period shown has been significantly affected by changes in classification of financial transactions from July 1972 and July 1973. Additionally, from July 1973 changes in scope and coverage have been made. For further details, readers are referred to publication Reference No. 5.14, *Finance Companies* (July 1976 issue) of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

**FINANCE COMPANIES¹: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	596.3	929.5	1,102.3	774.7	1,123.2
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	165.6	195.0	181.6	174.1	228.5
Wholesale finance ³	210.6	257.8	322.0	326.7	452.2
Personal loans	20.1	28.0	35.9	34.3	58.3
Housing loans	200.0	254.3	303.8	87.7	168.9
Other consumer and commercial loans		194.4	258.9	151.8	215.3
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year</i> ⁴	647.2	959.9	1,350.5	1,309.3	1,549.1
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	261.1	297.8	290.7	306.1	385.3
Wholesale finance ³	38.5	44.3	51.3	55.1	96.3
Personal loans	29.2	40.7	58.7	66.7	89.0
Housing loans	318.4	376.5	565.6	505.4	551.4
Other consumer and commercial loans		200.6	384.1	376.0	427.1
<i>Collections and liquidations during year</i> ⁴	600.2	846.6	1,038.4	1,028.3	1,213.4
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	205.3	228.0	210.6	218.1	261.7
Wholesale finance ³	206.0	257.6	325.0	333.8	430.0
Personal loans	18.8	31.4	38.3	43.1	59.6
Housing loans	170.1	221.7	280.8	210.0	236.5
Other consumer and commercial loans		107.9	183.5	223.4	225.8

¹ See text preceding table.

² Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 522.

³ Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring from 1972-73 (previously shown in "other consumer and commercial loans").

⁴ Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, housing, other consumer and commercial

loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. They exclude banks, insurance companies, and companies providing loans to other companies.

The Australian *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 came into effect on 7 August 1974. The object of this Act is to assist the Australian Government to achieve effective control of the Australian economy by providing a means for the examination of the business activities of certain financial and trading organisations and the regulation of those activities.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 11, Section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1976, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title to the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

All transactions involving real property registered under the Act must be recorded by the Registrar. During the five years to 1975-76 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$9,999 to \$21,276 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$8,659 to \$18,136.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1975-76 are given in the next table.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in transfers	Mortgages registered		Releases of registered mortgages	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1971-72 ..	83,673	836,631	58,314	504,922	42,458	281,769
1972-73 ..	120,444	1,525,032	83,036	904,450	59,659	433,420
1973-74 ..	130,687	2,301,269	84,163	1,377,011	61,722	638,537
1974-75 ..	70,963	1,322,225	44,207	840,810	34,784	417,007
1975-76 ..	84,753	1,803,209	61,122	1,108,520	44,993	613,673

10 STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks etc., which may take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery, or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Responsibility for the registration and release of these instruments was formerly vested in the Registrar of the Supreme Court but now rests with the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Details of the instruments registered and released during the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of sale etc. ¹						
1971-72	20,004	59,113	1,978	855	8,506	830
1972-73	18,826	81,310	2,412	912	10,885	872
1973-74	18,058	73,374	2,202	802	9,982	1,480
1974-75	15,023	54,232	1,481	611	7,221	631
1975-76	17,199	80,996	1,301	899	12,897	626
Liens on sugar ²						
1971-72	668	14,323	890	..	..	..
1972-73	787	19,028	526	..	..	..
1973-74	743	16,375	489	..	..	..
1974-75	647	17,764	354	..	..	..
1975-76	522	13,343	240	..	..	..
State securities ³						
1971-72	1,479	7,989	..	1,443	3,480	..
1972-73	1,773	9,808	..	1,931	3,175	..
1973-74	1,825	11,122	..	..	..	2,489
1974-75	1,516	8,517	..	..	..	1,734
1975-76	2,269	24,427	..	..	..	1,399

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.
² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.
³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc. After 1972-73 values are not stated on releases.

11 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the five years ended 1975-76 in the next table. Total turnover for 1975-76 was 1.5 per cent higher than the previous year's figure. The increase was due mainly to a near tripling in the turnover of government loans.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE
(\$'000)

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
1971-72	56,441	27,277	21,342	7,661	112,721
1972-73	76,450	30,360	21,710	11,772	140,292
1973-74	54,631	25,201	6,943	10,893	97,668
1974-75	57,674	24,283	8,964	3,045	93,965
1975-76	53,168	23,964	9,330	8,949	95,411

• Chapter 23

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Limited results of the 1976 Census, details from the 1971 Census, and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 Census, but excluded from the published results of previous Censuses. However, 1966 Census data in this section has been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

Definitions of terms used in this section may be found in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1911—The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1976.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date				Occupied dwellings			Unoccupied dwellings	
				Private		Non-private		Total
				Number	Average number of inmates			
1911	..	..	..	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	3,684 ¹
1921	..	..	..	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	..	..	..	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	..	..	..	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	..	..	..	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	..	..	..	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966	..	..	..	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	..	..	..	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	51,077 ²
1976	..	..	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	603,534 _s	62,016 ² _s

¹ Information incomplete. ² Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. *n* Not available. *s* Subject to revision.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1971		Census 1976 ^s	
	Occupied	Un-occupied ¹	Occupied	Un-occupied ¹
New South Wales	1,364,542	124,522	1,499,806	153,065
Victoria	1,015,485	88,521	1,128,299	118,782
Queensland	517,245	51,077	603,534	62,016
South Australia	344,112	30,553	392,733	39,575
Western Australia	286,845	28,274	339,390	34,043
Tasmania	110,420	13,307	122,759	15,784
Northern Territory	17,792	929	23,553	2,279
Australian Capital Territory	38,118	1,874	57,030	4,138
Australia	3,694,559	339,057	4,167,104	429,682

¹ Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated. ^s Subject to revision.

Occupied Dwellings—Details of occupied dwellings are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings have been revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census details. Urban Brisbane is defined on page 94, and urban centres on page 108.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<i>Private dwellings</i>	443,225	237,776	176,981	97,843	512,600
Separate house	382,424	198,745	146,372	86,997	432,114
Semi-detached house		2,729	2,559	1,011	6,299
Attached house		1,212	1,332	1,311	3,855
Terrace or row house		337	339	41	717
Villa unit/town house .. .. .	..¹	353	644	679	1,676
Self-contained flat/home unit	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Other	17,707	6,849	5,211	6,566	18,626
<i>Non-private dwellings²</i>	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc. .. .. .	..³	21	130	78	229
Staff quarters	3,238	49	213	793	1,055
Boarding houses	1,535	372	432	139	943
Educational institutions	104	48	66	21	135
Hospitals (non-mental)	190	24	91	49	164
Nursing homes .. .. .	..³	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged .. .. .	..³	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions .. .. .	..³	66	53	23	142
Other	334	..	..	..	..
Total occupied dwellings	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

¹ At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats. ² Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. ³ Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
Private dwellings	1,559,056	777,820	578,181	354,277	1,710,278
Separate house	1,408,647	695,420	500,408	321,927	1,517,755
Semi-detached house		7,271	7,335	3,704	18,310
Attached house		4,112	4,620	4,727	13,459
Terrace or row house		781	850	152	1,783
Villa unit/town house .. .. .	..¹	773	1,417	2,955	5,145
Self-contained flat/home unit	110,048	58,961	50,434	3,362	112,757
Other	40,361	10,502	13,117	17,450	41,069
Non-private dwellings	105,764	40,458	50,633	19,970	111,061
Total in occupied dwellings	1,664,820	818,278	628,814	374,247	1,821,339
Persons not enumerated in dwellings					
Campers-out ²	9,504	n	n	n	5,726
Migratory ³					
Total population	1,674,324	n	n	n	1,827,065

¹ No comparable data in 1966. ² Including those living temporarily, e.g. on holidays, in tents, caravans, or houseboats, or who were camped out on Census night. If a tent, caravan, or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling, it was classified as a dwelling. ³ Including shipping, railway, and air travellers. n Not available.

At the 1971 Census, 1,821,339 persons were enumerated in private and non-private dwellings in Queensland; 85.5 per cent of these were in private houses, 6.2 per cent in self-contained flats, and 6.1 per cent in non-private dwellings. At the 1966 Census, the corresponding percentages were 84.6, 6.6, and 6.4, respectively.

Unoccupied Dwellings—For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private house	31,956	9,470	15,694	16,672	41,836
Self-contained flat	6,117	2,326	5,470	221	8,017
Other private dwelling	1,834	556	413	255	1,224
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED, QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting	6,288	3,334	5,967	1,905	11,206
Holiday house, week-end	9,251	397	6,937	5,039	12,373
Occupants temporarily absent ..	8,717	5,428	5,485	4,038	14,951
Condemned or to be demolished ..	528	390	425	689	1,504
Other and not stated	15,123	2,803	2,763	5,477	11,043
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

Occupied Private Dwellings—Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry, store room, or room used for business purposes only. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²
1	664	376	8,305	1,087	805	9,986
2	3,088	5,623	13,832	4,030	8,442	18,197
3	11,066	12,782	26,639	16,501	17,175	36,340
4	43,874	13,357	58,524	60,525	14,383	75,802
5	123,182	6,538	130,303	169,533	5,208	175,170
6	102,996	2,713	105,994	110,604	1,878	112,682
7	58,782	982	59,925	50,801	640	51,549
8 and over	38,772	723	39,703	31,580	782	32,874
Total occupied private dwellings	382,424	43,094	443,225	444,661	49,313	512,600
Average number of rooms per dwelling ..	5.8	3.9	5.4	..	3.5	5.1

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census. ² Including other categories.

Occupied Private Houses and Self-contained Flats—The tables in this section give details of occupied private houses and self-contained flats only.

Private houses and self-contained flats comprised 96.4 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland at the 1971 Census. Details of these occupied dwellings are shown in the next table by nature of occupancy at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Owner, purchaser by instalments	300,961	160,948	110,756	62,459	334,163
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	12,876	11,586	3,959	610	16,155
Other tenant	54,420	24,634	29,612	12,950	67,196
Other methods of occupancy ..	11,573	3,360	4,479	11,596	19,435
Not stated	2,594	2,848	2,440	2,424	7,712
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Owner, purchaser by instalments ..	7,270	4,434	3,290	264	7,988
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	819	267	197	12	476
Other tenant	33,853	21,430	15,725	713	37,868
Other methods of occupancy ..	817	524	522	188	1,234
Not stated	335	896	790	61	1,747
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of private houses and self-contained flats which were connected to gas and electricity and the number which had television sets at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Gas only	859	38	55	643	736
Electricity only	262,487	126,510	121,298	75,532	323,340
Gas and electricity	110,038	75,915	28,841	9,934	114,690
Neither gas nor electricity	7,489	74	263	2,884	3,221
Not stated	1,551	839	789	1,046	2,674
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
Television set	263,357	170,341	116,385	56,679	343,405

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued**

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Gas only	70	12	14	4	30
Electricity only	19,344	10,185	15,139	1,026	26,350
Gas and electricity	23,326	16,855	4,933	162	21,950
Neither gas nor electricity	79	12	11	9	32
Not stated	275	487	427	37	951
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Television set	23,078	17,395	12,541	594	30,530

The next table shows houses and flats by material of outer walls at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY MATERIAL OF
OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND**

Material of outer walls	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES ¹					
Brick	12,320	15,776	9,125	2,839	27,740
Brick-veneer	8,920	12,646	7,953	2,064	22,663
Stone	191	196	145	140	481
Concrete	7,847	6,176	3,323	1,589	11,088
Timber	281,200	151,934	93,644	60,813	306,391
Metal	7,354	523	3,064	4,499	8,086
Asbestos-cement	63,944	15,848	33,727	17,708	67,283
Other	648	277	265	387	929
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

2 CONSTRUCTION

Supervision and Control of Building—The *Building Act* 1975, prescribing standard building by-laws for Local Authorities in respect of the erection of buildings and other structures, became effective from 1 April 1976 and applies uniformly throughout the State. Previously, it had been the concern of each Local Authority (shire or municipal council) to determine and enforce building by-laws in its particular area.

The *Building Act* deals with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, structural provisions, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, damp-proofing, fire resisting materials, etc. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that adequate standards of building are maintained with regard to quality, safety, and the health of occupants. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted to the appropriate Local Authority for approval. The Crown is also bound by the provisions of the Act, save some specified minor exceptions such as the requirement to make application to the Local Authority for a permit to erect a building or other structure.

Architects—All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act* 1962-1971. At 30 June 1976, there were 905 architects registered with the Board, of whom 709 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 196 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders—Under the *Builders' Registration Act* 1971-1973 all builders are required to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the building industry to protect the public against any inefficient or unscrupulous practices within the industry. Only builders registered under the Act (including bodies corporate and firms) may carry out building construction work, the value of which exceeds \$500. An owner-builder may, however, still construct a single dwelling-house for his own use, but certain conditions must be observed if it is sold within two years.

Safety in Building Construction—Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act* 1971-1975 which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs.

Building Statistics—These statistics deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as roadways, bridges, dams, electricity generation and transmission lines, marine installations, railways, etc. The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, etc.). Mimeographed publications are issued regularly by the Bureau which show comprehensive details for each of these series.

The values shown for building statistics represent the estimated completion cost of new buildings and large alterations and additions to existing buildings. Values of land are not included. In tabulating the statistics over periods of time, it has become necessary to apply value criteria to ensure that while adequately recording trends in the series, resources are not devoted to processing numerous approvals and collecting returns for very small jobs the combined values of which have little effect on the overall result. From 1974-75 the scope of the building collections covers all new dwellings (houses and other dwellings), new other buildings valued at \$10,000 and over, and alterations and additions (both to dwellings and other buildings) valued at \$10,000 and over. While the values of new work and alterations and additions are tabulated separately for dwellings, they are combined for all other building. For practical reasons in the tables which follow in this section of the *Year Book*, however, the values of alterations and additions to dwellings have not been shown separately but are included in all total values of building work.

Building Approvals—Statistics of building approvals are compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Australian and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. Some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements, see page 534, will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

Building Operations—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection is undertaken to provide details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Dwellings are classified as either "houses" or "other dwellings". Other dwellings relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

Private or government ownership. A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. Thus "government" includes buildings erected for Australian and State Governments and Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities, either by contractor or by day-labour, whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. All other buildings, including houses erected for particular persons under government sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance, are classified as private. An *owner-built* house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on its foundations has begun, *completed* when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed and occupied, and

under construction if it has been commenced but not completed, whether or not work on the building is actively proceeding; however, buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Type of building. Classification is made according to the function a building is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on building in the period.

Details of the value of building work approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland in the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factor- ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total	
	Houses	Other							
APPROVED									
1971-72	..	219.7	50.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	28.4	72.9	411.7
1972-73	..	313.0	84.7	19.3	30.1	43.9	26.2	91.6	608.8
1973-74	..	352.8	120.1	41.7	36.6	42.0	48.9	97.4	744.5 ²
1974-75	..	267.8	67.0	21.9	28.1	58.3	55.2	104.9	610.4 ²
1975-76	..	449.0	59.7	42.7	39.0	51.4	40.4	197.0	890.5 ²
COMMENCED									
1971-72	..	211.4	48.0	11.8	13.6	33.5	30.7	79.5	428.5
1972-73	..	301.1	68.9	17.3	21.0	48.5	28.3	99.5	584.5
1973-74	..	356.0	104.2	31.1	36.9	51.2	52.6	101.9	734.0
1974-75	..	265.2	54.5	19.6	33.7	77.9	65.1	114.1	637.0 ²
1975-76	..	411.3	66.6	48.8	32.2	55.8	48.1	202.2	877.6 ²
COMPLETED									
1971-72	..	197.0	38.7	18.1	22.1	23.5	24.9	73.4	397.7
1972-73	..	264.0	52.7	14.2	16.3	41.1	38.6	82.3	509.3
1973-74	..	323.7	74.2	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7
1974-75	..	309.0	86.6	30.1	34.9	42.8	47.2	105.8	663.2 ²
1975-76	..	385.6	70.1	27.2	38.9	84.1	86.7	106.3	811.4 ²
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
1971-72	..	61.2	23.8	6.2	3.6	51.9	39.4	65.9	252.2
1972-73	..	101.2	40.8	10.2	8.5	61.7	29.1	83.6	335.0
1973-74	..	141.7	74.5	24.2	20.4	70.7	50.6	119.6	501.8
1974-75	..	102.2	48.1	15.5	21.7	115.7	73.6	133.8	512.0 ³
1975-76	..	135.0	51.9	38.8	16.3	107.2	39.6	226.6	617.3 ³

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. ² Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

Increases in the value of building operations over this period are not necessarily attributable to increased building activity, for the period has been one of an almost continuous rise in the costs of building. Details of the value of work actually carried out each year are shown on page 538 for the same building categories, but a better indication of activity in at least part of the industry may be obtained from the next table which shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership for the five years to 1975-76.

NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Government ownership ¹		Total		
	Contract-built houses	Owner-built houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings

COMMENCED

1971-72 ..	15,287	1,304	5,178	1,671	146	18,262	5,324	23,586
1972-73 ..	19,225	1,662	6,853	1,662	230	22,549	7,083	29,632
1973-74 ..	18,296	1,533	7,734	1,950	450	21,779	8,184	29,963
1974-75 ..	10,109	1,600	3,553	2,087	40	13,796	3,593	17,389
1975-76 ..	14,692	2,324	3,877	1,356	106	18,372	3,983	22,355

COMPLETED

1971-72 ..	14,557	1,182	4,482	1,737	13	17,476	4,495	21,971
1972-73 ..	17,428	1,540	5,538	1,728	205	20,696	5,743	26,439
1973-74 ..	17,786	1,441	6,605	1,437	221	20,664	6,826	27,490
1974-75 ..	12,795	1,568	5,739	2,029	249	16,392	5,988	22,380
1975-76 ..	14,084	1,995	3,899	1,798	235	17,877	4,134	22,011

¹ Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

The next table shows the value of building work, classified by type of building, completed in each State or Territory and Australia for 1975-76.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

State or Territory	New dwellings		Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total value ²
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	36,114	769.8	60.0	85.4	189.1	152.9	231.6	1,564.9
Victoria	34,309	740.1	49.3	92.1	171.3	141.5	142.5	1,374.5
Queensland ..	22,011	455.8	27.2	38.9	84.1	86.7	106.3	811.4
South Australia ..	13,953	273.1	14.5	19.6	34.5	67.6	53.0	469.1
Western Australia	15,028	297.7	17.2	22.4	45.7	58.3	83.8	533.8
Tasmania	3,683	77.1	2.1	7.0	15.4	22.7	19.2	145.1
Northern Territory	1,848	54.2	4.1	5.0	10.6	14.6	15.3	121.8
A. C. Territory ..	5,068	130.6	2.6	1.4	13.6	36.7	21.0	213.1
Australia ..	132,014	2,798.4	176.8	271.7	564.4	581.0	672.6	5,233.6

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. ² Including the value of alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

Details of building work completed in each Statistical Division during 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Class of building					Total ¹	Dwell- ing units ²
	New dwellings				Other building		
	Houses		Other				
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000			
Brisbane Statistical Division	8,086	171,447	1,447	23,502	200,438	402,086	9,533
<i>Brisbane City</i>	2,955	75,420	1,329	21,916	166,879	269,970	4,284
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical</i>							
<i>Division</i>	5,131	96,027	118	1,585	33,559	132,115	5,249
Moreton	3,103	71,594	1,304	28,691	26,733	129,007	4,407
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,262	27,054	253	3,762	12,741	44,212	1,515
Darling Downs	837	19,045	261	3,017	14,519	37,286	1,098
South-West	46	868	6	78	3,981	4,981	52
Fitzroy	1,184	21,557	69	780	16,062	38,827	1,253
Central-West	13	271	..	..	950	1,244	13
Mackay	965	19,647	194	2,396	9,512	31,819	1,159
Northern	1,140	25,209	258	3,763	31,581	61,349	1,398
Far North	1,022	24,324	340	4,134	18,176	47,255	1,362
North-West	219	4,612	2	20	8,534	13,324	221
Queensland	17,877	385,629	4,134	70,139	343,228	811,388	22,011

¹ Including the value of alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately. ² Total number of houses and other dwellings.

The next table shows houses completed according to material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick ¹	Brick- veneer	Timber	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
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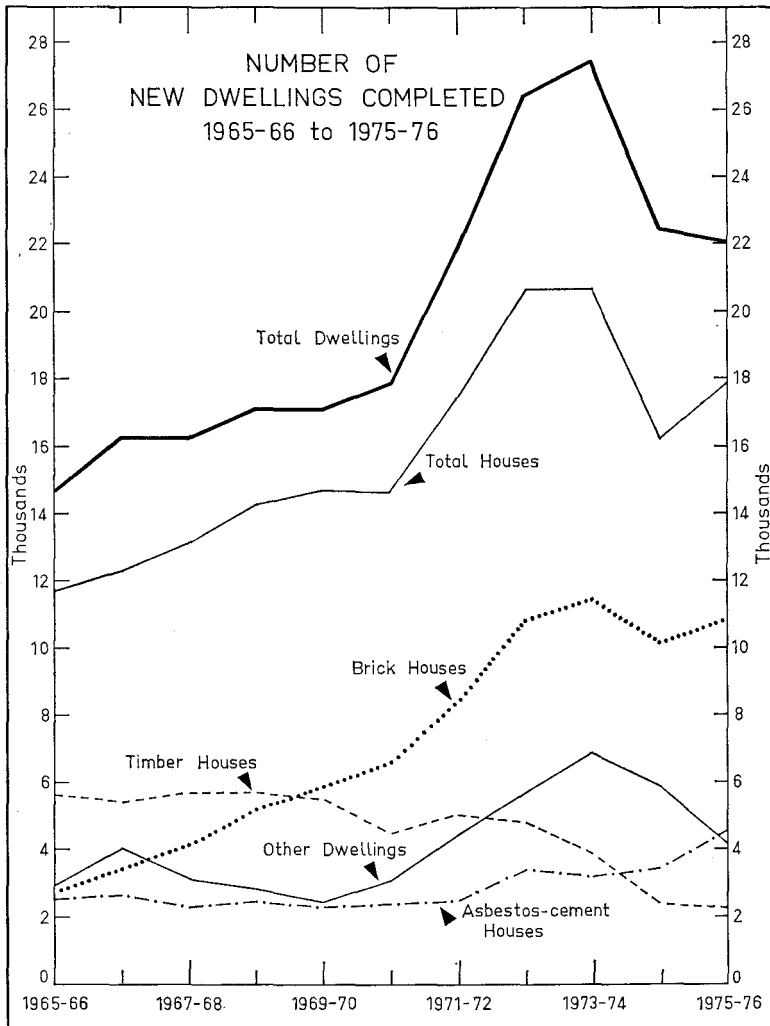
HOUSES COMPLETED (No.)

1971-72	1,399	7,949	5,009	2,559	560	17,476
1972-73	1,510	10,605	4,825	3,402	354	20,696
1973-74	1,672	11,535	3,971	3,207	279	20,664
1974-75	1,490	8,703	2,454	3,477	268	16,392
1975-76	1,840	8,977	2,263	4,567	230	17,877

PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED (%)

1971-72	8.0	45.5	28.7	14.6	3.2	100.0
1972-73	7.3	51.3	23.3	16.4	1.7	100.0
1973-74	8.1	55.8	19.2	15.5	1.4	100.0
1974-75	9.1	53.1	15.0	21.2	1.6	100.0
1975-76	10.3	50.2	12.7	25.5	1.3	100.0

¹ Including houses constructed of clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.



Value of Work Done on Building—One available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on building during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland in the five years to 1975-76 according to class of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.

The total value of building work done has doubled over the five years to 1975-76, with the level of activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division, as a percentage of the State total, remaining fairly constant at around 50 per cent. Because of the significant increases in building costs over the period, however, the variation in real activity would be considerably less than is indicated by the changes in money values.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND
(\\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total	
	Houses	Other							
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION									
1971-72	..	106.7	22.3	7.9	9.8	31.8	15.5	34.6	228.6
1972-73	..	146.9	28.2	9.0	11.6	30.8	16.4	31.8	274.7
1973-74	..	169.4	40.5	12.5	18.3	35.0	18.8	35.4	330.1
1974-75	..	127.4	29.9	16.4	25.5	59.6	36.0	55.5	354.3 ²
1975-76	..	177.7	24.8	11.7	23.7	63.5	32.6	81.5	422.2 ²
REST OF STATE									
1971-72	..	98.8	22.3	4.6	8.3	7.0	13.1	42.8	196.8
1972-73	..	130.6	31.6	7.0	6.5	9.2	14.8	49.9	249.7
1973-74	..	177.5	49.9	12.9	13.3	12.9	20.1	52.2	338.7
1974-75	..	164.9	48.3	11.0	13.1	15.8	30.2	59.4	345.6 ²
1975-76	..	227.3	47.7	18.3	11.7	18.9	28.1	73.3	431.3 ²
TOTAL QUEENSLAND									
1971-72	..	205.4	44.6	12.5	18.1	38.8	28.6	77.3	425.3
1972-73	..	277.5	59.8	16.0	18.1	40.0	31.3	81.7	524.4
1973-74	..	347.0	90.4	25.4	31.6	47.9	38.9	87.6	668.8
1974-75	..	292.3	78.2	27.4	38.6	75.5	66.2	114.9	699.9 ²
1975-76	..	405.0	72.5	30.0	35.4	82.4	60.8	154.9	853.6 ²

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. ² Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

Building Costs—Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in each of the five years to 1975-76, shown in the next table.

Comparison of costs over time by various materials of outer walls are subject to certain limitations: (i) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (ii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors, aluminium windows, etc.; and (iii) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE METRE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND
(\\$)

Year	Average cost per square metre of houses					
	Full brick ¹	Brick-veneer ¹	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
1971-72	98.9	96.5	92.7	94.6	102.9	95.8
1972-73	106.9	105.6	101.1	103.2	119.6	104.8
1973-74	116.9	119.6	117.1	117.7	120.5	118.8
1974-75	145.6	141.0	138.1	140.5	160.6	141.3
1975-76	155.9	161.3	161.5	166.5	215.0	162.2

¹ Including houses constructed of clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.

Further indications of trends in building costs may be obtained from the building material price indexes in Section 4 of Chapter 18, Prices, and Section 3 of Chapter 20, Wages and Industrial Conditions.

Construction (Other Than Building) Statistics—These statistics deal with the construction of roadways, bridges, dams, electricity generation and transmission lines, marine installations, railways, etc. As no statistics were available for the extent of construction activity on these and similar projects, and in response to a strong demand from both private and government organisations, a regular collection was commenced throughout Australia during 1973 from firms engaged in these fields.

The statistics relate to work by private contractors on construction (other than building) prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more, inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included in the statistics. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

The series gives details of construction (other than building) activity in terms of prime contracts only. Although the prime contract is the normal method of arranging business between a project owner and a contractor, some variation can occur in the extent to which the prime contract covers the value of plant, machinery, and materials associated with construction (other than building) projects. For example, plant, machinery, and materials will not be included in the value of the prime contract when supplied directly by the project owner. Consequently, the statistics do not give the total cost of projects with which the prime contractors are associated.

The cost of erecting buildings which are part of the construction work covered by a prime contract is included in the statistics if: (i) the building is, as the collection requests, "an integral, but minor part of a construction project"; and (ii) a building permit has not been issued for it, (and consequently it would not have been included in the Building Statistics series). A prime contract for the installation of equipment which is an integral part of a construction (other than building) project is at present included in the statistics, even though in some cases the installation of such equipment has been classified as primary to manufacturing industry. Prime contracts which involve only the supply of materials and equipment are excluded from the statistics. The collection is still in the developmental stage and the scope is being refined as the collection progresses.

Prime contracts are classified by *type of construction* according to the end use of the project being constructed, e.g. if a prime contract for earthworks relates to road construction, it will be classified to *road work*. Where a contract covers more than one type of construction shown in the classification below, e.g. a contract for road and bridge work, the contract is classified to the component with the greatest value.

Examples of the types of contracts classified to each type of construction are given in the following list: *Road work* includes construction of main and secondary roads, beef roads, and carparks; *Bridges* include over-

passes and traffic viaducts; *Dams* include weirs and reservoirs; *Hydraulic reticulation* includes water pipelines, water mains, water treatment plants, sewage systems, sewage treatment plants, sewage pipelines, drainage systems, and stormwater drains; *Electricity generation and transmission* include electricity power houses, hydro generating plants, power transmission and distribution lines, and cables and transmission towers; *Marine work* includes breakwaters, groynes, causeways, retaining walls, docks, harbours, piers, shipping terminals, and wharves; and *Heavy industrial facilities* include chemical plants, blast and other furnaces, steel mills, kilns, incinerators, material handling plants, conveyor systems, mineral processing plants, chemical plants, and oil refineries.

Due to the requirements to maintain confidentiality, particularly with regard to categories which have a small number of construction jobs, it has been necessary to aggregate a number of separate classification categories to "other", as follows: *Railways* include railway tracks, power lines and signals, railway platforms (excluding buildings), and tramways; *Aerodromes* include runways, taxiways, and hardstand areas; *Oil and gas production and distribution facilities* include gas pipelines, gas storage tanks, oil pipelines, oil storage tanks, and oil and gas production facilities at well head; *Telecommunications* include communication cables, marine cables, radio and television towers, and telephone lines; and *Miscellaneous* includes removal of overburden, silos, stockyards, and work not elsewhere included.

The following definitions apply to this series: *Prime contracts* are defined as contracts where the contractor is legally liable to the owner of the project; *Ownership*. Prime contracts are classified as private or government according to the ownership of the project at the time of commencement; *Commenced*. A prime contract is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on work under the contract is first reported; *Completed*. A prime contract is regarded as completed when a certificate of practical completion has been issued, or when the contract may reasonably be classed as having been completed. In open-ended contracts, that is, where work is done under a contract in which a total final value (when completed) has not been specified, the work done during a period is regarded as commenced and completed in the period if the value of work done in the period is \$100,000 or more; *Under construction*. A prime contract is regarded as being under construction at the end of a period if it has been commenced but has not been completed (according to the definitions above), and if work under the contract has not been abandoned; *Value of work done* is the estimated value of work carried out under prime contracts during the period; and *Value of work yet to be done* is the estimated value of work remaining to be done on projects under construction at the end of the period. As this variable is calculated by taking the estimated value of work done to the end of the period from the estimated final value of the construction work on completion of the contract, it represents only an estimate of work which will be carried out in subsequent periods. The presence of rise and fall conditions in contracts and of contract variations may lead to revision in future periods of the statistics shown for the values of work completed, work under construction, work done during period, and work yet to be done.

Details of the value of construction (other than building) work commenced, completed, under construction, done, and yet to be done in the three years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS,
QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other ¹	Total
COMMENCED									
1973-74	.. 34.4	4.9	10.3	30.4	14.9	6.3	18.5	21.6	141.4
1974-75	.. 26.0	4.8	15.8	28.3	48.3	5.6	22.9	25.0	176.7
1975-76	.. 36.0	21.4	8.8	22.9	88.1	11.5	28.6	10.5	227.6
COMPLETED									
1973-74	.. 22.4	1.6	0.4	19.1	2.8	3.8	44.5	9.3	103.7
1974-75	.. 46.2	4.1	14.7	33.2	24.9	14.2	57.1	55.9	250.2
1975-76	.. 35.5	3.9	34.9	27.4	21.6	2.7	148.5	27.3	301.9
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
1973-74	.. 57.8	7.6	49.0	46.4	121.3	18.6	155.3	72.4	528.3
1974-75	.. 44.4	5.2	51.1	48.7	145.5	3.9	142.0	22.2	462.9
1975-76	.. 49.0	26.4	30.4	44.5	298.0	12.0	28.6	4.7	493.5
WORK DONE DURING YEAR									
1973-74	.. 34.2	2.7	14.0	24.2	38.2	6.8	82.4	28.1	230.5
1974-75	.. 45.7	6.1	21.4	40.5	50.3	7.8	78.1	26.6	276.6
1975-76	.. 37.5	11.5	27.7	30.5	65.0	6.5	46.5	17.5	242.6
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF YEAR									
1973-74	.. 24.1	4.7	19.8	23.6	62.8	10.2	59.0	20.7	224.9
1974-75	.. 11.4	2.7	18.9	18.8	66.0	1.4	24.0	8.4	151.5
1975-76	.. 13.9	14.5	4.2	13.7	174.3	6.5	12.7	2.5	242.2

¹ Comprises railways, aerodromes, oil and gas production and distribution facilities, telecommunications, and miscellaneous.

In relation to Australia for the year 1975-76, Queensland's proportion of total work commenced was 24 per cent, total work completed, 27 per cent, and work done during year, 20 per cent.

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Sources of Finance—The majority of houses built or purchased each year for owner occupation are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property involved, from agencies owned or guaranteed by the Australian or Queensland Governments, or from various private sources.

A summary of the available statistics of advances for home building and purchase in Queensland is given in the next table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are shown in the following pages.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSING BY SELECTED ORGANISATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Advances made					
Queensland Housing Commission					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	1,378	1,007	864	1,651	3,356
Contract of sale and land tenure	1,200	1,119	15,571	15,474	7,434
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements	4,736	9,202			
Permanent building societies ¹ ..	94,510	182,892	219,359	120,910	224,876
Terminating building societies ¹ ..	7,561	8,689	8,720	18,516	n
Life insurance companies ..	7,159	6,521	7,942	6,538	6,502
Advances approved					
Savings banks	81,192	142,221	131,761	175,254	262,222

¹ As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, figures for advances relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.
n Not available.

State Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission and in addition the State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies. The Australian Government provides assistance for housing through several schemes. In each year from 1945-46 to 1970-71, the Loan Council agreed to a total "works and housing" programme from which the State nominated the amount it would receive as loans from the Australian Government under successive Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 there were no specific loans for housing, the State meeting its expenditures from within its ordinary Loan Council borrowing programme. Since 1973-74 the Australian Government, under a new Agreement for the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78, makes loans available to the State for welfare housing outside, and in addition to, Loan Council arrangements. The Australian Government also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks make long-term housing advances. Other private sources of funds borrowed for housing include building and co-operative housing societies, private trading banks, life insurance offices, credit unions, superannuation and other trust funds, and private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all of these sources are not available.

State Government Housing Finance—State Government assistance for housing commenced in 1909 with the creation of the State Housing Authority, which has been designated successively the Workers' Dwelling Board, Queensland Government Savings Bank, the State Advances Corporation, and the Queensland Housing Commission.

The Queensland Housing Commission was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945* and took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation. In addition to operating the Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes Schemes, the latter scheme being discontinued in 1961, the Commission was also empowered to build houses itself, either for sale or for rental. In addition, the Commission administered, and was the constructing authority for, the various Commonwealth and State

Housing Agreements from 1945-46 to 1970-71. It also administers and is the constructing authority for the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement of 1973-74 to 1977-78. The Commission shares with approved housing institutions the Australian Government housing assistance grants paid to the State, and administers the Australian Government rental assistance grants used to provide rental rebates for needy persons. Current Commonwealth-State operations are covered by the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* which replaced the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the *Housing Agreement Act 1973*, the *Housing Assistance Act 1973*, the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*, the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen).

The financial transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission are recorded in the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. The next table shows the principal financial transactions and housing operations of the Fund for the three years to 30 June 1976.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS (\$'000)			
<i>Receipts</i>			
Loan raisings			
Australian Government	12,400	36,540	29,672
State Treasury .. .. .	..	3,800	5,000
Debentures	400	450	4,497
Sale of properties	17,691	17,767	9,106
Rents	12,314	14,197	19,533
Repayments from borrowers and purchasers	9,623	7,075	8,170
Interest from borrowers and purchasers	5,276	5,883	5,983
Grants			
Australian Government	1,759	1,742	1,561
State Government .. .. .	..	1,300	..
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Land purchase and development and erection of dwellings etc.	26,346	50,514	39,992
Advances to borrowers and purchasers	16,435	17,125	10,796
Interest	9,369	8,567	12,207
Redemption of loans	4,047	4,485	4,645
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>			
Long-term liabilities	225,810	262,104	296,614
Fixed assets	151,945	191,724	224,443
Indebtedness of borrowers and purchasers	100,534	110,584	113,210
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS (No.)			
Dwelling units completed			
Workers' Dwellings	76	101	199
Contract of sale	1,389	1,305	536
Dwelling units under construction at 30 June	1,148	1,054	598
Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June			
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	6,747	6,543	6,331
Contract of sale and land tenure	11,813	12,584	12,224

The Workers' Dwelling Scheme is the major housing scheme financed solely by the State Government. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1974*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Workers' Dwelling. Interest on advances (maximum advance \$18,000) in respect of applications lodged on or after 20 December 1975 is chargeable at 7½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. Other schemes in operation are advances for Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

With the Commission's home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those who at date of application are under 40 years of age, elect to repay within 30 years, have a taxable income not exceeding \$3,640 per annum in the preceding financial year, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness, excluding arrears, to the Commission at the date of death, or \$5,000, whichever is the lesser.

Under the Commission's housing schemes, a total of 2,004 dwellings were provided during 1975-76. Since 1944-45, 51,049 dwellings have been provided, of which 30,290, or 59.3 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers at 30 June 1976, and at the same date, 20,759, or 40.7 per cent, were for rental. Of all the dwellings completed since 1944-45, 26,743, or 52.4 per cent, are in the metropolitan area.

Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements—Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which operated from 1945-46 to 1970-71, the Australian Government lent money to the States for the construction of dwellings, primarily for families of low or moderate means. The Queensland Housing Commission acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the Agreements. The first Agreement was entered into in 1945 and expired in 1956, when a new Agreement came into force. The 1956 Agreement was amended in 1961 and in 1966, and its operation extended to 30 June 1971. However, the terms of the Agreements continued to apply after 1971 in respect of dwellings erected and advances made under those Agreements.

For further information on the 1945 and 1956-1966 Agreements see pages 540 and 541 of the *1975 Year Book*.

Although the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements expired on 30 June 1971 and were not further renewed, the Australian and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreements would be substantially continued for a period of five years to 30 June 1976. The *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* made provision for the payment of housing assistance grants, in lieu of interest concessions under the expired Agreements, and rental assistance grants to the States. The payment of the housing assistance grants which are passed on to approved housing institutions and housing authorities of the State, for the benefit of clients, is subject to the condition that each State must credit to a separate account a proportion, as prescribed, of the amount of loan money set aside by the State for housing purposes, to provide for housing loans to approved housing institutions. In Queensland, the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account was established for this purpose, see page 546.

Under the terms of the Act a basic annual grant of \$2.75m was to be paid to the States for a period of 30 years in respect of their housing operations in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share

of this grant was \$423,500 in 1975-76. The distribution of the grant was \$323,970 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, and \$99,530 to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

The Act also provided for the payment of a rental assistance grant to the States of \$1.25m each year for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share in 1975-76 was \$103,750. This grant is to assist in reducing the rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes.

The Housing Agreement Act 1973, effective from 1 July 1973, provided for a new agreement between the States and the Australian Government, under which the States would receive advances for welfare housing purposes during the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The amounts of the advances are determined each year after consultation with the Australian Government, and are repayable, with interest, over 53 years. To 30 June 1976 the amount advanced to Queensland was \$65.71m, of which \$22.17m was advanced in 1975-76.

Under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*, which expired on 30 June 1974, grants totalling \$25m were made available to the States over a period of five years from 1969-70 to 1973-74 for construction of single self-contained accommodation for rent to single aged pensioners or service pensioners (who received pensions on grounds of age) who were in receipt of supplementary assistance. Payments to the States in 1973-74 amounted to \$5.0m. In Queensland \$1,331,349 was received in 1973-74 making a total of \$3,350,000 received under this scheme up to 30 June 1974. Under the provisions of the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974*, the Scheme was renewed and eligibility conditions widened to include invalid pensioners and Class "B" widow pensioners in addition to aged and service pensioners. Under this Scheme the Australian Government will advance grants to the States totalling \$30m over the three years, 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977. Grants totalling \$1.1m were received by Queensland during 1975-76.

The Australian Government advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements of 1945-46 to 1970-71 which were required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions were paid into the Home Builders' Account. Since 1 July 1971, the function of the account is the relending of payments from building societies and institutions that are in excess of the amount required for interest and redemption payments to the Australian Government and administration expenses. Details of the principal transactions are shown in the next table for the five years to 1975-76.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND
('\$000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from the Australian Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Societies and institutions					
Interest	1,667	1,608	1,419	1,611	1,560
Redemption	2,494	4,331	3,696	2,203	2,465
<i>Outlay</i>					
Advances to societies and institutions ..	2,430	2,143	4,351	3,771	2,392
Payments to the Australian Government					
Interest	1,470	1,460	1,449	1,439	1,427
Redemption	237	247	257	268	279

Advances to societies and institutions from the Home Builders' Account are repayable within 32 years, or in special circumstances within 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1975-76 was 4.875 per cent per annum. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is 0.75 per cent per annum above these rates.

The Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account was established under the State Housing Act to record financial transactions in connection with loan advances to approved housing institutions, see page 544. Principal transactions for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

During 1975-76, finance for 722 houses was provided by housing and building societies from funds made available through the Home Builders' Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account. Details of building and co-operative housing societies are shown on page 550.

APPROVED HOUSING INSTITUTIONS ADVANCES ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Receipts</i>					
State Loan Fund advances	3,250	3,350	..	..	..
Australian Government advances	54	100	5,300	12,570	8,938
Housing institutions					
Interest	30	178	282	684	1,232
Redemption	6	162	298	325	659
<i>Outlay</i>					
Advances to housing institutions	1,859	3,104	4,716	13,399	10,017
Repayments of advances from State Loan Fund					
Interest	55	245	425	424	423
Redemption .. .. .	..	7	16	17	18
Repayments to the Australian Government					
Interest .. .. .	..	..	36	422	975
Redemption .. .. .	..	..	..	25	87

Defence Service Homes—Under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918 the Australian Government provides assistance to applicants who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act in acquiring a home. Persons eligible for assistance include ex-servicemen and women of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services who were enlisted or appointed for, or employed on, active service outside Australia, or on a ship of war during World Wars I and II, and persons who served in the warlike operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962, e.g. in South Vietnam. In addition, National Servicemen and Permanent Members of the Forces may be eligible if their period of service ended not earlier than 7 December 1972.

The categories of eligible persons also include the widow and, in some circumstances the widowed mother, of an eligible person, members of the Mercantile Marine Service, and persons who, on or after 3 September 1939, completed service outside of Australia as representatives of an approved welfare organisation.

The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$15,000, with a repayment period of 32 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum for loans up to \$12,000. The balance of the loan to the maximum of \$15,000

is lent at a rate of interest 2 per cent less than the ruling bank rate. The scheme is administered by the Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs. Details of operations in Queensland are shown in the next table.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Applications received	2,055	2,023	2,558	2,610	2,025
Applications approved	1,376	1,299	1,543	1,759	1,251
Homes financed					
Purchased	891	865	1,062	1,062	791
Built	135	112	87	147	217
Mortgages discharged	209	314	278	338	443
Total	1,235	1,291	1,427	1,547	1,451
Homes financed since inception ¹ ..	41,516	42,814	44,248	45,802	52,697
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average cost of homes financed ² ..	14,020	16,636	22,613	25,836	25,880
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure					
During year	11,087	13,443	17,400	22,785	20,325
Since inception ³	197,190	210,633	228,033	250,818	271,143
Repayments of principal and interest	11,197	14,149	14,408	12,325	15,422
Balances outstanding on advances ³ ..	125,138	127,802	135,448	150,085	162,186

¹ Including homes enlarged. ² Including purchase of homes built under the State Housing Agreements. ³ At 30 June of each year.

Home Savings Grant Scheme—A Home Savings Grant Scheme commenced in May 1964. Under this scheme, administered by the Australian Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, a grant is payable to eligible persons who have accumulated savings over a period of at least three years towards the purchase of their first home.

With the introduction of a scheme of deductibility of mortgage interest, to have effect from 1 July 1974, the Government decided to end the Home Savings Grant Scheme. Grants continued to be paid on homes contracted to be bought or built, or to be commenced by an owner-builder, on or before 31 December 1976, by persons who had already commenced to save by 21 August 1973. Further details are shown in the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

In March 1976 the Australian Government announced details of a new Home Savings Grants Scheme to operate from 1 January 1977.

The new scheme, when fully operative, will provide for payment of a grant of up to \$2,000 on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 saved. Savings held in acceptable forms from 1 January 1976 will be eligible. The first \$2,000 grants will be payable in respect of homes acquired on or after 1 January 1979. Grants of up to \$667 will be payable from 1 January 1977 for savings over one year. The new scheme will provide for grants to all persons whether married or single, who are Australian citizens or who have the right to permanent residence in Australia, who are acquiring their first home. There is no limitation on the age of applicants nor on the value of the dwelling involved.

From July 1964, when the first application for grants was made, to 30 June 1976 a total of 59,641 applications were received in Queensland, 55,723 applications were approved, and the value of grants approved totalled \$26,431,175.

The next table shows details of the operations of the Scheme in Queensland over the five years to 1975-76.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Applications received No.	6,776	7,341	6,541	3,692	2,475
Applications approved					
Purchase of house No.	3,962	4,405	4,355	2,516	1,702
Purchase of flat or home unit No.	42	45	54	42	25
Home built under contract No.	2,187	1,951	1,884	998	432
Owner-built home No.	197	223	223	240	117
Total No.	6,388	6,624	6,516	3,796	2,276
Grants approved \$'000	2,724	3,287	3,922	2,419	1,445
Average grant approved \$	426	496	602	637	635

Interest Payments on Housing Loans—An income tax concessional deduction is available for interest paid on a housing loan for a dwelling used during whole or part of the year of income as the taxpayer's sole or principal residence. This deduction is available in respect of the first five years of the first home owned by the taxpayer.

Where a loan is used to acquire vacant land, the deduction is not available for interest paid before the year of income in which a dwelling erected on the land is occupied by the taxpayer. In allowing the deduction the combined net income of a man and his wife is taken into account. Taxpayers with combined net income of \$4,000 or less in a year of income may claim the whole of home loan interest payments. Where the combined net income is greater than \$4,000 the deduction is reduced by 1 per cent for each \$100 of the excess. No deduction is allowable where the combined net income is \$14,000 or more.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation functions under the Australian Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in March 1966. The object of the Corporation's activities is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

The Corporation will insure reducible and fixed term loans to a maximum of \$75,000 for houses and home units and to \$100,000 for two-unit dwellings. Lenders may insure loans for the full term or seek cover for the first five years duration of the loan. The maximum loan to valuation ratio during 1975-76 was 95 per cent. With the exception of renewal premiums on five-year cover a single once-and-for-all premium rate, normally payable by the borrower, is charged by the Corporation. The maximum premium rate is 1.4 per cent of the amount of the first mortgage and 2 per cent of second mortgage loans.

During 1975-76, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 13 per cent per annum and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower, who is to occupy the dwelling, to buy or build a house, to buy a home

unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. The Corporation will also insure loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc. Prior to March 1975 the corporation was permitted to insure loans secured by second mortgage for minor alterations and improvements only. The operating criteria for second mortgage loans is now the same as those which apply to first mortgage loans.

The Corporation further developed mortgage insurance during 1975-76 with the introduction of a Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan. This programme protects a lender against default and subsequent loss where the mortgaged property has been damaged by flood, fire, or other physical phenomenon. The Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan does not protect the lender against loss through default due to other circumstances and is available only for low ratio loans of 75 per cent or less of valuation.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, credit unions, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, trustees of superannuation funds, and religious, charitable, and benevolent institutions. The Corporation's operations in Queensland over the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE CORPORATION, LOANS INSURED IN QUEENSLAND

Purpose of loan	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Houses										
Construction ..	1,560	18,060	1,961	26,589	1,289	22,552	634	12,766	989	21,133
Purchase, not previously occupied ..	1,700	19,867	2,575	36,358	1,882	34,003	932	18,957	1,439	31,179
Purchase, previously occupied ..	4,595	43,827	7,092	85,446	5,888	92,957	3,290	58,146	5,200	98,440
Discharge of mortgage ¹ ..	82	855	293	3,197	281	4,362	235	4,744	307	5,877
Home units ..	102	1,344	280	4,234	368	6,939	348	7,447	495	10,968
Other ² ..	82	991	89	1,460	78	1,187	75	1,136	165	3,406
Total ..	8,121	84,944	12,290	157,284	9,786	162,000	5,514	103,196	8,595	171,003

¹ Including home units. additions and alterations.

² Including loans for two-unit dwellings and loans for

As well as the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, some private insurers also provide housing loan insurance. In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Savings Banks Housing Finance—All savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and building societies. Detailed statistics of savings banks housing finance are shown in the next table.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 ¹
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied ²	No.	4,538	6,070	4,829	4,731	6,728
	\$'000	40,030	63,119	57,036	63,875	103,576
Dwellings previously occupied ²	No.	5,338	8,089	6,512	8,354	10,594
	\$'000	39,995	76,673	72,186	106,672	151,715
Alterations and additions ..	\$'000	1,167	2,429	2,539	4,707	6,931
Total	\$'000	81,192	142,221	131,761	175,253	262,222
Undrawn commitments at 30 June ..	\$'000	17,033	34,826	24,198	37,365	61,168
Balances outstanding at 30 June ³ ..	\$'000	260,540	320,361	396,441	504,415	657,476
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June ..	\$'000	17,539	15,339	15,054	15,592	15,164

¹ Figures for 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to changes in method of collection. ² Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. ³ Including interest debited to loan accounts.

Building and Co-operative Housing Societies—The next table shows details of the operations of building and co-operative housing societies for the five years to 1974-75. As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, the statistics shown in the table relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72 ²	1972-73 ²	1973-74 ²	1974-75 ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies operating	678	732	756	812	870
Shareholders ³ : Non-borrowing ..	82,210	141,562	219,478	362,696	481,477
Borrowing	36,352	42,435	54,208	55,458	59,668
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	154,280	290,965	566,961	882,781	1,002,965
Members' repayment of advances ⁴	19,898	26,497	57,227	90,032	59,890
Members' subscriptions	101,437	222,232	448,051	717,742	836,657
Loans to societies ⁵	9,891	9,826	14,989	12,929	19,841
Interest received	12,188	17,466	28,037	44,820	70,795
Other	10,866	14,943	18,656	17,258	15,782
<i>Disbursements</i>	147,661	289,808	532,050	874,642	954,693
Advances to members	54,428	102,071	191,581	228,080	139,425
Withdrawals of subscriptions ..	54,560	129,196	288,786	563,496	713,262
Administration	2,199	3,712	7,590	10,759	11,921
Loan repayments by societies ⁵ ..	5,407	6,961	9,918	14,405	8,019
Interest paid	10,417	15,675	19,331	36,796	55,672
Other	20,650	32,193	14,844	21,106	26,393
<i>Assets</i>	240,854	344,847	510,997	672,493	790,854
Advances to members on mortgage	206,664	283,937	416,595	553,487	638,010
Cash in hand and bank current					
account	3,037	4,472	6,691	2,817	5,982
Other	31,153	56,438	87,710	116,188	146,862
<i>Liabilities</i>	240,854	344,847	510,997	672,493	790,854
Paid-up capital and subscriptions	157,895	251,645	410,223	564,334	685,062
Reserve funds	4,060	5,525	6,986	8,947	8,435
Fixed deposits	1,137	1,822	1,420	1,659	1,151
Loans outstanding: To government	32,759	35,344	37,543	37,690	47,976
To other lenders ⁵	38,754	40,014	42,853	47,787	36,472
Other	6,249	10,498	11,973	12,076	11,758

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² Including some community advancement societies since 1971-72. ³ At end of year. ⁴ Lump sum repayments of advances to terminating societies. ⁵ Including bank overdrafts of terminating societies.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1976*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 54 societies registered and operating under the Act at 30 June 1975.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members, subject to eligibility under a means test, for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. These societies finance their advances to members through Government advances (see page 545) and loans from other sources such as banks and insurance companies. Most of the latter are guaranteed by the State Government.

Details of the financial operations of permanent building societies for the five years to 1975-76 are shown in the next table. Permanent building societies raise funds primarily from the small investor who takes shares or makes interest-bearing deposits. Funds are lent to the general public for building or buying dwellings secured by first mortgage.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 ²
Loans approved for					
Dwellings not previously occupied ³ .. No.	4,259	6,236	4,604	1,791	3,220
.. \$'000	50,463	86,969	81,865	35,747	73,518
Dwellings previously occupied .. No.	5,416	8,752	8,340	4,566	7,834
.. \$'000	52,824	111,030	134,950	82,539	153,165
Other ⁴ \$'000	3,628	3,134	2,538	2,321	3,891
Total \$'000	106,916	201,133	219,353	120,607	230,574
Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000	94,510 ^r	182,892 ^r	219,359 ^r	120,910 ^r	224,876
Balances at 30 June					
Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000	13,272	22,491	16,736	22,011	7,217
Principal owing on mortgages .. \$'000	207,173	339,370	482,194	537,572	665,182
Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000	244,148	402,205	562,382	681,041	684,900
Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	8,562	7,917	6,910	9,930	3,377
Secured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	7,936	12,898	12,215	8,438	31,945

¹ Societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event.

² Figures for 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years due to changes in method of collection.

³ Including alterations and additions to existing dwellings, estimated to cost \$10,000 or more.

⁴ Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, estimated to cost less than \$10,000.

^r Revised since last issue.

Other Finance for Housing—The trading banks make advances, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances at 1 October 1976 varied between 9½ and 10½ per cent. Outstanding advances by major trading banks in Queensland to persons building or purchasing their own homes totalled \$89.9m at 14 July 1976.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. At 1 October 1976, annual interest rates varied among the finance companies from approximately 9.5 to 17 per cent. At that date maximum loan limits varied between 75 and 90 per cent of valuation. The amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1975-76 was \$168.9m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1976 was \$551.4m.

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Maximum loan limits vary considerably among companies, but in general are higher than those offered by banks but less than those offered by finance companies. Maximum repayment terms are for periods up to 30 years and annual interest rates at 1 October 1976 varied between 10 and 14 per cent. New loans paid over by life insurance companies in Queensland for housing purposes in the five years to 1975-76 are shown below.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Loans for housing on mortgage of real estate ..	7,159	6,521	7,942	6,538	6,502
Loans to building and housing societies ..	435	620	900	250	345

Other private sources of housing finance include credit unions, superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds.

Housing Costs—There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see Section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and in Canberra, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the five main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 18.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 176.4 for the year ended 30 June 1975 to 202.9 for the year ended 30 June 1976, an increase of 15.0 per cent, compared with 18.0 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. The percentage rise for Brisbane was the second highest since the inception of the Consumer Price Index, being exceeded only by the increase of 17.4 per cent recorded from 1973-74 to 1974-75.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 18. The all groups index for Brisbane increased from 187.0 for the year ended 30 June 1975 to 218.5 for the year ended 30 June 1976. This represented an increase of 16.8 per cent compared with 13.5 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. This was the second highest percentage rise recorded since calculation of the index began in 1966-67.

• Chapter 24

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Primary Production, National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments, Tourism, and Household Surveys.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947-48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

Census of Retail Establishments—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

In 1968-69 the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was conducted on an integrated basis with the first full Census of Wholesale Trade and also Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in the 1970 *Year Book*.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973-74, primarily to provide census data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the quarterly Surveys of Retail Establishments.

The scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census and the data collected in the census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were not included in the 1973-74 census although they were included in the scope of the 1968-69 census. Similarly, questions relating to purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc. which were included on the 1968-69 census forms were not included on the forms for the 1973-74 census.

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1973-74 Retail Census was the same as that used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the sale of new and used goods to the final consumer for household and personal purposes. To conform with this definition, sales of: building materials, timber, builders' hardware, and builders' supplies; grain, feed, fertilisers, and agricultural supplies; business machines and equipment; commercial refrigerators and freezers; and agricultural machinery and implements and construction and earth moving equipment were not treated as retail sales.

Where the sales of these commodities were reported by retailers they were included in the census tabulations with wholesale sales.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Industry group	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue ³	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores	188	16,609	52.9	345.1	11.2	356.3
Food stores	6,864	29,575	52.5	662.8	5.9	668.7
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores	2,479	11,477	28.5	265.4	1.0	266.5
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,467	6,648	21.5	195.4	3.5	198.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers	4,568	30,901	108.9	967.3	166.6	1,133.9
Other retailers	2,838	10,835	22.3	200.9	1.7	202.6
Total retail establishments ..	18,404	106,045	286.6	2,636.9	190.1	2,827.0
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,771	22,483	64.4	321.6	.. ⁴	321.6
Licensed clubs	608	3,405	11.0	43.7	.. ⁴	43.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,398	3,495	5.3	15.6	.. ⁴	15.6
Total selected service establishments	3,777	29,383	80.7	381.0	.. ⁴	381.0
Total	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0

¹ At 30 June 1974. ² At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. ³ Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets. ⁴ Less than \$50,000.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1973-74.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue ³	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ..	54,273	371,655	1,104.6	8,050.2	575.9	8,626.1
Victoria	42,058	261,118	688.2	5,626.4	417.0	6,043.3
Queensland	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0
South Australia ..	13,180	88,840	229.3	1,824.5	84.2	1,908.7
Western Australia ..	12,438	80,867	204.2	1,743.7	106.3	1,850.0
Tasmania	4,703	27,957	72.3	592.2	12.3	604.5
Northern Territory ..	870	6,338	21.6	155.5	7.1	162.6
A. C. Territory	1,417	12,761	41.6	320.1	10.3	330.4
Australia	151,120	984,964	2,729.0	21,330.4	1,403.2	22,733.7

¹ At 30 June 1974. ² At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. ³ Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

Survey of Retail Establishments—During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales for the three years to 1975-76.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population ⁴		
	1973-74 ¹	1974-75 ^{2r}	1975-76 ³	1973-74	1974-75 ^r	1975-76
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	314.4	407.3	486.8	161.7	205.0	242.0
Butchers' meat	137.8	139.8	148.1	70.9	70.4	73.6
Other food ⁵	196.3	256.1	256.5	100.9	128.9	127.5
Total food and groceries ..	648.5	803.2	891.4	333.5	404.3	443.1
Beer, wine, and spirits	254.1	330.3	415.0	130.7	166.3	206.3
Clothing and drapery	296.3	369.0	386.4	152.4	185.8	192.1
Footwear	43.1	49.2	57.1	22.2	24.8	28.4
Hardware, china, and glassware ⁶	75.3	97.5	107.2	38.7	49.1	53.3
Electrical goods and radios ⁷ ..	151.6	214.5	249.0	78.0	108.0	123.8
Furniture and floor coverings ..	109.0	123.1	147.3	56.1	62.0	73.2
Chemists' goods	107.7	136.8	157.6	55.4	68.9	78.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery	65.0	86.0	100.2	33.4	43.3	49.8
Other goods ⁸	159.7	222.7	230.2	82.1	112.1	114.4
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1,910.3	2,432.3	2,741.4	982.4	1,224.5	1,362.8

¹ Census figures. ² Survey figures based on the 1968-69 census. ³ Survey figures based on the 1973-74 census. ⁴ Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. ⁵ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding most delivered milk and some delivered bread. ⁶ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁷ Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. ⁸ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting requisites, etc. ^r Revised since last issue.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter

figures which are generally about 6 to 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Groceries 1974-75	97.7	105.0	100.0	104.6	407.3
1975-76	113.3	126.3	119.1	128.1	486.8
Butchers' meat 1974-75	36.7	35.5	33.5	34.1	139.8
1975-76	35.1	37.2	37.1	38.7	148.1
Other food ¹ 1974-75	59.9	66.4	64.8	65.0	256.1
1975-76	57.6	64.9	65.1	68.9	256.5
Beer, wine, and spirits .. 1974-75	74.0	88.2	83.4	84.7	330.3
1975-76	91.6	112.5	104.5	106.4	415.0
Clothing and drapery .. 1974-75	83.9	100.9	78.3	105.9	369.0
1975-76	87.0	108.6	82.3	108.5	386.4
Footwear 1974-75	11.6	13.2	10.8	13.6	49.2
1975-76	13.0	15.4	13.1	15.6	57.1
Hardware, china, and glassware ² 1974-75	20.9	30.5	21.7	24.4	97.5
1975-76	23.7	34.1	24.0	25.4	107.2
Electrical goods and radios ³ 1974-75	45.3	58.4	51.7	59.1	214.5
1975-76	55.3	69.8	59.3	64.6	249.0
Furniture and floor coverings 1974-75	32.9	32.0	26.8	31.4	123.1
1975-76	34.8	40.6	33.9	38.0	147.3
Chemists' goods 1974-75	32.7	36.2	32.7	35.2	136.8
1975-76	37.4	42.1	37.6	40.5	157.6
Newspapers, books, and stationery 1974-75	18.9	22.2	22.6	22.3	86.0
1975-76	21.7	26.8	27.4	24.3	100.2
Other goods ⁴ 1974-75	49.5	66.4	51.1	55.7	222.7
1975-76	53.9	65.4	52.7	58.2	230.2
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) 1974-75	564.0	654.9	577.4	636.0	2,432.3
1975-76	624.4	743.7	656.1	717.2	2,741.4

¹ to ⁴ See notes ⁵ to ⁸ to table on page 555.

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

Each establishment in the census is identified in terms of a particular location, and all sales, employment, etc. are recorded for the location, regardless of the sales territory covered. Thus all sales of wholesale establishments located in Queensland are credited to Queensland even though the sales territories may extend over other States.

In the next table, wholesale establishments have been classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry group	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-plied ²	Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Pur-chases, trans-fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General wholesalers	66	1,750	4.6	46.6	38.6	8.4
Wool-selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers ..	576	5,293	14.1	134.7	105.5	32.0
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c.	86	1,259	3.6	319.0	304.3	12.7
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	527	3,361	10.5	223.5	181.7	41.3
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	154	1,527	4.1	96.0	81.9	16.1
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,158	12,418	33.6	356.9	278.4	84.3
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	738	7,378	18.9	196.3	159.2	39.2
Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture ..	217	2,059	5.6	69.8	56.8	14.0
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers n.e.c.	279	1,889	4.4	59.1	47.5	11.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	665	9,002	24.3	502.3	442.4	62.3
Other wholesalers, e.g. photographic, pharmaceutical	446	4,585	11.3	126.0	99.1	28.4
Total	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At the end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

The next table shows a summary of operations of wholesale establishments by States for 1968-69.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-plied ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	11,882	130,387	399.5	5,749.8	4,769.4	1,053.7
Victoria	9,189	102,021	307.1	5,120.7	4,571.3	825.4
Queensland	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4
South Australia	3,159	32,462	87.0	1,226.9	1,006.7	229.3
Western Australia	2,950	32,192	85.6	1,271.8	1,057.7	233.3
Tasmania	920	8,775	23.6	308.6	250.7	61.2
Northern Territory	113	879	2.8	35.7	28.5	7.8
Australian Capital Territory ..	231	1,574	4.8	55.4	43.9	12.2
Australia	33,356	358,811	1,045.3	15,899.1	13,524.0	2,773.0

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

2 VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's primary industry commodities produced, to provide an indication of their relative importance when compared with the overall production of other industries. More detailed information concerning individual crops etc. is shown in the appropriate sections of earlier chapters.

Gross value of production is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. Where the primary products are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. The gross value includes costs of containers, transport costs to markets, and associated selling expenses. After making allowance for these costs, local value of commodity production results, i.e. the value at the place of production. In the past, it was the practice to further deduct from the local value allowances for costs of materials used in the process of production to derive a net value of production. Due to the difficulties encountered in arriving at satisfactory estimates for all facets of production, however, the net value series has been discontinued.

Commencing with the 1976 issue of the *Year Book*, the traditional rural value of production "industry" classification of "Agriculture", "Pastoral", and "Dairying etc.", was replaced by a more appropriate commodity classification having the groupings of (i) Crops, (ii) Livestock Disposals, and (iii) Livestock Products, which add to Total Agriculture. Agriculture is used in the broad sense to include crop farming, fruit and vegetable growing, raising and grazing of livestock (including poultry), wool production, dairy production, and beekeeping, and in this context, is the same as total rural as previously published.

The next table gives a five-year comparison of primary industry commodity production (excluding mining). The figures for 1975-76 are preliminary and subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76s
Crops					
Cereals for grain	91,343	66,579	136,831r	177,914	214,143
Hay	9,549	13,088	11,300	11,198	14,448
Sugar cane	202,063	226,513	212,758	480,271	429,713
Tobacco	21,541	20,486	22,616	26,544	27,886
Fruit (including grapes) ..	32,573	40,909	38,838	49,724	54,795
Vegetables	32,967	33,738	51,006	60,852	56,719
All other crops	31,852	33,290	46,110	61,689	52,048
Total crops	421,889	434,603	519,459r	868,191	849,752
Livestock disposals					
Cattle and calves					
Slaughtered	207,382	270,310	275,190	133,706	179,621
Other disposals ¹	-3,878	-3,747	28,946	10,515	5,313
Total	203,504	266,564	304,136	144,220	184,933

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76s
Livestock disposals—<i>continued</i>					
Sheep and lambs					
Slaughtered	8,857	14,142	11,512	4,109	4,561
Other disposals ¹	-3,416	-5,896	279	-3,573	-4,471
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,441</i>	<i>8,246</i>	<i>11,791</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>89</i>
Pigs					
Slaughtered	24,214	26,570	31,229	31,695	38,436
Other disposals ¹	-1,082	-2,684	-2,771	-754	-1,353
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,132</i>	<i>23,886</i>	<i>28,458</i>	<i>30,941</i>	<i>37,083</i>
Poultry					
Slaughtered	11,928	12,262	15,813	17,548	17,999
Other disposals ¹	29	31	56	27	142
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,957</i>	<i>12,293</i>	<i>15,869</i>	<i>17,575</i>	<i>18,141</i>
Total livestock disposals ..	244,034	310,989	360,254	193,273	240,246
Livestock products					
Wool					
Shorn and dead	56,672	115,180	100,582	77,322	85,595
Fellmongered	249	629	191	128	525
Exported on skins	4,811	7,702	6,644	3,851	4,477
<i>Total</i>	<i>61,732</i>	<i>123,512</i>	<i>107,417</i>	<i>81,301</i>	<i>90,597</i>
Dairy products					
Whole milk used for					
Butter ²	16,265	14,407	8,760	8,142	9,762
Cheese ²	4,666	6,157	5,138	6,753	7,050
Processed milk products	2,583	3,685	5,369	6,913	8,297
Human consumption					
and other purposes ..	28,984	30,302	34,461	35,369	37,249
<i>Total</i>	<i>52,498</i>	<i>54,550</i>	<i>53,728</i>	<i>57,178</i>	<i>62,358</i>
Eggs	14,714	16,727	20,706	24,535	26,913
Honey	568	790	970	735	1,040
Beeswax	27	25	50	41	59
Total livestock products ..	129,539	195,603	182,871	163,790	180,968
Total agriculture	795,462	941,195	1,062,585 ^r	1,225,254	1,270,966
Forestry					
Logs for milling and export	15,884	16,698	16,136	18,829	21,234
Firewood, railway timber, etc.	5,260	6,017	4,582	6,334	6,578
<i>Total forestry</i>	<i>21,143</i>	<i>22,715</i>	<i>20,718</i>	<i>25,163</i>	<i>27,812</i>
Fishing	11,356	13,439	15,196	12,606	12,990
Hunting	1,320	2,323	906	700	680
Total primary (excluding mining)	829,281	979,672	1,099,405 ^r	1,263,723	1,312,448

¹ Net exports (overseas and interstate) of livestock. ² Including government subsidy. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

Local Value of Primary Industry Commodities Produced (excluding Mining)—Details of the local values of primary commodities produced,

excluding mining, are shown in the next table for 1975-76. As mentioned earlier, the local value represents the gross value of commodities after deduction of marketing expenses. The table shows the gross values, the deductions for marketing expenses, and the resultant local values for each group of commodity production.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1975-76s
(\$'000)

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Total primary
Gross value of primary commodities produced	849,752	240,246	180,968	1,270,966	41,482	1,312,448
Costs of marketing ..	79,834	29,174	14,443	123,451	10,155	133,606
Local value of primary commodities produced	769,918	211,072	166,524	1,147,515	31,327	1,178,842

s Subject to revision.

3 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure in this section are taken from the *Australian National Accounts 1975-76* (Reference No. 7.1) and are subject to revision. Definitions of the principal aggregates included in the following tables are given below.

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the costs of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. *Gross farm product* (at market prices) is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in rural industries. *Gross non-farm product* (at market prices) arises from production in all other industries.

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

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) in Australia or overseas plus indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes, and from re-distributive transfers. It is equivalent to national income less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the total flow within a given period of final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production), entering the Australian economy from production and imports. This value is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and super-annuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

The table on page 563 shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is equivalent to national turnover less exports of goods and services overseas. It has three main components:

- (a) *Final Consumption Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on goods and services for consumption by persons and private non-profit organisations serving households. This item includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes purchases of dwellings. It also excludes consumer debt interest, but includes the imputed service charge in respect of instalment credit operations. (ii) *Government*. Expenditure by public authorities, other than those classified as public enterprises, on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than expenditure which results in the creation or the acquisition of fixed tangible assets or an increase in stocks. Charges for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on major items of defence equipment is included in the period in which the equipment is delivered.

- (b) *Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. It includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets, as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. Dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public Enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets, whether for replacement or additions. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *General Government*. Expenditure on new fixed assets other than for defence purposes. This item includes expenditure on buildings and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.
- (c) *Increase in Stocks*. The value of changes in stocks held by trading enterprises and general government. The value of changes in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment, i.e. by the difference between the increase in book value of stocks and the corresponding value of changes in stocks at average current prices in each period.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is private final consumption expenditure which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on page 564. Final consumption expenditure by general government is approximately one-quarter of private final consumption expenditure.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of gross national expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the domestic production account for the five years to 1975-76. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the forces, is the largest single component of gross domestic product being 55 per cent in 1971-72 and 58 per cent in 1975-76. This item has increased by \$20,616m, or 103 per cent, since 1971-72.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$8,683m, or 66 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$2,739m), unincorporated enterprises (\$3,410m), dwellings owned by persons (\$2,143m), and public enterprises (\$391m).

Between 1974-75 and 1975-76 wages, salaries, and supplements increased by 15 per cent and total gross operating surplus of companies and unincorporated enterprises rose by 14 per cent. In the previous year the comparable figures were a 29 per cent increase and a 2 per cent decrease, respectively.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	22,207	24,806	29,274	35,143	41,543
Government	4,754	5,431	6,760	9,158	11,540
Gross fixed capital expenditure					
Private	6,301	6,585	7,947	8,726	10,323
Public enterprises	1,776	1,775	2,024	2,824	3,144
General government	1,509	1,680	1,938	2,782	3,254
Increase in stocks	-116	-336	1,562	771	-172
Statistical discrepancy	-113	312	1,074	639	178
Gross national expenditure	36,318	40,253	50,579	60,043	69,810
Exports of goods and services	5,620	6,956	7,779	9,949	10,911
National turnover of goods and services	41,938	47,209	58,358	69,992	80,721
Less Imports of goods and services	5,215	5,328	7,655	10,005	10,478
Expenditure on gross domestic product	36,723	41,881	50,703	59,987	70,243
Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,056	22,409	27,573	35,449	40,672
Gross operating surplus					
Trading enterprises					
Companies	5,074	6,023	6,689	6,702	7,813
Unincorporated enterprises	4,729	5,787	7,559	7,295	8,139
Dwellings owned by persons	2,097	2,410	2,842	3,472	4,240
Public enterprises	1,216	1,267	1,232	1,120	1,607
Financial enterprises	709	830	893	998	1,237
Less Imputed bank service charge	855	1,083	1,399	1,650	1,931
Gross domestic product at factor cost	33,026	37,643	45,389	53,386	61,777
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,697	4,238	5,314	6,601	8,466
Gross domestic product	36,723	41,881	50,703	59,987	70,243
Gross farm product	2,239	3,062	4,479	3,622	3,727
Gross non-farm product	34,484	38,819	46,224	56,365	66,516

The next table shows the national income and outlay account for the five years to 1975-76.

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

Income or outlay	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,056	22,409	27,573	35,449	40,672
Net operating surplus	9,859	11,880	14,156	13,907	16,495
Domestic factor incomes	29,915	34,289	41,729	49,356	57,167
Less Net income paid overseas	372	413	316	461	626
Indirect taxes	4,085	4,560	5,632	6,920	8,778
Less Subsidies	388	322	318	319	312
National income	33,240	38,114	46,727	55,496	65,007
Less Net transfers to overseas	152	231	296	214	387
National disposable income	33,088	37,883	46,431	55,282	64,620
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	22,207	24,806	29,274	35,143	41,543
Government	4,754	5,431	6,760	9,158	11,540
Saving	6,127	7,646	10,397	10,981	11,537
Disposal of income	33,088	37,883	46,431	55,282	64,620

National disposable income increased from \$33,088m in 1971-72 to \$64,620m in 1975-76, an increase of 95 per cent. Over the same period, saving increased from \$6,127m to \$11,537m, an increase of 88 per cent.

The income and outlay account of households (including unincorporated enterprises) for the five years to 1975-76 is shown in the next table. The figures show that in 1975-76, income tax payable was 15.8 per cent of total household income compared with 13.0 per cent in 1971-72. Of private final consumption expenditure in 1975-76, food represented 17 per cent; rent 14 per cent; cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks 9 per cent; and clothing, footwear, and drapery 8 per cent.

**HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES) INCOME AND
OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)**

Income or outlay	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Income</i>					
Net operating surplus					
Dwellings owned by persons ..	1,798	2,081	2,469	3,050	3,770
Unincorporated enterprises ..	4,012	5,025	6,784	6,455	7,199
Less Interest etc. paid relating thereto	1,043	1,249	1,712	2,256	2,669
Less Third party insurance transfers to persons	36	39	52	59	68
Income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons	4,731	5,818	7,489	7,190	8,232
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	20,056	22,409	27,573	35,449	40,672
Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed)	604	684	735	870	978
Other interest etc. received	987	1,166	1,582	2,232	2,566
Dividends received	583	593	634	610	600
Transfers from					
General government	2,173	2,697	3,321	4,616	6,440
Third party insurance	80	89	118	135	155
Overseas	226	238	253	327	296
Receipts	29,440	33,694	41,705	51,429	59,939
<i>Outlay</i>					
Final consumption expenditure					
Food	4,144	4,569	5,393	6,190	7,098
Cigarettes and tobacco	608	668	745	877	1,075
Alcoholic drinks	1,429	1,575	1,836	2,164	2,646
Clothing, footwear, drapery ..	1,987	2,224	2,698	3,097	3,486
Health	1,415	1,580	1,817	2,299	2,523
Rent	3,053	3,469	4,038	4,889	6,014
Gas, electricity, fuel	520	548	616	760	910
Household durables	1,638	1,877	2,484	3,050	3,788
Newspapers, books, etc.	350	389	472	577	670
All other goods n.e.c.	888	1,017	1,228	1,551	1,851
Purchase of motor vehicles ..	1,120	1,210	1,435	1,715	1,875
Operation of motor vehicles ..	1,369	1,484	1,690	2,131	2,586
Other travel and communication	978	1,076	1,253	1,500	1,911
All other services	2,708	3,120	3,569	4,343	5,110
Total final consumption expenditure	22,207	24,806	29,274	35,143	41,543
Consumer debt interest	240	279	432	571	688
Income tax payable	3,815	4,103	5,870	7,329	9,465
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	440	488	559	590	681
Transfers overseas	172	217	261	266	313
Saving	2,566	3,801	5,309	7,530	7,249
Disbursements	29,440	33,694	41,705	51,429	59,939

A dissection of household income by States for the five years to 1975-76 is shown in the next table. Household income is defined on page 561. In 1975-76 household income in Queensland increased by 16 per cent, compared with a rise of 17 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AUSTRALIA

State	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	8,143	9,011	11,016	14,006	15,820
Victoria	5,583	6,300	7,699	9,848	11,398
Queensland	2,480	2,873	3,579	4,638	5,321
South Australia ²	1,791	2,008	2,536	3,319	3,821
Western Australia	1,525	1,622	2,014	2,680	3,224
Tasmania	534	595	729	958	1,088
Australia	20,056	22,409	27,573	35,449	40,672

<i>Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	825	1,026	1,252	1,765	2,502
Victoria	565	706	864	1,205	1,690
Queensland	330	405	518	697	964
South Australia ²	211	256	321	443	600
Western Australia	171	217	261	359	488
Tasmania	71	87	105	147	196
Australia	2,173	2,697	3,321	4,616	6,440

Income of Farm and Other Unincorporated Enterprises, Income from Dwellings, and All Other Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	2,441	2,996	3,638	3,750	4,273
Victoria	2,261	2,596	3,094	3,360	3,835
Queensland	1,086	1,316	1,561	1,829	2,004
South Australia ²	673	786	1,116	1,155	1,238
Western Australia	576	681	1,137	1,005	1,171
Tasmania	174	213	265	265	306
Australia	7,211	8,588	10,811	11,364	12,827

Total Household Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	11,409	13,033	15,906	19,521	22,595
Victoria	8,409	9,602	11,657	14,413	16,923
Queensland	3,896	4,594	5,658	7,164	8,289
South Australia ²	2,675	3,050	3,973	4,917	5,659
Western Australia	2,272	2,520	3,412	4,044	4,883
Tasmania	779	895	1,099	1,370	1,590
Australia	29,440	33,694	41,705	51,429	59,939

Total Household Income per Head of Mean Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	2,378	2,682	3,238	3,927	4,499
Victoria	2,378	2,683	3,221	3,930	4,581
Queensland	2,105	2,422	2,909	3,607	4,124
South Australia ²	2,101	2,366	3,033	3,705	4,233
Western Australia	2,170	2,368	3,145	3,630	4,291
Tasmania	1,987	2,266	2,754	3,391	3,888
Australia	2,283	2,575	3,143	3,818	4,404

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Household final consumption expenditure by States for 1975-76 is set out in the next table.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1975-76
(\$m)

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Food	2,583	1,994	1,006	710	615	190	7,098
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	403	276	159	114	89	34	1,075
Alcoholic drinks	1,081	607	423	232	233	70	2,646
Clothing etc.	1,355	950	453	350	275	103	3,486
Health	1,068	655	293	248	192	67	2,523
Rent	2,224	1,966	774	476	443	131	6,014
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	342	286	108	69	72	33	910
Household durables ..	1,391	1,018	527	407	340	105	3,788
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	265	182	98	60	44	21	670
All other goods	690	528	258	178	152	45	1,851
Travel and communication ³	2,449	1,707	915	594	529	178	6,372
All other services	2,117	1,397	674	413	385	124	5,110
Total	15,968	11,566	5,688	3,851	3,369	1,101	41,543

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

The next table provides an indication of the per capita expenditure on the major items of household consumption by States for 1975-76.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, AUSTRALIA,
1975-76
(\$)

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Food	514	540	500	531	540	465	522
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	80	75	79	85	78	83	79
Alcoholic drinks	215	164	210	174	205	171	194
Clothing etc.	270	257	225	262	242	252	256
Health	213	177	146	185	169	164	185
Rent	443	532	385	356	389	320	442
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	68	77	54	52	63	81	67
Household durables ..	277	276	262	304	299	257	278
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	53	49	49	45	39	51	49
All other goods	137	143	128	133	134	110	136
Travel and communication ³	488	462	455	444	465	435	468
All other services	422	378	335	309	338	303	375
Total	3,180	3,131	2,830	2,880	2,960	2,692	3,052

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figure from State to State may reflect any combination of differences in quantities or qualities of the goods, or in price levels as between States.

Information from the income and expenditure accounts of all general government authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, is shown in the next table for the five years to 1975-76. Income from public enterprises consists of that part of the income of public financial enterprises actually transferred to general government plus the whole of the income of public trading enterprises. The income of public trading enterprises is measured by their net operating surplus, and so includes any payments of interest by public trading enterprises.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

Income or outlay	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Income from public enterprises ..	788	771	672	542	850
Interest etc. received	298	339	418	539	617
Indirect taxes	4,085	4,560	5,632	6,920	8,778
Direct taxes on income	5,285	5,701	7,498	10,141	11,813
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	440	488	559	590	681
Receipts	10,896	11,859	14,779	18,732	22,739
Final consumption expenditure ..	4,754	5,431	6,760	9,158	11,540
Subsidies	388	322	318	319	312
Interest etc. paid	909	1,008	1,070	1,282	1,418
Transfers to persons	2,173	2,697	3,321	4,616	6,440
Grants for private capital purposes	69	90	112	190	266
Transfers overseas	206	252	288	349	370
Surplus on current transactions ..	2,397	2,059	2,910	2,818	2,393
Disbursements	10,896	11,859	14,779	18,732	22,739

4 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. These estimates have always assumed particular importance in Australia since the economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, variations in the level of foreign investment, and the demand for imports.

Current account transactions may be defined as those involving changes in the ownership of goods, or the rendering of services, between residents of one country and the rest of the world. It includes such items as exports, imports, shipping freight, dividends, profits and interest, travel, government expenditure, and the value of transfers in the form of gifts in cash or kind made or received by residents of the country, both private and government, to or from the rest of the world. The net result of these types of transactions by Australia for five years is shown in the "balance on current account" item in the next table. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table.

Capital account transactions may be defined as those involving claims to money and titles of investment between residents of one country and the rest of the world, and include government loan-raising operations overseas, investment by overseas residents in local companies, the investment of local residents in companies overseas, and transactions involving changes in the overseas assets and liabilities of certain local marketing authorities.

By definition, the balances of payments on current account and capital account during a given period must exactly offset one another. Errors and omissions, however, occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items in both accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between them. Although the "balancing item" is included in the capital account it does not include only errors and omissions related to capital transactions, but includes discrepancies in the current account. The next table shows

balance of payments details for five years to 1975-76. Estimates are continually revised to take account of more reliable basic data and more up-to-date information.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

(\$m)

Nature of item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Visible trade					
Exports f.o.b.	4,740	6,010	6,688	8,487	9,392
Imports f.o.b.	-3,791	-3,808	-5,753	-7,660	-7,924
Balance of trade	949	2,202	935	827	1,468
Invisible credits					
Gold production	1	27	30	56	23
Transportation	498	571	680	947	1,033
Travel	131	123	162	206	229
Government	90	90	89	100	108
Property income	238	370	510	410	326
Transfers	226	238	253	401	296
Miscellaneous	160	135	130	153	126
Total invisible credits	1,345	1,554	1,855	2,272	2,140
Invisible debits					
Transportation	-804	-841	-1,175	-1,465	-1,573
Travel	-264	-321	-341	-428	-509
Government	-124	-122	-116	-150	-203
Property income					
Investment income	742	-936	-1,085	-1,006	-1,400
Royalties and copyrights	-56	-75	-66	-75	-75
Transfers					
Government	-206	-252	-291	-350	-380
Private	-172	-217	-261	-266	-313
Miscellaneous	-232	-236	-271	-302	-269
Total invisible debits	-2,599	-2,998	-3,606	-4,041	-4,721
Net invisibles	-1,254	-1,444	-1,749	-1,769	-2,581
Balance on current account	-305	758	-813	-943	-1,112
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
CAPITAL INFLOW (Net)					
Government capital movements					
Government securities	-46	-33	-84	21	46
Other government capital movements	-14	-31	80	-53	-144
Total government capital movements	-60	-64	-4	-32	-98
Private capital movements					
Overseas investment in Australian companies					
Undistributed income	217	302	424	237	580
Other direct investment	660	47	172	401	-44
Portfolio investment and institutional loans	602	107	-140	257	166
Total companies	1,479	455	456	895	702
Australian investment overseas	-141	-110	-231	-130	-153
Marketing authorities	-45	34	-95	-59	133
Total private capital movements	1,293	380	130	706	682
Non-official monetary sector transactions	70	-44	154	47	-7
Net identified capital inflow	1,303	272	281	721	578
Balancing item	476	40	98	-242	-486
Net apparent capital inflow	1,779	312	379	478	92
OFFICIAL MONETARY MOVEMENTS					
Changes in official reserve assets	1,544	1,079	-384	-460	-1,053
Allocation of special drawing rights	-63	..	..	..	..
Other transactions	-8	-9	-50	-4	32
Net official monetary movements	1,474	1,071	-435	-464	-1,020

5 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia in recent times, and tourism has emerged to a leading place among the State's most valuable services. A survey in 1969-70, commissioned by the Queensland Government, indicated that tourism was then worth more than \$135m a year to the State.

Recognition was given to tourism industry training at government level when the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, early in 1973, announced the award of a scholarship for a four-year course in food service and tourism management at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. Two students are now being assisted under the scheme.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of kilometres of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent not only along the coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, and riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the "Garden City" of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the Gold and Sunshine Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1975-76 is estimated to have been about \$374m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1976 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 34 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 21 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to many of them, with air travel developing in recent years. Many points along the reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane are popular. Local cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts

such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolum Beach. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours. At Buderim, Australia's only ginger factory provides facilities for visitors to view the processing plant.

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. From Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, Port Douglas, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 20,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 200 persons in five interstate branches and nine branches in Queensland, in addition to the office of the Director General of Tourist Services, Brisbane.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the five years to 1975-76.

Year	Publicity vote	Bureau's collections
	\$	\$
1971-72	241,000	6,553,962
1972-73	311,000	7,305,835
1973-74	411,000	8,840,430
1974-75	504,000	11,174,649
1975-76	632,000	12,061,103

The Bureau produces high quality publications embodying publicity material. Experience has shown that the most successful way to sell tourist attractions is the visual method, and the Bureau has produced several highly successful films which have been distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

The publicity campaign is directed primarily at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

An activity which has been developed successfully by the Bureau is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, of regular visits to Queensland by groups of overseas travel agents.

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$700, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1975, 38 areas had taken advantage of this scheme. The Bureau also subsidises the operations of approved regional tourist organisations, a maximum annual grant of \$5,000 being payable to help the organisations employ a full-time tourist officer. Six bodies received the full grant in the 1975-76 financial year and five others qualified later.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1975-76, 24 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$4.0m. In addition, 1 new hotel was constructed and 4 were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 14 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$40,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 18 hotels.

Tourist Accommodation Census and Surveys—To satisfy the needs of various private organisations and government departments concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia, a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments which identified and measured the amount, type, and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1974. For census purposes, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as: (a) hotels, motels, guest houses, etc. which have short-term accommodation available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and (b) caravan parks and holiday flats which have short-term accommodation available to the general public. Short-term accommodation is defined as being for periods of less than two months.

A summary of the information obtained from the census is shown in the next table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Type of establishment	Establishments ¹	Capacity			Total employment at 30 June ⁴	Gross takings ⁵
		Guest rooms etc. ²	Bed-spaces	Van sites ³		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Licensed hotels	839	11,821	21,163	} .. ⁶	12,379	227,658
Licensed motels	77	2,485	7,668		1,602	16,299
Other licensed establishments	16	388	1,083		258	2,586
Unlicensed motels	437	6,445	18,332		2,234	19,699
Private hotels and guest houses	74	2,256	4,357		512	3,928
Holiday flats	1,216	5,150	20,605	23,236	1,151	7,488
Caravan parks	330	553	.. ⁶		878	7,884
Total	2,989	29,098	73,208	23,236	19,014	285,542

¹ Operating at 30 June 1974.

and unpowered, including 1,514 working proprietors.

⁶ Not applicable.

² Including cabins, units, and flats.

³ sites occupied by "on-site" vans.

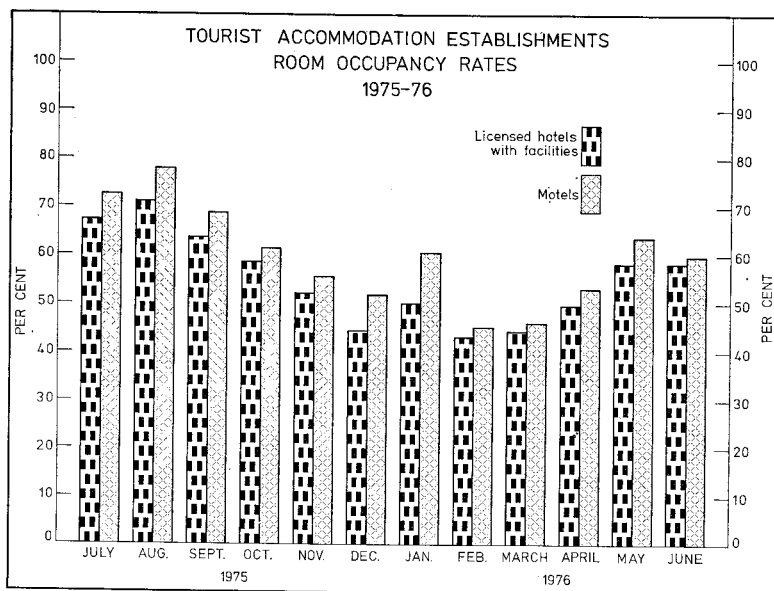
⁴ From accommodation, meals, beer, wine, spirits, etc.

⁵ Including

In order to provide continuing and up-to-date statistics on the utilisation of available accommodation and to identify seasonal trends,

a series of quarterly Accommodation Surveys was commenced in September 1975. The scope of these surveys differs from the 1973-74 census only in the exclusion of caravan parks and holiday flats.

Room occupancy rates from the 1975-76 quarterly surveys are shown in the following diagram. Room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of guest rooms occupied to the number of guest rooms available, expressed as a percentage.



The next table shows employment figures from the 1975-76 quarterly surveys. Details on employment were first collected at the December quarter 1975 survey.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND,
1975-76**

Particulars	Licensed hotels with facilities	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Licensed hotels without facilities	Total
December quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,637	770	1,439	3,846
Part-time	959	219	711	1,889
Females				
Full-time	1,936	1,429	2,473	5,838
Part-time	1,406	1,157	1,564	4,127
March quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,551	807	1,291	3,649
Part-time	774	200	571	1,545
Females				
Full-time	1,859	1,346	2,140	5,345
Part-time	1,414	1,182	1,476	4,072
June quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,625	817	1,300	3,742
Part-time	904	207	581	1,692
Females				
Full-time	1,998	1,396	2,087	5,481
Part-time	1,526	1,239	1,514	4,279

Takings from accommodation from the results of the 1975-76 quarterly surveys are shown in the next table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: TAKINGS FROM
ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76
(\$'000)

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Licensed hotels without facilities	Total
July	1,516	3,336	727	5,578
August	1,723	3,883	809	6,414
September	1,487	3,334	720	5,541
<i>September quarter</i> ..	<i>4,725</i>	<i>10,553</i>	<i>2,256</i>	<i>17,534</i>
October	1,459	2,941	627	5,027
November	1,220	2,612	574	4,406
December	1,112	2,693	574	4,378
<i>December quarter</i> ..	<i>3,790</i>	<i>8,246</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>13,811</i>
January	1,407	3,443	539	5,388
February	983	2,206	423	3,612
March	1,084	2,346	454	3,884
<i>March quarter</i>	<i>3,474</i>	<i>7,994</i>	<i>1,416</i>	<i>12,884</i>
April	1,304	2,790	499	4,593
May	1,665	3,548	600	5,813
June	1,500	3,095	540	5,135
<i>June quarter</i>	<i>4,470</i>	<i>9,434</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>15,543</i>
Total	16,459	36,227	7,086	59,772

6 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

In recent years there has been a growing demand from Government, the business community, and the general public for statistics on demographic, social, and economic issues which can most appropriately be collected directly from households in the community. The need to approach households for data has arisen for two reasons, viz. the subject matter of the required statistics is such that it is available only from individuals, rather than from businesses which provide data for most economic statistics, and such information can only be reliably obtained by personal interview, rather than by having the individual complete a form.

The national Census of Population and Housing helps satisfy some of these demands by providing basic demographic data, but often more extensive, more frequent, and more up-to-date information than that provided by the Census is required by many of these users. The obvious impracticalities of conducting full census studies to satisfy these additional demands prompted the Bureau to enter into the field of household sample surveys, and in the late 1950s the Bureau set up a master sample of dwellings to provide the vehicle for it to conduct such surveys in Australia.

Currently the surveys are based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. This method of interviewing at households randomly selected by means of scientific sampling techniques can guarantee results within specified standards of accuracy at considerable savings of cost and resources compared with a full census.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household survey conducted on this master sample in Australia. It was first carried out in November 1960 and has continued on a quarterly basis in February, May, August, and November each year since that time.

In recent years, statistics of employment and unemployment have become very important, primarily because full employment is acknowledged to be a major policy objective, and also because they can be used with other statistics to provide estimates of important economic and social variables. Their use in conjunction with population figures, for example, gives a measure of labour force participation rates whose changes over time reflect evolving patterns of social and economic organisation. Taken with aggregate hours of work, they can provide an estimate of ordinary and overtime hours worked. In combination with earnings they provide an estimate of average weekly earnings which is another useful indicator of economic prosperity. The Australian and State Governments, industrial tribunals, industry, and researchers use labour force data in analysing a wide range of economic and social phenomena.

Surveys on other topics are also conducted on the Bureau's master sample framework at less frequent intervals than the quarterly Labour Force Survey. Some of these, known as Supplementary Surveys, have been undertaken in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey while others have been carried out independently of it.

Over the years, a large and varied range of issues has been covered by the supplementary surveys, including such topics as: internal migration; school leavers; multiple job holders; interstate travel; superannuation recipients; chronic illness; income; working mothers and child care facilities; journey to work; education; immunisation; pensioners and beneficiaries; aged persons' housing; health insurance; and national anthem opinion poll.

Sample surveys undertaken independently of the Labour Force Survey over the past few years include: immigration survey; national survey of income; survey of families receiving social service benefits; and general social survey.

Perhaps the most important single survey undertaken by the Bureau has been the Household Expenditure Survey, which commenced in July 1974 and ran continuously for a period of two years, the first year in metropolitan areas only, and the second year in both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. The Household Expenditure Survey was the first Australia-wide study of this kind undertaken by the Bureau.

In this survey, expenditure was defined as all payments for goods and services for private use, made by all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over. Income was defined as gross income from all sources before taxation and other deductions were made, and was collected from all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over.

Preliminary results of the survey for Brisbane and all capital cities combined appear in the following table.

For all households, both average weekly household expenditure and average weekly household income in Brisbane, were below the average for all capital cities combined.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1974-75s

Particulars	Brisbane Statistical Division	All Capital Cities combined ¹
Households in sample No.	1,119	9,095
Estimated total number in population		
Households '000	297.6	2,601.9
Persons '000	935.8	8,023.0
Adults ² '000	603.7	5,299.0
Average weekly household income \$	197.91	205.94
Average weekly household expenditure		
Current housing costs ³ \$	21.27	22.72
Fuel and power \$	2.58	3.54
Food \$	30.17	32.35
Alcohol and tobacco \$	8.62	9.25
Clothing and footwear \$	11.90	13.88
Household equipment and operation \$	12.61	14.64
Medical care and health expenses \$	4.70	5.83
Transport and communication \$	25.32	26.29
Recreation and education \$	12.35	13.83
Miscellaneous goods and services \$	13.21	14.69
Total expenditure \$	142.74	157.01
Other payments ⁴ \$	37.16	40.56
Nature of housing occupancy (number of households)		
Rented (including rent free) '000	83.6	800.7
In process of purchase '000	121.5	1,060.0
Owned outright '000	92.5	741.1
Total '000	297.6	2,601.9

¹ Statistical Division of each State Capital City and Canberra Statistical District, excluding Queanbeyan. ² Persons aged 18 years and over. ³ Including the principal and interest components of housing loan repayments but excluding outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature, which are included in "Other payments". ⁴ Including payments such as income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, and payments of a capital nature. s Subject to revision.

Results from this survey were used to update the regimen and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index from September quarter 1976. Other uses of the survey are to improve estimates for the Australian National Accounts and generally provide a picture of the spending patterns of particular groups of people, e.g. pensioners, migrants, and low income earners.

The surveys described above are seen as forerunners of an increasing number of widely varied socially orientated surveys which the Bureau will be called upon to conduct either as individual or supplementary type surveys. It is expected that such surveys will be looked to as a key source of data for a more extensive system of social statistics in line with international statistical recommendations now being developed, and it is expected that these statistics will be increasingly used in the future formulation and administration of social welfare programmes in Australia.

• Chapter 25

METRIC CONVERSION

In the 1971 and 1972 edition of the *Year Book* a brief description was given of the system of weights and measures in Australia, the development of the National Standards Commission, Commonwealth legal units, the Senate Committee inquiry into the metric system of weights and measures, and the passing of the *Metric Conversion Act* 1970.

An outline of the main aspects of metric conversion, including the conversion tables, is given on the following pages.

1 THE METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act stated as its object, to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia, as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities. It provided the Minister with powers to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements as he thought conducive to the attainment of this objective, and established the Metric Conversion Board. It extends to all the Territories of Australia.

On 1 July 1970, the Metric Conversion Board of 13 members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.S.A.S.M. (Met.).

The Australian Government made it clear that the metric change was to be predominantly a voluntary one, planned and implemented by those who would be affected by it. To do this, all the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified by the Board and grouped so that each activity had a Sector Committee responsible for its metrication.

The 80 Sector Committees reported to Advisory Committees, of which there were 11, each concerned with a broad area of activity such as primary industry, education, or engineering. The Advisory Committees, each chaired by a Board member, had the task of co-ordinating programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting these to the Board. In all more than 600 individual persons drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, were appointed to the Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

2 THE SI SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia adopted the *Système International* (SI) system of units. This is the system adopted by the International General

Conference on Weights and Measures. It is based on the metre, kilogram, and second.

While the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system which has long been in use in physical science it is not identical.

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

In addition to the SI unit for any physical quantity there is a range of other units available which are decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit. The names of each of these are obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit, the same prefix being always used for a particular decimal multiple. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

Prefix	Symbol	Value
tera	T	10^{12}
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10
deci	d	10^{-1}
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	μ	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

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

Some units are not decimally related to basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour of time interval and the degree, minute, and second of angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements so their use must be continued for particular applications. There are other non-SI units for which it would seem to be in the public interest to make provision, such as the kilometre per hour for car speeds, where the SI unit would be the metre per second.

Special names of SI units which were recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use included the litre, the tonne (1,000 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar was recommended for the measurement of pressure, for meteorological purposes only, because of international practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use included the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The next table lists the most important everyday units in both the imperial and SI systems. The table also shows the conversion ratios between the two systems.

Note. In the case of abbreviations, sq m, cu m, etc., used below, the alternative form m², m³, etc., may also be used.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Length			
millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	inch	1 mm = 0.0394 in 1 cm = 0.394 in	1 in = 25.4 mm 1 in = 2.54 cm
centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	foot	1 m = 3.28 ft	1 ft = 30.5 cm
metre (m)	yard	1 m = 1.09 yd	1 yd = 0.914 m
metre (m) or kilometre (km)	furlong	1 km = 4.97 fur	1 fur = 201 m
kilometre (km)	mile	1 km = 0.621 mile	1 mile = 1.61 km
Navigation			
international nautical mile (n mile)		1,852 m = 1 n mile	
Mass			
gram (g)	ounce	1 g = 0.0353 oz	1 oz = 28.3 g
gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	pound	1 kg = 2.20 lb	1 lb = 454 g
kilogram (kg)	stone	1 kg = 0.157 stone	1 stone = 6.35 kg
tonne (t)	ton	1 t = 0.984 ton	1 ton = 1.02 t
Area			
square centimetre (sq cm)	square inch	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm
square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m)	square foot	1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft	1 sq ft = 929 sq cm
square metre (sq m)	square yard	1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd	1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m
square metre (sq m)	perch	1 sq m = 0.0395 p	1 p = 25.3 sq m
hectare (ha)	rood	1 ha = 9.88 rd	1 rd = 0.101 ha
hectare (ha)	acre	1 ha = 2.47 ac	1 ac = 0.405 ha
square kilometre (sq km)	square mile	1 sq km = 0.386 sq mile	1 sq mile = 2.59 sq km
Volume			
cubic centimetre (cu cm)	cubic inch	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic foot	1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft	1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic yard	1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd	1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	bushel	1 cu m = 27.5 bus	1 bus = 0.0364 cu m
Volume (fluids)			
millilitre (ml)	fluid ounce	1 ml = 0.352 fl oz	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml
millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	pint	1 litre = 1.76 pt	1 pt = 568 ml
litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m)	gallon	1 cu m = 220 gal	1 gal = 4.55 litres
cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (Ml)	acre-foot	1 Ml = 0.811 acre-foot	1 acre-foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 Ml
Force			
newton (N)	pound-force	1 N = 0.225 lbf	1 lbf = 4.45 N
kilonewton (kN)	ton-force	1 kN = 0.100 tonf	1 tonf = 9.96 kN
Speed			
kilometre per hour (km/h)	mile per hour	1 km/h = 0.621 mph	1 mph = 1.61 km/h
knot (kn)	Navigation	1.85 km/h = 1 kn	
Temperature			
degree Celsius (°C)	degree Fahrenheit	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}}{5} + 32$	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS—*continued*

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Pressure			
kilopascal (kPa)	pound-force per sq in	1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/sq in	1 lbf/sq in = 6.89 kPa
kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	atmosphere	1 MPa = 9.87 atm	1 atm = 101 kPa
megapascal (MPa)	ton-force per sq in	1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/sq in	1 tonf/sq in = 15.4 MPa
Meteorology			
millibar (mb)	inch of mercury	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg	1 inHg = 33.9 mb
		100 Pa = 1 mb	
Density			
gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	pound per cubic in	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm
= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)		1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m
tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	ton per cubic yard	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd	1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m
Energy			
kilojoule (kJ)	British thermal unit	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ
megajoule (MJ)	therm	1 MJ = 9.48×10^{-3} therm	1 therm = 106 MJ
Electrical energy		3.60 MJ = 1 kWh	
kilowatt hour (kWh)			
Power			
kilowatt (kW)	horsepower	1 kW = 1.34 hp	1 hp = 0.746 kW
Time interval			
second (s)		1 min = 60 s	
minute (min)		1 h = 3600 s	
hour (h)			
Frequency			
hertz (Hz)	cycle per second	1 Hz = 1 c/s	1 c/s = 1 Hz
Angular velocity			
radian per second (rad/s)	revolution per minute	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s
revolution per minute (rpm)			

3 PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Unlike the decimal currency change there was no single starting or finishing date for the change. Each sector developed a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances but account was taken of related activities in other sectors. The Sector and Advisory Committees facilitated the development of individual programmes and their integration into the overall conversion programme, which is now completed.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980 with major implementation in 1973-1975. The Australia-wide changeover to the metric system is now virtually completed.

APPENDIX A

Recent Information

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 621 and 622.

Chapter 3 CLIMATE AND SEASONS

1 LIVING CONDITIONS

Shown below are averages of mean daily hours of sunshine for Brisbane by months for the 65 years of record.

MEAN DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE, BRISBANE (Averages of 65 Years of Record)

January	7.5
February	7.0
March	6.8
April	7.1
May	6.8
June	6.5
July	6.9
August	7.8
September	8.3
October	8.2
November	8.2
December	8.1

Chapter 4 GOVERNMENT

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

The Electoral Districts Commission, consisting of three commissioners, was appointed on 7 April 1977 for the purpose of making a report to the Premier on the re-distribution of the 82 Queensland State Electorates.

4 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Referendums, which were held on 21 May 1977, put the following four questions to the people:

DO YOU APPROVE THE PROPOSED LAW entitled:

- (1) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure that Senate Elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives Elections."
- (2) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure so far as practicable that a Casual Vacancy in the Senate is filled by a Person of the same Political Party as the Senator chosen by the People and for the balance of his Term."
- (3) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to allow Electors in Territories, as well as Electors in the States, to vote at Referendums on Proposed Laws to alter the Constitution."
- (4) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to provide for Retiring Ages for Judges of Federal Courts."

Results of the Referendums were: Question 1, No; Question 2, Yes; Question 3, Yes; Question 4, Yes.

APPENDIX B

Principal Events

The following is a chronological list of important events in the history of Queensland since 1770:

- 1770 16 May to 22 August, Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland coast.
- 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1819– Exploratory voyages of Lieutenant Phillip King and botanist,
1822 Allan Cunningham.
- 1823 The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to find a site for a penal settlement.
- 1824 Penal settlement established at Moreton Bay.
- 1825 Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1827 Cunningham named Darling Downs.
Coal used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828 Queensland's first industry established—a tread-mill to grind maize, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1829 German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839 Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840 The Leslie brothers settled on the Darling Downs.
- 1842 Free settlement began in Moreton Bay.
- 1843 Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1859 In September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.
On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860 On 22 May, Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.
- 1861 The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.
- 1863 The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a Town Hall in Queen Street.
Severe floods occurred in the Brisbane River.
- 1864 On 1 January, the first Police Commissioner was appointed.
The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.
- 1865 The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.
The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened.
Gas was introduced to Brisbane.
- 1867 Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River, and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.
The dredging of the first channel in the Brisbane River was carried out.
- 1868 Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.

- 1869 Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
Parliament first met in the present building in George Street, Brisbane.
The temporary wooden Brisbane River Bridge was destroyed by flood.
- 1872 Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered.
Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region and opals in western Queensland.
- 1874 The then new Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875 The first railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
- 1879 Elections by secret ballot were adopted by all States.
- 1880 Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1882 Mount Morgan gold discovery was made.
9 December, first electric power display in Brisbane.
- 1885 Croydon gold discovery was made.
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.
The first horse-drawn tramway began in Brisbane.
The South Coast Railway from Brisbane to Beenleigh was opened.
- 1888 Electricity supply to the G.P.O., Brisbane, commenced.
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1890 Country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced.
Chillagoe/Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.
- 1891 Railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.
- 1892 Mount Crosby waterworks were completed for Brisbane's water supply.
- 1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the G.P.O., Brisbane.
The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.
A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. Considerable damage was done to parts of South Brisbane, heavy shipping was stranded in the Botanical Gardens, and river channel silting interfered with shipping for a year.
- 1897 Countess Street, Brisbane, power station opened by Brisbane Tramways, and electric trams commenced running.
- 1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas discovery was made.
- 1900– Mount Garnet–Mount Molloy copper smelters commenced 1910 operations.

- 1900- Copper discoveries were made at Kuridala, Selwyn, and
1920 Mount Cuthbert.
- 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was established.
The former Colony of Queensland became a State of the
Commonwealth of Australia.
Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge copper discoveries were
made and smelting commenced.
- 1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city.
Mount Morgan copper production commenced.
- 1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to
the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905 Suffrage for males and females was introduced.
- 1909 The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board was established.
- 1910 Water control by State Act was introduced.
The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.
- 1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912 Construction of Brisbane Sewerage System commenced.
- 1912- Sixty-four provincial cities had electricity supplied to local
1940 consumers.
- 1915 Compulsory voting was introduced in Queensland.
- 1918 First cement production took place in Brisbane from Texas
limestone.
- 1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted.
- 1922 District Courts were abolished.
State Legislative Council (Upper House) was abolished.
- 1923 Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc discovery was made.
- 1924 Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council was constituted.
The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed.
The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.
- 1927- Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
1928
- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened.
- 1932 The Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane opened to traffic.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.
- 1940 Story Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1941 Burleigh Heads mineral sand production commenced.
- 1942- "American Invasion"—During World War II 750,000 United
1945 States servicemen passed through Brisbane.
- 1945 The Queensland Housing Commission was established.
- 1948 The suburban buses of Brisbane were taken over by the
Brisbane City Council.

- 1954 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.
- 1955 Bauxite was discovered at Weipa, Cape York Peninsula.
- 1959 The District Courts were re-established.
Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.
The Townsville Copper Refinery was established.
Brisbane City and State Centenaries were celebrated.
Coking coal mined at Kianga for the first time.
- 1961 The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.
Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.
- 1963 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1967 Gladstone alumina plant was opened.
- 1969 New Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1973 Captain Cook Bridge and first stage of South-East Freeway
in Brisbane were opened.
- 1974 Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in
Brisbane to be under water.
- 1975 Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and
Lady Annie.
The 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Brisbane
City Council was celebrated.

(Information supplied by courtesy of the State Public Relations Bureau.)

APPENDIX C

Summary of Queensland Statistics Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December ¹			Mean population year ended ¹		Total increase ¹	Natural increase ²
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	4,536	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890	223,232	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	7,232	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	17,644	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	13,899	11,755
1928	468,223	422,554	890,777	877,753	884,815	14,492	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	11,259	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	12,990	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	9,371	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	10,047	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	10,700	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	11,681	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	11,602	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	10,943	9,791
1939 ⁶	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	14,572	10,818
1940 ⁶	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1941 ⁶	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	7,019	11,989
1942 ⁶	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	- 346	11,544
1943 ⁶	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	16,659	12,658
1944 ⁶	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	13,671	15,135
1945 ⁶	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946 ⁶	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947 ⁶	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951 ¹	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	26,300	23,881
1962	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971 ^s	951,700	934,000	1,885,600	1,838,400	1,859,900	47,800	23,631
1972 ^s	981,800	964,100	1,945,900	1,885,500	1,914,800	60,300	22,653
1973 ^s	1,012,600	995,300	2,007,800	1,945,000	1,975,000	61,900	21,335
1974 ^s	1,042,200	1,024,900	2,067,100	2,005,600	2,035,300	59,200	19,724
1975 ^s	1,057,800	1,042,100	2,099,900	2,060,500	2,080,100	32,900	19,982

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961.
prior to 1962.³ Rate per 1,000 mean population.² Excluding full-blood Aborigines
⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 5 and 6)

Births ^a	Birth rate ^a	Marriages ^a	Marriage rate ^a	Deaths ^a	Death rate ^a	Infant deaths ^a		Infant death rate ^a		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939 ^b
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940 ^b
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941 ^b
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942 ^b
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943 ^b
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944 ^b
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945 ^b
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946 ^b
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947 ^b
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.5	16,538	8.9	16,339	8.8	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971 ^s
39,251	20.5	16,066	8.4	16,598	8.7	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972 ^s
38,067	19.3	16,490	8.3	16,732	8.5	666	491	17.5	12.9	1973 ^s
37,852	18.6	16,086	7.9	18,128	8.9	606	440	16.0	11.6	1974 ^s
36,403	17.5	15,230	7.3	16,421	7.9	547	396	15.0	10.9	1975 ^s

^a Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

n Not available.

s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION, AND LAW,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June ²	
	Number	Staff ¹	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure ³	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860	6	n	n	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865	7	n	n	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870	13	n	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	n	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	n	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	n	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	n	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	n	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	n	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	n	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1926-27	123	2,674	4,667	64,706	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357
1927-28	124	2,843	4,615	63,797	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843
1928-29	125	2,940	4,937	67,803	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553
1929-30	125	3,347	5,101	69,956	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166
1930-31	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	5,815	78,440	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	5,923	80,620	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	6,158	85,963	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	6,228	88,572	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	6,523	101,301	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	7,032	107,882	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	7,290	111,343	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	7,618	117,735	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ⁴	8,677 ⁵
1940-41	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	7,848	125,121	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	7,987	128,790	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	8,132	135,005	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	8,005	137,303	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	139 ¹⁰	13,645 ¹⁰	12,331 ¹⁰	273,377 ¹⁰	52,336 ¹⁰	2,646 ¹⁰	3,470 ¹⁰	122,547	23,984
1970-71	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,036	24,945
1973-74	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018	158,628	25,827
1974-75	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056	166,454	27,464
1975-76	142	17,809	12,820	323,150		3,536	2,938	175,603	29,856

¹ To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. ² Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. ³ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ⁴ Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁵ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁶ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ⁷ From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY STATISTICS (Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10)

Schools	Pupils at schools ^a	University students ^a	Police force at end of year ^a	Prisoners in gaol at end of year ^a		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces ^a	Liquor licences in force at end of year ^a	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n	28	6	30	n	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n	206	17	89	n	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n	940	1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171	2	971	1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,885	171,536	481	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1926-27
1,897	172,593	532	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1927-28
1,905	175,245	588	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1928-29
1,907	174,626	666	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1929-30
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,889	176,025	799	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1931-32
1,890	173,419	826	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1932-33
1,903	173,919	875	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1933-34
1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,662	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,671	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,658	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,652	1938-39
1,920	163,091 ^a	1,655	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,652	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,622	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,613	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,614	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,615	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,969	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	1973-74
1,562	414,179	20,701	3,954	1,462	21	1,803	2,689 ^r	2,214	1974-75
1,540	422,522	20,047	4,040	1,536	30	1,966	9,631	2,250	1975-76

^a Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁹ The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; and bistros, cabarets, function rooms, and theatres from 1970-71. ¹⁰ New series. ⁿ Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Beef cattle ²	Dairy cattle ³	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n	n	n	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n	n	n	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n	n	n	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n	n	n	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n	n	n	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n	n	n	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n	n	n	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n	n	n	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n	n	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n	n	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n	n	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1926 ..	9,944	123,838	4,632	833	5,465	16,861	184
1927 ..	9,858	128,400	4,361	864	5,226	16,642	192
1928 ..	9,907	127,635	4,173	955	5,128	18,509	216
1929 ..	9,873	128,594	4,234	974	5,209	20,324	236
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1931 ..	10,811	132,006	4,435	1,115	5,550	22,324	223
1932 ..	11,304	130,718	4,394	1,141	5,535	21,313	213
1933 ..	11,318	131,354	4,523	1,258	5,781	20,073	217
1934 ..	11,341	134,375	4,699	1,354	6,053	21,574	270
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1936 ..	11,304	134,979	4,631	1,319	5,951	20,012	291
1937 ..	11,293	136,503	4,570	1,389	5,959	22,498	283
1938 ..	11,279	137,348	4,603	1,494	6,097	23,159	325
1939 ..	11,272	138,428	4,727	1,472	6,199	24,191	391
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1941 ..	11,261	138,728	4,808	1,495	6,303	25,196	352
1942 ..	11,258	139,993	4,893	1,574	6,466	25,650	409
1943 ..	11,256	140,004	4,978	1,546	6,525	23,256	450
1944 ..	11,254	141,951	5,114	1,509	6,623	21,292	438
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1946 ..	11,244	143,573	4,658	1,287	5,945	16,084	340
1947 ..	11,239	143,434	4,639	1,336	5,975	16,743	378
1948 ..	11,238	143,659	4,635	1,357	5,992	16,499	407
1949 ..	11,235	144,366	4,943	1,362	6,305	17,582	392
1950 ..	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	11,230	145,543	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	11,230	146,178	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	11,230	146,549	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	11,230	146,582	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974 ..	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975 ..	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409

¹ From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. ² Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ³ Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Horses ^a	Wool production ^a (greasy equivalent)		Butter production ^a		Cheese production ^a		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n	77	n	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n	835	n	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n	900	n	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n	1,216	n	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
572	54,362	17,878	23,316	8,352	4,200	810	1926
548	57,348	20,156	32,676	11,306	6,408	1,274	1927
522	63,044	18,162	34,947	12,724	6,528	1,282	1928
500	73,068	13,774	35,742	12,006	5,616	1,102	1929
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
469	83,786	11,914	44,458	10,737	5,000	677	1931
452	84,293	14,681	46,734	9,320	5,935	643	1932
450	77,106	20,455	57,762	11,225	6,300	670	1933
449	78,965	15,175	60,611	12,073	5,530	691	1934
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
442	69,747	18,311	39,678	9,920	3,534	501	1936
447	79,266	20,781	53,635	14,697	5,427	763	1937
445	81,401	16,391	71,498	19,211	7,153	1,011	1938
446	88,800	20,066	64,795	18,172	6,282	922	1939
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
432 ^b	92,587	23,270	44,281	12,542	7,421	1,216	1941
393	97,053	27,215	51,352	16,746	12,947	2,456	1942
387	88,158	25,311	46,734	18,234	10,909	2,402	1943
381	81,066	23,934	43,696	17,112	10,267	2,320	1944
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
343	65,689	31,583	34,182	13,990	7,844	1,854	1946
336	69,655	56,114	47,801	23,888	9,801	2,760	1947
325	71,058	65,246	48,548	25,388	9,544	2,745	1948
317	73,598	93,756	49,568	28,560	9,197	2,959	1949
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
289	62,944	94,380	28,665	24,307	4,775	2,143	1951
282	74,003	119,806	50,218	47,467	9,590	4,778	1952
273	79,113	122,250	42,831	41,127	6,854	3,430	1953
267	80,081	104,218	46,965	44,185	8,048	3,697	1954
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251 ^r	5,586	1971
n	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753 ^r	6,157	1972
n	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n	66,262	81,301 ^r	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,143 ^s	12,809	10,391 ^s	1975

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ^a From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

^b Subject to revision. ^c Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize ¹		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills ¹	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n	79	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	2,527	n	837	n
1870-71	885	n	39	3	6,491	n	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n	66	6	15,666	n	1,642	3
1880-81	5,057	n	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n	64 ¹	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1926-27	76,612	2,973	36	395	55,661	68	23,101	10
1927-28	82,454	3,613	36	494	94,702	170	87,037	103
1928-29	87,280	3,796	35	529	77,770	130	88,249	68
1929-30	86,959	3,638	35	527	69,450	111	82,603	115
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1931-32	94,415	4,099	35	590	59,760	96	100,679	105
1932-33	82,979	3,603	33	522	39,856	42	101,191	68
1933-34	92,331	4,742	33	649	67,562	94	93,900	119
1934-35	88,394	4,340	33	621	64,995	105	89,731	111
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1936-37	99,520	5,254	33	757	73,356	80	114,788	55
1937-38	99,201	5,215	33	775	70,514	67	150,922	102
1938-39	101,919	5,428	33	790	74,225	95	178,878	234
1939-40	106,101	6,136	33	906	71,566	85	146,514	185
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1941-42	99,582	4,871	33	709	70,597	101	117,683	84
1942-43	93,586	4,423	32	616	70,341	96	135,483	136
1943-44	89,408	3,453	33	494	69,898	115	113,839	138
1944-45	88,890	4,469	32	654	64,009	98	134,503	190
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1946-47	88,786	3,777	31	520	57,258	75	100,361	19
1947-48	87,160	4,218	32	581	51,680	89	187,062	291
1948-49	104,386	6,537	32	925	39,497	62	245,948	390
1949-50	110,403	6,623	32	910	46,761	86	242,817	321
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1951-52	110,629	5,085	31	715	44,993	62	183,947	180
1952-53	111,190	6,952	31	950	43,799	67	293,193	508
1953-54	134,640	8,891	31	1,240	46,432	77	234,705	277
1954-55	148,779	10,022	31	1,322	46,407	78	278,182	448
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1956-57	146,064	9,122	31	1,191	50,831	88	145,668	192
1957-58	147,704	9,090	31	1,276	49,471	80	186,414	181
1958-59	144,153	9,897	31	1,376	45,892	93	284,901	438
1959-60	121,297	8,563	31	1,237	52,529	103	276,455	368
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

² Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

Hay and green forage ^a	Cotton ^a		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop ^a	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced ^a	Total area	Pro-duction	Total area	Pro-duction		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n	6	n	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n	5,938	740	137	n	73	n	21	1870-71
n	677	142	98	n	35	n	31	1875-76
n	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	2	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	7	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
154,882	7,585	1,315	6,673	35,003	1,714	16,138	381	1926-27
89,539	6,050	1,048	7,271	36,374	1,701	13,937	432	1927-28
95,515	8,222	1,864	7,993	41,480	1,916	15,884	423	1928-29
104,558	6,072	1,142	7,834	37,365	2,082	14,512	423	1929-30
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
149,555	9,086	2,219	5,975	37,492	2,343	20,016	492	1931-32
184,876	12,139	903	4,285	23,750	2,372	19,914	504	1932-33
163,657	27,601	2,522	4,422	25,757	2,383	22,946	531	1933-34
171,906	17,562	3,978	4,178	24,207	2,260	19,085	525	1934-35
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
199,324	25,171	3,018	2,956	18,390	2,555	20,795	609	1936-37
208,490	21,324	1,866	3,308	19,279	2,650	22,539	655	1937-38
208,160	26,899	2,165	3,554	22,327	2,853	31,294	702	1938-39
247,136	16,678	2,805	3,454	21,438	2,974	40,337	698	1939-40
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
259,792	24,834	2,554	2,881	18,136	2,622	34,190	684	1941-42
262,430	22,838	2,234	3,046	16,587	2,822	32,903	706	1942-43
272,019	16,750	1,518	3,015	16,815	2,809	33,885	711	1943-44
278,040	7,051	1,336	3,291	17,349	2,834	26,603	727	1944-45
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
247,177	3,198	517	3,823	15,672	3,183	25,994	654	1946-47
235,911	3,424	346	4,001	16,180	3,697	35,104	748	1947-48
244,556	2,518	323	3,569	16,892	3,644	35,883	790	1948-49
257,752	1,088	116	3,037	14,758	3,771	40,218	832	1949-50
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	1975-76

table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. ^aFigures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. ⁴Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. ⁵Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. ⁿNot available.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production ¹							Coal '000 tonnes	Mineral sands con- centrates tonnes
	Approximate metal content								
	Gold kg	Silver kg	Lead tonnes	Copper tonnes	Tin tonnes	Zinc tonnes			
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n	n	331	2,025	..	59	..	
1885	7,780	n	n	1,362	2,314	..	213	..	
1890	15,982	n	n	188	2,112	..	344	..	
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..	
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..	
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..	
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..	
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..	
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..	
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..	
1926	322	7,855	3,795	1,237	753	203	1,241	..	
1927	1,181	2,616	929	3,801	790	..	1,117	..	
1928	413	685	44	2,832	722	..	1,094	..	
1929	295	1,638	395	3,808	703	..	1,391	..	
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	..	1,112	..	
1931	409	33,855	17,460	3,185	340	..	855	..	
1932	724	71,593	48,482	3,186	504	..	855	..	
1933	2,861	69,946	45,875	2,988	609	..	890	..	
1934	3,592	70,281	43,144	2,953	751	..	972	..	
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..	
1936	3,769	95,923	36,337	3,889	788	30,932	1,064	..	
1937	3,959	101,553	39,091	5,232	833	28,041	1,138	..	
1938	4,710	109,904	41,857	4,531	715	24,116	1,131	..	
1939	4,580	120,867	46,019	5,891	881	29,559	1,339	..	
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..	
1941	3,392	120,231	43,967	7,453	771	27,877	1,477	1,016	
1942	2,958	95,035	34,050	6,433	530	21,373	1,663	3,692	
1943	1,954	24,107	8,717	10,931	558	5,158	1,727	8,097	
1944	1,593	3,491	..	16,058	877	..	1,686	14,389	
1945	1,966	3,506	..	15,248	661	..	1,661	13,629	
1946	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652	
1947	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419	
1948	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635	
1949	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238	
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946	
1951	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019	
1952	2,667 ¹	100,261 ¹	41,448 ¹	7,078 ¹	335 ¹	24,063 ¹	2,786 ¹	24,491 ¹	
1953	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249	
1954	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559	
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836	
1956	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163	
1957	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649	
1958	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320	
1959	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659	
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491	
1961	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695	
1962	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245	
1963	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958	
1964	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329	
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325	
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176	
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006	
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322	
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345	
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784	
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360	
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974	
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873	
1974-75	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452	
1975-76									

¹ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. ² For 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. ³ Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. ⁴ Including

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

	Timber production ^a					Fisheries production ^a		
Total value at mine	Sawn timber ^a				Plywood and veneer	Edible fish etc.	Other ^a	Year
	Pine		Other					
\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
42	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	1860
304	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	1	1865
968	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	1870
3,143	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	14	1875
2,270	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	125	1880
2,770	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	213	1885
5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	<i>n</i>	194	1890
4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	<i>n</i>	155	1895
6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	<i>n</i>	267	1900
7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	<i>n</i>	149	1905
7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	133	244	1910
6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	208	124	1915
7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	240	347	1920
4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	364	484	1925
3,217	156,806	2,417	131,815	2,106	212	332	482	1926
3,290	124,570	1,869	116,575	1,843	329	362	500	1927
2,772	140,130	2,047	112,035	1,884	415	359	494	1928
3,414	113,397	1,664	104,284	1,613	297	373	561	1929
2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	353	336	1930
2,550	62,538	806	61,124	828	231	320	286	1931
3,637	88,582	1,090	69,659	953	457	323	258	1932
4,747	100,914	1,248	76,167	1,001	574	322	269	1933
5,426	153,656	1,878	122,003	1,662	861	338	302	1934
5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	336	355	1935
7,227	208,704	2,536	168,419	2,148	1,224	354	386	1936
8,785	226,190	2,779	217,553	2,716	1,659	364	322	1937
7,932	221,173	2,783	196,400	2,504	1,434	388	273	1938
9,114	248,409	3,162	196,924	2,582	1,666	363	308	1939
10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	410	373	1940
10,600	227,490	2,905	240,978	3,182	1,755	451	..	1941
10,047	188,630	2,613	240,985	3,348	1,365	604	..	1942
8,429	185,730	2,607	243,640	3,650	1,507	685	..	1943
8,954	186,176	2,720	221,852	3,490	1,461	668	36	1944
8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	952	161	1945
9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,013	373	1946
17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	967	475	1947
18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	993	836	1948
23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,032	949	1949
32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	1,084	1,041	1950
40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	1,218	973	1951
34,858 ¹	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	1,415	793	1952
34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	1,307	1,134	1953
43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	1,569	1,303	1954
53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	1,744	1,554	1955
60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	2,126	1,418	1956
51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	2,437	1,057	1957
55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	2,358	692	1958
66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	2,505	815	1959
75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	2,071	1,105	1960
64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	2,778	890	1961
74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	3,247	984	1962
84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	3,471	1,255	1963
97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	3,861	1,876	1964
98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	4,214	1,872	1965
138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	4,610	2,349	1966
140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	5,956	1,352	1967
209,273	157,382 ^r	.. ⁶	334,540 ^r	.. ⁶	13,919 ⁵	6,244	1,845	1968-69
278,145	154,584	.. ⁶	343,474 ^r	.. ⁶	15,772 ⁵	6,339	1,695	1969-70
293,751	<i>n</i>	.. ⁶	<i>n</i>	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	9,696	1,289	1970-71
318,835	161,708 ^r	.. ⁶	291,758 ^r	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	10,482	898	1971-72
399,167	167,807 ^r	.. ⁶	285,424 ^r	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	12,112 ⁷	<i>n</i>	1972-73
583,483	154,752	.. ⁶	274,943	.. ⁶	23,834	14,553 ⁸	<i>n</i>	1973-74
802,952	170,095	.. ⁶	288,617	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	11,828 ⁸	<i>n</i>	1974-75
						16,351 ⁸	<i>n</i>	1975-76

pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mere, and whales. ⁵ Sales and transfers.

⁶ Not available: see page 285. ⁷ Excluding oysters. ⁸ Excluding oysters and rock

lobsters. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and wages paid ³	Capital values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 ⁵	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 ⁶	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n	n
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n	n
1970-71	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n	n
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n	n
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,418	n	n
1974-75	4,251	92,737	22,845	115,582	740,821	n	n

¹ Excluding "heat, light, and power". ² Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. ⁹ Direct comparisons with figures prior to

INDUSTRY STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

		Heat, light, and power ^a						
Output	Pro- duction ^a	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas ^c	Year
		Establish- ments	Workers ^a	Salaries and wages paid ^a	Machinery and plant ^a	Land and buildings ^a		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ^a	n	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803 ¹⁰	659,897 ¹¹	30	8,996 ¹²	31,758	n	n	157,816 ¹³	1968-69 ^a
2,021,793 ¹⁰	712,857 ¹¹	28	9,239 ¹²	34,063	n	n	167,571 ¹³	1969-70
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	1970-71
2,433,420 ¹⁰	870,782 ¹¹	28	9,544 ¹²	47,154	n	n	205,939 ¹³	1971-72
2,844,833 ¹⁰	1,012,595 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1972-73
3,260,936 ¹⁰	1,220,172 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1973-74
4,087,435 ¹⁰	1,619,843 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1974-75

1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data (see page 285). ¹⁰ Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. ¹¹ Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. ¹² Number on pay-roll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. ¹³ Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys ²	Goods and live-stock carried ³	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account ⁴
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173		17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	10,142	26,813	4,385	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	10,211	24,801	4,745	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	10,375	24,738	4,631	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	10,375	24,441	4,601	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	10,554	20,762	3,923	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	10,569	22,216	3,745	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	10,569	22,878	4,282	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	10,569	24,328	4,957	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	10,569	25,527	5,055	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	10,569	25,688	5,142	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	10,569	24,639	5,318	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	10,569	24,638	5,560	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	10,569	29,099	5,853	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	10,569	33,263	6,814	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	10,569	38,154	6,672	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	10,569	38,962	6,340	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	10,569	34,188	5,842	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	10,557	29,325	5,612	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	10,557	32,687	6,999	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	10,557	32,366	7,054	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671
1973-74	19,413	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538
1974-75	21,675	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097
1975-76		9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	265,662	380,393

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under

The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931. ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Metropolitan* transport (passengers)				Con- structed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Post office revenue ⁷	Broadcast listeners' licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁶	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁹	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	50,051 ¹⁰	68.8	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	50,136 ¹⁰	76.0	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	47,722 ¹⁰	84.1	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	48,943 ¹⁰	91.5	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	48,041 ¹⁰	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	52,300 ¹⁰	89.0	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	56,190 ¹⁰	89.2	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	57,320 ¹⁰	92.8	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	52,035 ¹⁰	100.0	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	53,549 ¹⁰	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	54,735 ¹⁰	111.8	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	61,083	118.8	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	66,162	128.2	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	68,663	129.8	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109.5	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115.8	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125.1	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129.2	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	80,572	212.9	3,427	10,538 ¹¹	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	115,334 ¹⁰	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	125,315 ¹⁰	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	124,883 ¹⁰	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 ¹¹	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	739.8 ¹²	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	837.8	48,570	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	906.6	53,622	150,157	429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	50,759	25,269	132,364	941.3	55,157	183,071	.. ¹³	1974-75
32,448	..	..	..	..	1,041.7	76,071	285,379	.. ¹³	1975-76

the Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.

⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ¹⁰ Decrease due to re-survey. ¹¹ Ceased operations April 1969. ¹² Census figure at 30 September 1971. ¹³ Abolished September 1974. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports ¹		Exports ¹		Wool ²	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 kg	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044		
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n	16,258	n	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n	16,212	n	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n	30,341	n	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n	47,170	n	79,770	25,888
1926-27	26,996	n	28,038	n	50,429	16,987
1927-28	23,520	n	39,430	n	54,368	19,640
1928-29	23,189	n	40,250	n	63,914	19,602
1929-30	23,080	n	33,182	n	66,073	13,830
1930-31	11,342	n	32,478	n	76,986	13,350
1931-32	8,682	31,742	33,704	24,968	81,785	12,327
1932-33	10,304	31,724	29,386	24,246	81,633	12,830
1933-34	10,598	33,802	40,263	27,952	76,703	19,947
1934-35	14,358	36,674	37,649	26,886	79,647	14,741
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1936-37	15,742	45,008	47,762	31,996	69,430	20,341
1937-38	18,782	47,540	53,112	32,372	76,047	18,784
1938-39	18,139	47,182	57,301	33,842	84,873	17,043
1939-40	19,964	52,254	64,390	40,020	81,734	20,208
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1941-42	16,098	52,178	42,593	47,462	61,891	16,916
1942-43	17,211	55,552	37,247	49,068	73,258	22,502
1943-44	29,082	59,836	35,778	40,972	54,530	18,205
1944-45	29,539	63,510	36,567	41,750	60,156	19,224
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1946-47	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	132,396	48,887
1947-48	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	70,915	40,719
1948-49	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	106,892	94,307
1949-50	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	87,750	93,277
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1951-52	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	67,276	107,505
1952-53	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	68,194	112,280
1953-54	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	86,979	142,716
1954-55	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	81,072	114,040
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349 ⁴	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68	236,768 ⁵	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71	321,638 ⁶	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73	311,448 ⁷	1,201,620	1,305,569 ⁸	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646 ⁹	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76	634,893	1,650,613	2,306,218 ⁸	766,922	54,030	77,549

¹ Excluding specie. ² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.
³ Chiefly refined sugar. ⁴ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. ⁵ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m. ⁶ Including military and civilian aircraft valued

TRADE STATISTICS (Chapter 16)

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	23	..	..	1870
..	..	5	314 ^a	18	1875
..	..	46	161 ^a	8	1880
..	..	85	1,533 ^a	56	1885
..	..	278	2,048 ^a	74	1890
2	..	1,922	7,710 ^a	229	1895
16	2	2,697	5,056 ^a	137	1900
469	78	1,320	221	5	1905
3,207	581	3,288	27	1	1910
7,808	1,503	5,533	5	..	1915-16
1,068	272	7,446	1	..	1920-21
11,824	5,928	6,914	198,604	4,413	1925-26
16,605	4,809	3,053	63,994	1,882	1926-27
10,353	3,006	4,752	154,856	3,696	1927-28
20,565	6,043	5,843	202,347	4,126	1928-29
20,415	6,361	5,292	181,662	4,134	1929-30
21,220	5,733	5,288	210,529	3,869	1930-31
30,655	7,063	4,505	292,801	6,256	1931-32
32,798	7,072	3,868	189,174	3,585	1932-33
34,720	5,566	4,444	312,324	5,675	1933-34
44,490	6,520	5,672	315,628	5,432	1934-35
46,327	7,353	5,367	304,583	5,480	1935-36
34,577	7,623	6,541	412,076	7,385	1936-37
24,442	6,183	9,118	432,984	8,016	1937-38
34,047	9,070	9,771	448,857	8,312	1938-39
57,854	15,047	11,798	530,700	12,292	1939-40
48,419	13,054	11,081	378,485	9,668	1940-41
34,098	9,163	8,648	199,000	5,150	1941-42
19,506	5,373	3,036	61,297	1,749	1942-43
20,382	5,595	2,939	84,294	2,489	1943-44
18,223	5,245	3,414	106,520	3,141	1944-45
14,622	5,738	8,487	139,887	5,300	1945-46
27,920	10,945	13,989	110,826	4,885	1946-47
16,732	6,809	16,973	96,161	5,706	1947-48
33,401	16,414	23,250	411,527	25,934	1948-49
38,254	21,726	24,924	433,742	27,802	1949-50
32,973	20,468	26,560	387,928	28,967	1950-51
25,192	16,983	23,906	163,094	13,043	1951-52
2,006	1,768	50,502	460,667	42,529	1952-53
26,759	21,481	57,197	710,393	62,336	1953-54
19,025	15,395	60,007	742,475	61,547	1954-55
21,680	17,696	59,325	594,678	48,598	1955-56
27,978	19,148	54,140	679,068	56,552	1956-57
18,929	11,154	45,672	714,510	69,314	1957-58
11,498	6,327	87,625	810,960	63,771	1958-59
22,965	13,678	78,841	706,144	52,793	1959-60
21,209	15,132	59,581	799,945	69,322	1960-61
11,166	6,737	78,663	846,684	66,965	1961-62
14,552	7,670	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	1962-63
13,087	6,924	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	1963-64
15,984	8,880	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1964-65
13,825	9,214	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1965-66
9,864	6,360	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1966-67
12,149	7,158	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	1967-68
8,638	5,245	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	1968-69
1,972	1,199	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	1969-70
2,136	1,189	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	1970-71
1,815	1,079	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	1971-72
3,726	3,597	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	1972-73
3,827	3,376	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	1973-74
3,879	3,489	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	1974-75
2,880	3,295	254,529	1,975,996	561,335	1975-76
2,554	2,795				

at \$56.1m. ⁷ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. ⁸ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ⁹ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m. ⁿ Not available. ^s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne ¹			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer ² per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	1
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	12
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n	35
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n	55
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n	56
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n	14
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n	58
1926-27	52.65	29.41	48.30	19	n	48
1927-28	52.16	23.87	43.33	31	n	65
1928-29	52.51	20.67	41.13	36	n	61
1929-30	52.75	19.39	39.94	38	313.37	63
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1931-32	53.05	18.40	35.41	50	237.39	76
1932-33	49.43	16.32	37.03	37	188.57	76
1933-34	47.09	15.80	31.84	48	175.58	80
1934-35	47.24	14.88	30.56	51	199.60	78
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1936-37	47.44	15.65	29.99	54	246.44	62
1937-38	47.24	16.34	30.16	55	270.85	69
1938-39	47.24	16.16	29.74	56	268.69	78
1939-40	46.50	20.41	31.02	59	280.10	75
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
1941-42	44.58	21.50	35.45	41	288.96	50
1942-43	44.73	21.28	37.45	32	323.80	40
1943-44	44.34	25.84	41.45	17	375.18	41
1944-45	43.50	29.58	38.98	32	391.32	45
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	402.15	58
1946-47	43.11	42.31	42.99	16	431.28	56
1947-48	47.24	58.30	49.09	18	482.65	70
1948-49	45.37	55.30	50.18	47	524.58	70
1949-50	47.83	57.82	52.64	47	577.14	66
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	644.46	49
1951-52	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	844.64	15
1952-53	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	950.94	56
1953-54	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	964.91	43
1954-55	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	934.60	52
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	917.08	60
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	901.92	45
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	890.51	44
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	940.50	54
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	946.80	58
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	922.40	38
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	907.44	51
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	931.06	46
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	941.49	45
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	951.33	45
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	910.98	45
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	886.57	49
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	901.73	37
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	884.21	30
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	915.30	34
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	887.04 ^r	18
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	933.08	9 ^r
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	910.00	8

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty from 1942-43 to 1974-75. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 378. ⁴ For human consumption only. Slaughterings in slaughterhouses estimated

STATISTICS (Chapter 17)

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia ^a	Year
Average price per kg (greasy) ³	Livestock slaughtered ⁴			Average price of bullocks ⁵		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
n	18	57	2	n	..	1860
n	61	178	5	n	..	1865
n	67	529	7	n	..	1870
n	89	342	10	n	..	1875-76
n	128	454	13	n	..	1880-81
n	195	711	20	n	..	1885-86
n	216	951	29	n	..	1890-91
n	510	2,110	87	n	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n	..	1925-26
32.87	567	679	280	n	..	1926-27
35.14	740	670	310	n	..	1927-28
28.81	684	805	381	n	31	1928-29
18.85	629	1,090	367	n	25	1929-30
17.04	647	1,671	408	n	19	1930-31
14.22	539	1,757	408	n	19	1931-32
17.42	596	1,564	377	n	19	1932-33
28.48	716	1,299	404	n	24	1933-34
19.07	841	1,274	483	13.89	20	1934-35
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
30.34	1,023	1,023	523	16.74	30	1936-37
22.00	1,244	1,119	509	18.48	27	1937-38
19.40	1,265	1,120	559	18.71	22	1938-39
24.52	1,236	1,231	680	21.03	26	1939-40
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
24.74	1,084	1,495	634	22.70	28	1941-42
28.48	1,047	2,078	573	23.57	30	1942-43
29.19	948	2,212	507	29.16	31	1943-44
29.48	942	1,899	507	29.08	34	1944-45
29.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,081	1,167	443	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,188	1,036	401	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,089	994	502	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,102	959	504	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	100 ^a	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74
126.80	2,046	1,279	634	97.61	181	1974-75
139.91	2,521	1,400	667	124.90	187	1975-76

up to 1900-01. See also page 253. ⁵ Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 404. ⁶ Base: year 1959-60 = 100. Items and weights were revised and the new and original series linked at June 1969. For further particulars see page 356. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane ¹ (building materials)		Retail price index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing ²	Household supplies and equipment ³
1910-11
1915-16	24	18	..	..
1920-21	31	33	..	..
1925-26	27	27	..	..
1926-27	27	26	..	..
1927-28	26	25	..	..
1928-29	26	25	..	..
1929-30	25	25	..	..
1930-31	22	23	..	..
1931-32	21	22	..	..
1932-33	20	21	..	..
1933-34	20	21	..	..
1934-35	20	20	..	..
1935-36	22	20	..	..
1936-37	23	21	..	..
1937-38	23	21	..	..
1938-39	24	22	..	..
1939-40	24	23	..	..
1940-41	25	27	..	..
1941-42	26	32	..	..
1942-43	27	36	..	..
1943-44	27	38	..	..
1944-45	27	38	..	..
1945-46	27	38	..	..
1946-47	28	40	..	..
1947-48	31	43	..	..
1948-49	36.8 ⁴	47.8 ⁴	41.3	58.9
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9
1973-74	152.2	149.0	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6
1974-75	187.0	186.6	164.8	171.5	176.4	149.8
1975-76	218.5	216.3	180.8	200.0	202.9	167.8

¹ Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. ² "C" Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are comparable only in a broad sense and there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 399. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49. ⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown.

⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year

STATISTICS (Chapters 18 and 20)

Brisbane ^{1 2}		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate ⁴			Average weekly wage rate ⁵ for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority ³	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ⁵	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 ²	43.1 ²	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 ⁶	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.91	1971-72
133.5	128.6	49.30	41.00	31.85	68.42	1972-73
148.1	146.1	58.30	46.60	36.70	79.82	1973-74
175.4	168.7	66.30	51.20	40.15	109.16	1974-75
200.5	190.9	81.10	56.30	44.05	121.48	1975-76

shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

⁶ The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government ¹	Total consoli- dated revenue fund	Total trust funds	All receipts	Consoli- dated revenue fund	Trust funds	All expend- iture
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1926-27	9,580	2,636	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1927-28	10,786	2,918	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1928-29	10,350	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1929-30	9,692	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 ¹	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ¹	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ¹	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ¹	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 ¹	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ¹	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 ¹	355,120	732,107 ¹	376,017 ¹	348,442	724,459 ¹
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	120,597 ²	351,427 ²	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	170,073	402,089	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	216,821	458,427	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	268,503	581,248	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	312,477 ²	854,712	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	398,165 ²	..	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 21)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue ^a	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ^a	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461		1975-76

and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768,000 to the Sugar Board.

⁶ Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated using the classification described in Section 3 of Chapter 21.

n Not available.

s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 22)

(\$'000)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums ^a	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly transactions ²				Transfers	Mortgages registered ⁴
1859-60	840	365	n	15 ³	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 ³	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 ³	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 ³	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 ³	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 ³	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 ³	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ⁴	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,532	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,831	33,648 ⁴	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847	3,704	577,615	354,479
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796	6,302	836,631	504,922
1972-73	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290	7,293	1,525,032	904,450
1973-74	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	8,227	2,301,269	1,377,011
1974-75	1,247,595	2,148,915	817,878	1,618,206	170,486	11,551	1,322,225	840,810
1975-76	1,483,279	2,335,518	1,027,353	1,940,325	188,556	n	1,803,209	1,108,520

¹ Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). ² From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). ³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. ⁴ Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. n Not available.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 24)

(\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture ¹	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining ²	Manufacturing (net value) ³
1911	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1912	8,552		29,176	37,728	5,430	8,562	12,170
1913	12,482		34,346	46,828	3,342	7,818	15,544
1914	11,360		39,578	50,938	3,652	6,060	16,142
1915	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1916	12,040		39,560	51,600	3,062	8,118	15,620
1917	14,616		46,064	60,680	2,978	8,090	17,964
1918	12,024		46,888	58,912	3,642	7,572	17,272
1919	12,594		43,564	56,158	4,918	5,032	20,910
1920	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1921	21,030		48,058	69,088	4,882	3,098	23,594
1922	20,330		47,348	67,678	5,596	3,850	25,839
1923	20,212		51,000	71,212	6,800	4,630	32,097
1924-25	27,984		61,616	89,600	5,442	4,752	35,267
1925-26	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1926-27	24,364		41,924	66,288	5,126	3,496	30,539
1927-28	29,008		51,678	80,686	5,342	3,600	33,620
1928-29	25,418		47,044	72,462	5,012	3,194	33,505
1929-30	27,608		43,758	71,366	5,128	3,764	32,261
1930-31	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32	24,382		35,646	60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33	22,612		35,502	58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34	24,606		42,106	66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35	23,812		40,978	64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37	27,114		46,218	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38	29,862		55,670	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39	31,128		59,308	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40	36,232		65,160	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42	35,548		61,678	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43	41,264		78,986	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44	45,012		82,350	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45	49,268		77,442	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47	41,052		88,058	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48	64,264		128,782	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49	76,614		145,444	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50	81,826		192,982	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	..
1971-72	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459 ^r	360,254	182,871	1,062,585 ^r	36,820	503,099	1,219,957
1974-75	868,191 ^r	193,273 ^r	163,790 ^r	1,225,254 ^r	38,469 ^r	672,336	1,619,843
1975-76	849,752 ^s	240,246 ^s	180,968 ^s	1,270,966 ^s	41,482 ^s	795,388	..

¹ See page 558 for details.² From 1968-69 "value added", see page 270.³ Net value including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 "value added", see page 285.^r Revised since last issue.^s Subject to revision.

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- Family Expenditure Enquiry: 1945, 176-190
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In addition to the Queensland publications which deal exclusively with this State, the Australian Statistician, Canberra, also produces many publications which contain particulars for Queensland as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued, and methods of obtaining these, appear in "Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics" issued by the Australian Statistician, copies of which are available free on application from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Statistics House, 345 Ann Street, Brisbane, 4000.

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